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### **Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965)**

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- This PDF includes Document No. 301-400
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1-612 and Document DT No. 2-108

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 301-E

18 October 1965

Original: English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
FIFTEENTH 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)

Wednesday 13 October 1965 at 3.p.m.

The Agenda for the meeting, Document No. 249, was accepted without comment.

Before the Committee commenced its work the Deputy Secretary-General gave details of the current proxies.

Item 1 - Summary Record of the 11th meeting (Document No. 243)

The following amendment was requested:

Page 3 - amendment by Chairman of the I.F.R.B. - Second paragraph:

"The Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board said that the members of the Board had wanted the Committee to have all available information on frequency allocation and related topics when discussing the I.F.R.B.; Document No. 178 had been issued for that purpose. It had been unanimously approved by the I.F.R.B. He was thus submitting Document No. 178 on behalf of the entire Board. It was not intended to be a defence of the I.F.R.B., as it was for Administrations to decide on the future structure of the organ which would register frequencies. 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 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 Board; current and future problems of the use of frequencies and the cost of coordination of the use of the frequency spectrum. Radio Conferences since Atlantic City had added to the work and responsibilities of the Board and with the development of space communications the task of registering frequencies and its associated problems could only increase."

The summary record of the 11th meeting was accepted subject to the above amendment.

Agenda Item 2 - Summary Record of the 12th meeting (Document No. 248)

The following amendments were requested:

Page 4 - Amendment by the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. - Second paragraph:

"At the invitation of the Chairman, the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. said that the point had been raised many times before, but that the Conferences which had dealt with the matter since 1947 had always considered rotation to be the most satisfactory system. He believed, personally, that the main thing to avoid was that the Conference which would elect the future Board should appoint a permanent Chairman."

Page 8 - Amendment by the United Kingdom - Second paragraph:

Line 15: delete "Ineffectiveness" and substitute "defects".

Line 16: after "present" insert "structure of the".

Line 17: delete "discipline" and substitute "efficiency".

Page 9 - Amendment by the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. - Last paragraph:

"The Chairman of the I.F.R.B., also referring to the statement made by the Delegate of the United Kingdom, pointed out that the I.F.R.B. was preparing a circular-letter setting out the arrangements made by Administrations as a result of the recommendations of the Panel of Experts. Copies of the circular-letter could easily be supplied to members of the Committee, if they so desired. The Administrative Council had often discussed the organization and staffing of the I.F.R.B. Specialized Secretariat but it had never proposed a change. He could also show the United Kingdom Delegate files which bore witness to the fact that the yearly change of Chairman had not prevented questions of discipline from being treated in the I.F.R.B. as seriously as in other departments at Union Headquarters."



The Summary Record of the 12th meeting was accepted, subject to the above amendments.

Agenda Item 3 - Summary Record of the 13th meeting, (Document No. 253)

Page 5 - amendment by U.S.A.:

Paragraph 2, line 5, amend to read:

"specified in 9 and 9a of the Radio Regulations and in Article 12 of the Convention".

Page 6 - amendment by Syrian Arab Republic:

Paragraph 3, line 3, after "systems" amendment to read "and it was in the interests of these young and new countries that the retention of the I.F.R.B. was essential".

Page 7 - amendment by Director of the C.C.I.T.T. - Paragraph 3:

"The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. had been expecting that question to be raised. He would like to remind the members of the Committee that when he had submitted a plan for reorganizing the I.T.U. Secretariats in 1959, he had held his post for less than two years and did not have all the requisite information for the solution of such a complex problem. Subsequent experience had enabled him to reach conclusions that were appreciably different on the future organization of the I.T.U. He obviously had no objection to the publication of his 1959 proposals as a Conference document, but he emphatically stressed that they in no way corresponded to his present ideas. The latter had been explained to Committee 4 and reproduced in Document No. 188."

The Summary Record of the 13th meeting was accepted, subject to the above amendment.

Agenda Item 4 - Summary Record of the 14th meeting (Document No. 260)

Page 2 - amendment by Morocco - Paragraph 1:

"The Delegate of Morocco, introducing the draft resolution, said that the words in the preamble "to safeguard the interests of the Member countries" were not in any way meant to throw doubt on the integrity of the officials of the Union; he thought that a Board of 5 members was the smallest which would give a representative to each region."

(The rest unchanged.)

Page 2 - amendment by Mexico: Paragraph 2 - replace the last sentence by:

"However, if it were decided to keep the structure and membership of the Board, his delegation would accept an intermediate number of members as the result of the study to be carried out by a small working party on the basis of functions and regional representation."

Page 2 - amendment by Sweden:

Paragraph 4 - delete last word "changed", substitute "modified".

Page 3 - amendment by Argentina: Paragraph 6:

"The Delegate of Argentina said that telecommunications became more necessary every day; the frequency spectrum, especially on high frequencies, was becoming ever more saturated; the work of the Board consequently tended to increase, especially if full account were taken of the progress of modern telecommunication technology. He considered it indispensable that the Board be properly constituted to cope with that work in a way appropriate to the various geographical regions. The question of appointing a permanent Administrative Director could be left till later."

The Summary Record of the 14th meeting was accepted, subject to the above amendments.

Agenda Item 5 - The Chairman proposed that in continuing its work the Committee should take, as its order for discussion, questions relating to the C.C.I.s; the General Secretariat - the number of Deputy Secretaries-General, etc.; and procedures for electing officials, i.e. by the Plenipotentiary Conference or some other appropriate body. In the discussion which followed, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested that as the proposal that the Directors of the C.C.I.s should be appointed officials had been withdrawn, the general view was that the C.C.I.s and I.F.R.B.s should remain as independent bodies. The Committee could therefore proceed with discussing the method of electing the elected officials.

The Delegate of Morocco proposed that they should first of all discuss the question of electing I.F.R.B. members.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that while it was true that it was the general opinion of the Committee that the C.C.I.s had done very good work, several countries, including the United Kingdom, had submitted proposals for merging the Secretariats in the Union Headquarters. He thought that this was a separate point which should be debated and decided by the Committee at a later stage. He agreed with views expressed by other delegates that the question of when and how members of the I.F.R.B. should be elected was the first point to be decided by the Committee. The Delegate of China supported this view.

The Chairman said that as a result of the discussion the Committee would deal with the question of the election of the members of the I.F.R.B. before going on to discuss the election of the Directors of the C.C.I.s.

The Delegate of Argentina said his country had submitted proposals to make the Administrative Council responsible for the election of the Directors of the C.C.I.s and the members of the I.F.R.B., but in view of the decisions already taken by the Conference he considered that the method of electing these officials should continue as at present,

The Delegate of Canada considered that as the Administrative Radio Conference controlled the work of the members of the I.F.R.B., that Conference was the appropriate body for electing the members of the Board. He pointed out that an Aeronautical Radio Conference and a Maritime Mobile Conference were planned and there would, therefore, be ample opportunity for either of these Conferences to be made responsible for electing the five members of the I.F.R.B. This view was supported by the Delegate of Pakistan.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia, however, doubted whether the Conferences which were planned would be appropriate bodies for electing the officials. He drew attention to No. 160 of the Convention which provided for elections to be the responsibility of ordinary administrative conferences and pointed out that the forthcoming conferences would be extraordinary conferences.

As regards the election of the members of the I.F.R.B., the Delegate of Poland drew attention to the fact that, should the Committee decide that the members of the Board be elected by one of the forthcoming Extraordinary Administrative Conferences, it would be better to choose the Conference for the Maritime services rather than the Aeronautical Conference, since preparatory work for the latter Conference was already well advanced. That did not in any way mean that he was in favour of such a method of election.

The Delegate of Mexico thought that as there was no regular programme of ordinary administrative conferences his country's proposal, that the I.F.R.B. members should be elected by the Administrative Council, was preferable as this would provide for a fixed term of office for the Board members.

The Delegate of Morocco thought it preferable for all elected officials to be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. Not all Members were interested in the work of extraordinary administrative conferences; it would be at least three years, or more, before an ordinary administrative conference could be arranged and the measures taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference to achieve economy brought into effect. He also mentioned that the African countries did not wish to continue to be represented on the Board by South Africa.

The Delegate of Belgium spoke in favour of the members of the Board being elected by the Maritime Mobile Conference in 1967.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom was also in favour of the elections being held by the Maritime Mobile Conference. This would give the various regions time to consider who would represent them on the new Board and would also give those present members of the Board who were unlikely to be re-elected, time to consider their future. He also pointed out that by the time the Maritime Conference was held the Montreux Convention providing for a Board of five members would have come into force.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the decisions taken by the Conference should be implemented as soon as possible in order to achieve the full benefits. There were three proposals before the Committee: i) election by the Administrative Council; ii) election by the Administrative Radio Conference; iii) to hold elections by Plenipotentiary Conference. In view of the important tasks carried out by the members of the I.F.R.B. he thought the maximum number of Members of the Union should be able to participate in their election and he favoured election by the Plenipotentiary Conference. He saw no difficulty in allowing existing members of the Board who were not re-elected time to settle their affairs and suggested that a new Board could take up duty from a particular date, i.e. one year from the date of their election. He suggested that any lengthy period of indecision would reflect adversely on the work of the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia thought that the election should be held by an Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference, or by the Plenipotentiary Conference, in which all Members of the Union participated. This would ensure that the new members of the I.F.R.B. would have the confidence of all the Members of the Union.

The Delegate of Israel and the Delegate of Portugal were in favour of the new members of the Board being elected by the Maritime Mobile Conference in 1967.

The Delegate of Cameroon thought that as the Plenipotentiary Conference had reduced the number of members of the Board, it should also elect the five new Members.

The Delegate of Burma considered that as the work of the I.F.R.B. was purely technical the members of the Board should be elected by a technical conference. He pointed out that the Plenipotentiary Conference already had elections to carry out as well as a great deal of other work and he thought it unlikely that the Conference would be able to complete its work if it was given the additional task of electing members of the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany thought the most appropriate solution was for the new Board to be elected by the Maritime Mobile Conference in 1967 as this would be within the terms of the new Convention. This would also give Administrations sufficient time to consider which candidates they wished to support.

The Delegate of Cuba thought that as nearly all the Members of the Union were represented on the Plenipotentiary Conference the present Conference should be responsible for carrying out the elections.

The meeting closed at 4.45 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

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

Chairman:

Clyde James GRIFFITHS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 302-E

18 October 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 7

AGENDA

OF THE

FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

Wednesday, 20 October 1965 at 11.15 a.m.

	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Approval of Summary Record of the Second Meeting	277
2. Approval of Summary Record of the Third Meeting	299
3. Article 28 of the Convention and Annex 6	33(RFA 62) 58(CAN 95 and 112) 43(USA 42)
4. Telecommunications and the peaceful uses of outer space	238 64(URS 4)
5. Any other business	-
6. Close of work of Committee	-

Chairman :

TCHOUTA MOUSSA



COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SIXTEENTH 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)

Thursday, 14 October 1965, at 11.15 a.m.

The Agenda for the meeting, Document No. 271, was accepted without comment.

The Chairman suggested that the Committee should continue its discussion on the method of electing members of the I.F.R.B. The Committee still had a lot of work to get through and he appealed to delegates to keep their speeches as short as possible.

The Deputy Secretary-General read out a list of proxies which were held for the day.

The Delegate of the Syrian Arab Republic thought that the economies which would result from the decisions of the Conference should be obtained as soon as possible. He supported those speakers who were in favour of the Plenipotentiary Conference electing the members of the new Board of the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of Spain expressed the view that although regional representation applied to the election of the I.F.R.B., the members of the Board had to be competent technical experts and they should therefore be appointed by a technical body. The Plenipotentiary Conference already had the task of electing the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General; the preparations for these elections had been carefully prepared and were well in hand. The members of the I.F.R.B. would each represent a region and not a country, and careful preparation for their election was therefore necessary. It would take a little time for countries to put forward well qualified candidates. He suggested that the 1967 Extraordinary Administrative Conference should be followed by a brief Ordinary Administrative Conference charged with the task of electing the members of the I.F.R.B. and amending parts of the Radio Regulations to reflect the decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

U.I.T.  
GENÈVE

The Delegate of Japan was also in favour of the elections being held by a Radio Conference. He thought the elections should be held by the E.A.R.C. planned for the Spring of 1966 and that the Plenipotentiary Conference should make provision in the agenda for this to be done.

The Delegate of the United States strongly supported proposals for the elections to be held by an Administrative Radio Conference, as such a conference would be familiar with the qualifications of the candidates as well as with the qualifications needed to fill the posts. He thought it was too late to ask countries to submit nominations for election by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and thought that the forthcoming E.A.R.C. was the more suitable.

The Delegate of India thought that an E.A.R.C. was not the proper body to be entrusted with the election and, as it was not possible to organize an Ordinary Administrative Conference, he suggested that the choice lay between the elections being held by the Plenipotentiary Conference or by the Administrative Council. He favoured the election being held by the Plenipotentiary Conference but, as there was not time to organize this, the only alternative was to entrust the task to the Administrative Council which represented all regions of the Union and could, if necessary, obtain expert advice.

The Delegate of Poland thought the new Board should be elected as soon as possible and was in favour of the elections being held by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Australia said that the reduction in the number of Board members called for even greater care in their election. The requirement was for five outstanding radio experts and it would be very difficult for member Administrations to recommend candidates of this calibre in time for the elections to be held by the Plenipotentiary Conference. He considered that the E.A.R.C. planned for 1966 was the earliest at which the elections could be held, bearing in mind the need for countries to give careful consideration to their nominations. He also made the point that the present members of the I.F.R.B. were preparing for the planned Aeronautical Conference and it was not therefore in the interests of the Union to change the Board members at this stage.

The Delegate of Cameroon thought that as one of the reasons for reducing the number of Board members had been to achieve economy, the elections should be held by the present conference. Smaller countries could not afford to send delegates to Geneva again in 1966 or 1967 and if the elections were to be delayed until an ordinary Administrative Conference was held he proposed that the African member should be elected to take his place on the Board immediately.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had no doubt that the right approach was for the new Board to be elected by the present Conference. He thought it unlikely that any countries would have difficulty in finding suitably qualified candidates as the Conference had almost a month to run. Two weeks could be allocated for the submission of candidatures and two weeks for considering the qualifications of the candidates and holding the elections.

The Delegate of Bulgaria thought it undesirable to entrust the elections to an extraordinary Administrative Conference, as such a conference had only a limited appeal and the representatives were generally technical experts. He proposed that the Committee should adopt a resolution providing, exceptionally, for the election of the members of the new Board at the Montreux Conference and for the new officials to take up duty as soon as the Montreux Convention came into force.

The Delegate of Ceylon thought there was insufficient time for elections to be held by the present Conference and he was opposed to entrusting the elections to the Administrative Council. He supported the proposals for the elections to be held by the Aeronautical E.A.R.C.

The Delegate of Colombia was in favour of the Plenipotentiary Conference electing the new members of the Board and saw no difficulty in this being done in the time available.

The Delegate of France said the officials in the technical organs are highly skilled and that the high quality of the work they performed reflected the care taken over their selection. As a middle course between elections by the Plenipotentiary Conference and by the Maritime E.A.R.C. planned for 1967 he suggested the elections should be held by the Aeronautical E.A.R.C. planned for 1966.

The Delegate of Denmark thought that with the Board reduced to five members there was no room for inefficiency. The Radio Conferences controlled the work of the I.F.R.B. and delegates to these conferences had a wide knowledge of the qualifications required for membership of the Board. He was in favour of elections being held by an E.A.R.C.

The Delegate of Switzerland suggested that as an exceptional measure the new Board should be elected by the present Plenipotentiary Conference but the provisions for future elections by O.A.R.C.s should be maintained. He also suggested that the new Board should take up its duties when the new Convention came into force, probably 1 January 1967.



The Delegate of China considered that time taken to ensure that the five new members of the Board were the best qualified men would be time well spent. He was strongly in favour of the elections being held by the forthcoming E.A.R.C.

The Delegate of Venezuela thought that a reasonable transition period had to be allowed to allow the duties of the Board to be rearranged for five members. He supported the election being held by an E.A.R.C. and for the new Board to take up its duties when the new Convention came into force.

The Delegate of Brazil was of the opinion that the elections should be held either by the Plenipotentiary Conference or left until an O.A.R.C. could be convened. It would be difficult to convene an ordinary Administrative Radio Conference and as nearly all members of the Union were represented at the present Conference he thought it would save a lot of time and money if the elections could be held by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The meeting closed at 1.5 p.m.

The Delegate of Bulgaria requested that the following amendment be made to the Summary Record of the twelfth session of Committee 4 (Document No. 248):

Page 8, first paragraph, the following words in the last line should be deleted: "or set up an Appeals Committee".

Rapporteurs:

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

Chairman:

Clyde James GRIFFITHS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 304-E

18 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SEVENTEENTH 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)

Thursday 14 October 1965 at 3.0 p.m.

The Chairman read out the list of speakers held over from the previous session and proposed that the debate should be closed when the list was exhausted.

The Delegate of Indonesia supported those arguments which stressed the need to elect the new Board as soon as possible. He did not think it necessary to elect "top flight" technical experts but rather officials in whom administrations could place their trust and their confidence. He considered that the elections should be held by the present Conference and that the new members of the Board should take up office as soon as possible.

The Delegate of the Lebanon was also in favour of elections being held by the Plenipotentiary Conference but considered that the new members of the Board should take up their duties when the new Convention came into force.

The Delegate of Hungary thought that the Conference, having taken the decision to reduce the number of members of the Board, should proceed with electing the new members.

The Delegate of Mexico thought that all the arguments which had been advanced for and against elections by the Plenipotentiary Conference or by an E.A.R.C. were equally valid. This to his mind pointed to the fact that the elections should be entrusted to the Administrative Council which, with its long experience, was fully competent to carry out the task.



The Delegate of Sudan suggested that regions should themselves decide which candidate should represent them on the Board. In those cases where there was more than one candidate for a region, the new member for that region should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Belgium was in favour of the elections being held by the Aeronautical E.A.R.C. to enable the new Board to take up its duties when the new Convention came into force. He proposed a draft resolution in the following terms :

"The independent nature of the I.F.R.B. having been recognized,

" the Plenipotentiary Conference resolves to add the election of the 5 members of the I.F.R.B. to the agenda of the Extraordinary Administrative Aeronautical Mobile Radio Conference.

" The new members of the I.F.R.B. will take up their posts on the effective date of the new Convention."

The Delegate of Morocco thought it important that the African Region should be represented on the Board by an independent African country as soon as possible. The delegates at the Plenipotentiary Conference were fully qualified to elect the new members of the Board and he saw no reason why the elections should not be held by the present Conference.

The Delegate of Canada felt that administrations could not do justice to the task of selecting fully qualified candidates in time for the elections to be held by the present Conference. He supported those proposals for the elections to be held by the Aeronautical E.A.R.C. which was planned to take place in only six months time.

The Delegate of Mongolia supported those proposals in favour of the elections being held by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Afghanistan made the following statement :

"I have listened with the greatest interest to the statements made on the election of the 5 members of the I.F.R.B. by either the present Plenipotentiary Conference or the Radio Conference in 1966 or 1967.

" The main reason which led us to reduce the membership of the I.F.R.B. from 11 to 5 was an economic one, since all delegations agreed that the I.F.R.B. has been successful in its work and have paid tribute to its 11 members. At its 14th meeting on 7 October, Committee 4 decided by 94 votes to 13, with 13 abstentions, to reduce the number of I.F.R.B. members from 11 to 5.

" Our delegation therefore feels that the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference, supreme organ of the I.T.U., should elect these 5 members. I think that this is really the best time, as almost all the members of the I.T.U. are represented here.

" Accordingly, we feel that the 1965 Montreux Conference should decide to elect the 5 members of the I.F.R.B. Of course, these 5 new members of the I.F.R.B. elected by this Plenipotentiary Conference will assume their duties on the effective date of the new Convention, i.e., 1 January 1967."

The Delegate of Guinea said the problem was one of prime interest to the African countries. The Convention provided for elections to be held by an O.A.R.C. and it was unlikely that one would be held for some considerable time. The E.A.R.C.'s which were planned were not suitable bodies to carry out the elections as they would not be representative of all members. He saw no reason why, on this occasion only, the elections could not be held by the present Plenipotentiary Conference at which 120 Member Administrations were represented. He suggested that the elections should be held during the last week of the Conference, but the existing members of the Board should be allowed to retain their position and salaries until the new Convention came into force.

The Chairman, in summing up, said that from a very long discussion of a very difficult problem two main views had emerged. These were for the elections to be held by either the present Plenipotentiary Conference or by the Aeronautical E.A.R.C. planned for 1966. There was also general agreement that the date of the changeover from the existing eleven member Board to the new five member Board should take place not later than 1 January 1967 when the Montreux Convention would come into force. He proposed that a vote should be taken on the following proposal :

"that the five members of the Board of the I.F.R.B. should be elected by this Plenipotentiary Conference."

The Delegate of France asked whether it was proposed that the elections of the members of the I.F.R.B. by the Plenipotentiary Conference would become standard practice, or whether it was meant to be an exceptional measure for the present Plenipotentiary Conference only.

The Chairman replied that the Committee was voting to decide whether the five Board members should be elected by the present Plenipotentiary Conference or by the forthcoming E.A.R.C. After some

general discussion on the wording of the proposal, particularly on the question of whether the word "exceptional" should be included in the text, the Committee decided to vote on the proposal in the form suggested by the Chairman.

The Delegate of Italy proposed that the vote should be by secret ballot and this was agreed.

The Chairman asked the Delegations of Ireland, U.S.S.R. and United Kingdom to provide tellers for the vote.

The Delegate of Ireland said he was honoured to be selected as a teller but as he was the only representative of his delegation present, would it be in order for him to vote. The Chairman replied that the precedent had already been set and it was understood that a teller could also vote.

109 delegations voted; 11 delegations were absent. The result of the voting was :

for the proposal	: 67
against the proposal	: 38
abstained	: 4

The proposal was adopted.

The meeting closed at 4.45 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

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

Chairman :

Clyde James GRIFFITHS

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
EIGHTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4  
(ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION)

Thursday, 14 October at 5.15 p.m.

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)

The Chairman proposed that having decided the question of the election of the Members of the I.F.R.B., the Committee should continue its work with a discussion on the election of the Directors of the C.C.I.s. From the discussions which had already been held he felt that, in general, opinion was in favour of the elections being held by the Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.s.

The Delegate of the United States said as proposals to have appointed officials in charge of the C.C.I.s had been withdrawn the way was clear to go ahead with discussing the question of electing the Directors of these bodies and his Delegation was in favour of retaining the present practice whereby the elections were held by the Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.s. This view was supported by the Delegate of Pakistan.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said his country had submitted proposals to provide for the elections of the Directors of the C.C.I.s to be carried out by the Plenipotentiary Conference. These proposals were based on the following considerations: 1) the Directors of the C.C.I.s are members of the Coordination Committee and in view of proposals to turn this Committee into a Directing Authority all the members of the Committee should be elected by the same conference; 2) election of the Directors at the Plenipotentiary Conference would help in securing better geographical distribution; it was practically impossible to achieve this when officials were elected by different conferences; 3) it should be possible to institute a procedure whereby the Plenary Assemblies could furnish short lists of approved candidates for final selection by the Plenipotentiary Conference.



The Chairman said there were two proposals before the Committee: firstly, the Directors of the C.C.I.s should be elected by their Plenary Assemblies, or secondly, that they should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. He suggested that a vote should be taken on whether the present arrangement should be maintained.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. intervened to say that he had thought that his country's proposals would be of interest in obtaining better geographical distribution but in view of the absence of support for these proposals he would not press them to a vote.

The Chairman said that as the proposal had been withdrawn No. 186 of the Convention could stand. He proposed that the Committee should next discuss the question of the structure of the C.C.I.s. He thought that the general view was that these organs should remain separate independent bodies. Proposals had also been submitted to strengthen the powers of the Coordination Committee and he suggested that a Working Group should be set up with the following terms of reference :

- "1. review proposals submitted in Document No. DT/1 under Articles 5 and 13 in the light of the decision of Committee 4 that the present structure of the C.C.I.s and their specialized Secretariats be retained,
2. review the consequential effects on the responsibilities of the Administrative Council in Article 9 and of the General Secretariat in Article 10, particularly in relation to those proposals for the strengthening of the Coordination Committee,
3. submit draft amendments to Articles 5, 9, 10 and 13 consequent upon the review in paragraphs 1 and 2."

The Delegate of the United States said that in Document No. 64 the U.S.S.R. had proposed a comprehensive new Article 9 bis on strengthening the Coordination Committee and he thought that the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. would wish to introduce this proposal before the Working Group was set up.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. in introducing his country's proposal on the Coordination Committee said that a lot of criticism had arisen in the past on the lack of coordination amongst the various organs of the Union. Various proposals had been submitted with the aim of removing this lack of coordination but his delegation thought the most likely remedy was to strengthen the powers of the Coordination Committee and give it particular duties to perform. The Committee would comprise the Secretary-General (Chairman), Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the C.C.I.s, and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. It should have its own rules of procedure and work to the Administrative Council. He thought its most important tasks

would be to relieve the Administrative Council of some of its work and quoted as examples Technical Cooperation, salaries of the General Service grades, payments into the Joint Staff Pension Fund, etc. He thought the Committee should try to take decisions without a vote, but where necessary a simple majority should apply. In cases where the Chairman was of a different opinion to the major part of the Committee the matter should be referred to the Administrative Council for settlement but, in urgent matters, a question should be decided by the Secretary-General who would, however, be bound to refer the matter to the following session of the Administrative Council for confirmation of his decision.

The Delegate of Nigeria thought there was a danger that the proposals to strengthen the Coordination Committee would undermine earlier decisions in favour of retaining the present federal structure.

The Delegate of Sweden pointed out that his country, together with Norway, Denmark and Finland had also submitted proposals for improving coordination among the organs of the Union and suggested that these proposals should also be considered by the Working Group.

The Delegate of France thought the U.S.S.R. proposal provided a good basis for discussion by the Working Group. He suggested that the heads of the various organs should be asked to give their views on the functions of the Coordination Committee, as those views would be very helpful to the members of the Committee.

The Delegate of Pakistan also thought the U.S.S.R. proposal was particularly useful.

The Delegate of Italy thought there were two problems :

1. improving coordination between the various organs;
2. reducing the volume of work of the Administrative Council and shortening the Council sessions.

He thought that the Committee should therefore have powers to decide on a number of questions and not just make recommendations to the Council.

The Chairman suggested that the Working Group should be charged with the task of eliciting the views of the heads of the various organs, as this would save time in Committee. It would not, however, prevent the Committee members from asking the heads of organs for further information after the Working Group report had been issued. He proposed



that the Working Group should comprise the Delegations of Czechoslovakia, Nordic countries, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, U.S.S.R., Australia, Argentine Republic, Mexico, Israel, Colombia, Cuba, Tunisia, Hungary, Switzerland and Algeria. He suggested that the Delegate of Canada should be Convener and this was agreed.

The Chairman proposed that in view of the limited time available a draft telegram should be presented to the Plenary Assembly on the following day to advise member administrations of the decision taken on the question of electing the members of the I.F.R.B. and proposing that Administrations should be allowed two weeks in which to submit their nominations, leaving two weeks in which to arrange the election of the Board members.

The Delegate of Switzerland said that following the decision on the method of election of the I.F.R.B., one question was still left to be decided. This was whether the decision that the Board members should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference was an exceptional measure or whether it was to become the general practice in future.

The Chairman said it was the understanding of the Committee that the election of the Board members by the present Conference was to be exceptional and that this decision would not bind future Plenipotentiary Conferences.

The Delegate of Australia pointed out that the term of office of the new Board members also needed to be settled.

The Delegate of Pakistan suggested that the term of office should be the interval between two ordinary radio conferences with a proviso that if this interval was longer than five years arrangements should be made for the election to be held at another suitable conference. He proposed that the members of the I.F.R.B. should not be eligible for re-election.

The Delegate of Burma said that if the members were being elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference with succeeding elections by an O.A.R.C. it would be difficult to determine the term of office as O.A.R.C.'s were not held at regular intervals. He suggested that the election of these officials by the Plenipotentiary Conference should become standard procedure.

The Chairman said there were two points which needed to be covered in the telegram: firstly, the term of office of the elected officials of the Board, and secondly, whether successive elections of the I.F.R.B. should be held by the Plenipotentiary Conference or by O.A.R.C.'s. He thought that the general view was that the new Board should take up duty on 1 January, 1967 and this would also need to be quoted in the telegram. He also thought that the point about the eligibility of officials for re-election should be mentioned in the telegram.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought the question of re-election was one of vital importance, as it would bear on the quality of candidates who would apply. It was possible that good quality candidates would hesitate to apply if they would be barred from seeking re-election. On the question of the term of office he thought the minimum period should be five years.

In reply to a question from the Delegate of the United States, the Delegate of Pakistan said that while he thought that an engineer should not be out of touch with practical work for too long a period, he would not press his proposal that the members of the Board should not be eligible for re-election.

It was agreed that the Secretariat should prepare a suitable draft telegram for submission to the Plenary Assembly.

The meeting closed at 7 p.m.

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

Chairman :  
Clyde James GRIFFITHS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 306-E

18 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 6

Report by the Secretary-General

POSSIBLE NEED FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE  
TO DEAL WITH MATTERS RELATING TO THE MARITIME MOBILE SERVICE

As mentioned in Part VI, Section 1.2 of the Report by the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General was instructed, under Council Resolution No. 564, to consult Administrations on the need to convene an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference in late 1966 or early 1967 to deal with matters relating to the Maritime Mobile Service, to ask for their views on the Agenda for such a conference and to submit a report on the matter to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

On 14 June 1965, a Circular letter was sent to all Administrations, requesting them to answer the following questions :

1. Do you consider that the matters listed in para. 1 of Resolution No. 564 require to be considered by an Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference?
2. If so, should it be convened in late 1966 or in early 1967?
3. Could radio frequency requirements for oceanographic communications also usefully be considered at such a conference?
4. What further items do you consider appropriate for inclusion in the agenda?

The replies received to date are summarized in the Annex to this document.



It will be noted that, of the 86 Administrations which replied, 66 considered that it was advisable to convene an E.A.R.C. to deal with matters relating to the Maritime Mobile Service, 2 had no objection, 13 considered that, for the time being, such a conference was not necessary and 5 abstained since they do not operate a Maritime Mobile Service.

It will be seen that the majority of the Administrations which replied would prefer the Conference not to be held until 1967. There is also general agreement that the Conference should consider frequency requirements for oceanographic communications.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

SUMMARY OF REPLIES TO CIRCULAR LETTER DATED 14 JUNE 1965

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4
ALGERIA (Democratic and Popular Republic of)	yes	early 1967	yes	-
SAUDI ARABIA (Kingdom of)	yes	early 1967	yes	-
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	yes	early 1967	yes	-
AUSTRALIA (Commonwealth of)	yes	early 1967	should be dealt with by an O.A.R.C.	should also discuss proposals for amendment of R.R. applicable to Maritime Mobile Service
AUSTRIA	No objection	-	-	-
BELGIUM	yes	1967	yes	-
BURMA (Union of)	yes	early 1967	yes	-
BRAZIL	yes	early 1967	yes	-
BULGARIA (People's Republic of)	yes	early 1967	-	-
CAMEROON (Federal Republic of)	yes	early 1967	yes	election of members of I.P.R.B., if not done by the Montreux Conference

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4
CANADA	yes	not before August 1967	yes	consolidation of R.R. to include results of Space, Aeronautical & Maritime Conferences
CEYLON	Question should be decided by Plenipotentiary Conference	-	yes, if conference held	-
CHILE	no	-	-	-
CHINA	yes	early 1967	-	-
CYPRUS (Republic of)	yes	late 1966	yes	-
VATICAN CITY STATE	abstention	-	-	-
KOREA (Republic of)	yes	early 1967	yes	-
COSTA RICA	no	-	-	-
IVORY COAST (Republic of the)	yes	early 1967	yes	-
CUBA	no	-	-	-
DENMARK	yes	either	no	a) data transmission from ship stations b) use of SSB telephony with full carrier on 2182 kc/s

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4
GROUP OF TERRITORIES REPRESENTED BY THE FRENCH OVERSEAS POST AND TELECOMMUNICATION AGENCY	yes	early 1967	possibly	a) selective calling b) conditions for use of SSB between 1605 and 4000 kc/s c) classes of emission on the radio-telegraph distress frequency d) use of emergency position- indicating beacons
ECUADOR	yes	early 1967	yes	-
SPAIN	yes	early 1967	yes	-
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	yes	not before mid-1967	yes	Detailed agenda including SSB questions, review of Section B of Appendix 15, amendment of RR as a consequence of revised Code of Signals, possible revision of Appendix 18 to the R.P., emer- gency position-indicating beacons
ETHIOPIA	yes	early 1967	yes	-
FINLAND	yes	early 1967	no	-
FRANCE	yes	early 1967	possibly	a) selective calling b) emergency position-indicating beacons c) SSB in the bands between 1605 and 4000 kc/s d) classes of emission on the radio-telegraph distress frequency

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4
GABON REPUBLIC	yes	end 1966	yes	-
GHANA	yes	1967	yes	-
GUATEMALA	yes	end 1966	yes	-
GUINEA (Republic of)	yes	either	yes	-
HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC	yes	-	-	-
INDIA (Republic of)	no	-	-	-
IRELAND	no	-	-	-
ICELAND	yes	1967	no	-
ISRAEL (State of)	yes	1967	should be dealt with by an O.A.R.C.	-
ITALY	no	-	-	-
JAMAICA	yes	1967	yes	-
JAPAN	yes	early 1967	no objection	-
JORDAN (Hashemite Kingdom of)	yes	1967	no	-
KENYA	yes	1966	yes	-



	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4
KUWAIT (State of)	yes	early 1967	no objection	-
LIBYA (Kingdom of)	yes	1966	no	-
LUXEMBOURG	abstention	-	-	-
MALAYSIA	yes	early 1967	yes	-
MALAWI	no	either	yes	-
MALAGASY REPUBLIC	yes	early 1967	yes	-
MALTA	yes	early 1967	yes	-
MOROCCO (Kingdom of)	yes	early 1967	no	-
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)	no	-	yes	-
MEXICO	yes	early 1967	yes	revision of Appendix 15 to the R.R.
MONACO	yes	December 1966	yes	-
NIGER (Republic of the)	abstention	-	-	-
NIGERIA (Federal Republic of)	yes	late 1966	yes	-
NORWAY	yes	spring 1967	no	classes of emission on the dis- tress frequencies 500 kc/s and 2182 kc/s

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4
NEW ZEALAND	no	-	-	-
UGANDA	yes	1966	yes	-
PAKISTAN	yes	late 1966	yes	-
PARAGUAY	yes	early 1967	-	structure of the I.F.R.B.
NETHERLANDS	yes	spring 1967	yes	detailed agenda including classes of emission on distress frequencies, frequencies for special emissions, frequencies for ship-to-ship HF radio- telephony, radio-telephone traffic on inland waterways, frequencies for the trans- mission of port radar images
PHILIPPINES	yes	late 1966	yes	SSB simplex operation for coast and ship stations
POLAND (People's Republic of)	yes	1967	-	-
PORTUGAL	yes	either	yes	-
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	no	-	-	-
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	yes	early 1967	yes	a) selective calling b) introduction of SSB operation c) service hours for ship stations

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4
FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA	yes	end 1966	-	-
RHODESIA	no objection	-	would be useful	-
ROUMANIA (Socialist Republic of)	yes	early 1967	yes	-
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	yes	3 April 1967	no objection	a) items arising from decisions of the Montreux Conference b) re-editing of the R.R. (I.F.R.B. Circular Letter 102 of 24 June 1964)
RWANDA (Republic of)	yes	end 1966	yes	-
SIERRA LEONE	no	-	-	-
SUDAN (Republic of the)	yes	1967	yes	-
SOUTH AFRICA (Republic of) AND TERRITORY OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA	yes	either	yes	-
SWEDEN	yes	early 1967	no	a) classes of emission on distress frequencies b) selective calling c) possibly frequency tolerances
SWITZERLAND (Confederation)	no	-	-	-

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4
TANZANIA (United Republic of)	yes	1966	yes	-
CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC	yes	early 1967	-	-
THAILAND	yes	1967	yes	-
TOGOLESE REPUBLIC	yes	early 1967	yes	-
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	yes	early 1967	-	-
TUNISIA	yes	either	yes	-
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	yes	not before 1967	yes	frequency bands for radio- telephony in the 6 mega- cycle bands
VENEZUELA (Republic of)	yes	end 1966	yes	-
VIET-NAM (Republic of )	no	-	-	-
ZAMBIA (Republic of)	abstention	-	-	-

COMMITTEE 4

AGENDA

OF THE

NINETEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

Tuesday, 19 October 1965 at 9.00 a.m.

Document No.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Summary Record 15th Meeting  | 301*)   |
| 2. Summary Record 16th Meeting  | 303*)   |
| 3. Summary Record 17th Meeting  | 304*)   |
| 4. Summary Record 18th Meeting  | 305*)   |
| 5. Proposals relating to Article 5<br>of the Convention<br>(The General Secretariat including<br>proposals relating to the position<br>of Deputy Secretary-General) | DT/1 (page 5/1<br>through 5/31/10)<br>DT/3<br>DT/15 |
| 6. Miscellaneous  |   |

Clyde James GRIFFITHS  
Chairman

\*) if available



COMMITTEE 8

PROPOSAL BY MOROCCO

REGULAR I.T.U. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

Up to the present the I.T.U. has ensured only the administrative management of telecommunication projects submitted by developing countries and accepted by the E.P.T.A. or the U.N. Special Fund. To that end, in accordance with Regulations Nos. 28 and 29, the Union receives a percentage (12% to 14%) of the total cost of projects to defray expenses incurred.

However, this technical assistance by the United Nations is insufficient and its objectives are limited.

1. The Technical Assistance financed by the United Nations is inadequate

Documents Nos. 63, 76 and 95 clearly illustrate this aspect. The requests formulated by the various countries require funds much larger than those granted by the E.P.T.A. and the Special Fund. This type of technical assistance also involves the drawback of being subjected to excessively complicated administrative formalities which cause considerable delay in the execution of the projects.

Document No. 256, prepared by the Secretary-General, which takes up the same arguments, indicates that this insufficiency is estimated at present at two million dollars a year, i.e. almost half the ordinary budget of the Union for 1965. From page 9 of the same document it can be seen that financing by voluntary contributions is a very uncertain matter. Hence, it remains to be seen whether all the Members of the Union are prepared to increase the contributory unit by at least 50%, on the understanding that no Member will envisage choosing a lower class of contribution than that adopted up to the present.

Unfortunately, that does not seem to be the case.

2. Technical Assistance by the United Nations has limited objectives

The fields of activity of the E.P.T.A. and the Special Fund have the essential purpose of providing vocational training for the personnel required by new or developing countries, by:



- the creation of training and research centres
- the sending of experts
- the granting of fellowships and scholarships
- the supply of equipment required by the experts.

A training or research centre suffices for the whole of a country or even for several neighbouring countries.

In recent years, several countries have become independent and must train indigenous staff to operate, service and develop their equipment. It seems probable that, after less than ten years of independence, these countries will no longer require this form of technical assistance.

On the other hand, new or developing countries will be in need of other forms of technical assistance for a long time for the following reasons:

- a) The study of large national or regional telecommunication projects, the choice of equipment, the definition of the technical characteristics to be specified to manufacturers, and the technical and economic study of tenders are problems which call for very great experience and extreme specialization.
- b) National instructions and regulations, for both the operation and maintenance of telecommunication equipment cannot be prepared without the help of very experienced specialists.
- c) The rapid development of technique makes frequent retraining essential and that can be done conveniently only by means of refresher courses, seminars and conferences.

These three forms of technical assistance can be provided at the least possible cost by the three technical organs of the Union, i.e. the C.C.I.T.T., the C.C.I.R. and the I.F.R.B.

### 3. Conclusion:

The Moroccan Delegation proposes:

#### A - DRAFT RECOMMENDATION

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

#### in view of

the provisions of numbers 19 and 24 of the International Telecommunication Convention,

noting

the insufficient funds allocated by the United Nations for technical assistance in the field of telecommunications,

considering

the important role of telecommunications in the economic, social and cultural development of a country,

recommends

that the new or developing countries give high priority to telecommunication technical assistance projects,

that the organs of the United Nations concerned

- 1) bear in mind the urgency of telecommunication projects and accordingly simplify administrative procedures to the minimum,
- 2) accord more favourable treatment to telecommunication projects.

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B - DRAFT RESOLUTION

REGULAR I.T.U. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

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

in view of

the provisions of numbers 178 and 179 of the Convention

recognizing

that the new and developing countries can benefit from the great experience of the officials of the technical organs of the Union,

considering

the rapid development of telecommunication techniques,

invites

the new and developing countries to take part more regularly in the study groups of the C.C.I.s,



resolves

- 1) to institute a regular I.T.U. technical assistance programme, by the creation of study sections with the Consultative Committees and the I.F.R.B.,
  - 2) to instruct the Coordination Committee to study the organization and the terms of reference of these study sections and to report thereon to the Administrative Council,
  - 3) to instruct the Administrative Council to take all necessary measures in the light of the report by the Coordination Committee.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 309-E  
18 October 1965  
Original: English

COMMITTEE 4

FIRST REPORT OF I.F.R.B. WORKING GROUP TO COMMITTEE 4

At its 14th meeting, Committee 4 decided to set up a Working Group consisting of representatives of the Delegations of Mexico, United States of America, Colombia, a Nordic country, France, the United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Poland, Morocco, Nigeria, Cameroon, Japan, Afghanistan and Malaysia. The terms of reference of the Working Group are:

"Consider and report to Committee 4 on:

1. the various proposals put forward during discussion for the organization of the Board of 5 members in relation to the specialized secretariat;
2. whether the Chairman should be permanently appointed or the post rotate;
3. any consequential amendments to Article 12;
4. those remaining proposals relating to Article 12 put forward in Document No. DT/1 but independent of the decisions taken by Committee 4 up to the present time."

The Working Group has held two meetings under the Chairmanship of Mr. Gunnar Pedersen, Denmark.

At its first meeting, on 13 October, the Group decided to ask the Secretariat to prepare a document giving details of all the proposals which came within its terms of reference. Meanwhile it considered the question of whether the post of Chairman of the I.F.R.B. should be filled on a permanent or rotating basis. After considering arguments put forward in favour of both a permanent Chairman and the maintenance of the present system whereby the post of Chairman rotates amongst the members, the members of the Group expressed a preference for retaining the present practice.

At its second meeting, on 15 October, the Group had before it a working document prepared by the Secretariat and containing proposals which came within its terms of reference. On the question of the reorganization of the specialized secretariat, consequent upon the decision to reduce the number of Board members to 5, it was agreed that the reorganization was a task which could best be carried out by the Administrative Council. A draft resolution reflecting the views of the Working Group on the organization of the specialized secretariat was considered.

Gunnar PEDERSEN  
Chairman



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 310-E

19 October 1965

Original : English

## COMMITTEE 8

### Note by the Secretary-General

#### ACTIVITIES OF REGIONAL EXPERTS

At the Second Meeting of Committee 8, the Secretary-General was requested to publish a document showing the Missions undertaken by the regional experts of the I.T.U., in particular those in Africa, and certain specific questions were asked about the work of the latter.

By its Resolution No. 529 (Annex 1) the 18th Session of the Administrative Council in 1963 instructed the Secretary-General to forward twice annually to Members and Associated Members in Asia and the Far East, Africa and Latin America, reports on the activities of the regional experts in the respective areas. Four such reports have so far been issued, they are annexed to this document (Annexes 2, 3 and 4) for information as they cover the full description of the work carried out by the experts.

The specific questions asked about the African Mission were :

1. What tasks has the Mission undertaken?

These are described in the biannual progress reports annexed hereto.

2. Details of the provisional plan for Africa?

At the meeting of the General Plan Committee at Rome in December 1963, a special working party was set up, which included Messrs. Fijalkowski and Hinrichsen, who were at that time the experts in Africa. This working party selected a number of circuits which were to be provided urgently. This was the first step to interconnect certain capitals in Africa as a provisional measure. These low grade circuits were to be replaced at a later date by more modern equipment when the Dakar plan was implemented. So these constituted the provisional plan. The required Mission was transferred to Addis Ababa and given the task of promoting the early provision of this group of circuits, all of which were to be provided by means of HF Radio.



3. What is the African Pilot Project?

In pursuance of the objective of providing these urgent circuits, the United Nations Special Fund approved, at its Governing Council Meeting in June 1965, a Pilot Project to provide an HF Radio Link between Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) and Abidjan (Ivory Coast). The Project is designated as a "Pilot Project", because "it is hoped that its successful implementation will stimulate interest in the early provision of those other circuits recommended in the Rome plan".

4. What are the technical and operational characteristics of this project?

These are given in the following extract from the recommendation made by the Managing Director of the Special Fund to the Governing Council: "Through expert services, fellowships and the provision and installation of modern independent sideband (ISB) and telegraph (ARQ) equipment, the project will make available to Ethiopia and the Ivory Coast the following facilities:

- a) improved telephone trunk channel,
- b) improved teleprinter service for regular telegraphic traffic,
- c) introduction of a telex service,
- d) permanent leased channels for Government services and other lessees.

In addition the project will train the national personnel required for the operation and maintenance of this pilot telecommunication circuit."

5. What is the Mission's final plan for Africa?

As mentioned above, the regional Mission's task is not to prepare a plan but to facilitate and assist in the implementation of the Rome plan already prepared. Therefore, the final plan for Africa to date is that which is included in the document entitled "General Plan for the Development of the International Network 1963-68", which was published to promulgate the results of the General Plan Committee Meeting, Rome 1963.

The function of the Mission is to promote the implementation of this Plan by all means available to it. To this end it has discussed the Plan with a number of agencies, such as the World Bank, the African Development Bank and P.T.T. Administrations and Technical Cooperation authorities in several countries in Europe and America.

The activities of the missions in the Asian and Latin American regions are described in the annexed reports. There have been no provisional plans prepared for these regions, and the definitive plans are included in the Rome general plan.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Secretary-General

R No. 529

I.T.U. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED BY REGIONAL EXPERTS

The Administrative Council,

having considered

the Secretary-General's report on I.T.U. technical assistance supplied through regional projects, Document No. DT 3/CT;

having noted

- a) Resolution No. 27 attached to the Geneva Convention of 1959 which instructs the Council to ensure that the Union's participation in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance is as effective as possible; and
- b) that regional telecommunication technical assistance projects in Asia, Africa and Latin America have been commenced in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for the 1963/1964 biennium;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to continue the work on the regional projects now proceeding under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance pending further review by the Council;
2. to arrange for the preparation and issue of clear, concise and comprehensive instructions on the rendering, and supervision, of regional technical assistance, which will give guidance to regional experts, to the Technical Co-operation Department and to any other I.T.U. body or personnel charged with any duties in relation to technical assistance (guiding principles for these instructions are set out in the Annex);
3. to forward a copy of these instructions to all Members of the Council;
4. to forward to Members and Associate Members within Asia and the Far East, Latin America and Africa twice annually reports on the work of the regional experts employed in their respective areas with the objective of :
  - 4.1 keeping Members and Associate Members informed of the activities of the regional experts within their areas;
  - 4.2 indicating to them the type of assistance which can be rendered by the regional experts; and
  - 4.3 encouraging those countries in need of assistance to make full use of the services provided by the regional experts;
5. to forward a copy of each report to Members of the Council;
6. to report each year to the Council on the work of the regional experts and particularly on :
  - 6.1 requests made by countries for aid from regional experts;
  - 6.2 the work carried out in response to those requests and the time occupied therein;

- 6.3 any other activities in which the regional experts were engaged and the time occupied therein;
- 6.4 the practical results achieved as a direct result of the work and activities referred to in 6.2 and 6.3, including economic and communication aspects;
- 6.5 comments from Administrations who have received, or are receiving assistance from the regional experts;
- 6.6 the costs incurred in providing regional technical assistance in the area.

Annex : 1

A N N E X

PRINCIPLES FOR THE PREPARATION OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF  
UNION OFFICIALS, STAFF AND EXPERTS ASSOCIATED WITH REGIONAL TECHNICAL  
ASSISTANCE UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL  
ASSISTANCE, REQUIRED BY COUNCIL RESOLUTION NO. 529

The instructions mentioned in paragraph 2 of this Resolution shall :

- a) define clearly the responsibility of each person or unit concerned in any way with the provision or supervision of regional technical assistance;
- b) give adequate and specific guidance to all concerned;
- c) ensure efficient supervision and co-ordination of regional technical assistance work.

Subjects to be included

- 1. Duties, responsibilities and essential qualifications of regional experts.
- 2. Duties and responsibilities of personnel and units at Union Headquarters concerned with regional technical assistance.
- 3. Liaison to be established and maintained between regional experts and :
  - 3.1 I.T.U. Headquarters;
  - 3.2 Governments and Administrations within the region;
  - 3.3 Regional Economic Commissions and any other regional agencies of the United Nations with an interest in telecommunications;
  - 3.4 Plan Sub-Committee.
- 4. Liaison to be established and maintained between the Union organs on regional technical assistance matters.

5. Working guide for regional experts :
  - 5.1 procedures to be followed, and scope of functions in meeting individual requests;
  - 5.2 principles and methods of conducting investigations into telecommunication problems;
  - 5.3 procedure for assisting establishment of E.P.T.A. and Special Fund projects.
6. Preparation of a periodic report by experts -
  - 6.1 frequency;
  - 6.2 content; including :
    - 6.2.1 requests for assistance received;
    - 6.2.2 projects completed and in hand;
    - 6.2.3 technical matters;
    - 6.2.4 financial information;
    - 6.2.5 administrative aspects;
    - 6.2.6 liaison report (see item 3);
    - 6.2.7 conclusions and recommendations.
  - 6.3 Layout, to facilitate preparation, examination and analysis.
7. Headquarters treatment of regional reports :
  - 7.1 examination and analysis;
  - 7.2 action to ensure co-ordination between Union organs on matters arising, including operation of the Standing Committee on Technical co-operation;
  - 7.3 preparation and circulation of bi-monthly reports;
  - 7.4 supply of information, advice and instruction to regional experts on their reports.
8. Preparation of report to Council :
  - 8.1 date of preparation and circulation;
  - 8.2 content (see item 6.2), including conclusions and recommendations;
  - 8.3 layout to facilitate examination and appreciation by Councillors.

A N N E X 2

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

BI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE ITU REGIONAL EXPERTS

PERIOD 1 APRIL - 30 SEPTEMBER, 1963

AFRICA

1. The period under review covered the transition period between the full functioning of the ITU regional mission in Accra and the transfer of ITU experts, Mr. W. Pijalkowski and Mr. J. Hinrichsen from Accra to Addis Ababa to co-operate with the Economic Commission for Africa in the preparation of a report on the development of telecommunications in the African Continent. After the preliminary visits to countries in West Africa which were carried out by the experts in 1962, both of them continued the greater part of their work by correspondence, their activities being concerned with the examination of problems raised by individual countries during earlier visits and with the exploration of general aspects of African telecommunication development.

2. Mr. J. Hinrichsen, following his visit to Sierra Leone in 1962, was active in giving advice to that country as to how to obtain technical assistance for telecommunication training at the Technical Institute in Congo Cross, Freetown. As a result of these activities an emergency allocation of funds was approved by the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, and the recruitment of one Instructor in 1963 (to be followed by two in 1964) is now in hand.

Mr. Hinrichsen also advised the Liberian Administration on the question of television standards, in connection with the 1963 African Broadcasting Conference, and took part in discussions on the possibility of obtaining several telecommunication instructors to cater for the maintenance of the rapidly developing telecommunications system in Liberia. An application to the Technical Assistance Board for an allocation of funds for four instructors in Liberia is now being processed.

Discussions were held with the Nigerian authorities on the possibility of obtaining technical assistance in the preparation of specifications for equipment required under the Nigerian Development Plan, and the opportunity was also taken to investigate the possibility of the extension to other countries of the Nigerian Microwave/VHF system, in addition to its present connections to Cotonou in Dahomey and Buea in the Cameroon. Mr. Hinrichsen also participated in several meetings with the Ghana authorities to discuss the extension of the Ghana communications system through to the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, and to Dahomey. Such discussions are, of course, of very great value in connection with the implementation of the West African Coastal Communications system recommended in the Dakar Plan.



3. Mr. W. Fijalkowski devoted considerable time to the consideration of the general question of telecommunications training in Africa, and on this point conducted some useful correspondence with the Secretary-General of the Union Africaine et Malgache des Postes et Télécommunications and with the Technical Assistance Board Resident Representative in Dakar. In co-operation with the Secretary-General of the Union Africaine et Malgache des Postes et Télécommunications he examined the possibility of obtaining technical assistance for the setting up of a chain of monitoring stations throughout the countries of Africa. Mr. Fijalkowski also entered into correspondence with the Chairman of the C.C.I.T.T/C.C.I.R. African Plan Sub-Committee on the question of the Dakar Plan and the possibility of its rapid implementation. The development of these ideas will form part of the work of Mr. Fijalkowski in Addis Ababa. He also undertook the preparation of a comprehensive questionnaire on the existing situation of telecommunications training and development in Africa and sent the model of this questionnaire to members of some African Administrations, to obtain their views. Finally, he prepared examples of statistical reports on the state of telecommunications development in African countries and proposed that part of the time of the regional experts should be devoted to the preparation of this type of report for each country, a suggestion that will be taken into account when the Work Programme for the Regional Experts is under consideration.
4. In the month of July, 1963, the ITU was in a position to proceed with the ECA/ITU project for a survey of African telecommunication development, and accordingly transferred both Regional Experts from Accra to Addis Ababa. The experts visited Geneva for briefing from 4th to 10th August, during which time extremely useful discussions were held on the scope of the problem before them, and the permanent organs of the ITU were able to participate in a personal briefing of each expert. During the visit a detailed directive was given for their guidance. Copies of the directive will be sent to all bodies interested in the work of the mission.
5. Mr. Hinrichsen arrived in Addis Ababa on 11 August, 1963, closely followed by Mr. Fijalkowski. After the initial settling-in period both experts collaborated with members of the ECA Secretariat in preparing a programme of work and travel covering the next twelve months, in accordance with the directive given to them by ITU Headquarters.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNIONBI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE ITU REGIONAL EXPERTSPERIOD 1 OCTOBER 1963-31 MARCH, 1964AFRICA

1. Following the discussions between the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa at the 5th session of the latter body in Leopoldville in February, 1963, and the discussions in the 18th session of the Administrative Council, the two regional experts stationed in Accra, Ghana (Mr. J. Hinrichsen and Mr. W. Fijalkowski) were transferred to Addis Ababa to form the nucleus of the teams for the African Telecommunications Survey. This report covers the period following the transfer of the experts to take up their new missions in Addis Ababa.

2. Their first task was to collaborate with officials of the Economic Commission for Africa in the establishment of a draft Work Programme based on the following:

- a) A survey should be conducted of existing telecommunications in Africa, together with a study of the requirements for local staff training in telecommunications.
- b) Certain urgently needed telecommunications circuits between some of the capitals should be established on a priority basis;
- c) The formulation of a long-term plan for African telecommunications development as a complement to the work of the African Plan Committee.

3. A draft Work Programme drawn up by the regional experts in close collaboration with the ECA. It was agreed that they would attend the November/December, 1963 Rome Plan Committee Meeting of the CCITT, where it would be possible for all interested parties, including delegates from African Administrations, to discuss means of implementing the work of the mission. About the same time a Memorandum of Understanding drawn up between the ITU and the ECA defined the objectives of the joint mission and divided the work to be done into economic and technical aspects to be handled by the ECA and the ITU respectively.

4. Both the experts participated in the Plan Committee Meeting in Rome and took part in the work of the Plan Committee for Africa which was held concurrently with the Rome meeting. They presented the meeting with the results of their studies on the Dakar Plan and on the possibility of establishing certain new links in addition. Following the Rome Meeting the experts visited Geneva for discussions on the preparation by African Countries of their 1965/66 programme proposals under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance of the United Nations.

5. Immediately after the Rome meeting the Secretary-General appointed Mr. S. Quijano-Caballero as Head of the joint ITU/ECA mission, with effect from 1 March, 1964. Mr. Quijano-Caballero was at that time the Head of the ITU mission in the Congo (Leopoldville). He visited the Headquarters of the ECA in Addis Ababa in December, 1963, for consultations with the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa and then returned to Leopoldville to make the necessary arrangements to hand over his charge in the Congo. On 15 January, 1964, a circular letter signed by the Secretary-General of the ITU and the Executive Secretary of the ECA was sent to all African Administrations to explain the work of the joint mission, and drawing their attention to the need for close cooperation with the joint mission, and requesting them to do everything possible to assist in bringing the work of the mission to a successful conclusion.

6. In preparation for the 6th session of the ECA held in Addis Ababa in February, 1963, the team of experts prepared a report on "the Preparation of an African Telecommunications Network", which detailed the objectives of the ECA and the ITU in setting up the telecommunication mission, explained the measures taken so far by both parties, and outlined the further programme contemplated. Apart from the preparation of a short-term and long-term telecommunications installation plan, as described above, the proposed programme included the seeking of technical and financial assistance from both international and bilateral sources, together with possible pre-investment studies to be financed by the Special Fund for the purpose of evaluating the technical and financial implications of implementing the long-term plan envisaged by the African Plan Committee Meeting in Rome. The ECA at its 6th session examined this report and adopted a resolution laying down the broad lines on which further action should proceed. It will now be necessary to recruit additional experts for carrying out the work; and at the end of the period under report, the Head of the Mission was considering how best this could be done.

7. The practical aspects of the work that the experts carried out during this period included the preparation of a model telecommunications survey to serve as a prototype for the proposed general African telecommunications survey. Their presence at the Rome meeting also provided an opportunity to discuss the important question of the coordination of West African telecommunications with delegates of both French and English-speaking African countries. As part of the preparation for the General Telecommunications Survey, and to discuss problems with Administrations on the spot, Mr. Fijalkowski paid visits to the United Arab Republic, Sudan, Somalia, Kenya and Madagascar; and Mr. Hinrichsen visited Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, the Sudan, U.A.R. Nigeria and Kenya.

During this period Mr. Quijano-Caballero visited Morocco, Algeria and Nigeria. The implementation of the HF radio communications circuits envisaged by the African Working Group of the Plan Meeting of Rome will undoubtedly make it essential for members of the ITU mission to travel extensively in Africa to assess, on the spot, the urgent requirements of telecommunications equipment for that programme.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

BI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE ITU REGIONAL EXPERTS

PERIOD 1 APRIL TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1964

AFRICA

As explained in a previous report, the Regional Experts in Africa have been absorbed into the ITU/ECA mission for the survey of an African Telecommunication network. Although there are now no African "Regional Experts", a brief account of the activities of the Survey Mission is given for the information of Members in the Region.

In the period under report, the team in Addis Ababa consisted of Mr. S. Quijano-Caballero, Head of Mission, and Mr. J. Hinrichsen. Mr. W. Fijalkowski left this mission on 25 April 1964 to take up the duties of Project Manager of the I.T.U. Special Fund Project in Algeria. The mission was strengthened by Mr. F. Norman (Australia) who had worked for some time in the Congo as a Radio Expert from 1 September 1964, and action was in hand to recruit two further experts, one for VHF/Microwave Radio Relay Links, and the other for line and cable transmission.

The 6th Session of the Economic Commission for Africa, held at Addis Ababa in February, 1964, adopted Resolution E/CN.14/RES/106 (VI) on "The Development of Telecommunications Networks", which emphasised the importance of the rapid establishment of adequate telecommunication facilities in Africa. It requested the Executive Secretary of the ECA to continue the action, taken in cooperation with the I.T.U., aimed at the urgent solution of telecommunication problems in Africa, and approved the proposals contained in ECA Document E/CN.14/249 for the implementation of short and long-term development plans.

In the words of the Executive Secretary, ECA, this Resolution can be regarded as "Africa's special call to the technologically advanced countries to help her join the modern world." Following the terms of the Resolution the Executive Secretary of the ECA addressed a letter to several countries inviting them to donate equipment, experts' services, and training facilities to implement the programme detailed in the proposals of the CCITT Plan Committee meeting in Rome in December 1963. The work of the I.T.U. Mission has been devoted to furthering the progress and implementation of this Plan, not only in respect of the provisional short-term network planned, but also with a view to laying the groundwork for the long-term development programme.

It would be of interest to note that the Organisation of African Unity, at its meeting in Cairo, (17 to 21 July, 1964) passed a resolution creating a Transport and Communications Commission, which would have the duty of coordinating action for telecommunications and postal services, as well as for air, land and maritime transport throughout the Continent.

In May, 1964, Mr. Quijano-Caballero visited certain European countries, explaining the proposals to set up an equipment pool needed for the rapid establishment of the provisional network. These discussions were followed by a visit to Geneva for talks at Headquarters, following which he left for Cairo, where he discussed with the Administration of the U.A.R. the possibilities of its participating in the implementation of the provisional programme.

At the same time, Mr. Hinrichsen paid a visit to the West Coast of Africa, at the request of the Ghana and Togo Administrations, to discuss the problems of a telecommunications service between the two countries, and also to discuss problems of West African telecommunications in general.

In the period 23 August to 1 September, 1964, Mr. Quijano-Caballero visited, at the request of the East African Post and Telecommunication authorities, Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. Taking advantage of that same, visited Malawi also.

During the months of August and September 1964, the ECA planned to send a small team to various African countries to discuss the implementation of the resolutions passed during the February Session of the ECA, and advantage was taken of this to prepare an information paper on telecommunications which could be used to make African countries aware of the proposals of the I.T.U. mission. Explanatory letters were also sent to various countries which had expressed an interest in participating in the development of the short-term and long-term programmes. Careful consideration was also given to the possibility of obtaining resources from different sources for implementing the telecommunications development projects in the African Continent. This has a particular interest in view of the terms of Resolution N° 24 of the International Telecommunication Convention (1959) concerning the financing of telecommunications development. The mission, at the time of writing, is preparing specific proposals for the carrying out of a pre-investment survey, to be financed by the Special Fund, which might serve as a general basis for the detailed implementation during the second ("long-term") phase of the plans considered by the African Plan Committee of the CCITT (Rome, December 1963), and discussed in Document N° E/CN.14/249 presented to the ECA at its 6th Session.

International Telecommunication  
Union

BI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE ITU  
REGIONAL EXPERTS

Period 1 October 1964 - 31 March 1965

AFRICA

1. In the period under report, the ITU/ECA joint mission in Addis Ababa consisted of Mr. S. Quijano Caballero (Colombia) Chief of Mission, Mr. J. Hinrichsen (Chile) and Mr. F. Norman (Australia).
2. Resolution 106 (VI) of the 6th Session of the ECA instructs the ECA Executive Secretary to continue, in cooperation with the I.T.U., the action taken to solve telecommunications problems in Africa, and refers specifically to:
  - a) the possibility of setting up an equipment pool.
  - b) the preparation of a request for financial assistance from the Special Fund of the U.N.
  - c) the problems of telecommunication training.
3. The work of the mission up to the present has been basically to cooperate with the ECA in the preliminary action required to put these directives into effect. The main effort of the team was directed to drawing up in documentary form an implementation programme for African telecommunications development which, while emphasising the financial problems involved, was intended to outline the broad lines of future activity. By the end of the year the team had produced a draft work programme covering a ten-year period. The schedule included a two year short-term programme to fill immediate needs for the establishment of new circuits between African countries, and a long-term programme covering a six to eight year development period. A pre-investment survey of the continent was proposed. The specific purpose of this programme was to accelerate the implementation of the telecommunication network recommended by the Rome, 1963, meeting of the African Plan Committee of the CCITT and the CCIR. In addition to this, proposals were made for a large scale telecommunications training programme, involving a considerable extension of I.T.U.'s existing efforts in this field, possibly in cooperation with the training programmes of the International Labour Organisation. The team's proposals were accompanied by an estimate of the finance which would be required and suggestions as to whether the money could be found.

4. Towards the end of 1964 it was decided that the Chief of the Mission should come to Geneva to discuss these proposals with ITU H.Q. This visit was coupled with missions to countries which had expressed an interest in cooperating with the ITU and the ECA in providing technical and financial assistance to Africa. The Chief of the Mission arrived in Geneva in early January, 1965 and took part in consideration of the mission's proposals. He then visited the United Kingdom, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland for discussions with the PTT Administrations and Technical Cooperation authorities in these countries. He also visited the Headquarters of the Special Fund and participated in the preparation of a pilot project, to be financed by the Special Fund, for a trans-Africa East-West telecommunication circuit. He then returned to Geneva to discuss the preparation of the I.T.U.'s participation at the 7th Session of the ECA, scheduled to be held in Nairobi from 9 to 23 February 1965.

5. As a result of these discussions a report entitled "Telecommunications Development in Africa" (Doc. E/CN 14/299 of the ECA 7th Session) was prepared in ITU Headquarters. The report described the overall activities of the ITU in the telecommunications development field and described the work of the ITU/ECA mission. This document was presented to the 7th Session of the ECA by a representative of the Union. The views expressed in the Plenary Session of the Commission resulted in a Resolution recommending African countries to proceed, on an urgent basis with national and regional telecommunications development.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNIONBI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF ITU REGIONAL EXPERTSPERIOD 1 APRIL - 30 SEPTEMBER, 1963ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

1. The ITU regional mission in Asia consisted, until 30 June, 1963, of Mr. T.R. Clarkson of New Zealand, and Mr. K.V. Pai of India. Both experts had their duty station in Bangkok, Thailand. Mr. Clarkson left Bangkok on the termination of his mission at the end of June, 1963.
2. The work of the mission was conducted in close collaboration with the ECAFE Secretariat, the latter being primarily responsible for economic matters, whilst the ITU team dealt with the questions of telecommunication techniques and operation. A large part of the work of the two experts was connected with the study of replies to the telecommunications questionnaire sent to all countries of the region at the beginning of the mission, and to determining the general lines of development in each country and the technical assistance which this might make necessary.
3. Mr. Clarkson collaborated with ECAFE in drawing up a provisional agenda for a Meeting of Telecommunications Experts, this being the second meeting of the kind, the first being in Tokyo in May, 1959. Mr. Clarkson also participated, with ECAFE and UNESCO, in the preparation of an industrial coverage survey required to accelerate the production of low-cost broadcast receivers in the Asian Region.
4. Advice was given to the Thailand Telecommunications Administration in connection with the preliminary work to be carried out for a Special Fund Telecommunications Training Project, and with the planning of communications network extensions in Malaya and Thailand. During this period ECAFE was asked to comment on a request from Pakistan to the Special Fund for support for a survey by a Planning team, with the object of drawing up a 20-year Plan of Telecommunications Development in that country. The ITU experts studied this proposal in collaboration with the ECAFE Secretariat and commented on the technical aspects of the project. The Philippines Government requested the services of a Regional expert to provide high level assistance in a study of the economic and technical organization of telecommunications in the Republic. Although it was not possible to make one of the ITU experts available for the study, information provided by the experts facilitated the examination of the proposal at ITU Headquarters.
5. Mr. Pai represented the ITU in a joint ITU/ECAFE survey of telecommunications technical and economic problems in the Federation of Malaya, Singapore and Indonesia, which was arranged in collaboration with ECAFE, and discussed problems of regional telecommunications development with senior officers in all the countries visited.



6. Mr. Clarkson's mission came to an end on 30 June, 1963, and he returned to New Zealand. Since that date Mr. Pai has been continuing the work of the mission alone, pending consideration of a replacement for Mr. Clarkson. He is currently engaged on assisting countries of the Region in the preparation of the 1965/66 EPTA Programme.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

BI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF ITU REGIONAL EXPERTS

PERIOD 1 OCTOBER 1963 - 31 MARCH 1964

ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

1. The I.T.U. regional mission consists for the time being of Mr. Pai of India. As Mr. Pai took his home leave from 15 February to 27 April, 1964, this report covers only a 4½ months working period. The recruitment of the second expert is under way.
2. As has been explained in previous reports, the work of Mr. Pai is in very close cooperation with the Economic Commissions for Asia and the Far East, which is primarily responsible for economic matters in its area. The ECAFE authorities have expressed their appreciation of the help and cooperation which was rendered by Mr. Pai in coordinating his studies in the field of telecommunications, with those of the Commission.
3. He continued the analysis of the replies of the administrations to the questionnaire sent to them at the beginning of the mission. This work had not yet been completed, as there are still some administrations which have not answered the questionnaires.
4. The Inland Transport and Communications Committee (ITCC) of the ECAFE, held its session from 27 November to 4 December, 1963. Mr. Pai attended this session as the I.T.U. observer. He prepared for this session a general review of the progress made in telecommunications development in the region as a whole as well as in individual countries. The committee paid tribute to the growing cooperation between the ECAFE and the I.T.U. secretariats, and welcomed the conclusion of a memorandum of understanding between the two organizations, leading to the establishment of a joint ECAFE/ITU unit. In particular, the development of regional telecommunication networks in the Pacific and East Asia was noted; and it was stated that similar regional networks in West Asia were necessary. The technical note submitted by the I.T.U. expert on South and South-East Asia telecommunication networks was referred to the Second Working Party of telecommunications experts, scheduled to be held in July 1964. The committee also noted a suggestion that further studies could be initiated by the ECAFE/ITU joint unit on several aspects of national organizations for telecommunication and the relative growth of telecommunications in the national economy. The committee felt that the services of a telecommunication economist was necessary to undertake these studies.
5. Mr. Pai undertook, between 15 January and 31 January 1964, a survey of Philippine telecommunications at the request of the Government of the Philippines. His report underlined a number of existing deficiencies and contained proposals for improvements on a long-term basis. The Philippine Authorities expressed their gratitude to the I.T.U. for this help.

6. The Japanese Administration requested Mr. Pai's services from 2 to 10 February, 1964, to assist in the preparation for the July meeting of the ECAFE Telecommunications Working Party.

7. During his stay in Bangkok, he had frequent discussions with the telecommunication authorities in Thailand in connection with their technical problems. He also prepared his report on the telecommunication studies in Indonesia.

8. In addition, at the request of UNESCO he prepared a questionnaire for collecting information on the low cost broadcasting receivers in the ECAFE area.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
BI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF I.T.U. REGIONAL EXPERTS  
PERIOD 1 APRIL 1964 - 30 SEPTEMBER 1964

ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

1. The I.T.U. Regional Mission for the Far East, in Bangkok, continued to consist of two experts, Mr. Pai (India) and Mr. Omachi (Japan), who took up his duties from 1 July, 1964. Both experts are working in close cooperation with the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. The analysis of the replies of the Administrations to the questionnaire sent to them at an earlier stage has now been completed by Mr. Pai. The data available have been compiled and evaluated and have been used in the report to the "Working Party of Telecommunication Experts" Meeting in Tokyo in July, 1964.
2. The services of the two experts were requested by the Indonesian Government from 1 July to 15 July 1964 to assist in the preparation of a telecommunication survey for the West Irian project (Funds of the United Nations for the Development of West Irian) and to prepare a draft Plan of Operations in cooperation with the competent Indonesian authorities. This draft Plan of Operations has been prepared and has been presented to the Managing Director of the United Nations West Irian Fund, the Indonesian Government, where it is under study. In this project 3.7 million dollars are involved. The Working Party of Telecommunications experts of the ECAFE held its second meeting in Tokyo from 22 July to 29 July 1964. Mr. Pai took part in this meeting. He prepared a comprehensive survey on the present state of telecommunication development in the ECAFE region. In this report he has compiled useful statistics on the telecommunication development in the region and has related these to the overall economic structure, from which result some interesting conclusions for the estimation of future development. The meeting considered the report to be a useful contribution to its work.
3. From 20 August to 5 September 1964, Mr. Pai undertook, at the request of the Government of Malaysia, a survey of the present state of telecommunications in Brunei. Action was taken to co-ordinate the training of personnel for Brunei with Malaysia Training centre at Kuala Lumpur, with the cooperation of the Malaysian Government. A project is under preparation by Mr. Pai.
4. The experts assisted in the preparation of a questionnaire for the countries of the region for the joint UNESCO/ITU/ECAFE project on a low cost receiver survey.
5. The two experts continued their frequent discussions with the telecommunications authorities in Thailand regarding their various technical problems. They are also engaged in preparing, in cooperation with the ECAFE, the follow-up action on the decisions of the Tokyo Meeting. The assistance given to the ECAFE and to a number of countries in the region by the two regional experts has been appreciated by the Authorities of these countries concerned, who have expressed their gratitude to the ITU for this help.

BI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE ITU REGIONAL EXPERTS

Period from 1 October 1964 to 31 March 1965

ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

1. The ITU Regional Mission for Asia, stationed in Bangkok, continued its work in close cooperation with the ECAFE. The mission still consists of two experts - Mr. Pai from India and Mr. Omachi from Japan.

In the period under review the experts were mainly occupied in dealing with the following matters :

- 1.1. Continued studies on telecommunications with reference to economic methods of national and regional network development in the countries of the region.
- 1.2. Visits to countries of the Region, at their request, for making studies and surveys on telecommunications.
- 1.3. Preparing documents on telecommunications development in the countries of the region in preparation for the meeting of the Inland Transport and Communications Committee in Bangkok and the Economic Commission meeting in Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1.4. Participating in the meetings mentioned under 1.3.
- 1.5. Evaluating the data received from the countries of the region in reply to the questionnaire for the joint UNESCO/ITU/ECAFE low cost receiver survey Project.

Details of this work are given below.

2. The studies on telecommunication development were based on the questionnaire sent out earlier, and to which nearly all countries have replied. From the evaluation of the data received a number of recommendations were made and used for the meetings of the ECAFE.
3. During the period under review visits at the request of the Governments concerned were made to the Republic of China and the Republic of the Philippines.
  - 3.1. Republic of China requested an expert to carry out a general survey of telecommunication services. The visit was carried out from 5 to 15 December, 1964. The expert made a general survey and made several recommendations, of which the most important dealt with the conversion of the Electronic Research and Training Centre into an ECAFE Regional Institute in the fields of electronics, physics and microwave technology, the development of a regional network, and the setting up of a telephone switching equipment factory in the country.

- 3.2. The planned integration of telecommunication services in the Philippines, in line with the proposed nation-wide expansion of telecommunications, involves a wide-range telecommunication development programme. The immediate integration of the different telecommunication services now operating in the country is required. As this is a matter for legislation by Congress, the expert was asked to help prepare the necessary bill and to work out specific guidelines in the formulation of effective telecommunication policies. The visit of the Philippines from 3 to 28 February, 1965 was the second by the expert and was a follow up action to his first.
4. Thailand requested the services of one regional expert for the planning of a TV-Microwave bearer network in Thailand. The work is still in progress.
5. The Inland Transport and Communication Committee of the ECAFE (ITCC) held its 13th Session from 23 November to 1 December, 1964 in Bangkok. In close cooperation with the ECAFE, the expert prepared a comprehensive report on the development of telecommunication in the countries of the region. This report, which contained important recommendations, was presented to the meeting. The ITCC meeting endorsed the work programme and the recommendations of the working party of Telecommunications Experts (Tokyo 1964). A programme of work with priorities was established as follows:
- 5.1. Continuation of studies on the economic aspects of improvement, planning and development of national telecommunication services and regional and interregional services.
- 5.2. Study of methods of financing and rates of flow of investment to accelerate development of telecommunication systems (national and regional).
- 5.3. Further surveys of the present status of telecommunication development and recommendations on planning and development of telecommunication facilities in the region.
- 5.4. Studies in relation to improvement and development of telecommunications facilities for improving efficiency in inland transport and coastal shipping operations and ports (both inland and sea).
6. The annual Economic Commission meeting took place from 16 to 29 March 1965. The report adopted by the ITCC meeting was presented to this meeting. The results of this meeting will be reported in the next bi-annual report.
7. The Regional experts represented the ITU at the 13th Session of the ITCC Meeting and at the meeting of the Economic Mission in Wellington, and participated in the discussion of items relating to telecommunication development in the area.
8. The ITU experts continued to assist the UNESCO experts in all respects of the low cost receiver project of the joint UNESCO/ITU/ECAFE group which has been established in the ECAFE Headquarters.

A N N E X 4

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

BI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE I.T.U. REGIONAL EXPERTS

PERIOD 1 APRIL - 30 SEPTEMBER, 1963

LATIN AMERICA

1. Mr. C.F. Fiore, the ITU regional expert responsible for technical assistance activities in the countries of Central America and the Caribbean area, is stationed at San José, Costa Rica.

In the period under review he was occupied in dealing with four major projects, arising from the telecommunications development plans of the Central American countries. These four projects were:

- 1) The selection of candidates for eighteen fellowships, three from each country, to be awarded under the auspices of the Special Fund and the World Bank.
- 2) The provision of a regional ITU Technical Assistance team of three specialised telecommunications experts.
- 3) The development of the project for a regional microwave communication system.
- 4) The establishment of a regional telecommunications training centre.

In addition to these matters of regional interest, Mr. Fiore advised the countries of the area in respect of several training and telecommunications development projects. He also participated in the work of the CCITT/CCIR Plan Sub-Committee for Latin America, held at Bogotá in May, 1963.

2. During the period Mr. Fiore undertook a series of visits to the countries of Central America, either at the specific request of the countries concerned in connection with national telecommunications problems, or as directed by ITU Headquarters. He visited Nicaragua at the request of the Government to advise on the question of Nicaragua's participation in the Special Fund project for a regional Training School, and represented the ITU at a regional meeting of Central American Ministers. He also visited El Salvador, once again at the request of the Government, to discuss with the Director General of Telecommunications the project for a national Telecommunications School and to study the project for a microwave system in the country, drawn up by a commercial concern. Following the meeting of the Bogotá Plan Sub-Committee Mr. Fiore visited Guatemala to advise on the selection of fellows for Special Fund scholarships and took the opportunity to examine the problem in other Central American capitals en route. The expert represented the ITU at an important meeting of telecommunications experts held in San José Costa Rica to discuss the organisation and financing of the proposed Central American telecommunications network, a matter which had been

the subject of study by technical advisers to the World Bank. The report of this meeting was considered in detail by the first meeting of the Central American Telecommunications Commission in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Mr. Fiore was requested by El Salvador to advise on the specifications for a 26,000 line extension to the local telephone system, and on the organisation of "Antel", a new Telecommunications Institute established there. He was also able to advise on the possibility of obtaining urgent technical assistance for development projects in that country. It was thought possible to coordinate this request with the demand for a regional team of experts referred to previously.

3. Mr. J.I. Caicoya is the regional expert responsible for South America, his duty station being Lima, Peru. During the period under report his activities were concerned with the provision of technical advice to countries in South America on telecommunication matters, and in acting as a local liaison officer between national Administrations and ITU Technical Assistance teams visiting South America on short-term missions.

4. Mr. Caicoya visited Brazil to discuss the possibility of aid from the Special Fund for the new university of Brasilia. He also visited La Paz at the request of the Bolivian Administration to advise on certain aspects of policy decisions under consideration on the question of telecommunications planning in that country and co-operated with the ITU expert in Bolivia, Mr. Kunle, on the drafting of a telecommunications re-organisation project. After returning to his duty station in Lima he was sent to Ecuador at the Government's request to coordinate the work of an ITU team conducting a survey prior to preparation of a development plan. Following a visit to Bogotà for a meeting of the Latin American Plan Sub-Committee, Mr. Caicoya returned to Lima where he acted as co-ordinator of the work of a planning team assisting the Junta Permanente Nacional de Telecomunicaciones in Peru. At this time, the Bolivian Administration requested his services for three months in that country to give advice on various telecommunications problems, this request being followed by a second demand from Ecuador. Due to pressure of work in Peru, these visits had to be postponed until a later date. During the last three months of the period under review, the expert remained in Peru collaborating with the authorities in the preparation of new telecommunications legislation, and in the drawing up of telecommunications regulations. At the request of the



authorities Mr. Caicoya arranged a Seminar on the technical/accounting and technical/economic aspects of Peruvian "Decree No. 488" dealing with telephone tariffs in the country. Following this Seminar the expert has been occupied in preparing written instructional material on this specialised subject.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
BI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE I.T.U. REGIONAL EXPERTS  
PERIOD 1 OCTOBER 1963 - 31 MARCH 1964

LATIN AMERICA

A. The regional expert, Mr. Caicoya, who is the expert in South America continued to be based in Lima (Peru).

At the commencement of the period under report, he was in Ecuador where, at the request of the telecommunication authorities, he cooperated with the latter in studying the formation of a central telecommunication organization. He was also engaged in preliminary work leading to the preparation of the national telecommunication plan by the team of experts under the EPTA. Methods were also studied for integrating the requirements of services such as those of aviation and other State institutions into the future telecommunication network. At the same time a staff training plan, to provide the necessary personnel to operate the proposed network, was studied. The Government considered this work of great benefit to the country and after thanking the Union for their aid, requested that the experts' help should be continued in 1964 by four visits of at least a month's duration each.

After the conclusion of the mission to Ecuador, the expert stayed in Peru, at the request of the Peruvian Government, to complete advisory work which had already been begun, concerning telecommunication legislation and regulations.

Mr. Caicoya then went to Bolivia, where he advised the authorities on telecommunication planning work in progress in that country. He also took the opportunity to do the preparatory work for the 1965/1966 Technical Assistance requirements.

After this mission, he went to Brazil to discuss their requirements in training with a view to advise them on the possibility of submitting a request to the Special Fund. For this purpose, he interviewed the Conselho Nacional de Telecomunicaçoes, the National Committee for the Coordination of Technical Assistance, the Ministry of Highways and Public Works, the Director of the Scola Tecnica deu Exercito and the General Jefe de Transmissoes.

Next he visited Uruguay and had discussion with the Director-General of Telecommunications, the Technical Director of the UTE and the senior officials of CIDE. These discussions, dealt with the Technical Assistance programme for 1965/66 and the preparation of a request to the Special Fund for assistance in training.

During the first half of January, he stayed in Lima (Peru) advising the telecommunication authorities on problems concerning tariffs and regulations for the accounting operations of telecommunication undertakings.

From 16 January until mid-march, he was in Ecuador again, assisting them in the preparation of plans for the microwave link between Quito and Guayaquil, and for some VHF branches of this network.

The second half of March was spent by the expert in Bolivia and Brazil helping the authorities in preparing their Technical Assistance request for 1965/1966 and submitting them to their respective coordinating authorities. In addition he was asked by the authorities in Bolivia to help them in studying the National Telecommunication Plan which had just been prepared for consideration by the Government.

B. Mr. Caesar F. Fiore, I.T.U. regional expert in Central America and the Caribbean area continued to be stationed in San José (Costa Rica) until 31 January 1964 when he was transferred to El Salvador.

In general, he continued to advise the Governments on the development of the four most important projects that had already been started :

1. Fellowships under the auspices of the Special Fund and the World Bank but administered by the I.T.U.
2. Constitution of a Technical Assistance team of three experts in the branches of transmission networks and switching in the countries of Central America.
3. Implementation of the project to set up a microwave communication system in Central America.
4. Creation of a regional telecommunication training centre.

In addition he had frequent discussions with the authorities in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica in connection with their Technical Assistance requirements in the 1965/1966 programme and assisted them in preparing their preliminary programme.

Since 1 February 1964, at the request of the Government of El Salvador and with the consent of Costa Rica, Mr. Fiore was transferred to El Salvador so that he might help San Salvador more efficiently in the preparation of their staff training programme, completion of staff inventories and reorganizing their engineering and Administration branches in telecommunications.

At the request of the Costa Rican Government, Mr. Fiore went to that country to help in the preparation of studies relating to the economics of their new telephone system, to the staff requirements, the training programme and preparation of the EPTA programme for 1965/1966.

He then helped to prepare the meeting scheduled to be held in San Salvador on 13 April 1964 to establish the Central American Communication Network and to prepare the draft for the establishment of a Regional School for Medium-level Telecommunication Technicians. The Government of Honduras wanted a 2-month expert mission to study the new telephone equipment acquired by the authorities and the possibility of continued use being made of the old equipment. Mr. Fiore assisted in this mission advising the Government.

At the end of the period, Mr. Fiore went to San Juan de Puerto Rico as an I.T.U. observer to attend the telecommunication conference of the Caribbean area and then visited the countries in that area to help them to prepare their Technical Assistance requirements for the 1965/1966 period.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
BI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE I.T.U. REGIONAL EXPERTS  
PERIOD 1 APRIL 1964 - 30 SEPTEMBER 1964

LATIN AMERICA

1. Mr. Jose. I Caicoya, regional expert for Latin America, continued to be stationed in Lima, Peru. At the beginning of the period covered by this report, Mr. Caicoya was on leave in Spain.

After a short visit to Geneva for discussions regarding his future programme of work, Mr. Caicoya went to Brazil where he had talks with the telecommunication authorities about the EPTA programme for 1965-1966 and certain urgent requirements for 1964. He also discussed with officials of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs the question of setting up a Telecommunication Training Institute by means of a United Nations Special Fund project.

After two weeks at his duty station in Lima, Mr. Caicoya went to Quito, Ecuador, at the request of the Government of that country, where he helped in drawing up a new plan for developing the network in the northern area with a view to interconnecting the frontier regions with Colombia. He also attended a meeting of the telecommunication authorities of both countries held in Ipiales, from 15 to 19 July, where they examined questions relating to the interconnection of the networks in the border areas of both the countries, and resulting operational problems. During the same mission, again at the request of the Ecuadorian Government, Mr. Caicoya visited the "Empresa de Teléfonos Automáticos de Quito" and the "Empresa de Teléfonos Automáticos de Guayaquil" telecommunication undertakings and certain municipal telephone companies concerned in a proposal to amalgamate the country's domestic networks. During the last few days of his stay in Quito, he took part in the scrutiny of the technical characteristics of the equipment offered by the different tenders for the new radio relay system between Quito and Guayaquil, at the request of the Ministry of Communications.

In August, in response to a request by the Government of Bolivia, Mr. Caicoya went to La Paz to assist them in studying the results of a survey conducted with a view to expand and modernise the Bolivian telecommunication network. In accordance with the wishes of the Government he visited, between the 2nd and 9th September, the Bolivian telephone companies in the Oruro and Cochabamba areas which had asked for his advice on various technical problems.

II. Mr. Caesar F. Fiore is the ITU regional expert for Central America and the Caribbean area, with his duty station in El Salvador.

During the period under report he was mainly occupied with the following:

1. A detailed study of the urgent Technical Assistance needs of the different Caribbean islands for the purpose of formulating a coordinated work plan to meet them.

2. Coordination of the activities of the three ITU experts working in Costa Rica, San Salvador and Guatemala so that their services were also available to the other countries in the Central American area.

3. Assistance to the various governments in Central America.

At the beginning of April, Mr. Fiore went to San Juan, Puerto Rico, as ITU observer to the Caribbean telecommunication conference. The main objects of the conference were to examine the possibility of establishing a telecommunication artery between the Guianas and the Virgin Islands (St. Thomas) and the interconnection of the networks in the various islands. Following the meeting the expert visited several countries in the area to assist them in preparing their requests for the biennium 1965-1966.

On return to his duty station in San Salvador, he spent one month helping the Government with its plans for the vocational training of technicians and the reorganization of the technical and administrative departments of its telecommunication services.

Before going on home leave, Mr. Fiore visited the ITU Headquarters in May to evaluate the work done so far in his area and to formulate plans for technical assistance to countries in the Caribbean Area during the period 1965-66.

Mr. Fiore carried out a very useful mission in the Caribbean region and discussed with the telecommunication authorities of the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, the Windward and Leeward Islands, Trinidad, the Dutch and French Antilles and the Guianas, their requirements of assistance for the biennium 1965-1966. In addition this visit enabled him to make an on-the-spot survey of existing telecommunication services with a view to integrating the most urgent technical assistance needs of those countries with those in Central America so that the available resources could be used to the maximum advantage.

This will be valuable information when drawing up the programme of work for the team of three experts which is to go next year to the Caribbean area.

BI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE ITU REGIONAL  
EXPERTS

Period 1 October 1964 to 31 March 1965

LATIN AMERICA

1. Mr. José Caicoya, regional expert for Latin America, continued his duty in Lima (Peru).

1.1. The expert was on leave in Brazil at the beginning of the period covered by this report. Mr. Caicoya resumed his activities by going to Bolivia where, at the request of the Government, he advised them on modifications to be made to the project for the renewal and expansion of the Bolivian Telecommunication network. Mr. Caicoya also assisted the Bolivian Authorities in the study of a draft law relative to the creation of a national telecommunication undertaking integrating municipal and State telecommunication enterprises.

1.2. The expert remained at his official duty post from 10 to 17 November 1964, where he explained to the new members of the Junta Nacional de Telecomunicaciones the results of a study he had made on a new telephone and telegraph tariff system for Peru.

1.3. The expert then returned to Brazil where he assisted the Brazilian Government in the preparation of a request to the UN Special Fund for the establishment of telecommunication schools in the country. This is a very large project, under which two main training centres are to be set up in the States of Guanabara and Santa Rica de Samucaí, followed by the opening of other smaller schools in other regions of Brazil.

1.4. During this mission, the expert assisted the National Telecommunication Council of Brazil with advice on tariff questions and various technical matters.

1.5. In February Mr. Caicoya went to Uruguay at the request of the Uruguayan Government and the Bank of the Uruguayan Republic.

The expert cooperated with the authorities of the CIDE (Comisión de Investigaciones y Desarrollo Económico de Uruguay) in the preparation of the telecommunication section of the Uruguayan national development plan. He also assisted the Bank authorities in studying the technical aspects of certain tenders for the purchase of equipment for a microwave network.

1.6 In March 1965, the expert returned to Lima to resume his work on the reorganisation of Peruvian telecommunication services on the lines already indicated by Mr. Pardo Horno, ITU expert in organisation, during the latter's 6-month mission in Peru in 1964.

2. Mr. Caesar F. Fiore, the ITU regional expert for Central America and the Caribbean region, had his official base in San Salvador up to 28 February 1965, and in Panama from 1 March 1965.

- 2.1. Mr. Fiore spent the month of October, 1964, at San Salvador, where he assisted the Telecommunication Administration (ANTEL) in analysing and studying the technical aspects of tenders for the supply of telecommunication equipment.

- 2.2. Mr. Fiore then visited Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama, where he with the new directors of the countries' telecommunication Administrations resumed discussions on the establishment of a regional telecommunication school in Central America, to be financed by the UN Special Fund.

- 2.3. From 7 November to 17 December 1964, the expert visited the islands of St. Vincent and St. Lucia in the Caribbean in response to an urgent request for technical assistance by the administrations of these two islands.

In St. Vincent, Mr. Fiore studied and drew up a plan for the complete overhaul of the local telephone network. The authorities of St. Lucia called upon his assistance in examining the technical aspects of a series of tenders submitted by private companies for the conversion of the island's telephone system to automatic operation.

- 2.4. After spending the period 18 December 1964 to 15 January 1965 on home leave, Mr. Fiore accompanied the head of the ITU Department of Technical Cooperation on a tour of the countries of Central America and the Caribbean region. The purpose of this tour was to draw up the implementation programme for 1965 and to work out the details involved with the Governmental authorities of the countries included in this programme - particularly of those countries which have not yet received any technical assistance in telecommunications.

- 2.5. A request was received from the Government of the Republic of Panama to transfer Mr. Fiore's official base from San Salvador to Panama City, so that the expert might be in a position to advise continuously on the preparation of a general plan for the reorganisation of telecommunications in Panama. Hence, in consultation with El Salvador, Mr. Fiore was moved to Panama City, where he took up his duties on 1 March 1965.



PLENARY MEETING

AGENDA

OF THE

FOURTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 21 October 1965 at 9 a.m.

	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Minutes of the Twelfth Plenary Meeting	244
2. Second Report by Committee 2 (Credentials)	319
3. Signature of the Additional Protocol - transitional arrangements	290
4. Election of the Members of the Administrative Council	292(Rev.)
5. Procedure for the election of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General	280(Rev.)
6. Procedure for the election of the members of the I.F.R.B.	293
7. Series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee	
Series B.1	269
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8. Reports by the Committee Chairmen	
Committee 4	326 327 328
9. Other business	

G.A. WETTSTEIN  
Chairman of the Conference



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 312-E

18 October 1965

Original: French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR ELECTION TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Cameroon announces that their country is withdrawing their candidacy for election to the Administrative Council. A revised version of Document No. 292 will be published.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 313-E

18 October 1965

Original: Spanish

COMMITTEE 4

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA

The Delegation of the Republic of Panama proposes the following addition to Article 9, paragraph 6 of the International Telecommunication Convention

"6 bis. Any Member of the Union which is not a member of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union may attend the annual or additional sessions of the Administrative Council as OBSERVERS and may take part in the discussions but not in the voting."

Reasons:

The Administrative Council is undoubtedly a very representative organ of the Union, especially now that it consists of 29 members. Nevertheless, it should never be considered a closed circle. It is a general principle of all international organizations that the meetings of their Administrative Council or Executive Board, as the case may be, may be attended by those Member countries which do not form part at that particular time of the Council or Board in question, such Member countries attending as OBSERVERS entitled to speak though not to vote. This procedure has produced very good results in other organizations of the United Nations family.



COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

EIGHTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Chairman: Mr. Konstantin ČOMIĆ (Yugoslavia)

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

Thursday, 7 October, 1965 at 9.00 p.m.

The Chairman opened the meeting at 9.00 p.m. and invited the Committee to proceed with its Agenda (Document No. 242).

Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting of Committee 9 (Document No. 217).

This document was approved subject to corrections submitted by the Delegates of the United Kingdom and Thailand.

Corrigendum 1 to Document No. 185.

This document was approved.

Preparation of a draft constitutional Charter (Document No. 231 (Rev. 1))

The Delegate of Guatemala, introducing this document, recalled that the Committee had approved in principle the idea of replacing the present Convention by a Charter but had felt it would not be possible to undertake this task at the present Conference.

Referring to the word "experts" in the draft resolution he said that it should be made quite clear that it was not intended to bear the meaning ascribed to it in Annex 3 of the Convention. He considered that the resolution did not require a preamble.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia recommended that:

- a) The group of experts should prepare the draft Charter two years before the next Plenipotentiary Conference,



- b) Administrations should be allowed six months to examine a preliminary draft and submit comments before a final draft was produced.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported Document No. 231 (Rev. 1). The text was clear and gave clear terms of reference to the experts.

The Delegates of Tanzania, the United Kingdom, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany also expressed their approval.

The Chairman closed the debate and the draft resolution in Document No. 231 was accepted by the following vote:

in favour	:	79
against	:	0
abstentions	:	3

The Delegate of Uganda pointed out that the resolution prescribed that there should be not more than ten "experts". He considered that the Council should select ten, two from each region.

The Delegate of Morocco agreed. He requested that the Plenipotentiary Conference be informed that the principle of a Charter was accepted without a decision on the majority that would be required to amend it once in force.

The Delegate of Pakistan supported Morocco.

Convention, Article 1, Nos. 9-12

Nos. 9-12 : The delegations concerned with the following proposals withdrew them: URS/64(3), POL/42(3) and (4), USA/43(4) and (5), TCH/20(3), CAN/58(1).

The Committee agreed that the existing texts of Nos. 9-12 would be kept.

Article 1 : Having completed its examination of Article 1 (Nos. 3-12), the  
Nos. 3-12 Committee agreed that the existing text should remain unchanged.

Convention, Article 2, Nos. 13-16

Nos. 13-16 : The Committee took up Article 2 (Nos. 13-16).

The delegations concerned with the following proposals withdrew them: CAN/58(3) and (4), USA/43(7) and (8), RFA/33(1) and (2), UK/37(52), UK/35(1), AUS/68(1), FNL/46(25).

The Committee agreed:

- 1) to refer proposal CAN/58(2) to Committee 4,
- 2) that the existing texts of Nos. 13-16 be retained subject to the Drafting Committee's decision on proposals IND/30(2) and (3).

Article 2 : The Committee having completed its study of Article 2,  
Nos. 13-16 : Nos. 13-16 agreed that the existing text should be preserved  
subject:

- i) to any decision that Committee 4 might take on proposal  
CAN/58(2) concerning No. 13, and
- ii) to any decision that the Drafting Committee might take on  
proposals IND/30(2) concerning No. 14 and IND/30(3)  
concerning No. 15.

Article 3 : Article 3 - No. 17

No. 17 : The Committee having completed its study of Article 3 (No. 17)  
agreed that the existing text should be retained without change.

Article 4 (Nos. 18-26)

Title and : The Committee agreed that the Title of Article 4 and No. 18  
No. 18 : should be adopted without change.

No. 19 : The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 19 should  
be retained without change subject to the Drafting Committee's  
decision on proposal ISR/26(1)

No. 20 : The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 20 should  
be retained.

No. 21 : Proposal ISR/26(2) was withdrawn.

The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 21 should  
be retained without change subject to the Drafting Committee's  
decision on proposal USA/43(10).

No. 22 : The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 22 should  
be retained.

No. 23 : Proposal ISR/26(3) was withdrawn.

The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 23 should be  
retained subject to the Drafting Committee's decision on  
proposal USA/43(11).

No. 24 : Proposal IND/30(4) was supported by the Delegates of India, Australia, Brazil and the United States. The Delegate of the Central African Republic felt it raised a matter of substance. The Delegate of Cuba concurred and suggested that the proposed new text was too wide and should be modified.

The Committee rejected proposal IND/30(5) by 25 for, 44 against and 6 abstentions.

No. 24 bis : Proposal IND/30(5) for a new paragraph 24 bis was supported by the Delegates of India, Brazil, Mexico, Poland and the U.S.S.R. The Delegate of the United Kingdom spoke against it.

The Committee rejected proposal IND/30(5) by 33 for, 34 against and 17 abstentions.

Proposal CHN 17(1) referring to technical assistance was supported by the Delegates of China and Colombia. The Delegates of Morocco and Pakistan thought that the text of No. 24 covered the question. The Delegates of Australia, Switzerland and the United Kingdom were against embodying this proposal in the Convention.

The Committee rejected proposal CHN/17(1) by 7 in favour, 58 against and 7 abstentions.

The Committee agreed that the present text of No. 24 should be retained subject to any decision that might be taken on proposal MEX/118(1) by Committee 8.

The meeting rose at 10.30 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

Y. LASSAY

V.A. HAFFNER

José A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman:

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

NINTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Chairman : Mr. Konstantin ČOMIĆ (Yugoslavia)

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

Wednesday, 13 October 1965 at 9 a.m.

The Chairman opened the meeting at 9 a.m. and, before taking up the agenda, expressed the gratitude and thanks of all delegates to the "Entreprise des P.T.T. Suisses" and its staff for the pleasant days of relaxation they had spent on Swiss territory.

The Delegate of Switzerland thanked the Chairman for his kind words and expressed the hope that the break would contribute to the success of the Committee's work.

The Chairman then proceeded to Item 1 of the Agenda (Document No. 258).

1. Summary Record of the 5th Meeting (Corrigendum to Document No. 218).

The Delegates of Indonesia and Czechoslovakia stated that corrections to the document would be handed in to the Secretariat.

Document No. 218 (Corrigendum) was adopted subject to such correction.

2. Summary Record of the Sixth Meeting (Document No. 237).

The Delegates of the Ukraine, Bielorussia, U.S.S.R. and Poland stated that they would hand in corrections to the Secretariat; subject to the proposed amendments, the document was adopted.





3. Continuation of examination of the Convention, Articles 4, 6 and 7 (Document No. 61, Rev. 2, Page 22, Document No. DT/1)

To expedite the work, the Chairman proposed that a Working Party be set up to examine proposals submitted for discussion, so that they could be grouped together and the number to be studied by Committee 9 thereby reduced.

The Chairman, after consulting the Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Perry and Mr. Wilson, proposed Mr. Perry as Chairman of the Working Party.

Mr. T. Perry, Delegate of the Netherlands, accepted the Chairmanship of the Working Party, which was open to all delegations.

The following delegations agreed to take part in the Working Party :

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, United States of America, France, Israel, Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Tunisia.

4. Article 4 of the Convention (Nos. 18-26) (continued)

No. 25 bis-The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. presented Proposal URS/64(4) proposing, in the light of Resolution No. 1721 and subsequent United Nations Resolutions, cooperation between the Union and the United Nations in that field.

In reply to a remark by the Delegate of the United Arab Republic, he noted that the word "conquest", in the English text, was not an exact translation of the corresponding Russian word, and that the meaning "exploration" would be more appropriate.

The U.S.S.R. proposal was supported by the Delegates of Poland, Bulgaria, Cuba, Yugoslavia, Syria and Algeria; the latter pointed out that no distinction was made in Nos. 20, 22 and 25 of the Convention between countries Members and non-Members of the I.T.U.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom supported the proposal in principle, but wished the words "cooperation of all countries in the world" to be replaced by "cooperation of Members and Associate Members".

The Delegates of the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ethiopia and the Philippines shared the view of the United Kingdom Delegation.

The Delegates of the United States, Ireland and the Federal Republic of Germany thought that, particularly in Nos. 18, 19, 20, 24 and 26, the Convention covered the data in the Soviet proposal.

The Delegate of France shared that view and stated that the I.T.U. must not run the risk of having to coordinate its activities with those of the United Nations.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalled the provisions of number 21 concerning harmful interference between radio stations and suggested the insertion of a new point concerning the use of outer space.

The Delegate of Nigeria, though considering that the Convention covered the question generally, nevertheless thought that the proposal should be retained, subject to amendment.

The Delegate of Ceylon proposed that the phrase "all countries in the world" should be replaced by "international".

The Delegate of Mexico thought that the existing wording of the Convention covered the matter and should not be supplemented. The problem was important enough, however, to deserve a Resolution.

He was supported by the Delegates of Australia, Morocco and Israel.

The Delegate of Cameroon recalled that many delegates were in favour of the existing text and proposed that the Committee should decide whether the Convention should be changed.

The Delegate of Jamaica supported the intervention of the Cameroon Delegation.

The vote on closure of the debate gave :

for : 85

against : 0

abstentions : 2

When work was resumed, the Chairman welcomed the Delegate of Nepal who expressed his thanks.

He then recalled the points at issue :

1) insertion of a number 25 bis in accordance with Document No.64(4) amended,

2) study of a draft Resolution.

The insertion of a number 25 bis was put to the vote with the following results :

for : 40

against : 39

abstentions : 6

After a long procedural discussion concerning votes by a show of hands and by proxy, the Chairman asked the Committee whether it would be in favour of a roll-call vote.

The original vote was rejected with the following results :

for	:	43
against	:	50
abstentions	:	4

The Delegate of Guinea, supported by five delegations, asked that the new vote be taken by secret ballot.

The Deputy-Secretary-General read out the countries which had received a power of proxy. The vote gave the following results :

for	:	49
against	:	53
abstentions	:	1

Accordingly, the U.S.S.R. proposal to insert a number 25 bis was rejected.

The Chairman asked the delegations to give their views on the preparation of a Resolution in the light of the proposed amendments.

The Delegate of the United States pointed out that his Delegation's draft Resolution at present under study by Committee 7 dealt with the same points as the Soviet draft and asked for it to be taken into consideration.

The Delegate of Switzerland thought that discussions of the same draft in two Committees might give rise to a clash of competence and suggested that the views of the Chairman of Committee 7 might be sought.

He was supported by the Delegate of the United States.

The Delegate of Mexico, supported by the Delegate of Brazil, asked for a working party to be set up and the Chairman proposed, as members, Mexico, the U.S.S.R., Australia, Morocco and France.

The Delegate of France preferred a smaller working party - the U.S.S.R. and the United States, with Mexico in the Chair.

No. 26 - As there was no objection by the Committee, the Chairman went on to number 26 of the Convention dealt with in two proposals :

Document No. 43(13) - United States

Document No. 45(1) - Belgium

The Delegate of the United States confirmed that Proposal No.43(13) was no longer valid.

The Delegate of Belgium read out the new paragraph 26(f) and wished to make an amendment in the form of a second paragraph 26(g), worded as follows :

"endeavour to regulate as thoroughly as possible the operation and use of all telecommunication media."

The Delegates of Morocco, Guinea and Brazil supported the Belgian proposal.

The Delegates of Colombia, the United States and Israel preferred study of the document to be postponed to a subsequent meeting.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., without raising any objection of principle, observed that the proposed amendment was a repetition of number 19(b) and that it would be preferable to keep to the original proposal.

The Delegate of Belgium drew the attention of the U.S.S.R. Delegation to the difference between number 19(b) and number 26(g).

The meeting rose at 1.00 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

Y. LASSAY

V.A. HAFFNER

José A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman :

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 316-E

18 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

TENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Chairman: Mr. Konstantin COMIĆ (Yugoslavia)

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

Thursday, 14 October 1965 at 9.00 a.m.

The meeting was opened at 9.00 a.m. by the Chairman.

The Committee replied with applause to his announcement that 14 October was the national day of the Malagasy Republic. The Delegate of the Malagasy Republic thanked the Chairman and the Committee for their gesture.

The Chairman stated that the agenda for the meeting was contained in Document No. 268.

Convention Article 4, Nos. 18 - 26 (continued)

26 bis : The Committee considered Proposal No. BEL/45(1) as amended by Document No. 267. After some discussion in which the consensus of the Committee was that Proposal No. BEL/45(1) would be preferable to the amendment proposed in Document No. 267, the Delegate of Belgium withdrew Document No. 267. As a result of the vote, Proposal No. BEL/45(1) was accepted by 84 in favour, 0 against and 2 abstentions. The Committee thus agreed to amend No. 26 to read as follows : "undertake studies, establish regulations, adopt resolutions, make recommendations, formulate opinions and collect and publish information concerning telecommunication matters for the benefit of all Members and Associate Members." (For the French text, it was agreed to use the phrase : "arrêt des réglementations").



18 - 26 : Article 4 of the Convention having been studied in its entirety by the Committee, it was agreed that the existing text of this Article should remain unaltered subject :

- 1) to the amendment of No. 26 in accordance with Proposal No. BEL/45(1),
- 2) to the decision of the Drafting Committee on Proposals Nos. ISR/26(1), USA/43(10), USA/43(11), 2nd part,
- 3) to any recommendations by Committee 8 regarding Proposal No. MEX/118(1) for a new 24 bis.

Convention Article 6

The Proposal No. CAN/58(7) was withdrawn.

33 bis : The Committee agreed to adopt Proposal No. CAN/58(8) for the insertion of a new paragraph as follows : "The Plenipotentiary Conference is the Supreme Body of the Union and it will be composed of delegates representing Members and Associate Members."

34 : Proposal No. CAN/58(9) relating to Nos. 34 - 38 was withdrawn. Proposal No. USA/43(15) was withdrawn. The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 34 should be kept.

35 : Proposal No. USA/43(15) and No. J/19(1) were withdrawn. The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 35 should be kept.

36 : Proposal No. USA/43(15) and No. CAN/58(10) were withdrawn. The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 36 should be kept.

37 : The question was raised whether paragraph 37 should not be amended so that it applied only to the salaries of elected officials since the I.T.U. had adopted the United Nations Common Salary System and No. 100 of the Convention gave the Administrative Council powers to apply the Common System. A number of delegates felt that this would result in a reduction in the powers of the Plenipotentiary Conference to which they did not agree.

The Committee then studied Proposals Nos. J/19(2) and USA/43(15) regarding No. 37. The authors of these proposals withdrew them and the Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 37 should be kept.

38 : Proposal No. USA/43(15) was withdrawn and the Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 38 should be kept.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 10.45 a.m.

Rapporteurs:

Y. LASSAY

V.A. HAFFNER

José A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman:

Konstantin ČOMIC

COMMITTEE 2

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEE 2

(CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE)

In the middle of page 5, replace the statement of the Delegate of Nicaragua, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. and the Delegate of Cuba by the following :

"The Delegate of Nicaragua opposed the motion and explained the position of his Government, which recognized only the Republic of China as Member of the Union in accordance with the Convention. He would vote in favour of Document No. 270 submitted by the United States."

"The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. resolutely protested against the inadmissible remarks made by the representative of Nicaragua, adding that the latter's statement, which was without precedent in the annals of the I.T.U., confirmed that the proposal submitted by the United States was contrary to the interests of international cooperation. The U.S.S.R. Delegation was confident that the proposal would not win the support of the delegations in the Plenary Meeting."

"The Delegate of Cuba replied to the statements made by the Delegate of Nicaragua which he considered unacceptable."

On page 25, replace the third paragraph of the U.S.S.R. statement by the following :

"Although its terms of reference were perfectly clear, the Committee decided to consider the United States draft resolution which is directed against the representation of the People's Republic of China in the I.T.U."





PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Corrigendum to  
Document No. 317-E  
23 October 1965

COMMITTEE 2

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEE 2

(CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE)

In the middle of page 5, replace the statements of the Delegate of Nicaragua and the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. by the following :

"The Delegate of Nicaragua opposed the motion and explained the position of his Government, which recognized only the Republic of China as Member of the Union in accordance with the Convention. He would vote in favour of Document No. 270 submitted by the United States."

"The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. resolutely protested against the inadmissible remarks made by the representative of Nicaragua, adding that the latter's statement, which was without precedent in the annals of the I.T.U., confirmed that the proposal submitted by the United States was contrary to the interests of international cooperation. The U.S.S.R. Delegation was confident that the proposal would not win the support of the delegations in the Plenary Meeting."

On page 25, replace the third paragraph of the U.S.S.R. statement by the following :

"Although its terms of reference were perfectly clear, the Committee decided to consider the United States draft resolution which is directed against the representation of the People's Republic of China in the I.T.U."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 317-E

20 October 1965

Original: French

COMMITTEE 2

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEE 2

(CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE)

Chairman: Mr. Eneas MACHADO DE ASSIS (Brazil)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Eli HABWE (Kenya)  
Mr. Vassil MAKARSKI  
(People's Republic of Bulgaria)

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

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

1. Appointment of rapporteur

The Chairman asked for a Spanish-speaking rapporteur. The Delegate of Spain, Mr. Ruiz de Assin, was appointed.

2. Terms of reference of the Committee

The Chairman explained the terms of reference of the Committee and stated he would keep strictly to the provisions of the Convention in all cases. There was no objection.

3. Organization of the work of the Committee

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

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



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

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

The Delegate of Indonesia asked how the Working Party would work.

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

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

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

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

B. Wednesday, 13 October 1965 at 3 p.m.

The Chairman began by explaining the policy followed by the conferences which had met since 1959 and emphasized the good faith shown by the Working Party in its examination of the credentials; the meeting of Committee 2 had been postponed as far as possible to enable the largest possible number of credentials to be scrutinized.

The Chairman invited the Committee to do its utmost to conclude its work at that meeting since it would be extremely difficult to meet again before the next Plenary Meeting.

The Delegate of the United States asked for the floor in order to submit a draft resolution <sup>1)</sup> which he read out and then handed to the Chairman in its English and Spanish versions.

The Delegate of the Philippines supported the proposal.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. was against the proposal since the Committee was not competent to examine it <sup>2)</sup>. The Delegates of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Cuba and the U.A.R. agreed with the Soviet Delegate.

The Delegate of France shared the Soviet Union viewpoint and reserved his position with regard to the draft submitted by the United States.

The Delegate of China explained the reasons why he thought the United States had tabled its motion. He considered those reasons to be valid and that the proposal should be discussed. He reserved the right to reply to those delegates who had attacked his country.

The Chairman pointed out that the question of competence had been raised and that it must first be settled.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reaffirmed that the Committee was not competent to study the document in question and that it should be referred to the Plenary Meeting.

The Delegate of the United States said that, on the contrary, the Committee was competent to examine his motion and to take a decision on it.

Several delegations then spoke for or against the motion, or to clarify the question on which the Committee was to be called upon to vote. A vote was taken by a show of hands, on the motion that the Committee was incompetent to examine the matter.

The motion of incompetence was rejected by 10 votes to 34, with 5 abstentions.

The Chairman announced that the Committee was therefore competent to examine the document submitted by the United States.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. requested that the proposal be distributed to the delegates as a document.

The Chairman asked the Members whether they could take down the proposal by dictation.

Several delegations thought that the proposal should be distributed as a document, while others pointed out that a verbal proposal was acceptable under number 585 of the General Regulations.

The Chairman ruled that the proposal by the United States must be distributed as a document.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thanked the Chairman for his ruling and the Chairman then adjourned the meeting.

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Notes by the Secretariat:

- 1) This draft resolution was published subsequently as Document No. 270 and reproduced again in section 6 of the Report of Committee 2 (Document No. 266-E(Rev.)).
- 2) The statements made by the various delegations, who asked that they be inserted verbatim are annexed hereto.

C. Thursday, 14 October 1965 at 5.15 p.m.

The Chairman warned the Committee that it would have to conclude its work that very day, since it had to submit its report to the Plenary Meeting on the following day. He then opened the discussion on the proposal by the United States contained in Document No. 270.

The Delegate of the Ukraine opposed the proposal and pointed out that there was no occasion to discuss it since the Conference had no proposal before it to change the representation of China.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested that the Delegate of the United States withdraw the motion in order to expedite the Committee's work. The proposal against which the motion was directed did not exist, so that there was no point in the United States' move.

The Delegate of Mongolia considered that the Committee was not competent to deal with the question and requested that it pursue consideration of the Report.

The Delegate of Canada moved that the debate be closed.

The Delegate of Nicaragua opposed the motion and made a statement critical of the People's Republic of China.

In reply to the last speaker, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. made a statement critical of Nicaragua and recalled that France and Switzerland had recognized the Government of the People's Republic of China. He opposed the closure of the debate and merely requested that the United States withdraw its motion.

The Delegate of Cuba then made a statement critical of Nicaragua.

The Delegate of Guatemala asked the Chairman to call the meeting to order, for the discussion was departing from the purposes for which the meeting had been called.

The Chairman appealed to the delegations present to allow the Committee to proceed with its work. He said that he had authorized the preceding speakers to take the floor to reply to previous statements and that he was opening Document No. 270 for discussion.

The Delegate of the United States noted that the closure of the debate had been moved and that a decision was called for. He therefore proposed that a vote be taken.

The Chairman closed the debate and ordered that a vote be taken.

At the request of the Delegate of the United States, which was supported, the vote was held by roll call. The results of the vote were as follows:

In favour, 53 countries:

Argentina (Republic of); Australia (Commonwealth of); Belgium; Brazil; Canada; Chile; China; Cyprus (Republic of); Vatican City State; Colombia (Republic of); Congo (Democratic Republic of the); Korea (Republic of); Costa Rica; Ivory Coast (Republic of the); Denmark; Spain; United States of America; Guatemala; Iran; Ireland; Iceland; Italy; Jamaica; Japan; Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of); Luxembourg; Malaysia; Malagasy Republic; Malta; Mexico; Nicaragua; Niger (Republic of the); Nigeria (Federal Republic of); Norway; New Zealand; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Philippines (Republic of the); Portugal; Spanish Provinces in Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Federal Republic of Germany; Rwanda (Republic of); Senegal (Republic of the); Sierra Leone; Sweden; Territories of the United States of America; Thailand; Togolese Republic; Tunisia; Venezuela (Republic of); Viet-Nam (Republic of).

Against, 4 countries:

Congo (Republic of the) (Brazzaville); France; United Arab Republic; Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia.

Abstained, 3 countries:

Ghana; Liechtenstein (Principality of); Switzerland (Confederation).

The following 10 countries, which were represented at the meeting, did not take part in the voting:

Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic; Bulgaria (People's Republic of); Hungarian People's Republic; Kenya; Laos (Kingdom of); Mongolian People's Republic; Poland (People's Republic of); Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

After the result of the vote had been announced, several delegations made statements to explain their vote; those statements which they requested be inserted in the record verbatim are annexed hereto.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. noted that, among others, the countries of Asia and Africa were not present at the meeting and presumed that the delegations which had not taken part in the vote would give their views in the Plenary Meeting.

The Delegate of China explained why he had voted for the proposal. He considered that a political discussion was out of place in the meetings of the Committee and recalled the numerous statements he had already made at other conferences. As far as he was concerned, the question of the representation of China had already been settled in the Committee.

The Delegate of the Ukraine reserved the right to raise the point again in a Plenary Meeting.

The Chairman asked those delegates who wished to have their statements published verbatim to hand them in to the Secretariat.

The Delegate of Cuba said that he had left the room during the voting because he was opposed to it. He reserved the right to take up the matter in a Plenary Meeting.

Since there was very little time left, the Chairman proposed that the Committee approve the Report by the Working Party and submit it to the Plenary Meeting as the Report of the Committee itself.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not object to the last mentioned proposal, but he could not accept the credentials of China or those of Viet-Nam, whose delegates to the Conference were not the real representatives of the countries in question.

The Chairman asked the Committee whether it agreed to approve Document No. 252 (Rev.) and to accept it as the Committee's Report to the Plenary Meeting.

The Delegate of Poland said that he accepted the document in question, but made the same reservations as the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The delegations present, with France abstaining, agreed that the Report by the Working Party be adopted and submitted to the Plenary Meeting as the Report of the Committee.

The Chairman asked the Committee, in case other credentials should be presented before the next Plenary Meeting, to authorize the Working Party to submit them to the Plenary Meeting direct.

It was so decided.

Rapporteur:  
José Ruiz DE ASSIN Y MUSSO

Chairman:  
Eneas MACHADO DE ASSIS

Annexes: Statements by:

1. Bulgaria (People's Republic of) and Poland (People's Republic of)
2. Cuba
3. France
4. Poland (People's Republic of)
5. United Arab Republic
6. Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia
7. Senegal (Republic of the)
8. Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
9. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.



A N N E X 1

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND

The Delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland did not take part in the vote on the motion submitted by the United States Delegation in Document No. 270 because they consider that the problems dealt with therein violate the decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the terms of reference of Committee 2. They consider this violation to be illegal and invalid.

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A N N E X 2CUBA

The Cuban Delegation did not take part in the vote on Document No. 270 because it considers that Committee 2 is not competent to consider the proposal in question, its terms of reference being to check whether the credentials of the delegations are in order. The Cuban Delegation cannot accept as valid the credentials presented by the clique of the Taiwan puppet, since the sole legitimate representatives of the Chinese people are those of the People's Republic of China.

The Cuban Delegation reserves its right to speak on this question at a plenary meeting.

To the Chairman of Committee 2:

I request you to include in the summary record of the meeting of Committee 2 on 14 October the statement we made on that occasion. The statement below should follow immediately on **that made by the Delegate of Nicaragua:**

"The Cuban Delegation did not expect to speak on this matter once again, but as Latin Americans and Cubans we cannot but reply to the Delegate of Nicaragua. The representative of the Somoza dynasty - the oppressors of the heroic people of Nicaragua - is lacking in respect for this assembly when he talks of the "free world". The government represented by the honourable Delegate of Nicaragua is characterized by the hunger, ignorance, under-development and crime which prevail in his country. The "freedom" to which the Delegate of Somoza refers is the freedom to die of hunger without the right to protest."

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A N N E X    3

EXPLANATION OF THE VOTE BY THE FRENCH DELEGATION  
ON DOCUMENT NO. 270

Mr. Chairman,

Since a vote has been taken by roll call, the French Delegation considers it its duty to explain its vote.

The French Delegation felt no hesitation in making a reservation concerning the competence of the Committee to consider the proposal submitted by the Delegation of the United States, since the consideranda of the draft contained in the proposal refer to political precedents which an assembly of a technical nature such as the Credentials Committee cannot take into account.

However, that same draft offered us the possibilities of giving our views on the credentials of China, and that certainly does come within the terms of reference of the Committee. The French Delegation therefore seized the opportunity of leaving no doubts about its position on that question and voted against the United States motion.

The French Delegation considers that the seat of China should be occupied by the representatives of the People's Republic of China and not by those of the authorities of Taiwan.

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A N N E X 4

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND

A. CONCERNING THE REPRESENTATION OF CHINA

The Delegation of Poland has noted, on various occasions, particularly at the Plenary Meeting of our Conference held on 15 September, that the persons who are here usurping the right to represent China in reality represent nobody apart from the compromised clique of Chiang Kai-shek.

We are now obliged to repeat this statement and to request accordingly that the credentials presented by these people to our Conference be rejected as null and void. The only representatives of China who can be recognized by our Conference are those appointed by the Government of the People's Republic of China and they are not present among us. We therefore take note that China is not represented here.

B. CONCERNING THE REPRESENTATION OF VIET-NAM

The Delegation of Poland challenges the credentials submitted here on behalf of Viet-Nam. We all know what the situation is in that country. We therefore take note that the credentials signed by the Member of the Saigon Government are unacceptable.

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A N N E X 5

DECLARATION BY THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC MADE ON 14 OCTOBER 1965  
ON THE REPRESENTATION OF CHINA

The United Arab Republic considers that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the only legitimate representative of China.

As regards the United States proposal on this subject presented to Committee 2 in Document No. 270 on 14 October 1965, the U.A.R. Delegation has grave doubts as to the appropriateness of its submission to this Committee.

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A N N E X 6

YUGOSLAVIA (FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF)

The Delegate of Yugoslavia stated that he had expressed his views at the preceding meeting to the effect that Committee 2 was not competent to consider Document No. 270 because it referred to a matter to be considered in the Plenary. Since the Committee decided to consider the motion, he voted against because the Yugoslav Government considers that only the Government of the People's Republic of China represents China.

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A N N E X 7

REPUBLIC OF THE SENEGAL

The Republic of the Senegal recognizes both Chinas. At the United Nations, Senegal has always supported the admission of the People's Republic of China, without, however, wishing to exclude the Republic of China already represented there.

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A N N E X 8

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION  
OF THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC  
AT THE MEETING OF COMMITTEE 2, ON 14 OCTOBER 1965

Mr. Chairman,

The Delegation of Ukraine has received the text of the United States proposal which asks the Credentials Committee to take a decision on a question outside its field of competence, namely, to recommend to the Plenipotentiary Conference not to accept any proposal to change the representation of China at this Conference and, at the same time, to recognise the credentials of the Chiang-kai-shekists, with the corresponding claims that are being made.

Without dwelling on the deliberately complicated form this proposal takes, our delegation would like to express its views on its contents.

There are references therein to a recommendation adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1950, and to a decision of the 18th Session of the Assembly in 1963 regarding the representation of China.

In our opinion, these references can convince nobody.

Since the time when the General Assembly recommendation was adopted, (the text of which by the way we do not have here at the moment) 15 years have elapsed, and we know that during that period great changes have taken place in the world and in the United Nations itself. Both in the U.N. and in the other international organizations, which have been joined by new countries that have achieved independence, the structure of their membership has radically altered.

Owing to the fact that the position with regard to membership is not the same in the I.T.U. Convention as it is in the U.N. Charter, the membership of the I.T.U. is not an exact reproduction of that of the U.N. That is natural, since the tasks facing these organizations are quite different. It is a matter of common knowledge that States may become members of the U.N., whereas countries and groups of territories may join the I.T.U. Thus, the access to these two organizations is different and it cannot therefore be compulsory to have an identical mode of admission or imitation in the matter of the representation of any particular government.

As regards the decision which was adopted in 1963 on the representation of China, it must not be forgotten that the majority at that time in the General Assembly acted in this matter on purely political considerations which were neither founded on international law nor on realistic approach to the facts. Our organization must proceed by examining the question from the standpoint of the aims assigned it, i.e. to endeavour to extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds. To perform this task and at the same time to ignore the Communications Administration of such a great country as the Chinese People's Republic are two irreconcilable things and that is something that we must realize.

In the operative part of the United States proposal, it is stated that no action is called for to change of representation of China at this Conference. We should like to draw attention to the fact that such a position is absolutely pointless as not a single official proposal for changing the representation of China has been submitted for consideration by this Conference. A number of countries, Members of the I.T.U., making use of their inviolable rights have simply expressed their point of view on the facts of the matter, and the United States Resolution is therefore directed against proposals which do not exist. If we have to follow such logic, then other resolutions may be accepted which are directed against all kinds of non-existent or unsubmitted resolutions.

By what right can we restrict a priori the right of any delegation to introduce such resolutions, until specific resolutions are put forward? How does that tie up with the General Regulations which we are obliged to observe? As you can see, this aspect of the United States Resolution will not stand up to any criticism. The other aspect of the resolution, concerning recognition of the credentials of the Chaing-kai-shekists, is unfounded and unjustified.

According to the existing system, the credentials of all delegations of countries Members of the I.T.U. are to be confirmed in the Plenary Meeting in accordance with the report by Committee 2. The Conference will adopt a decision on this subject and there is no necessity to go over it again by examining this Resolution as well. We cannot find any provision in the Regulations making it possible to examine the same question twice over or to take two decisions.

On the basis of the above, the Delegation of the Ukraine protests against the introduction by the United States of a proposal which conflicts with the Committee's terms of reference, and also with the basic provisions of the Convention and General Regulations.

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A N N E X 9

STATEMENT MADE BY THE DELEGATE OF THE U.S.S.R.

AT THE MEETING OF COMMITTEE 2

At the last meeting of the Committee we stated our conviction that the Committee was not competent to consider the draft resolution submitted by the United States Delegation, which is of a political nature inasmuch as it deals with the credentials and representation of China.

The fact is that the terms of reference of the Committee consist in the examination of credentials presented by delegations, checking their conformity with the General Regulations and reporting accordingly to the Plenary Meeting of the Conference.

However, despite the perfect clarity of those terms of reference, the Committee decided to accept the United States draft resolution for consideration, instead of rejecting the unfounded claims of that delegation.

That decision cannot be recognised as lawful, since consideration of this type of question comes within the competence of the Plenary Meeting of the Conference.

The method by which this draft was submitted for the Committee's consideration also invites attention. Those present at the meeting will remember how much time was spent merely in trying to get the draft resolution submitted in writing. The United States Delegation showed no desire to submit the document requested and only the personal decision of the Chairman enabled us to receive this document today.

To turn now to the substance of the question: at the beginning of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the U.S.S.R. Delegation and a number of other delegations declared that the Chiang kai-shek representatives attending the Conference did not and could not represent China within the I.T.U. or in the other international organizations. The true representatives of China could only be representatives appointed by the Government of the People's Republic of China.

This position was also confirmed by us during the course of the work of the Credentials Committee.

Why, it may be asked, was it necessary for the United States Delegation, one month after the Conference had started work, to introduce a draft resolution on the representation of China within the I.T.U., referring to United Nations decisions the contents of which are unknown to many members

of this Committee? Furthermore, in that resolution it is proposed to approve the credentials of Chang kai-shekists, i.e. to place them in a special position as compared with the delegations of all other countries taking part in the Conference. Clearly, the answer is the desire on the part of the United States Delegation to complicate the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference, to drag delegations into political discussion and to attempt to use the Conference for the purpose of obtaining a resolution inimical to the People's Republic of China.

We take the strongest exception to the adoption of this Resolution, particularly since it is in essence pointless, i.e. directed against a non-existent proposal.

In conclusion, we should like to draw the attention of the United States Delegation to the damage which may be done to the cause of international cooperation and the normal work of the Conference if this draft resolution is retained on the agenda. As for the Soviet Delegation, it will not take part in voting on this unlawful draft resolution, either in general or in particular, because the Committee is not competent to examine questions of such character. We reserve the right to make a statement on this subject in the Plenary Meeting.

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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 318-E(Rev.)\*

4 November 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

THIRTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 15 October 1965, at 3 p.m.

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

<u>Subjects discussed :</u>	<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. Draft telegram concerning the election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary(ies)-General	DT/27
7. Draft telegram concerning the election of members of the I.F.R.B.	DT/28
8. Text for inclusion in the Additional Protocol on temporary arrangements	DT/29
9. Statement by the Delegate of Bulgaria	
10. Announcement by the Chairman of Committee 2	



\* Note by the Secretariat: The Corrigenda to Document No. 318 dated 30 October and 2 November 1965 and Document No. 461 are hereby cancelled.

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; Cyprus (Republic of); 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; Principality of Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Malaysia; Malawi; Malagasy Republic; Republic of Mali; Malta; Kingdom of Morocco; Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Mexico; Mongolian People's Republic; Nepal; Nicaragua; Republic of the Niger; Nigeria (Federal Republic of); Norway; New Zealand; Uganda; Pakistan; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Spanish Provinces in Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Somali Republic; Rhodesia; Socialist Republic of Roumania; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Republic of Rwanda; Republic of Senegal; Sierra Leone; Republic of the Sudan; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; 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.

International Telecommunication Union : Dr. Manohar B. SARWATE  
Deputy Secretary-General

Secretary of the Conference : Mr. Clifford STEAD

The Delegate of the Philippines observed that the Malagasy Republic had celebrated its national holiday on the previous day. The Malagasy Republic represented a solid link in the chain of Afro-Asian unity because among the first settlers of the island republic were peoples from the archipelagos on the rim of Asia and from the Asian mainland itself. He suggested that the meeting should join in congratulating the Republic on that occasion.

The meeting stood to applaud.

The Delegate of the Malagasy Republic expressed his Delegation's sincere thanks to the Delegate of the Philippines and to all other Delegations for their touching tribute to his country on the occasion of its national holiday.

1. Minutes of the Ninth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 162)

The minutes were approved without comment.

2. Minutes of the Tenth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 192)

The minutes were approved without comment.

3. Minutes of the Eleventh Plenary Meeting (Document No. 230)

The minutes were approved without comment.

4. First report by Committee 2 (Credentials) (Document No. 266)

The Deputy Secretary-General announced that:

- the Delegation of Guinea held a proxy for the Delegation of Mali;
- the Delegation of the Congo (Brazzaville) held a proxy for the Delegation of Mauritania, when the latter was absent;
- the Delegation of Brazil held a proxy for the Delegation of Nicaragua, when the latter was absent;
- the Delegation of Spain held a proxy for the Delegation of the Spanish Provinces in Africa;
- the Delegation of Nigeria held a proxy for the Delegation of Sierra Leone, when the latter was absent;
- the Delegation of Italy held a proxy for the Delegation of the Vatican City State;
- the Kingdom of Laos was represented by the Delegation of France;
- the Republic of Viet-Nam was represented by the Delegation of Thailand.

The Delegate of Brazil, speaking as Chairman of Committee 2, said that the Committee at its first meeting had decided to set up a Working Party for the preliminary examination of credentials. That Working Party had decided to accept credentials which fulfilled any one of four criteria already adopted at earlier conferences with some flexibility. On the basis of the four criteria, the Working Party had accepted the credentials of the 115 delegations listed in Annexes 1 and 2 to the Report.

In the light of some statements made in the Working Party, the United States Delegation had submitted a motion concerning the representation of China. The competence of the Committee to deal with that proposal having been raised, the Chairman, in accordance with No. 611 of the Convention, had put the question of competence to the Committee before it dealt with the substance of the United States motion. The Committee had decided that it was competent to take the necessary action and the motion had been adopted by a large majority. Some delegations had not participated in the vote, and a number of them had explained the reason for that action. Since there had been no tape-recording of the meeting in question, the Chairman had asked the delegations concerned to submit their statements in writing, for inclusion in the summary record of the Committee's meeting: he had thought it better to take that course rather than to hold up the Report, on the basis of which the Plenary Meeting had to determine what delegations could sign Additional Protocols in connection with the forthcoming elections.

He urged delegations whose credentials were still outstanding to submit them as soon as possible; he had been empowered by the Committee to analyse, together with the Working Party, any further credentials that might be received and to submit a report directly to the Plenary.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia said that his Delegation had made some reservations concerning the United States motion. Since those reservations did not appear in the Report of Committee 2, he wished to raise them in connection with the approval of paragraph 6.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic observed that the term "s'est inscrit en faux contre", in paragraph 3 of the French text of the Report was misleading; the English text rightly stated that the Delegation of the United States of America had "dissented from" the remarks of the Delegations of the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and the United Arab Republic.

The Delegate of France made the following statement :

"On reading the Report of Committee 2 (Document No. 266), the French Delegation has noted that this document does not refer to the



explanation of the negative vote it cast in the Committee on the motion submitted by the United States (Document No. 270).

" Since the French Delegation did not participate in the Working Party and was unable to make known at the time its reservations concerning the credentials of China, it would be desirable for its position at least to be reflected in the Committee's Report. I therefore request that a corrigendum of or an addendum to this document should be issued, so as to make it clear that the French Delegation voted against the United States motion because it considers that China's seat should be occupied by representatives of the People's Republic of China, not by those of the Taipei authorities".

The Delegate of Brazil, speaking as Chairman of Committee 2, reiterated that he had thought it wiser to omit all explanations of vote from the Report, because some of them had not yet been received. The statement made by the French Delegation and others would be included in the summary record of the most recent meeting of Committee 2.

The Delegate of Cuba said that his country's position on the credentials of the Taiwan Delegation was well-known and had been stated in the Committee. He therefore asked that the Report be amended so that the name of his Delegation was included in both sub-paragraphs of paragraph 7.

The Delegate of Brazil, speaking as Chairman of Committee 2, again urged all delegations which had made statements in connection with their vote to hand them in in writing so that they might appear in extenso in the summary record.

The Delegate of Hungary made the following statement :

"The Delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic renew their declaration, made at earlier meetings, to the effect that the only legitimate representatives of the Chinese people are those appointed by the Government of the People's Republic of China. They are therefore unable to recognize the credentials of the representatives of Taiwan, emanating from the so-called Government of the Republic of China, which has no legitimate right to speak or act on behalf of the Chinese people.

" Nor can our countries recognize the credentials issued by the authorities of Saigon and Seoul, since those authorities do not represent the peoples of Viet-Nam and Korea, respectively."

The Delegate of Yugoslavia said he did not consider that Document No. 266 fully and accurately reflected the discussions in Committee 2, since

no reference was made to his delegation's reservations concerning the representatives of China. He supported the view of the French and Cuban delegates that a corrigendum should be issued, and suggested that a revised version of the Report should be circulated.

The Delegate of Ceylon said that the position of the Government of Ceylon was that it recognized the People's Republic of China. He had not been present at the meeting of Committee 2.

The Delegate of Iraq expressed his Delegation's regret at the delay in submitting its credentials, which had been received only on the previous day.

The Delegate of Indonesia made the following statement :

"The Government of the Republic of Indonesia recognizes the Central Government of the People's Republic of China. There is only one Chinese territory and one Chinese State, which should be represented by the Government of the People's Republic of China at this Conference. For those reasons, my delegation would abstain from adopting the Report of the Credentials Committee just presented in respect of the credentials of China."

The Delegate of Pakistan said that his Delegation also had been unable to attend the meeting in question. The views of the Pakistan Government on the issue were well-known: it considered that the legitimate representative of China was the People's Republic of China, not the Republic of China.

The Delegate of Roumania drew attention to his Delegation's statement at the Second Plenary Meeting. The Roumanian Government considered that China could be represented only by persons appointed by the Central Government of the People's Republic of China; accordingly, representatives of the Chiang-Kai-Shek régime had no right to participate in the work of the I.T.U.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that his Delegation wished to associate itself with the Hungarian Delegation's statement on the representation of China, South Korea and South Viet-Nam. It could, however, approve the Report of Committee 2, provided that statements made by a number of delegations, including his own, concerning that representation were included in the minutes of the current Plenary meeting. If that were done, it would be unnecessary to consider the adoption of any resolution, including the proposal in paragraph 6 of the Report, on the representation of China. Such a procedure would serve to avoid lengthy discussion.

The Delegate of China made the following statement :

"As remarked at the Plenary meeting held on 16 September 1965, the Chinese Delegation on purpose ignored the derogatory and discourteous words uttered at the various meetings by the communist delegates against its legal and legitimate representation at the I.T.U. Conference. The purpose was not to lend dignity and reply to the communist delegates who made those utterances, and that purpose still obtains at to-day's meeting. Nevertheless, the Chinese Delegation deplores and deems it pertinent to point out that in the various meetings held on 17 September, 13 and 14 October and this afternoon, a stranger's voice was mingled into the communist chorus of disharmony and discord. That voice came from none other than the representative of a nation which has earned her rightful place in history by her uplift of, and contribution to, the lofty ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity, and by the grand vision of her chosen sons such as Lafayette who championed the cause of the American people on the New Continent vis-à-vis right or wrong and that of her patriotic daughters such as Joan of Arc who chose to dedicate her life to liberty or death.

" My Delegation is at a loss to comprehend any useful purpose the Delegate from France and the country he represents can possibly serve to humanity and to international peace - let alone to the welfare and well-being of the I.T.U. - by going out of their way to speak in support of a régime which stands for everything that is the antithesis of liberty, equality and fraternity, and running counter to the grand visions of both Joan of Arc and La Fayette.

" It was two decades ago when the San Francisco Conference undertook to frame the Charter of the United Nations, in which the Republic of China was inscribed as one of the Permanent Members of the Security Council. Originally, the "Big Four" were slated to be the only members thereof, but in compliance with the request of France, the Chinese Delegation, in which I was privileged to participate, sponsored her to be the fifth Permanent Member of the Council. It does seem ironical now that the very nation which the Republic of China sponsored to be one of the "Big Five" should entertain any thought of attempting to deprive her erstwhile benefactor of the lawful place in the I.T.U.

" It may well be that playing fire with the communist régime at Peking forms an integral part of the Grand Design of the Fifth Republic of France but certainly such a national policy is not in line with either the grand vision of Joan of Arc or that of Marquis Lafayette. An American authoress, Jean Austin, once wrote the following: "There will come a time when there shall be light - when man shall awaken from his lofty dreams and find his dreams still there, and nothing has left save his sleep". To this let all nations and men abide, else they may do what they shall be sorry for!

" May I request that my statement be included in extenso in the proceedings of to-day's Plenary meeting in order to make the record of the Conference clear and complete for posterity."

The Chairman appealed to delegates not to repeat arguments which they had advanced at length at the First Plenary meeting. It would be wise to follow the U.S.S.R. Delegate's suggestion and to include reservations in the summary record of the Committee's meeting and in the minutes of the current Plenary meeting.

The Delegate of the Philippines made the following statement :

"The Philippine Delegation is genuinely disturbed by the evident distance between the attitude of those who would oust Nationalist China in Taipei from participation in the U.N. and its specialized agencies, and replace it with the People's Republic of China in Peking, and the attitude of those who would keep out the Peking regime from participation in international organizations altogether. We feel that instead of stretching this distance - in place of aggravating and sharpening existing ~~antagonisms~~ - **nations should** endeavour to shorten the distance and build a bridge over the gap and thus eventually bring about the reconciliation of the estranged factions. And what we hope should happen in the case of China we also hope would happen in the case of other divided countries - Vietnam, Korea and Germany.

" By now it is patent to all the world that peace is indivisible. There will never be any lasting world peace, unless the areas now excluded from participation in international cooperation, whether political, economic or cultural, are embraced in the common effort. To put it bluntly, there can be no disarmament unless Communist China, perhaps to-day the most militarily aggressive power in the world, is a party to a disarmament treaty, and there cannot be any world peace unless China joins other countries in renouncing the atomic bomb and in keeping the peace. And the key to the winning of China to align with nations of good will is the reconciliation and reunion of the divided Chinese territory and the divided Chinese people. This is also the key to the settlement and liquidation of other trouble areas in the world - Viet-Nam, Korea and Germany.

" Those who strongly sponsor Communist China err, we believe, in bolstering up their efforts with arguments that are more sophisticated than logical. They talk of their desire for universality in the international organizations and of the hundreds of millions of Chinese that are not represented in these bodies. On the other hand, those who would keep out Mainland China from participating in the international cooperation towards the goal of social justice and peace seem to be interested in just that and nothing else: to keep Communist China out from the association of other nations. The Philippine Delegation believes that both sides should revise their respective stands however face-destroying and agonizing the process might be.

" Bringing in Communist China into the U.N., the I.T.U. and the other members of the U.N. family in the name of universality is less than logical. For it would mean the expulsion of Nationalist China to give way to Communist China, thus failing to attain the desired universality. While it is true that Communist China embraces far more people than Taiwan, it has never been considered real justice to sacrifice one group of people in favour of another. The only real justice will be the reconciliation of both factions so that, as of old, they may again work together as one nation and one people.

" On the other hand, simply refusing to recognize the fact of Communist China as an existing government controlling about one-sixth of the human race is unrealistic. Fortunately, even in the United States, there are now powerful voices that signalize the emergence from unrealism of at least a sector of American public opinion. Only the other day, in the United States Senate, Senator Robert F. Kennedy of New York, supported by the Senate Majority Leader, Senator Mike Mansfield, and echoing the thinking of Senator Fulbright, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, urged that Communist China be invited to participate in the Geneva Disarmament Conference. This suggestion, we believe, is well-taken, since Communist China now possesses the atomic bomb and, both by imparting the secret of making the bomb to other countries and by using it as a weapon in its aggressive designs, if and when it becomes operational, it could completely make a tragic joke of every advance towards the goal of disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation that other nations might be able to agree to take, including the one already painfully taken, the partial nuclear test ban.

" But lest we be accused of being unrealistic ourselves while urging realism on others, the Philippine Delegation hastens to add that it fully realizes that China, in its present attitude and stance of aggressive belligerency, is not yet ready for membership in the United Nations or the I.T.U. or any other organization member of the U.N. family. When a man is sponsored or invited to become a member of a society or club, be it social or cultural or political, he is expected to be able to support the objectives of the organization openly and conscientiously. This being the case, it often happens that prospective members or applicants who show no evidence of being able to measure up to this requirement are blackballed. Communist China to-day must first radically change its own international outlook in order to be worthy of association with other nations in the halls of the United Nations and other international organizations.

" But, in fact, Communist China does not seem to have indicated any desire to join the U.N., the I.T.U. and other members of the U.N. family. On the contrary, it has openly shown contempt and hostility to these organizations. For instance, on 28 September last, its Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, demanded certain onerous conditions for joining the U.N. These were: first, that the U.N. Resolution declaring Communist China an aggressor in Korea be

declared wrong by the U.N. itself and by it repealed; and, second, that the U.N. Charter be completely overhauled with China's participation. History seems to have recorded no one, whether nation or man, more demanding, more haughty and more arrogant!

" But Marshal Chen was not content with attacking the U.N. and its Secretary-General. He also revealed his Government's desire to see more Asian and African nations armed with the bomb. This desire may well imply Chinese readiness to assist actively in the proliferation of nuclear weapons and thus set off a world nuclear war. The Marshal is perhaps banking on his Government's calculations that in such a war the greatest number of survivors will be Chinese, calculations which, if realized, would guarantee post-nuclear war Chinese world superiority and dominance. The raving Marshal climaxed his oration by challenging the Americans, the British, the Indians and apparently even the Russians to invade China and be "thoroughly wiped out".

" We of the Philippine Delegation believe that it is quite patent that Communist China, in its present state of mind, is far from ready for admission to the U.N., the I.T.U. or to any other international organization dedicated to peace. Furthermore, we hold that it is the duty of Communist China's sponsors to first become its mentors. It is their inherent duty and responsibility to make their protégé fit and worthy of association with peace-loving nations, for it is indeed the basic aim of all these organizations to establish peace and security for all the peoples and for all the nations of the world. As of today, China, if admitted to these organizations, would prove more destructive than the proverbial bull in a China shop: it would be a wild and untamed tiger let loose and wreaking havoc among peace-loving humanity.

Sir, I beg to conclude this statement by humbly urging that in the present I.T.U. Conference, which marks the centenary of this great organization, as well as in other international conferences, there be shown a real desire to understand rather than to misunderstand each other; a genuine effort to emphasize the areas of agreement rather than to magnify the areas of disagreement; a determination to bridge the chasms of misunderstanding and hostility between the world's divided peoples and nations rather than to widen those chasms and thus make the effort of bridge-building more difficult - in short, Sir, that good will reign in our Conference as in others, since at the bottom of all our

endeavours, whether in the United Nations or in any of the organizations that compose the U.N. family, is the paramount objective of establishing the much-hoped-for but still elusive peace among men and security to all the world."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he was not sure that the Chairman had formulated his proposal quite accurately. He had proposed that the meeting should approve the Report of Committee 2, provided all the relevant statements were included in the minutes of the current meeting, but that the proposal in paragraph 6 of the Report should not be approved. It was obvious that the proposal added nothing to the report, in view of the list of countries given in Annex 1, but that a discussion of the proposal would take up time which the Conference could not spare.

The Delegate of Ireland seconded the U.S.S.R. proposal.

The Delegate of the United States of America said he was against amending Document No. 266. The United States proposal had been adopted by an overwhelming majority in the Committee and constituted an integral part of the Report.

The Delegates of China and Paraguay supported the United States Delegate's view.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reiterated that the only implication of his proposal was that the Conference did not need to take a decision on paragraph 6 of the Report, since the list of countries whose credentials had been approved by Committee 2 was given in Annex 1.

At this point the meeting was suspended, on the proposal of the Canadian Delegation, to allow the two delegations to consult.

When the meeting reconvened, the Delegate of the United States of America said that, since Annex 1 to Document No. 266 formed part of the report and, as pointed out by the U.S.S.R. Delegation, listed the delegations whose credentials had been approved by the Committee, he was prepared to accept the proposal that the report be approved by the Plenary Meeting, without taking a special decision on the proposal in paragraph 6.

The Report from Committee 2, as contained in Document No. 266, was approved, excluding paragraph 6 of the document.

The Delegate of Turkey reserved the position of his delegation with regard to the representatives of Cyprus at the Conference. The Cypriot Delegates represented only the Greek Administration of the island. Therefore his approval of the Report of Committee 2 did not mean that his delegation considered that the Delegation from Cyprus represented the island as a whole.

The Delegate of Cyprus expressed some surprise at that reservation and recalled various Resolutions of the Security Council of the United Nations and in particular one dated 4 March 1964 recognizing the Government of Cyprus as representative of all the people of Cyprus. Moreover, the Turkish Delegation's reservation was even more surprising since Turkey and Cyprus maintained diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

5. Procedure for the election of the Administrative Council - Draft Additional Protocol (Document No. DT/17)

The Delegate of Canada, Chairman of the Working Party which had prepared the text before the meeting, explained that that Working Party had been set up at the Twelfth Plenary Meeting to draw up a draft Protocol to serve as a legal basis for the election of the 29 members of the Administrative Council. The draft annexed to Document No. DT/17 took account of the suggestions made at that time.

The draft Additional Protocol covering temporary arrangements, annexed to Document No. DT/17, was approved.

The Chairman, after expressing gratitude to the Chairman of the Working Party, suggested that the scrutineers for the election of the Administrative Council to take place at the Fourteenth Plenary meeting on 21 October 1965 should be one representative of each of the five regions, from countries which were not candidates, as follows :

Costa Rica

Denmark

Bulgaria

Ivory Coast

Ceylon

It was so agreed.

The Chairman requested those designated to see the Secretary of the Conference in connection with the procedure for counting votes.

The Secretary of the Conference said he would be happy to meet the five scrutineers just designated the following day. In view of the fact that the closing time for submission of candidacies was 2400 hours G.M.T. that night, a document would be distributed giving a complete list of candidates according to regions the following morning.



6. Draft telegram concerning the election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary(ies)-General (Document No. DT/27)

At the request of the Chairman, the Deputy Secretary-General introduced Document No. DT/27, which had been prepared at the request of the Conference and had been drafted in accordance with decisions taken so far and on the lines of action taken at the previous Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva 1959.

The draft telegram also covered the possibility of two Deputy Secretaries-General being elected in view of the proposals before the Conference. The date 24 October was given as the deadline in view of the tentative plan to hold the election of the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General on 28 October.

The Delegate of Argentina asked whether the election of the Secretary-General would take place at the same time as that of the Deputy Secretary(ies)-General or separately.

The Deputy Secretary-General said that at the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference the election of the Secretary-General had been immediately followed by that of the Deputy Secretary-General.

The Delegate of Morocco, pointing out that the deadline for receipt of candidacies in the draft telegram was 24 October, and that the telegram was being sent only to those countries not represented at the Conference, asked whether a decision should not be reached on the deadline for receipt of candidacies from those countries attending the Conference.

The Deputy Secretary-General said that at the 1959 Conference a similar telegram had been sent to all Administrations Members of the Union and the deadline had applied to all countries. It would be recalled that the subject of candidacies for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General had been discussed at the 1964 Session of the Administrative Council and a Circular-letter sent to all Administrations in that connection on 13 May 1964. The matter has thus been before them for more than a year and it was for that reason that it had been felt sufficient now merely to inform those countries not participating in the Conference. In the opinion of the General Secretariat, the deadline for receipt of candidacies should be the same for all countries whether they were taking part in the Conference or not. The reason for the margin 24 - 28 October was that some days were required to process the candidacies and curricula vitae prior to the actual elections.

The Delegate of Morocco recalled that in elections by secret ballot frequently last-minute candidates obtained the support of everyone; that possibility should not be eliminated. Furthermore, unsuccessful candidates for the post of Secretary-General should be given the possibility of submitting

their candidacies for the post of Deputy Secretary-General. In his opinion, therefore, no deadline should be fixed for countries attending the Conference.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had no objection to the fixing of a deadline of 24 October for the submission of candidacies for the post of Secretary-General. To allow for the possibilities referred to by the Delegate of Morocco, however, the deadline for submission of candidacies for the post or posts of Deputy Secretary-General should be four or five days later.

The Delegate of Brazil said that even if the date of 24 October were maintained as the deadline for submission of candidacies for both posts, there was nothing to prevent candidates for the post of Secretary-General from also submitting their candidacies for that of Deputy Secretary-General.

The Delegate of Sweden asked whether the date of taking office of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary(ies)-General should not be decided upon prior to the elections since it might have some bearing on the submission of candidacies. Generally when posts were advertised, an indication of the date of taking up duties was given.

The Delegates of the United Kingdom, Morocco and Switzerland supported the point of view expressed by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Chairman, on the basis of the comments made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., suggested that the deadline for submission of candidacies for the post of Secretary-General be 24 October 2400 hours G.M.T., the election taking place on 28 October, and the deadline for submission of candidacies for the post(s) of Deputy Secretary-General be 31 October 2400 hours G.M.T., the election taking place on 2 November 1965.

It was so decided.

The Chairman, referring to the point raised by the Delegate of Sweden, said that the date of taking office could be decided upon at the time of the election, depending on the circumstances of the person elected.

The Delegate of Mexico referred to the wording of the Spanish text of the telegram and the Deputy Secretary-General said that before it was despatched the Spanish version would be shown to him for approval.

The Secretary of the Conference, to avoid any misunderstanding, read out the text of the telegram as it now stood:

"Plenipotentiary Conference now meeting in Montreux will shortly elect Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General (or possibly two Deputy Secretaries) of Union. Members of the Union desiring to do so are requested to submit candidacies accompanied by curriculum vitae, indicating whether they are for post of Secretary-General and/or Deputy Secretary-General. Candidacies for Secretary-General must be submitted not later than 2400 hours G.M.T. 24 October, for Deputy Secretary-General not later than 2400 hours G.M.T. 31 October."

The text of the telegram, as amended, was approved (see Document No. 296).

7. Draft telegram concerning election of members of the I.F.R.B.  
(Document No. DT/28)

At the request of the Chairman, the Deputy Secretary-General introduced the Document. The draft telegram was based on the discussions and decisions taken in Committee 4. That Committee had requested the urgent despatch of the telegram to enable candidacies to be submitted for the posts without delay, so that the election might take place on 4 November. In view of the importance of the elections, the text of the telegram had been made as simple as possible. It was proposed that the telegram be sent only to those Members of the Union not present at the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Ceylon, supported by the Delegate of Poland, said that a number of Administrations were not yet aware of the fact that the number of seats on the I.F.R.B. had been reduced to five and that the elections were to be held at the Plenipotentiary Conference itself. He therefore proposed that all Administrations be so informed by telegram.

The Deputy Secretary-General said that such a telegram could be sent to all Administrations without difficulty, as had been done in the case of the election of the I.F.R.B. at the 1959 Radio Conference. The text of the telegram would be considerably lengthened, however, as instead of referring to the telegram of 6 October, which had been sent only to those Members not attending the Conference, full information would have to be given regarding the composition of the regions.

The Delegate of Saudi Arabia was of the opinion that each country now knew to which region it belonged, so that it was unnecessary to insert detailed information in the telegram.

The Delegate of Cameroon said that each delegation must have informed its Administration of the decisions reached concerning the regions, so that all that was now required was to inform all Administrations by telegram of the reduction in the number of seats on the Board. The text of the telegram contained in Document No. DT/28 was therefore satisfactory and should be sent to all Member Administrations not taking part in the Conference.

The Delegate of the Philippines felt that the telegram should be sent to all Administrations Members of the Union because it was Governments who had to make nominations and not the delegations present at the Conference.

The Delegate of Burma supported the comments made by the Delegate of Saudi Arabia and stressed that the telegram was chiefly concerned with asking Administrations, if they so desired, to send their nominations of a candidate for the election of I.F.R.B. members and therefore the long list of countries giving the composition of each region did not seem really necessary.

At the suggestion of the Delegate of Portugal, it was agreed to leave it to the Secretariat to draw up, on the basis of the suggestions made at the present meeting, a circular telegram to be sent to all Members of the Union (see Document No. 295).

8. Text for inclusion in the Additional Protocol on temporary arrangements  
(Document No. DT/29)

At the request of the Chairman, the Deputy Secretary-General introduced the Document, explaining that temporary arrangements had to be made in the case of Conference decisions differing from the provisions of the 1959 Convention. The draft Additional Protocol in Document No. DT/29 followed the practice adopted by the approval of the draft Additional Protocol annexed to Document No. DT/17.

Drawing attention to the temporary arrangements of the 1959 Convention, shown on page 130 thereof, the Delegate of Sweden once again referred to the question of date of office of elected officials. Should not the Additional Protocol in Document No. DT/29 also indicate the date of taking office of the five I.F.R.B. members, as well as the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary(ies)-General?

The Deputy Secretary-General explained that only if the date of entry into force of the Montreux Convention was different from that of taking office of the elected officials concerned would it be necessary to show the latter date in the Additional Protocol concerning temporary arrangements. It was for the Conference to decide when the five newly-elected I.F.R.B. members should take office; the date mentioned during the discussions in Committee 4 the previous day had been 1 January 1967. With regard to the date of taking office of the newly-elected Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary(ies)-General, the 1959 Convention specified in No. 119 (Article 10) that they should "take up their duties on the dates determined at the time of their election".

The Delegate of Sweden expressed satisfaction with that reply but said he would prefer to see two separate Additional Protocols clearly specifying the dates of office of the elected officials concerned. The matter could be considered at the 14th Plenary Meeting.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom supported those views but, to avoid having three time-consuming signing ceremonies, would prefer there to be a single Additional Protocol combining that information.

The Deputy Secretary-General, expressing his willingness to prepare whatever texts the Conference might desire, pointed out that the provisions of No. 119 of the 1959 Convention resulted from the fact that there had been no Deputy Secretary-General election at previous Plenipotentiary Conferences

since the holder of that post had previously been elected by the Administrative Council. Since No. 119 of the Convention specified that their term of office should be determined at the time of their election, there appeared to be no need to decide on the dates of entry into office of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary(ies)-General at the present time.

The Delegates of Sweden, Switzerland and Poland supported the United Kingdom proposal that there should be only one Additional Protocol.

It was so decided.

The Delegate of France said that the text annexed to Document No. DT/29 should be completed by the date of taking office of the five members of the I.F.R.B., otherwise it would seem that the latter would take up their duties immediately upon their election.

The Chairman said that as the Deputy Secretary-General had explained, it was intended that they should take up their duties on 1 January, 1967.

The Delegate of Chile proposed a drafting change.

The draft Additional Protocol concerning temporary arrangements annexed to Document No. DT/29, as amended, was thus approved (see Document No. 290).

9. Statement by the Delegation of Bulgaria

The Delegate of Bulgaria made the following statement :

"A few days ago the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany distributed albums containing stamps of a purely "revanchist" nature to the delegations attending this Conference.

" It seems therefore that the noble tradition of exchanging postage stamps reflecting the culture, life and history of each people is being turned into a demonstration which has nothing to do with international collaboration and the strengthening of peace and mutual understanding of peoples.

" The Delegation of Bulgaria, speaking also on behalf of the Delegations of Bielorussia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Ukraine and the U.S.S.R., protests against this action on the part of the Administration of the Federal Republic of Germany."

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

"I have listened with great attention to the statement which has just been made and I must say how surprised I am to hear that one of the stamps contained in our album is considered offensive. I wish to seize this opportunity of rejecting immediately and energetically such a qualification and statement. It is in accordance with international practice and the recommendations of the Ottawa Universal Postal Congress to commemorate events which have had a profound influence on the history of a people by issuing a special postage stamp. The purpose of such stamps is to provide documentation and symbolize events and epochs of the history, civilization and economy of a people. The United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution No. 1285 on 5 December 1958 announcing that World Refugee Year would begin in June 1959. The purpose of World Refugee Year was purely humanitarian. Furthermore, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, because of this Resolution, suggested the issue of special postage stamps to draw attention to the refugee problem.

Thus the purpose of the postage stamp issued by the Administration of the Federal Republic of Germany was purely humanitarian, namely to draw public attention to refugees' difficulties and to facilitate understanding of their problems. No hostile attitude towards any other country must be inferred from the issue of these stamps. The protest which has been made is therefore based on an erroneous assumption and must be rejected."

10. Announcement by the Chairman of Committee 2

The Delegate of Brazil, Chairman of Committee 2, wished to inform all delegations who had not yet submitted their credentials that the Working Party of Committee 2 would hold a meeting on Wednesday afternoon, 21 October, to ensure that all credentials received up to that time could be processed before the opening of the Fourteenth Plenary Meeting.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.

Secretary of the  
Conference :  
Clifford STEAD

Deputy Secretary-General :  
Manohar B. SARWATE

Chairman :  
G.A. WETTSTEIN

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

THIRTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Replace page 11 by the following :

endeavours, whether in the United Nations or in any of the organizations that compose the U.N. family, is the paramount objective of establishing the much-hoped-for but still elusive peace among men and security to all the world."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he was not sure that the Chairman had formulated his proposal quite accurately. He had proposed that the meeting should approve the Report of Committee 2, provided all the relevant statements were included in the minutes of the current meeting, but that the proposal in paragraph 6 of the Report should not be approved. It was obvious that the proposal added nothing to the report, in view of the list of countries given in Annex 1, but that a discussion of the proposal would take up time which the Conference could not spare.

The Delegate of Ireland seconded the U.S.S.R. proposal.

The Delegate of the United States of America said he was against amending Document No. 266. The United States proposal had been adopted by an overwhelming majority in the Committee and constituted an integral part of the Report.

The Delegates of China and Paraguay supported the United States Delegate's view.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reiterated that the only implication of his proposal was that the Conference did not need to take a decision on paragraph 6 of the Report, since the list of countries whose credentials had been approved by Committee 2 was given in Annex 1.

At this point the meeting was suspended, on the proposal of the Canadian Delegation, to allow the two delegations to consult.

When the meeting reconvened, the Delegate of the United States of America said that, since Annex 1 to Document No. 266 formed part of the report and, as pointed out by the U.S.S.R. Delegation, listed the delegations whose credentials had been approved by the Committee, he was prepared to accept the proposal that the report be approved by the Plenary Meeting, without taking a special decision on the proposal in paragraph 6.

The Report from Committee 2, as contained in Document No. 266, was approved, excluding paragraph 6 of the document.

The Delegate of Turkey reserved the position of his delegation with regard to the representatives of Cyprus at the Conference. The Cypriot Delegates represented only the Greek Administration of the island. Therefore his approval of the Report of Committee 2 did not mean that his delegation considered that the Delegation from Cyprus represented the island as a whole.



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PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES  
OF THE  
THIRTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

On page 7, replace the penultimate paragraph by the following :

" It may well be that playing fire with the communist regime at Peking forms an integral part of the Grand Design of the Fifth Republic of France but certainly such a national policy is not in line with either the grand vision of Joan of Arc or that of Marquis Lafayette. An English authoress, Jane Austen, once wrote the following : "There will come a time when there shall be light - when man shall awaken from his lofty dreams and find his dreams still there, and nothing has left save his sleep". To this let all nations and men abide else they may do what they shall be sorry for !"

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 318-E

25 October 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

THIRTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 15 October 1965, at 3 p.m.

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

Subjects discussed :

Document No.

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 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. Draft telegram concerning the election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary(ies)-General | DT/27 |
| 7. Draft telegram concerning the election of members of the I.F.R.B.                                 | DT/28 |
| 8. Text for inclusion in the Additional Protocol on temporary arrangements                           | DT/29 |
| 9. Statement by the Delegate of Bulgaria   |       |
| 10. Announcement by the Chairman of Committee 2  |       |

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; Cyprus (Republic of); 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; Principality of Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Malaysia; Malawi; Malagasy Republic; Republic of Mali; Malta; Kingdom of Morocco; Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Mexico; Mongolian People's Republic; Nicaragua; Republic of the Niger; Nigeria (Federal Republic of); Norway; New Zealand; Uganda; Pakistan; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Spanish Provinces in Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Somali Republic; Rhodesia; Socialist Republic of Roumania; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Republic of Rwanda; Republic of Senegal; Sierra Leone; Republic of the Sudan; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; 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.

International Telecommunication Union : Dr. Manohar B. SARWATE  
Deputy Secretary-General

Secretary of the Conference : Mr. Clifford STEAD

The Delegate of the Philippines observed that the Malagasy Republic had celebrated its national holiday on the previous day. The Malagasy Republic represented a solid link in the chain of Afro-Asian unity because among the first settlers of the island republic were peoples from the archipelagos on the rim of Asia and from the Asian mainland itself. He suggested that the meeting should join in congratulating the Republic on that occasion.

The meeting stood to applaud.

The Delegate of the Malagasy Republic expressed his Delegation's sincere thanks to the Delegate of the Philippines and to all other Delegations for their touching tribute to his country on the occasion of its national holiday.

1. Minutes of the Ninth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 162)

The minutes were approved without comment.

2. Minutes of the Tenth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 192)

The minutes were approved without comment.

3. Minutes of the Eleventh Plenary Meeting (Document No. 230)

The minutes were approved without comment.

4. First report by Committee 2 (Credentials) (Document No. 266)

The Deputy Secretary-General announced that:

- the Delegation of Guinea held a proxy for the Delegation of Mali;
- the Delegation of the Congo (Brazzaville) held a proxy for the Delegation of Mauritania, when the latter was absent;
- the Delegation of Brazil held a proxy for the Delegation of Nicaragua, when the latter was absent;
- the Delegation of Spain held a proxy for the Delegation of the Spanish Provinces in Africa;
- the Delegation of Nigeria held a proxy for the Delegation of Sierra Leone, when the latter was absent;
- the Delegation of Italy held a proxy for the Delegation of the Vatican City State;
- the Kingdom of Laos was represented by the Delegation of France;
- the Republic of Viet-Nam was represented by the Delegation of Thailand.

The Delegate of Brazil, speaking as Chairman of Committee 2, said that the Committee at its first meeting had decided to set up a Working Party for the preliminary examination of credentials. That Working Party had decided to accept credentials which fulfilled any one of four criteria already adopted at earlier conferences with some flexibility. On the basis of the four criteria, the Working Party had accepted the credentials of the 115 delegations listed in Annexes 1 and 2 to the Report.

In the light of some statements made in the Working Party, the United States Delegation had submitted a motion concerning the representation of China. The competence of the Committee to deal with that proposal having been raised, the Chairman, in accordance with No. 611 of the Convention, had put the question of competence to the Committee before it dealt with the substance of the United States motion. The Committee had decided that it was competent to take the necessary action and the motion had been adopted by a large majority. Some delegations had not participated in the vote, and a number of them had explained the reason for that action. Since there had been no tape-recording of the meeting in question, the Chairman had asked the delegations concerned to submit their statements in writing, for inclusion in the summary record of the Committee's meeting: he had thought it better to take that course rather than to hold up the Report, on the basis of which the Plenary Meeting had to determine what delegations could sign Additional Protocols in connection with the forthcoming elections.

He urged delegations whose credentials were still outstanding to submit them as soon as possible; he had been empowered by the Committee to analyse, together with the Working Party, any further credentials that might be received and to submit a report directly to the Plenary.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia said that his Delegation had made some reservations concerning the United States motion. Since those reservations did not appear in the Report of Committee 2, he wished to raise them in connection with the approval of paragraph 6.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic observed that the term "s'est inscrit en faux contre", in paragraph 3 of the French text of the Report was misleading; the English text rightly stated that the Delegation of the United States of America had "dissented from" the remarks of the Delegations of the U.S.S.R., Bulgaria and the United Arab Republic.

The Delegate of France made the following statement :

"On reading the Report of Committee 2 (Document No. 266), the French Delegation has noted that this document does not refer to the

explanation of the negative vote it cast in the Committee on the motion submitted by the United States (Document No. 270).

" Since the French Delegation did not participate in the Working Party and was unable to make known at the time its reservations concerning the credentials of China, it would be desirable for its position at least to be reflected in the Committee's Report. I therefore request that a corrigendum of or an addendum to this document should be issued, so as to make it clear that the French Delegation voted against the United States motion because it considers that China's seat should be occupied by representatives of the People's Republic of China, not by those of the Taipei authorities".

The Delegate of Brazil, speaking as Chairman of Committee 2, reiterated that he had thought it wiser to omit all explanations of vote from the Report, because some of them had not yet been received. The statement made by the French Delegation and others would be included in the summary record of the most recent meeting of Committee 2.

The Delegate of Cuba said that his country's position on the credentials of the Taiwan Delegation was well-known and had been stated in the Committee. He therefore asked that the Report be amended so that the name of his Delegation was included in both sub-paragraphs of paragraph 7.

The Delegate of Brazil, speaking as Chairman of Committee 2, again urged all delegations which had made statements in connection with their vote to hand them in in writing so that they might appear in extenso in the summary record.

The Delegate of Hungary made the following statement :

"The Delegations of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic renew their declaration, made at earlier meetings, to the effect that the only legitimate representatives of the Chinese people are those appointed by the Government of the People's Republic of China. They are therefore unable to recognize the credentials of the representatives of Taiwan, emanating from the so-called Government of the Republic of China, which has no legitimate right to speak or act on behalf of the Chinese people.

" Nor can our countries recognize the credentials issued by the Saigon authorities, which no longer represent the people of South Viet-Nam".

The Delegate of Yugoslavia said he did not consider that Document No. 266 fully and accurately reflected the discussions in Committee 2, since

no reference was made to his delegation's reservations concerning the representatives of China. He supported the view of the French and Cuban delegates that a corrigendum should be issued, and suggested that a revised version of the Report should be circulated.

The Delegate of Ceylon said that the position of the Government of Ceylon was that it recognized the People's Republic of China. He had not been present at the meeting of Committee 2.

The Delegate of Iraq expressed his Delegation's regret at the delay in submitting its credentials, which had been received only on the previous day.

The Delegate of Indonesia made the following statement :

"The Government of the Republic of Indonesia recognizes the Central Government of the People's Republic of China. There is only one Chinese territory and one Chinese State, which should be represented by the Government of the People's Republic of China at this Conference. For these reasons, my delegation would abstain from adopting the Report of the Credentials Committee just presented in respect of the credentials of China."

The Delegate of Pakistan said that his Delegation also had been unable to attend the meeting in question. The views of the Pakistan Government on the issue were well-known: it considered that the legitimate representative of China was the People's Republic of China, not the Republic of China.

The Delegate of Roumania drew attention to his Delegation's statement at the Second Plenary Meeting. The Roumanian Government considered that China could be represented only by persons appointed by the Central Government of the People's Republic of China; accordingly, representatives of the Chiang-Kai-Shek régime had no right to participate in the work of the I.T.U.

The Delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that his Delegation wished to associate itself with the Hungarian Delegation's statement on the representation of China and South Viet-Nam. It could, however, approve the Report of Committee 2, provided that statements made by a number of delegations, including his own, concerning that representation were included in the minutes of the current Plenary meeting. If that were done, it would be unnecessary to consider the adoption of any resolution, including the proposal in paragraph 6 of the Report, on the representation of China. Such a procedure would serve to avoid lengthy discussion.

The Delegate of China made the following statement :

"As remarked at the Plenary meeting held on 16 September 1965, the Chinese Delegation on purpose ignored the derogatory and discourteous words uttered at the various meetings by the communist delegates against its legal and legitimate representation at the I.T.U. Conference. The purpose was not to lend dignity and reply to the communist delegates who made those utterances, and that purpose still obtains at to-day's meeting. Nevertheless, the Chinese Delegation deplores and deems it pertinent to point out that in the various meetings held on 17 September, 13 and 14 October and this afternoon, a stranger's voice was mingled into the communist chorus of disharmony and discord. That voice came from none other than the representative of a nation which has earned her rightful place in history by her uplift of, and contribution to, the lofty ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity, and by the grand vision of her chosen sons such as Lafayette who championed the cause of the American people on the New Continent vis-à-vis right or wrong and that of her patriotic daughters such as Joan of Arc who chose to dedicate her life to liberty or death.

" My Delegation is at a loss to comprehend any useful purpose the Delegate from France and the country he represents can possibly serve to humanity and to international peace - let alone to the welfare and well-being of the I.T.U. - by going out of their way to speak in support of a régime which stands for everything that is the antithesis of liberty, equality and fraternity, and running counter to the grand visions of both Joan of Arc and La Fayette.

" It was two decades ago when the San Francisco Conference undertook to frame the Charter of the United Nations, in which the Republic of China was inscribed as one of the Permanent Members of the Security Council. Originally, the "Big Four" were slated to be the only members thereof, but in compliance with the request of France, the Chinese Delegation, in which I was privileged to participate, sponsored her to be the fifth Permanent Member of the Council. It does seem ironical now that the very nation which the Republic of China sponsored to be one of the "Big Five" should entertain any thought of attempting to deprive her erstwhile benefactor of the lawful place in the I.T.U.

" It may well be that playing fire with the communist régime at Peking forms an integral part of the Grand Design of the Fifth Republic of France but certainly such a national policy is not in line with either the grand vision of Joan of Arc or that of Marquis Lafayette. An American authoress, Jean Austin, once wrote the following: "There will come a time when there shall be light - when man shall awaken from his lofty dreams and find his dreams still there, and nothing has left save his sleep". To this let all nations and men abide, else they may do what they shall be sorry for!

" May I request that my statement be included in extenso in the proceedings of to-day's Plenary meeting in order to make the record of the Conference clear and complete for posterity."



The Chairman appealed to delegates not to repeat arguments which they had advanced at length at the First Plenary meeting. It would be wise to follow the U.S.S.R. Delegate's suggestion and to include reservations in the summary record of the Committee's meeting and in the minutes of the current Plenary meeting.

The Delegate of the Philippines made the following statement :

"The Philippine Delegation is genuinely disturbed by the evident distance between the attitude of those who would oust Nationalist China in Taipeh from participation in the U.N. and its specialized agencies, and replace it with the People's Republic of China in Peking, and the attitude of those who would keep out the Peking regime from participation in international organizations altogether. We feel that instead of stretching this distance - in place of aggravating and sharpening existing antagonisms - nations should endeavour to shorten the distance and build a bridge over the gap and thus eventually bring about the reconciliation of the estranged factions. And what we hope should happen in the case of China we also hope would happen in the case of other divided countries - Vietnam, Korea and Germany.

" By now it is patent to all the world that peace is indivisible. There will never be any lasting world peace, unless the areas now excluded from participation in international cooperation, whether political, economic or cultural, are embraced in the common effort. To put it bluntly, there can be no disarmament unless Communist China, perhaps to-day the most militarily aggressive power in the world, is a party to a disarmament treaty, and there cannot be any world peace unless China joins other countries in renouncing the atomic bomb and in keeping the peace. And the key to the winning of China to align with nations of good will is the reconciliation and reunion of the divided Chinese territory and the divided Chinese people. This is also the key to the settlement and liquidation of other trouble areas in the world - Viet-Nam, Korea and Germany.

" Those who strongly sponsor Communist China err, we believe, in bolstering up their efforts with arguments that are more sophisticated than logical. They talk of their desire for universality in the international organizations and of the hundreds of millions of Chinese that are not represented in these bodies. On the other hand, those who would keep out Mainland China from participating in the international cooperation towards the goal of social justice and peace seem to be interested in just that and nothing else: to keep Communist China out from the association of other nations. The Philippine Delegation believes that both sides should revise their respective stands however face-destroying and agonizing the process might be.

" Bringing in Communist China into the U.N., the I.T.U. and the other members of the U.N. family in the name of universality is less than logical. For it would mean the expulsion of Nationalist China to give way to Communist China, thus failing to attain the desired universality. While it is true that Communist China embraces far more people than Taiwan, it has never been considered real justice to sacrifice one group of people in favour of another. The only real justice will be the reconciliation of both factions so that, as of old, they may again work together as one nation and one people.

" On the other hand, simply refusing to recognize the fact of Communist China as an existing government controlling about one-sixth of the human race is unrealistic. Fortunately, even in the United States, there are now powerful voices that signalize the emergence from unrealism of at least a sector of American public opinion. Only the other day, in the United States Senate, Senator Robert F. Kennedy of New York, supported by the Senate Majority Leader, Senator Mike Mansfield, and echoing the thinking of Senator Fulbright, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, urged that Communist China be invited to participate in the Geneva Disarmament Conference. This suggestion, we believe, is well-taken, since Communist China now possesses the atomic bomb and, both by imparting the secret of making the bomb to other countries and by using it as a weapon in its aggressive designs, if **and when** it becomes operational, it could completely make a tragic joke of every advance towards the goal of disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation that other nations might be able to agree to take, including the one already painfully taken, the partial nuclear test ban.

" But lest we be accused of being unrealistic ourselves while urging realism on others, the Philippine Delegation hastens to add that it fully realizes that China, in its present attitude and stance of aggressive belligerency, is not yet ready for membership in the United Nations or the I.T.U. or any other organization member of the U.N. family. When a man is sponsored or invited to become a member of a society or club, be it social or cultural or political, he is expected to be able to support the objectives of the organization openly and conscientiously. This being the case, it often happens that prospective members or applicants who show no evidence of being able to measure up to this requirement are blackballed. Communist China to-day must first radically change its own international outlook in order to be worthy of association with other nations in the halls of the United Nations and other international organizations.

" But, in fact, Communist China does not seem to have indicated any desire to join the U.N., the I.T.U. and other members of the U.N. family. On the contrary, it has openly shown contempt and hostility to these organizations. For instance, on 28 September last, its Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, demanded certain onerous conditions for joining the U.N. These were: first, that the U.N. Resolution declaring Communist China an aggressor in Korea be

declared wrong by the U.N. itself and by it repealed; and, second, that the U.N. Charter be completely overhauled with China's participation. History seems to have recorded no one, whether nation or man, more demanding, more haughty and more arrogant!

" But Marshal Chen was not content with attacking the U.N. and its Secretary-General. He also revealed his Government's desire to see more Asian and African nations armed with the bomb. This desire may well imply Chinese readiness to assist actively in the proliferation of nuclear weapons and thus set off a world nuclear war. The Marshal is perhaps banking on his Government's calculations that in such a war the greatest number of survivors will be Chinese, calculations which, if realized, would guarantee post-nuclear war Chinese world superiority and dominance. The raving Marshal climaxed his oration by challenging the Americans, the British, the Indians and apparently even the Russians to invade China and be "thoroughly wiped out".

" We of the Philippine Delegation believe that it is quite patent that Communist China, in its present state of mind, is far from ready for admission to the U.N., the I.T.U. or to any other international organization dedicated to peace. Furthermore, we hold that it is the duty of Communist China's sponsors to first become its mentors. It is their inherent duty and responsibility to make their protégé fit and worthy of association with peace-loving nations, for it is indeed the basic aim of all these organizations to establish peace and security for all the peoples and for all the nations of the world. As of today, China, if admitted to these organizations, would prove more destructive than the proverbial bull in a China shop: it would be a wild and untamed tiger let loose and wreaking havoc among peace-loving humanity.

" Sir, I beg to conclude this statement by humbly urging that in the present I.T.U. Conference, which marks the centenary of this great organization, as well as in other international conferences, there be shown a real desire to understand rather than to misunderstand each other; a genuine effort to emphasize the areas of agreement rather than to magnify the areas of disagreement; a determination to bridge the chasms of misunderstanding and hostility between the world's divided peoples and nations rather than to widen those chasms and thus make the effort of bridge-building more difficult - in short, Sir, that good will reign in our Conference as in others, since at the bottom of all our

endeavours, whether in the United Nations or in any of the organizations that compose the U.N. family, is the paramount objective of establishing the much-hoped-for but still elusive peace among men and security to all the world."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he was not sure that the Chairman had formulated his proposal quite accurately. He had proposed that the meeting should approve the Report of Committee 2, provided all the relevant statements were included in the minutes of the current meeting, but that the proposal in paragraph 6 of the Report should not be considered. It was obvious that the proposal added nothing to the report, in view of the list of countries given in Annex 1, but that a discussion of the proposal would take up time which the Conference could not spare.

The Delegate of Ireland seconded the U.S.S.R. proposal.

The Delegate of the United States of America said he was against amending Document No. 266. The United States proposal had been adopted by an overwhelming majority in the Committee and constituted an integral part of the Report.

The Delegates of China and Paraguay supported the United States Delegate's view.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. reiterated that the only implication of his proposal was that no special decision should be taken on the motion contained in paragraph 6 of the Report, since the list of countries whose credentials had been approved by Committee 2 was given in Annex 1.

The Delegate of the United States of America said that, since Annex 1 to Document No. 266 formed part of the report and, as pointed out by the U.S.S.R. Delegation, listed the delegations whose credentials had been approved by the Committee, he was prepared to accept the proposal that the report be approved by the Plenary meeting, without taking a special decision on the proposal in paragraph 6.

The Report from Committee 2, as contained in Document No. 266, was approved. The Conference did not, however, take a special decision on paragraph 6 of that Document.

The Delegate of Turkey reserved the position of his delegation with regard to the representative of Cyprus at the Conference. The Cypriot Delegates represented only the Greek Administration of the island. Therefore his approval of the Report of Committee 2 did not mean that his delegation considered that the Delegation from Cyprus represented the island as a whole.

The Delegate of Cyprus expressed some surprise at that reservation and recalled various Resolutions of the Security Council of the United Nations and in particular one dated 4 March 1964 recognizing the Government of Cyprus as representative of all the people of Cyprus. Moreover, the Turkish Delegation's reservation was even more surprising since Turkey and Cyprus maintained diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

5. Procedure for the election of the Administrative Council - Draft Additional Protocol (Document No. DT/17)

The Delegate of Canada, Chairman of the Working Party which had prepared the text before the meeting, explained that that Working Party had been set up at the Twelfth Plenary Meeting to draw up a draft Protocol to serve as a legal basis for the election of the 29 members of the Administrative Council. The draft annexed to Document No. DT/17 took account of the suggestions made at that time.

The draft Additional Protocol covering temporary arrangements, annexed to Document No. DT/17, was approved.

The Chairman, after expressing gratitude to the Chairman of the Working Party, suggested that the scrutineers for the election of the Administrative Council to take place at the Fourteenth Plenary meeting on 21 October 1965 should be one representative of each of the five regions, from countries which were not candidates, as follows :

Costa Rica

Denmark

Bulgaria

Ivory Coast

Ceylon

It was so agreed.

The Chairman requested those designated to see the Secretary of the Conference in connection with the procedure for counting votes.

The Secretary of the Conference said he would be happy to meet the five scrutineers just designated the following day. In view of the fact that the closing time for submission of candidacies was 2400 hours G.M.T. that night, a document would be distributed giving a complete list of candidates according to regions the following morning.

6. Draft telegram concerning the election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary(ies)-General (Document No. DT/27)

At the request of the Chairman, the Deputy Secretary-General introduced Document No. DT/27, which had been prepared at the request of the Conference and had been drafted in accordance with decisions taken so far and on the lines of action taken at the previous Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva 1959.

The draft telegram also covered the possibility of two Deputy Secretaries-General being elected in view of the proposals before the Conference. The date 24 October was given as the deadline in view of the tentative plan to hold the election of the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General on 28 October.

The Delegate of Argentina asked whether the election of the Secretary-General would take place at the same time as that of the Deputy Secretary(ies)-General or separately.

The Deputy Secretary-General said that at the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference the election of the Secretary-General had been immediately followed by that of the Deputy Secretary-General.

The Delegate of Morocco, pointing out that the deadline for receipt of candidacies in the draft telegram was 24 October, and that the telegram was being sent only to those countries not represented at the Conference, asked whether a decision should not be reached on the deadline for receipt of candidacies from those countries attending the Conference.

The Deputy Secretary-General said that at the 1959 Conference a similar telegram had been sent to all Administrations Members of the Union and the deadline had applied to all countries. It would be recalled that the subject of candidacies for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General had been discussed at the 1964 Session of the Administrative Council and a Circular-letter sent to all Administrations in that connection on 13 May 1964. The matter has thus been before them for more than a year and it was for that reason that it had been felt sufficient now merely to inform those countries not participating in the Conference. In the opinion of the General Secretariat, the deadline for receipt of candidacies should be the same for all countries whether they were taking part in the Conference or not. The reason for the margin 24 - 28 October was that some days were required to process the candidacies and curricula vitae prior to the actual elections.

The Delegate of Morocco recalled that in elections by secret ballot frequently last-minute candidates obtained the support of everyone; that possibility should not be eliminated. Furthermore, unsuccessful candidates for the post of Secretary-General should be given the possibility of submitting

their candidacies for the post of Deputy Secretary-General. In his opinion, therefore, no deadline should be fixed for countries attending the Conference.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. had no objection to the fixing of a deadline of 24 October for the submission of candidacies for the post of Secretary-General. To allow for the possibilities referred to by the Delegate of Morocco, however, the deadline for submission of candidacies for the post or posts of Deputy Secretary-General should be four or five days later.

The Delegate of Brazil said that even if the date of 24 October were maintained as the deadline for submission of candidacies for both posts, there was nothing to prevent candidates for the post of Secretary-General from also submitting their candidacies for that of Deputy Secretary-General.

The Delegate of Sweden asked whether the date of taking office of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary(ies)-General should not be decided upon prior to the elections since it might have some bearing on the submission of candidacies. Generally when posts were advertised, an indication of the date of taking up duties was given.

The Delegates of the United Kingdom, Morocco and Switzerland supported the point of view expressed by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Chairman, on the basis of the comments made by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., suggested that the deadline for submission of candidacies for the post of Secretary-General be 24 October 2400 hours G.M.T., the election taking place on 28 October, and the deadline for submission of candidacies for the post(s) of Deputy Secretary-General be 31 October 2400 hours G.M.T., the election taking place on 2 November 1965.

It was so decided.

The Chairman, referring to the point raised by the Delegate of Sweden, said that the date of taking office could be decided upon at the time of the election, depending on the circumstances of the person elected.

The Delegate of Mexico referred to the wording of the Spanish text of the telegram and the Deputy Secretary-General said that before it was despatched the Spanish version would be shown to him for approval.

The Secretary of the Conference, to avoid any misunderstanding, read out the text of the telegram as it now stood:

"Plenipotentiary Conference now meeting in Montreux will shortly elect Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General (or possibly two Deputy Secretaries) of Union. Members of the Union desiring to do so are requested to submit candidacies accompanied by curriculum vitae, indicating whether they are for post of Secretary-General and/or Deputy Secretary-General. Candidacies for Secretary-General must be submitted not later than 2400 hours G.M.T. 24 October, for Deputy Secretary-General not later than 2400 hours G.M.T. 31 October."

The text of the telegram, as amended, was approved (see Document No. 296).

7. Draft telegram concerning election of members of the I.F.R.B.  
(Document No. DT/28)

At the request of the Chairman, the Deputy Secretary-General introduced the Document. The draft telegram was based on the discussions and decisions taken in Committee 4. That Committee had requested the urgent despatch of the telegram to enable candidacies to be submitted for the posts without delay, so that the election might take place on 4 November. In view of the importance of the elections, the text of the telegram had been made as simple as possible. It was proposed that the telegram be sent only to those Members of the Union not present at the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Ceylon, supported by the Delegate of Poland, said that a number of Administrations were not yet aware of the fact that the number of seats on the I.F.R.B. had been reduced to five and that the elections were to be held at the Plenipotentiary Conference itself. He therefore proposed that all Administrations be so informed by telegram.

The Deputy Secretary-General said that such a telegram could be sent to all Administrations without difficulty, as had been done in the case of the election of the I.F.R.B. at the 1959 Radio Conference. The text of the telegram would be considerably lengthened, however, as instead of referring to the telegram of 6 October, which had been sent only to those Members not attending the Conference, full information would have to be given regarding the composition of the regions.

The Delegate of Saudi Arabia was of the opinion that each country now knew to which region it belonged, so that it was unnecessary to insert detailed information in the telegram.

The Delegate of Cameroon said that each delegation must have informed its Administration of the decisions reached concerning the regions, so that all that was now required was to inform all Administrations by telegram of the reduction in the number of seats on the Board. The text of the telegram contained in Document No. DT/28 was therefore satisfactory and should be sent to all Member Administrations not taking part in the Conference.

The Delegate of the Philippines felt that the telegram should be sent to all Administrations Members of the Union because it was Governments who had to make nominations and not the delegations present at the Conference.

The Delegate of Burma supported the comments made by the Delegate of Saudi Arabia and stressed that the telegram was chiefly concerned with asking Administrations, if they so desired, to send their nominations of a candidate for the election of I.F.R.B. members and therefore the long list of countries giving the composition of each region did not seem really necessary.



At the suggestion of the Delegate of Portugal, it was agreed to leave it to the Secretariat to draw up, on the basis of the suggestions made at the present meeting, a circular telegram to be sent to all Members of the Union (see Document No. 295).

8. Text for inclusion in the Additional Protocol on temporary arrangements  
(Document No. DT/29)

At the request of the Chairman, the Deputy Secretary-General introduced the Document, explaining that temporary arrangements had to be made in the case of Conference decisions differing from the provisions of the 1959 Convention. The draft Additional Protocol in Document No. DT/29 followed the practice adopted by the approval of the draft Additional Protocol annexed to Document No. DT/17.

Drawing attention to the temporary arrangements of the 1959 Convention, shown on page 130 thereof, the Delegate of Sweden once again referred to the question of date of office of elected officials. Should not the Additional Protocol in Document No. DT/29 also indicate the date of taking office of the five I.F.R.B. members, as well as the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary(ies)-General?

The Deputy Secretary-General explained that only if the date of entry into force of the Montreux Convention was different from that of taking office of the elected officials concerned would it be necessary to show the latter date in the Additional Protocol concerning temporary arrangements. It was for the Conference to decide when the five newly-elected I.F.R.B. members should take office; the date mentioned during the discussions in Committee 4 the previous day had been 1 January 1967. With regard to the date of taking office of the newly-elected Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary(ies)-General, the 1959 Convention specified in No. 119 (Article 10) that they should "take up their duties on the dates determined at the time of their election".

The Delegate of Sweden expressed satisfaction with that reply but said he would prefer to see two separate Additional Protocols clearly specifying the dates of office of the elected officials concerned. The matter could be considered at the 14th Plenary Meeting.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom supported those views but, to avoid having three time-consuming signing ceremonies, would prefer there to be a single Additional Protocol combining that information.

The Deputy Secretary-General, expressing his willingness to prepare whatever texts the Conference might desire, pointed out that the provisions of No. 119 of the 1959 Convention resulted from the fact that there had been no Deputy Secretary-General election at previous Plenipotentiary Conferences

since the holder of that post had previously been elected by the Administrative Council. Since No. 119 of the Convention specified that their term of office should be determined at the time of their election, there appeared to be no need to decide on the dates of entry into office of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary(ies)-General at the present time.

The Delegates of Sweden, Switzerland and Poland supported the United Kingdom proposal that there should be only one Additional Protocol.

It was so decided.

The Delegate of France said that the text annexed to Document No. DT/29 should be completed by the date of taking office of the five members of the I.F.R.B., otherwise it would seem that the latter would take up their duties immediately upon their election.

The Chairman said that as the Deputy Secretary-General had explained, it was intended that they should take up their duties on 1 January, 1967.

The Delegate of Chile proposed a drafting change.

The draft Additional Protocol concerning temporary arrangements annexed to Document No. DT/29, as amended, was thus approved (see Document No. 290).

9. Statement by the Delegation of Bulgaria

The Delegate of Bulgaria made the following statement :

"A few days ago the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany distributed albums containing stamps of a purely "revanchist" nature to the delegations attending this Conference.

" It seems therefore that the noble tradition of exchanging postage stamps reflecting the culture, life and history of each people is being turned into a demonstration which has nothing to do with international collaboration and the strengthening of peace and mutual understanding of peoples.

" The Delegation of Bulgaria, speaking also on behalf of the Delegations of Bielorussia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Ukraine and the U.S.S.R., protests against this action on the part of the Administration of the Federal Republic of Germany."

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

"I have listened with great attention to the statement which has just been made and I must say how surprised I am to hear that one of the stamps contained in our album is considered offensive. I wish to seize this opportunity of rejecting immediately and energetically such a qualification and statement. It is in accordance with international practice and the recommendations of the Ottawa Universal Postal Congress to commemorate events which have had a profound influence on the history of a people by issuing a special postage stamp. The purpose of such stamps is to provide documentation and symbolize events and epochs of the history, civilization and economy of a people. The United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution No. 1285 on 5 December 1958 announcing that World Refugee Year would begin in June 1959. The purpose of World Refugee Year was purely humanitarian. Furthermore, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, because of this Resolution, suggested the issue of special postage stamps to draw attention to the refugee problem.

Thus the purpose of the postage stamp issued by the Administration of the Federal Republic of Germany was purely humanitarian, namely to draw public attention to refugees' difficulties and to facilitate understanding of their problems. No hostile attitude towards any other country must be inferred from the issue of these stamps. The protest which has been made is therefore based on an erroneous assumption and must be rejected."

10. Announcement by the Chairman of Committee 2

The Delegate of Brazil, Chairman of Committee 2, wished to inform all delegations who had not yet submitted their credentials that the Working Party of Committee 2 would hold a meeting on Wednesday afternoon, 21 October, to ensure that all credentials received up to that time could be processed before the opening of the Fourteenth Plenary Meeting.

The meeting rose at 6.30 p.m.

Secretary of the  
Conference :  
Clifford STEAD

Deputy Secretary-General :  
Manohar B. SARWATE

Chairman :  
G.A. WETTSTEIN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 319-E

20 October 1965

Original : Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

REPORT

BY THE

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 2 (CREDENTIALS)

According to the mandate conferred on me by the Plenary Meeting, I have examined, with the Working Party of Committee 2, the credentials deposited since the drafting of the Committee's Report (Document No. 266 (Rev.)) up to 6 p.m. on 20 October.

1. As a result, the credentials of the following countries have been approved:

Burundi (Kingdom of)

Iraq (Republic of)

Mauritania (Islamic Republic of).

2. The Government of Ecuador - without presenting credentials in good and due form - has announced that it is represented at the Conference.

The Working Party considers that the Delegation of Ecuador is not, for the time being, accredited either to vote or to sign acts, since no instrument signed in accordance with No. 529 of the General Regulations annexed to the Convention has yet been deposited.

The Working Party refers, further, to number 537 of the General Regulations, which specifies that these rights will be recovered when such a state of affairs has been rectified.

The Secretary of the Working Party has been authorized to get in touch with the Delegation of Ecuador on this subject.

3. Thus, the annexes to Document No. 266 (Rev.) should be amended as follows:

Annex 1, Credentials accepted

Add Burundi (Kingdom of), Iraq (Republic of), Mauritania (Islamic Republic of).

Annex 2, Credentials found in order. However, the countries concerned have so far not ratified the Convention

No change.

Annex 3, Credentials found not to be in order

Add Ecuador.

Annex 4, Countries on behalf of which no credentials have been deposited

Delete Iraq.

Annex 5, Section A, Countries not participating

Delete Burundi and Ecuador.

Eneas MACHADO DE ASSIS  
Chairman of Committee 2

**E**

**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE  
MONTREUX 1965**

**Document No. 320-E**  
**19 October, 1965**

**PLENARY MEETING  
FIRST READING**

**B. 2**

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
AP	110	15		
AP	111			
C 5	221			

**G. TERRAS**  
Chairman of the Editorial  
Committee

*Annex:* B. 2/01—03



ADD

RESOLUTION No. . . .

**Exclusion of the Government of the Republic of South Africa from the  
Plenipotentiary Conference**

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

*considering*

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

*noting*

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

*deploring*

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

*recalling*

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

*resolves*

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

ADD

RESOLUTION No. ...

**Concerning the territories under Portuguese administration**

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

*considering*

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

*recalling*

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

*condemns*

without appeal the colonial policy of the retrograde Government of Portugal,

*asks*

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

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



**Requests to the International Court of Justice for Advisory Opinions**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication 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 Organisation", 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. 321-E

19 October 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

As far as the Syrian Arab Delegation is concerned the Government of the People's Republic of China is the only legitimate representative of China in this Conference.

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COMMITTEE 9

AGENDA

OF THE

FOURTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9  
(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Wednesday, 20 October 1965 at 9 a.m.

Document No.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Summary record of the 8th meeting of<br>Committee 9                    | 314   |
| 2. Summary record of the 10th meeting of<br>Committee 9                   | 316   |
| 3. Continuation of examination of the<br>Convention, Articles 8 and 26-52 | 61(Rev.2)<br>page 22<br>DT/1<br>DT/31(Rev.) |

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

Chairman



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE  
MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 323-E  
19 October 1965  
Original: English

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8  
(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

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

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

Thursday, 7 October 1965 at 3 p.m.

The Chairman opened the meeting and asked for approval of the agenda published in Document No. 241, with one additional item: Document No. 214 (Summary Record of the Third Meeting). The agenda, so revised, was adopted.

Document No. 214

The summary record of the third meeting was approved, subject to the following amendment: the intervention by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T., at the top of page 3, should read as follows:

"The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. completed the information given in the Report. He recalled the measures taken by the II<sup>nd</sup> and III<sup>rd</sup> Plenary Assemblies of the C.C.I.T.T. and by the World Plan Committee to apply numbers 178 and 179 of the Geneva Convention, 1959, and Recommendation No. 2 annexed thereto. The Regional Plan Committees thenceforth made an inventory of questions of interest to developing countries and forwarded them for study by the specialized Study Groups of the C.C.I.T.T. and the C.C.I.R., it being up to the latter to set up regional working parties, if necessary, to facilitate participation by the countries concerned. Moreover, the specialized autonomous working parties listed on pages 224 and 225 of the Report had been set up to draft manuals for the benefit of the developing countries; the first of those manuals, relative to national automatic network planning, had already been published and seemed to have been very successful. Accelerated procedure had been devised to enable either the study groups or the C.C.I.T.T. specialized Secretariat to answer urgent questions raised by



the developing countries or to supply them with documentary information, possibly with the help of certain administrations. The C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat had started to draft experimentally a simplified and readily intelligible version of the recommendations issued by the Plenary Assemblies. Lastly, lectures intended especially for the developing countries had been organized in conjunction with the regional Plan meetings."

Examination of the Report by the Administrative Council, Annex 16 (continued)

Resolution No. 25 (page 230)

The Chairman called attention to the text of the Resolution and to the report on it by the Administrative Council. There were no comments from the floor, whereupon the Chairman declared that the Committee had taken note and that further action would depend on the proposed merger of the United Nations Special Fund and E.P.T.A.

Resolution No. 26 (page 231)

The Delegate of France lauded the actions of the General Secretariat with respect to I.T.U. participation in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. There were no contrary comments and the Chairman concluded that the Committee was satisfied with the action reported by the Administrative Council.

Resolution No. 27 (page 232)

The Chairman explained that, under this Resolution, the I.T.U. had gradually taken over the technical cooperation work of the United Nations for telecommunications projects. To facilitate this, a Standing Committee had been set up by the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Pakistan asked for information on the necessity for such a Standing Committee and on the effects of its work.

The Chairman and the Head of the Technical Cooperation Department explained that the Technical Cooperation Department took care of the normal formalities and administration of requests for aid. However, as the Department did not have a technical staff, technical reports received from the I.T.U. experts were referred to the technical bodies of the I.T.U. for review. As the number of projects and experts had increased, the volume of reports had grown substantially. To assure prompt and orderly review in all the bodies, the Administrative Council had found it desirable to establish a Standing Committee, composed of the heads of the various organs to supervise personally the review of reports. The Committee did not encroach on, or take over, any work of the Technical Cooperation Department, but considered technical aspects for which the Department had no specialized staff.

The Delegate of Australia pointed out that the Standing Committee was established as an interim measure because the responsibilities for technical assistance were divided among several organs of the Union. At the current Conference there were proposals to be considered, including one from Australia, which proposed a separate organ of the Union to coordinate the work.

The Delegate of Mexico then called attention to the reference on page 233 to Decision No. 246 on travel of I.T.U. officials relative to technical cooperation. He asked as to the experience gained, particularly as it might bear on the proposal of Mexico for regional offices of the Union.

The Chairman and the Head of the Technical Assistance Department explained that the Decision related to possible requests from prospective applicants for an I.T.U. expert to visit them and discuss the projects under consideration or that an official of the administration concerned should visit I.T.U. Headquarters to obtain advice. Such trips would be at the country's expense except in cases where the Union had the necessary funds. According to the Head of the Technical Cooperation Department, no case had arisen thus far. The Chairman proposed that further discussion would be appropriate when the subject of regional offices was reached and that steps be taken forthwith to remove the financial obstacle which prevented the administrations of new or developing countries from benefiting from that type of technical assistance.

The Chairman then pointed out that the comments on R solution No. 27 showed that the 1964 Administrative Council referred some staff questions to the Plenipotentiary Conference. However, they should be considered by the Finance Committee, not Committee 8.

Resolution No. 28 (page 233)

The Chairman outlined the purpose of this Resolution, to enable the Administrative Council to check the ways in which the funds allotted by the United Nations for technical assistance in telecommunications were used. The Council had not yet managed to establish satisfactory supervision, owing to circumstances arising which were outside its control.

The Delegate of France stressed the importance of the subject and expressed satisfaction with the results achieved. The resolution should be retained and the checks continued.

The Chairman agreed but wondered if it might not be desirable to adopt measures to enable the Council to obtain more complete information and do a better job of supervision. That might warrant amendment of the Resolution.

The Delegate of Pakistan asked 1) if the cost of the audit was charged to the E.P.T.A. and 2) if the cost of administration at 14% of the total cost, including equipment, was not high.

The Head of the Technical Cooperation Department deferred, under the first question, to the Finance Committee. On the second, he stated that the administrative expenditures are scrutinized closely by the United Nations Funds involved. The figure of 14% had been fixed on the basis of the experience in the 11 participating United Nations agencies.

The Delegate of Morocco, speaking as Chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that the auditing cost by itself was very small. The Swiss Government, which performed the audit, charged only travel and per diem expenses for the auditors. However, the Administrative Council had given consideration to charging to the Funds a proportional share of all the Secretariat expenses, based on the number of staff in all categories assigned to technical cooperation work.

The Delegate of France then asked if reimbursement by E.P.T.A. was at the nominal 14%, or only for actual expenses.

The Head of the Technical Cooperation Department replied that compensation was for actual expenses only.

The Delegate of Pakistan asked for data on the actual percentage spent in I.T.U. The Head of the Technical Cooperation Department stated that the percentage for Special Fund projects was 10 to 11 and for E.P.T.A. projects not in excess of the ECOSOC recommendation, 14.

At the request of the Delegate of Yugoslavia, the Chairman asked the General Secretariat to prepare a working document showing the actual expenditures, in %, for the years from 1960 to date.

The Delegate of the United States referred to the earlier statement of France in support of Resolution No. 28 and urged that it be retained, with some amendment if necessary.

Resolution No. 29 (page 234)

The Chairman called attention to the Council's comments in paragraph 2.3 which indicated that the Council had given no specific instructions to the General Secretariat on the inspection of telecommunication projects approved by the Special Fund.

The Delegate of Nigeria, referring to paragraph 2.2, asked whether it was the Standing Committee which sent experts to countries where projects

were to be carried out. He then cited paragraph 2.3 and wished to know whether it was the person who had studied the project who became its project manager in the Department of Technical Cooperation or if persons were specifically recruited for that purpose.

The Delegate of Ethiopia felt that the whole system of technical cooperation was not very clear. He wanted to know whether a project manager was appointed for each project financed by the Special Fund, regardless of its importance. He also inquired what account was taken of persons available on the spot once a project had been approved.

The Head of the Technical Cooperation Department, replying first to the Delegate of Nigeria, said that in the case, for example, of the project for setting up a training school in Nigeria, financed by the Special Fund, he had himself travelled to the country concerned. In certain cases, the government concerned sent experts to Union Headquarters to prepare the project there. In other cases, the United Nations Technical Assistance Board might set up its own advisory committee and send experts to the country due to benefit from technical cooperation. It rarely happened that the advisor who had studied a project became its project manager. Nor did the I.T.U. experts become project managers. When such an officer was appointed, it was never an official of the I.T.U. Technical Cooperation Department. Replying to the Delegate of Ethiopia, he explained that the local Special Fund representative generally acted as supervisor of the technical assistance project as a whole. As for the recruiting of staff on the spot, he explained that such a course was more or less ruled out since, if the nationals of a country could do the job themselves, no request for technical cooperation was made.

The Delegate of Ethiopia pointed out that the help of experts and aid from the Special Fund were two quite different things. A distinction should be made between them and it should be remembered that a country which did not need experts might require financial assistance.

The Head of the Technical Cooperation Department said that a country which needed only financial assistance to purchase equipment could not address itself either to the Special Fund or the E.P.T.A. There had been some exceptional cases in which the purchase of equipment had constituted the larger part of an assistance project but, in general, projects had mainly to involve either the services of experts or the granting of fellowships to enable engineers to complete their training in another country.

Resolution No. 30 (page 236)

The Chairman stated that due action had been taken on Resolution No. 30 and that, thanks to the I.T.U., E.C.A.F.E. had finally shown the necessary understanding.



The Deputy Secretary-General recalled that he had already described the work done in cooperation with E.C.A.F.E. He mentioned inter alia the assistance provided to Malaysia, the Philippines, the survey made in Indonesia, and consultations undertaken in different countries with a view to the preparation of various projects. At its meeting in Wellington, E.C.A.F.E. had adopted a resolution expressing gratitude for the services rendered by the I.T.U.

The Delegate of Pakistan wished to be informed of the results of the discussions with E.C.A.F.E.

The Deputy Secretary-General recalled that cooperation by the I.T.U. had started with the Inland Transport and Communication Committee in 1959. A programme of work had been drawn up by the Special Fund and the E.P.T.A. at Tokyo in 1959. Projects for Korea, China, the Philippines and Thailand had been prepared in the succeeding six years. The Plan Sub-Committee, also meeting in Tokyo, had cooperated in those projects. A working party had held a second meeting in Tokyo in July to draw up a new programme which had been adopted by E.C.A.F.E. at its Wellington meeting.

The Delegate of Pakistan considered that regional conferences should deal with projects of regional importance and that they were not necessary for country projects.

The Deputy Secretary-General confirmed that projects which were regional in scope had been discussed at Tokyo in 1964, for example, the project for the interconnection of West and East Pakistan. There had also been some discussion about the creation of a technical training institute catering to the special interests of the region but the conclusion was reached that the diversity of the national standards required and the variety of languages would be serious obstacles and that each country tended to have its own institute.

The Delegate of Malaysia paid tribute to the excellent work done by the telecommunication experts in the framework of E.C.A.F.E. activities.

The Chairman declared that the Committee had taken note of those sections of the report by the Administrative Council which concerned it, and that the study of the action taken on the resolutions adopted at Geneva (1959) in that sphere was concluded. The various proposals submitted to the Conference would be examined to determine their bearing on the existing resolutions and a working party would be set up to study whether they should be maintained or amended to render them more effective. To facilitate future work, it was intended to give the Committee a summary of the comments.

The Delegate of Ethiopia was surprised that the role of his country in the special assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo had not been mentioned, but he did not insist that a table showing the number of experts sent to that country should be drawn up, as had been suggested by the Chairman.

The Delegate of India expressed his appreciation to the Technical Cooperation Department for all that had been done.

The Delegate of Malaysia said he would like the Secretariat to assemble the proposals mentioned in Annex II to Document No. 160 in order to present them as a working document.

The Chairman pointed out that most of those proposals were original proposals. The Secretariat would submit a summary of the proposals on all matters pertaining to technical cooperation.

The Delegate of Cameroon recalled his observations on Resolution No. 24 and proposed that it be reconsidered and revised.

The Chairman replied that he had summed up the discussion which had been held with regard to Resolution No. 24 and that his summary, which had been accepted without objection by the Committee, would appear in the summary record of the Fifth Meeting. He repeated that the financing agencies wanted the projects for which their assistance was requested to show promise of a financial return. The I.T.U.'s role consisted in advising the countries concerned, so that their projects might be well prepared and meet the requirements of the financing agencies. Resolution No. 24 would be reconsidered after the proposals made in the various documents had been examined and the Committee could then see whether it should be amended.

The Delegate of Cameroon repeated that telecommunications constituted part of the infrastructure of a country and that the notion of financial return should be interpreted more flexibly in determining the conditions on which funds should be granted.

The Chairman pointed out that Resolution No. 24 was not meant to cover projects which showed no prospect of an immediate financial return. He acknowledged that in certain cases, the State was bound to provide a public service, even at a loss. However, a distinction should be made between cases calling for technical cooperation and those which could be handled through a profit-making credit institution.

The Delegate of Argentina pointed out that Nicaragua's name had been omitted from the list of sponsors of the draft resolution submitted by the countries of Latin America and he requested that note be taken of the fact that Nicaragua had helped prepare that document.

The Delegate of Saudi Arabia asked the Secretary-General to take note of its proposal number 2 in Document No. 63 concerning the setting up of an International Telecommunication Studies Institute.

The Chairman declared that due note would be taken of that proposal which was complementary to that submitted by Malaysia.

The meeting rose at 6.40 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

H.E. WEPPLER  
R. MONNAT

Chairman:

L. BARAJAS G.

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SEVENTH 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)

Thursday, 14 October 1965 at 9 a.m.

The Chairman opened the meeting, drew attention to Document No. 265 containing the proposed agenda, and announced the addition of Document No. 212 (Summary Record of the Second Meeting). The revised agenda was adopted without comment.

The Deputy Secretary-General then called off the list of proxies which would be applicable in the event of any voting during the day's meetings.

Summary Record of Fourth Meeting (Document No. 251)

The Delegate of Kenya requested that, on page 1, the comments attributed to him be replaced with the following:

"The Delegate of Kenya, speaking for the East African Common Services Organization, which organization administers the P.T.T. Services in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, expressed thanks for the assistance received by the Organization in the form of fellowships. They had been able to send a number of students abroad, thus strengthening their services significantly, and they hoped to be able to continue the process."

The Delegate of Pakistan, referring to page 5, asked that the reference to Pakistan read:

"The Delegate of Pakistan saw difficulty in any attempt to lay down minimum standards for the training institutions in telecommunications. He added that no attempt had been made in that direction by other international organizations, and he felt that the most appropriate thing would be to publish a list of the institutions and the syllabi which are followed in those institutions. That should help the Members in the matter of standards."

With those changes, the Document No. 251 was adopted.



Status of Special Information

The Chairman then listed the several items of information requested in earlier meetings of the Committee and asked the General Secretariat for a report on the status of the work.

The Head of the Technical Cooperation Department summarized that work as follows:

1. The detailed information requested as to actual technical assistance missions and their evaluation had been published in Documents Nos. DT/8 and DT/11.
2. The paper requested by Morocco on the work of the regional mission in Africa would be available in a day or two.
3. The request of Cameroon for particular consideration in Study Group IX of the C.C.I.R. fell outside the work of the Technical Cooperation Department and they would look to C.C.I.R. for any further consideration.
4. The comments of Pakistan concerning the presentation of certain accounts on page 194 of the Report by the Administrative Council, specifically proposing that fixed-term and permanent personnel be reported separately, was considered to be a suggestion for future reports. No action was planned at that time.
5. The information on training standards would be ready in one or two days. Further consultation with the Delegate of Spain was required concerning the proposed reference to a report of UNESCO.
6. The information requested by Saudi Arabia to facilitate consideration of Document No. 63 was being prepared and would be available in a day or two.

The Chairman pointed out that the General Secretariat had also been asked to provide data on expenditure incurred in the administration and execution of technical assistance projects, with a comparison between the corresponding credits and the figure of 14% of the total cost of the project, indicated for that purpose by the United Nations.

The Delegate of Morocco called attention to the fact that the documents on the mission to Africa (2 above) should include any long-term plans proposed. It was agreed that this would be done.

The Chairman then asked if similar information on I.T.U. work in other regions would be useful. The Delegate of Pakistan so requested and the Chairman declared that it would be done for all regions.

The Delegate of Spain then suggested that the two proposals for training projects be considered together. The Chairman agreed that this would be done, but not until the Secretariat document (No. 5 in the above list) was ready.

The Delegate of Argentina then asked that certain documents of earlier I.T.U. meetings, which would be of assistance in the discussion of Document No. 223, be made available. The Chairman agreed that this should be done by the Secretariat.

#### Proposals for a Regular I.T.U. Programme of Technical Assistance

Document No. 63 was introduced by the Delegate of Saudi Arabia. He indicated that, in addition to the views expressed in Document No. 63, Saudi Arabia supported the proposal of Mexico in Document No. 95. Saudi Arabia would refer to the material in Document No. 63 pertaining to the establishment of an Institute at a later time.

Document No. 76 was introduced by the Delegate of Malaysia, further stating the need for a separate I.T.U. assistance programme to supplement the E.P.T.A. and Special Fund of the United Nations.

The Delegate of India expressed his support of the proposal.

The Delegate of Guinea also supported the idea of an independent I.T.U. programme, with full status as an organ of the Union. He did not feel that regional offices were necessary but wished to hear further information on that subject later.

The Delegate of Pakistan supported the idea of a separate programme. He urged that the discussion first be concentrated on the over-all objective desired. To that end, he suggested that the question be considered in two parts, 1) the extension of the programme, and 2) the reshaping of the Technical Cooperation Department.

On the first issue, he felt that the Technical Cooperation Department might take a more active part in assessing the needs of the developing countries and in proposing the best ways to meet these needs, with subsequent review of the results achieved. He pointed out that increased funds for I.T.U. assistance from its own budget, the placing of U.N. Special Fund credits at the direct disposal of I.T.U., or increased I.T.U. work with international financing agencies were not feasible for practical reasons.

On the second issue, he favoured a status for the Technical Cooperation Department comparable to that of the C.C.I.R. or the C.C.I.T.T.

The Chairman, speaking as Delegate of Mexico, introduced Document No. 95. The Mexican proposal made allowance for the fact that the I.T.U. was not competent to exert any influence on the procedures followed by the United Nations in granting technical assistance. According to Article 5, number 24, of the Convention, the Union should use, for technical assistance, "every means at its disposal". However, the decisions of the Administrative Council contained certain restrictions. Decision No. 246, mentioned in Document No. 95, was highly restrictive. For instance, when an administration sent a representative to Headquarters to obtain advice on a project, it did so at its own expense; and if it asked for the visit of an expert from Union headquarters, it also had to bear the costs, if the Union had no funds for the purpose.

The bureaucratic procedure of granting fellowships was long and complicated. Technical cooperation, as it existed, did not pay sufficient attention to urgent cases; certain cases could not come within the framework of the Special Fund. Fellowships should be granted to make it possible for officials to get to know those aspects of the work of the I.T.U. for which it was solely competent, such as the technical analysis of frequency assignment notices.

In his opinion, the regular programme of technical cooperation should not be linked up with geographical distribution, although that was its origin when the Secretary-General outlined the initial scheme. He went on to show the drawbacks of the existing fashion of selecting fellows and experts. The requirements for filling vacancies were often exaggerated in order to exclude candidacies based on brilliant qualifications on paper. To avoid such distrust it would be useful to know the people and thus fellows might possibly be candidates. Fellows should be able to serve as experts later on.

The figures shown in the proposal as the possible contribution of the Union to the programme were lower than those which the General Secretariat had previously submitted to the Administrative Council in another form. The regular programme should not be entirely financed by the Union. In addition to what could be attained from the United Nations, Administrations should themselves help towards financing technical cooperation. The regular programme of the I.T.U. should make it possible to supplement technical cooperation as was done by most of the other specialized agencies which had a programme financed on their own budgets.

The Delegate of Ethiopia asked whether the regular programme would include sending experts to Headquarters whenever an administration asked for it and also whether the training of fellows at Headquarters also came within the programme. It was a question of filling a gap in the field of training.

The Chairman said, yes, the regular programme would include the sending of I.T.U. experts requested by the Administrations. Those experts should do much more than give advice and take on full responsibility for specific work. Administrations had not been able to have sufficient recourse to training fellowships within the framework of the I.T.U. and yet it would be important for officials to be able to learn about, for instance, the work of the I.F.R.B. The Mexican proposal did not study all aspects in full detail, but he thought it covered the most important ones.

The Delegate of Morocco congratulated the Delegate of Mexico on his statement but wondered what should be the real nature of the I.T.U. regular technical cooperation programme. Under the programme financed by the U.N. Special Fund and E.P.T.A., it was up to the countries themselves to fix priorities. If a country decided to choose telecommunications, it would have every facility to have experts, scholars or participants in the I.F.R.B. seminars. For the developing countries the difficulty was mainly in the choice of equipment. The I.T.U. should have an office of investigation to help them in that matter. If other agencies had their special programmes, it was for humanitarian reasons. Telecommunications raised commercial problems and many countries would be reluctant to increase their contribution in order to set up a regular technical cooperation programme when their requirements were covered by the United Nations.

It was important to define the form of the organ which would deal with technical cooperation in its technical aspect. Sections should be set up in the C.C.I.s and in the I.F.R.B. to meet the requirements of Administrations asking for technical cooperation and to advise them on technical matters. The permanent board and the Coordination Committee offered a solution. But the United Nations technical assistance programme was effective enough to cover requirements in experts, training centres and fellowships. What that programme did not cover was national studies for which the help of sections inside the I.T.U. should be available.

The Delegate of Mexico replied that precisely the insufficiency of United Nations fellowships and the, at times, excessively long time it took to implement awards justified a regular I.T.U. programme. He thought that the effectiveness of technical cooperation could not but be increased if other types of activity than those in the existing programme were developed. If technical assistance had to be kept as it was, there would be no sense in insisting so much on its considerable expansion by the current Conference. The problem of organizing an independent technical cooperation department should not be dealt with at the moment, as there would have to be more information on what the Conference would later decide regarding the expansion of technical assistance and particularly whether it was intended that technical cooperation should take new lines or was simply to be continued as at present.



The Delegate of Saudi Arabia said that, in supporting the Mexican proposal, he had felt that it would make it possible to meet the requests for fellowships and experts, but he thought that a nucleus should be set up within the I.T.U. to organize the award of fellowships and also seminars. A working party ought to be set up to determine the requirements accurately, and to prepare a draft resolution on the basis of Document No. 258.

The Chairman drew attention to the fact that in the annex to Document No. 95 there was a draft resolution which might be amended to take account of the views expressed by the delegations. The working party could start work when all the necessary information had been received.

The Delegate of Ethiopia pointed out that it would be a good thing to examine Document No. 256 before setting up the working party.

The Delegate of Morocco supported the proposal of the Delegate of Saudi Arabia and thought that the working party's terms of reference could be as follows: to study the various proposals and make proposals in the light of that study.

The Chairman asked whether the terms of reference would be limited to questions concerning the I.T.U.'s regular programme of technical cooperation.

The Delegate of Morocco thought that was a sufficiently extensive question and reserved the right to make his own proposals on the subject.

The Delegate of India also supported the proposal of Saudi Arabia but wished the terms of reference to include all the proposals, those of Mexico, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia. The Secretariat already had a document on the regular programme of technical cooperation. With five documents available the working party would have enough material to deal with.

The Delegate of Nigeria supported the proposal to set up a working party and the Delegate of Guinea asked that account be also taken of the proposals of Morocco and of his own country.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. urged that the terms of reference of the working party should be made quite clear.

The Delegate of Morocco proposed a new version of the terms of reference: taking account of Documents Nos. 63, 76, 95 and 256, and also of the proposals made in Committee 8, orally, the working party would study the possibility of organizing a regular programme of technical cooperation for the I.T.U.

The Delegate of Iran shared the views of the Delegate of India and supported the proposal for the terms of reference made by the Delegate of Morocco.

The Delegate of Kenya recalled that a delegate had proposed to centralize the projects relating to training. The Committee should examine the various points of view.

The Chairman pointed out that the establishment of a Programme Working Party did not rule out the possibility that other working parties be set up to study other questions than those entrusted to the first.

The Delegate of Saudi Arabia recalled that Document No. 63 also dealt with the establishment of a training institute, but that question would not be discussed until the appearance of the Secretary-General's document on the problem.

The Chairman also said that Mexico had submitted other documents for various other proposals. The fact that one document dealt with setting up a regular I.T.U. programme did not prevent the other points being taken up later.

The Delegate of Kenya wished that delegations which had put forward oral proposals would present them briefly in writing.

The Delegate of Morocco thought that such proposals should be given directly to the working party.

The Delegate of Algeria supported the view of the Delegate of Morocco.

The Chairman, in reply to the Delegate of Saudi Arabia, repeated the wording of the working party's terms of reference: taking account of the relevant proposals in Documents Nos. 63, 76, and 95 and the information in Document No. 256, and of all the proposals made orally in the Committee or sent to the working party direct, the working party would study the possible creation of a regular I.T.U. programme of technical cooperation and its organization and financing.

The Delegate of the United States of America recalled the intervention of the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. to the effect that the terms of reference should be clear.

The Delegate of the Sudan thought that as regards the establishment of a training institute, the document to be presented by the Secretariat should provide a sufficient basis for study.

The Chairman said that he would return to the problem of setting up a training institute at a future meeting. He asked that the working party should consist of: Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Guinea, Ethiopia, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the U.S.S.R. and Japan. It would be open to all delegates who wished to take part however.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the working party should be chaired by a delegate of a country which had put forward a proposal. He suggested Morocco or Guinea.

The Delegate of Guinea and the Delegate of Morocco were unable to assume that duty. The Delegate of Morocco proposed that the Delegate of Saudi Arabia be selected as he had suggested that a working party be set up.

The Delegate of Saudi Arabia agreed.

The Chairman stated that Document No. 256 would be examined by the Committee in the afternoon.

The meeting rose at 1.p.m.

Rapporteurs:

H.E. WEPPLER

R. MONNAT

Chairman:

L. BARAJAS G.

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

EIGHTH 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)

Thursday, 14 October 1965, at 3 p.m.

The Chairman opened the meeting and announced that the business before the meeting would be a continuation of the Seventh Meeting and its agenda in Document No. 265, as revised. He also reminded the Committee that participation in the Working Group formed at the Seventh Meeting would be open to any delegation interested.

Document No. 212 - Summary Record of the Second Meeting

The Delegate of Morocco asked that, on page 6, the fourth paragraph be revised to read :

"The Delegate of Morocco asked for an examination of regional missions by I.T.U. experts to be put on the agenda of a forthcoming meeting. He would particularly like to have details of the missions effected in the African Region by the experts of Accra and Addis Ababa. It would also be of use if the Committee could have details of the various technical and operational aspects of the plans described respectively as provisional and pilot. Lastly, he would like the Committee to take note of the last project which seemed to have been drawn up by the experts at Addis Ababa."

With that change, Document No. 212 was accepted by the Committee.



Document No. DT/18 - C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory

The Chairman called attention to the preliminary information on the C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory contained in Document No. DT/18. It would be introduced by the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. at a later meeting and would be opened for discussion at that time. The delegates would also be invited to visit the Laboratory.

Evaluation of Technical Assistance Projects

The Chairman called attention to Document No. DT/8 which had been prepared by the General Secretariat in response to a question raised by the Committee during the review of the Report by the Administrative Council.

No comments were presented from the floor.

The Chairman then proceeded to the review of Document No. DT/11, which contained a table providing the available evaluations of each technical assistance mission. The document was reviewed page by page, with the intention of considering the suitability of the procedures used and possibly advising the Administrative Council. The Committee did not intend - nor was there time available - to make a real evaluation of the work done. Its aim was rather to form a criterion enabling it to propose to the Conference the instructions to be given to the Administrative Council so that the evaluation might be secured satisfactorily.

The following comments were made, on the understanding that in certain cases the information deriving from the study would be supplied in due course by the General Secretariat.

Page 2

The Chairman felt it would be useful to provide information in addition to that in column 3, showing the estimated overall duration of projects still in progress.

Page 4 (Bolivia)

The Chairman pointed out that there was no information either by the expert or by the Administration.

Page 4 (Cameroon)

The Chairman called attention to the absence of an assessment by the Administration. The Delegate of Cameroon explained that the plan was still being implemented, so that the Government cannot yet evaluate the results but would do so in due course.

Page 5 (Central African Republic)

The Chairman asked why the mission had been interrupted. That information was required in the case concerned, and in other cases which would be pointed out in due course, because the measures to be proposed by the Committee for making the missions more effective could be based on it. In fact, if the mission had reached the agreed time limit without having concluded the work in hand, it was either badly planned or badly carried out; and if it had been properly planned but insufficient funds had been allocated, that pointed to defective procedure. The Head of the Technical Cooperation Department explained that the portion of the total credits which

the Administration elected to allocate to telecommunications had run out and no other funds were available. The Delegate of the Central African Republic stated that the proposed training project and another project were combined under the same contract. When the expert finally started on the training project not enough time was left. The Administration had appealed to France for special help and had finally set up the school themselves.

The Delegate of New Zealand asked if the funds for such projects were divided between training and maintenance. The Chairman asked the Secretariat to report on that later.

Page 6 (Chile and Congo)

The Chairman noted that there was no information from the Administrations. The Delegate of the United Kingdom asked why the Special Fund project for China was not shown. The Delegate of China explained that, in providing information, they had included only E.P.T.A. projects. The Special Fund project had been completed successfully. The Chairman asked China to provide a summary for inclusion in Document No. DT/11. The Delegate of Zambia asked for detailed information on the work in the Congo. The Head of the Technical Cooperation Department explained that it involved a large number of experts for varying periods of time and a full summary was considered to be too voluminous to include in Document No. DT/11. However, the head of the I.T.U. mission to the Congo was available for consultation in Montreux. The Delegate of Zambia agreed to confer directly with the head of the mission.

Page 9 (Gambia)

The Chairman asked the Secretariat to consult the files and clarify the entries showing "scant results" and "mission interrupted".

Page 10 (Guinea)

The Chairman expressed the need for further details on the project which was "fairly successful". The Delegate of Guinea explained that the success was limited because the project ran for only one year. Although it had been planned for one year, the administration wanted to extend the period but the expert did not ask for renewal. The Chairman asked the Secretariat to provide further information.

Page 12 (Ivory Coast)

The Chairman invited the Secretariat to furnish additional information.

Page 15 (Malta)

The Chairman asked about the remark on "too short". The Delegate of Malta explained their allocation of funds prevented continuing the mission for a full year, as originally requested. The Chairman asked the Secretariat for further information.

Page 17 (Pakistan)

The Chairman asked about the "language difficulties". The Head of the Technical Cooperation Department said only a few days were lost while the expert became adjusted to the language and then proceeded to do a good job. The Chairman commented on the need for the experts to have a good knowledge of the language spoken in the country where they were to offer their services. That was, after all, one of the requirements mentioned in the vacancy notices for experts.

Page 18 (Peru)

The Chairman enquired about the mission characterized as "not long enough". The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany explained that German experts had been sent for a specific term. The results were satisfactory to Peru, which wanted them to stay longer but there were no Technical Assistance funds available. Now the Federal Republic of Germany had sent experts under a bilateral arrangement for a longer period.

Page 18 (Poland)

The Chairman asked about the statement in column 8 specifying that "only a tiny percentage of the fellowships awarded could be put into effect". The Delegate of Poland had no information as to why they could not be put into effect, but felt that it might be difficult to find administrations who would accept their candidates. The Head of the Technical Cooperation Department explained that the problem was caused by attempting to place students on short notice. Work was continuing to place students in countries preferred by Poland.

Page 21

The Chairman remarked on the lack of information from the Syrian Administration.

Page 23 (Turkey)

The Chairman asked about the "unsatisfactory" results. The Delegate of Turkey said that the experts should be assigned for a period long enough to permit them to become familiar with the local problems.

Summing up, the Chairman noted that there were a number of complaints but that many administrations were satisfied with the fellowships and wanted more. The Committee might wish to consider in further detail the question raised in this review.

The meeting was adjourned at 5 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

H.E. WEPPLER

R. MONNAT

Chairman :

L. BARAJAS G.



PLENARY MEETING

SECOND REPORT OF COMMITTEE 4

(ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

FIRST TO SIXTH MEETINGS

1. At its First Meeting held on 16 September the Committee accepted its terms of reference as set out in Document No. 61(Rev.), Annex 4, relating to :

Article 5	Structure of the Union
Article 9	Administrative Council
Article 10	General Secretariat
Article 11	The Officials and Staff of the Union
Article 12	I.F.R.B.
Article 13	International Consultative Committees

2. At the First Meeting and the subsequent four meetings on 20, 23 (two meetings) and 24 September, the Committee devoted its attention to the consideration of paragraph 78 of Article 9 of the Convention dealing with the composition of the Administrative Council. This question was reviewed under two headings

- a) the number and distribution of seats
- b) the rotation system of seats.

3. The number and distribution of seats

Proposals had been submitted for an Administrative Council with a membership as set out in the following table :

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

Some of these proposals suggested a rotation system of seats.

4. After extensive discussion two main proposals evolved, one for a Council of 29 members and one for 30 members distributed into regions as follows :

	<u>29 members</u>	<u>30 members</u>
Region A	6	6
Region B	6	6
Region C	3	3
Region D	7	8
Region E	7	7

A special working party considered a suggestion that a simultaneous vote should be taken on the two proposals but were unable to reach agreement. It was thought that such a vote could well be invalid and an alternative proposal to vote on which proposal should be put to the vote first was accepted with the result that it was decided to vote first on 30 seats.

5. A secret vote on the proposal for the 30 member Council resulted in its rejection.

This was followed by a secret vote for a 29 member Council which was accepted.

This result formed the subject of the first Report of Committee 4 (Document No. 213, 4 October), and the recommendation was approved by the Plenary Assembly at its Eleventh Meeting held on 5 October (Document No. 230).

6. The rotation system for membership

At its Sixth Meeting held on 27 September the Committee considered the second aspect affecting the composition of the Council, that of the introduction of a system of rotation of membership. Various views were

expressed. Some delegates stated that provision should be made for continuity of experience; others that free elections provide a measure of rotation; it was stated that a rotation system was an obstacle to a democratic régime of elections; some felt that rotation was necessary to secure more general participation in the work of the Administrative Council while ensuring functional continuity.

7. The Committee, having examined the various proposals, decided to recommend to the Plenary Meeting that the status quo for the election of Administrative Council Members be maintained.

Clyde James GRIFFITHS  
Chairman

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REFERENCE TO SUMMARY RECORD

<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Date</u>
First	140	21 September 1965
Second	141	21 September 1965
Third	181	29 September 1965
Fourth	182	29 September 1965
	Addendum to 182	7 October 1965
Fifth	190	30 September 1965
Sixth	199	1 October 1965

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PLENARY MEETING

THIRD REPORT OF COMMITTEE 4

(ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH MEETINGS

1. The seventh and eighth meetings of the Committee held on the 27 and 28 September dealt with proposals submitted for modification of Article 9. Some proposals were dependent upon decisions relating to the structure of the Union and were deferred for later consideration.
2. With relation to No. 79, the Committee, at its seventh meeting, examined proposals for changing the name of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Council. The Committee decided to recommend to the Plenary Meeting that the titles "Plenipotentiary Conference" and "Administrative Council" be retained.
3. With relation to Nos. 84, 86 and 90, consideration was given to a proposal that the Chairman of the Council should continue in active discharge of his office until the next annual session of the Council and for this purpose he should have an office and necessary staff at the Union headquarters. Consideration was also given to proposals providing for matters arising between formal sessions of the Council to be examined by correspondence or similar means. The Committee decided to recommend to the Plenary Meeting that Nos. 84, 86 and 90 of the Convention be retained.
4. At its eighth meeting, the Committee noted the withdrawal of proposals concerning Nos. 88 and 101 as well as the Canadian proposal concerning 117.
5. The Committee examined a proposal by Japan to add the following paragraph to the Convention:  
  
"116 bis) send to Members and Associate Members of the Union as soon as possible after each of its sessions summary reports on the activities of the Administrative Council and other documents deemed useful."

The Committee decided to recommend to the Plenary Meeting that this proposal be accepted.

6. The Committee examined proposals put forward for changes to No. 117. It was the general view of the Committee that the present text be retained except that the words "technical cooperation" be used instead of "technical assistance". It was agreed that the Editorial Committee be informed accordingly.

7. The Committee examined proposals relating to No. 80. Subject to drafting changes which might be made by Committee 10, the Committee decided to recommend to the Plenary Meeting that the following text replace the present No. 80:

"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, or for, their telecommunications administration and qualified in the field of telecommunication services."

Clyde James GRIFFITHS  
Chairman

Reference to Summary Record

<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Date</u>
Seventh	201	1 October 1965
Eighth	205	1 October 1965

PLENARY MEETING

FOURTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE 4  
(ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)  
NINTH TO FOURTEENTH MEETINGS

1. The Ninth to the Fourteenth Meetings of the Committee were held on 29 and 30 September and 1, 4, 6 and 7 October. The Ninth and Tenth Meetings dealt mainly with the general principles of the proposals relating to the structure and organization of the Union and the Eleventh to the Fourteenth Meetings with the question of the organization of the I.F.R.B.
2. The proposals submitted for modification to the structure of the Union were summarized in Document No. DT/3 which formed the basis of the Committee's discussions. After presentation of these programmes discussion ensued on the structure of the Union particularly in relation to the retention of the present "federal" structure or the formation of a unified secretariat. Following this general debate the particular question of the form of the organization for the I.F.R.B. was examined.
3. There was considerable debate covering a range of proposals from a Department controlled by a single Director combined with a Frequency Review Body, to a Board on the existing pattern of up to 15 Members. At its Thirteenth Meeting, and following a secret vote, the Committee decided to recommend to the Plenary Meeting that the principle of retention of I.F.R.B. in its present independent form be retained.
4. At its Fourteenth Meeting, the Committee considered whether there should be five Members of the I.F.R.B. distributed on the basis of one for each region. Following a roll-call vote the Committee decided to recommend to the Plenary Meeting that the I.F.R.B. comprise five Members one from each region.
5. The Committee then set up a Working Party under the Chairmanship of Mr. Gunnar Pedersen with representation as follows :

Region A	Mexico, United States of America, 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.

The terms of reference were : Consider and report to Committee 4  
on :

- 1) the various proposals put forward during the discussion for the organization of the Board of five Members in relation to the specialized secretariat;
- 2) whether the Chairman should be permanently appointed or the post should rotate;
- 3) any consequential amendments to Article 12;
- 4) those remaining proposals relating to Article 12 put forward in Document No. DT/1 but independent of the decisions taken by Committee 4 up to the present time.

The question of the date of election of the Board, and by whom, was excluded from the Working Group terms of reference.

Clyde James GRIFFITHS  
Chairman

REFERENCE TO SUMMARY RECORD

<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Date</u>
Ninth	211	4 October 1965
Tenth	219	4 October 1965
Eleventh	243	7 October 1965
Twelfth	248	8 October 1965
Thirteenth	253	8 October 1965
Fourteenth	260	8 October 1965

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 329-E

20 October 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 6

Note by the Secretary-General

REQUEST BY PORTUGAL 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 Deputy Head of the Portuguese Delegation to the present  
Conference.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Secretary-General

Annex : 1



A N N E X

Montreux, 19 October 1965

The Secretary-General of the  
International Telecommunication  
Union

MONTREUX

Sir,

Article 15, paragraph 6, of the Convention, stating that Members are free to choose their class of contribution for defraying Union expenses, is based on the principle which, incidentally, is included in paragraph b) of the consideranda to Resolution No. 14, of as equitable a distribution as possible of the contributions borne by the different Members.

Analysis of the present distribution of Members by contributory classes as set forth in paragraph 5 of the same Article shows that the position of Portugal in the 8-unit class, as it now stands, is clearly not in harmony with this principle of equity.

In view of the spirit of cooperation which my country has so often displayed in the I.T.U. since the foundation of the Union and which it intends to maintain in the future, Portugal does not wish to be placed in the relative position which the present distribution would justify as the most equitable - the 2-unit class - but asks to be included in the 3 (three)-unit class.

I have the honour to be, Sir, etc...

Deputy Head of the  
Portuguese Delegation

(signed) M. Amaro VIEIRA

**E**

**PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE  
MONTREUX 1965**

**Document No. 330-E**

**25 October, 1965**

**PLENARY MEETING  
FIRST READING**

**B. 3**

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 6	DT/35	2	Art. 28, 29, No. 319, Annex 6	
C 6	DT/35	3		
C 6	DT/45			
C 7				
C 7	299	9		
C 7	299	11		
C 7	299	13		

**G. TERRAS**  
Chairman of the Editorial  
Committee

*Annex: B. 3/01—09*

Res. 16  
MOD

RESOLUTION No. ...

**Auditing of Union Accounts**

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

*considering*

that in the light of the proposals of the Swiss Administration which were presented to the Administrative Council and renewed to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, and of the discussions which have taken place at that Conference, it is advisable to re-examine the question of an internal audit of Union accounts, together with the question of the external audit,

*instructs the Secretary-General*

a) to study these two questions in cooperation with the Coordination Committee and with the Swiss Administration, taking account of the different points of view, ideas and proposals on this subject put forward at the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux;

b) to present a report and any detailed proposals to the Administrative Council as soon as possible;

*authorizes the Administrative Council*

to adopt such decisions as it may consider appropriate in the interests of the Union, after examining the Secretary-General's Report and proposals;

*it being understood*

that, should the internal system of auditing Union accounts be changed, this change should be made using as far as possible the staff already available in the General Secretariat.

Res. 15

## RESOLUTION No. ...

**Assistance given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation  
to the Finances of the Union**

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

*considering*

a) that during the years 1959, 1960 and 1962, the Government of the Swiss Confederation placed funds at the disposal of the Union,

b) that the Federal Finance Control Department of the Swiss Confederation carefully, competently and accurately audited the Union accounts for the years 1959 to 1964,

*expresses*

1. its warmest thanks to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for its cooperation with the Union in financial matters, which is of great assistance to the Union and conducive to economy;

2. the hope that this cooperation may be maintained in the future;

*instructs the Secretary-General*

to bring this Resolution to the notice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

## RESOLUTION No. ...

**Purchase of the Building of the International Telecommunication Union**

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

B3—02

*considering*

a) Resolution No. 38 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Geneva, 1959);

b) the Agreement between the Republic and Canton of Geneva and the Union, concerning the land and building placed at the disposal of the Union to accommodate its services;

c) that the said Agreement provides that if the option to purchase be exercised on or before 31 December 1965, the price of the building shall be 5 million Swiss francs, which shall be payable by annual instalments based on a  $3\frac{1}{4}\%$  rate of interest;

d) that, because of the financial advantages which would accrue, the Union should be the owner of its Headquarters building;

e) Administrative Council Resolution No. 571 adopted at its 20th Session, 1965;

*decides*

to accept the principle that the building should be purchased, and to exercise the option to purchase on or before 31 December 1965;

*instructs the Secretary-General*

1. to negotiate with the competent authorities of the Republic and Canton of Geneva, with a view to completing the said purchase on or before 31 December 1965, on the basis of annual instalments spread out over a period of 10 years;

2. to report to the Administrative Council at its next session on the results of his negotiations with the Cantonal authorities of Geneva;

*instructs the Administrative Council*

to draw up and approve at its next session the purchase contract of the Union building;

*further decides*

to provide for this purpose, within the limits of the recurrent expenditure for the years 1966 to 1975, an annual credit of 575,000 Swiss francs.



## CHAPTER III

**Relations with the United Nations and with International Organizations**

## ARTICLE 28

NOC

**Relations with the United Nations**

MOD 254 1. The relationship between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union is defined in the Agreement concluded between these two Organizations.

NOC 255 2. In accordance with the provision of Article XVI of the above-mentioned Agreement, the telecommunication operating services of the United Nations shall be entitled to the rights and bound by the obligations of this Convention and of the Administrative Regulations annexed thereto. Accordingly, they shall be entitled to attend all conferences of the Union, including meetings of the International Consultative Committees, in a consultative capacity.

## ARTICLE 29

NOC

**Relations with International Organizations**

NOC 256 In furtherance of complete international coordination on matters affecting telecommunication, the Union will cooperate with international organizations having related interests and activities.

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**(ANNEX 3)**

**NOC 319** *Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls* : Telegrams or telephone calls originating with any of the authorities specified below:

- the Head of a State;
- the Head of a government and members of a government;
- the Head of a territory, or the Head of a territory forming part of a group, Member or Associate Member;
- the Head of a territory under the trusteeship or mandate of the United Nations or of a Member or Associate Member;
- Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea or air;
- diplomatic or consular agents;
- the Secretary-General of the United Nations; Heads of the principal organs of the United Nations;
- the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

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**(ANNEX 6)**

**SUP**

**Agreement between the United Nations  
and the International Telecommunication Union**

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Res. 31  
MOD

RESOLUTION 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 Telecommunication 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 of Buenos Aires (1952) and Geneva (1959);

*having examined*

proposals, including a request by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to extend government telecommunication privileges to the Heads of the specialized agencies;



*decides*

to confirm the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Buenos Aires (1952) and Geneva (1959) 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 matter and, bearing in mind the above decision, 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.

Res. 32  
MOD

## RESOLUTION No. ...

**Use of the United Nations Telecommunication Network for the  
Telegraph Traffic of the Specialized Agencies**

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

*in view of*

Resolution No. 26 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Buenos Aires, 1952) based on a request by the United Nations that the International Telecommunication Union should

**B3—07**

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 telecommunication 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.

Res. 33  
MOD

RESOLUTION No. . . .

**Telegrams and Telephone Calls of the Specialized Agencies**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication 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.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 331-E

20 October 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 6

Note by the Secretary-General

REQUEST BY THE PORTUGUESE OVERSEA PROVINCES 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 Deputy Head of the Delegation of the Portuguese Oversea  
Provinces to the present Conference.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

A N N E X

Montreux, 19 October 1965

The Secretary-General of the  
International Telecommunication  
Union

MONTREUX

Sir,

Article 15, paragraph 6, of the Convention, stating that Members are free to choose their class of contribution for defraying Union expenses, is based on the principle which, incidentally, is included in paragraph b) of the consideranda to Resolution No. 14, of as equitable a distribution as possible of the contributions borne by the different Members.

Analysis of the present distribution of Members by contributory classes as set forth in paragraph 5 of the same Article shows that the position of the Portuguese Oversea Provinces in the 8-unit class, as it now stands, is clearly not in harmony with this principle of equity.

Accordingly, the Portuguese Oversea Provinces request to be included in the 3 (three)-unit class.

I have the honour, etc...

Deputy Head of the Delegation of  
the Portuguese Oversea Provinces  
(Signed) M. Amaro VIEIRA

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

**PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**

**MONTREUX 1965**

Corrigendum No. 1 to  
Document No. 332-E  
27 October 1965  
Original : English/  
Spanish

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

ELEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

The corrections annexed hereto were accepted at the Sixteenth Meeting of Committee 9 and should be made to Document No. 332.

Rapporteurs:

Y. LASSAY

V.A. HAFFNER

José A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman:

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

Annex: 1

A N N E X

Page 3: Change the record of the statement of the Delegation of China to read as follows:

- "1. ....
2. The Committee wished to fix the interval years between two consecutive plenipotentiary conferences.
3. The Working Party would discuss further on the place at which the Conference was to meet."

Page 4: The statements by the Delegate of Argentina should read as follows:

First statement:

" The Delegate of Argentina pointed out that numbers 44, 62 and 67, with the amendments proposed by Argentina, were related to the proposal contained in Document No. 91(2). That proposal submitted for the Conference's consideration the addition of a new article 5 bis, which would specify that the conferences and meetings of the I.T.U. mentioned in the proposal, should be held preferably at Union headquarters. He added that, since Proposal No. 91(2) would be dealt with by Dr. Nicotera's Working Party when it considered paragraph 1.3 in Part VI of the Report by the Administrative Council (20th meeting), the Committee would have to wait for the report by that Working Party before examining the proposal in question."

Second statement:

" The Delegate of Argentina explained that the proposed Article 5 bis came under the terms of reference of Committee 9 and that Proposal No. 91(3) was consequential upon Proposal No. 91(2)."

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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 332-E

20 October 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

ELEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Chairman : Mr. Konstantin ČOMIC (F.S.R. of Yugoslavia)

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

Friday, 15 October 1965 at 11.30 a.m.

The Chairman declared the meeting open and invited delegates to examine Document No. 272 (Summary Record of the 7th Meeting).

The Delegate of the United States of America suggested that approval of the document be deferred to another meeting.

The Chairman then turned to the agenda (Document No. 275). He noted that the debate on Article 6 would be closed at that meeting, but that quite a number of proposals had been made on Article 7.

To simplify the Committee's work, a synoptic table of the proposals would be distributed. He invited the delegates to look through the proposals made and point out those which had been amended or withdrawn.

Article 6 (Nos. 34 - 48) (continued)

The Chairman then passed to consideration of the proposals relating to Article 6.

No. 39     1)     No. 39 - Proposals USA/43(15), paragraph (f) :

The Delegate of the United States of America said that the proposal was withdrawn.

No. 39 was adopted unchanged.



No. 44      6)      No. 44 - Proposals CAN/58(13)  
RFA/33(4)  
BEL/45(2)  
USA/43(15)  
ARG/91(2)  
CHN/17(2)

A. Consideration of Proposal CAN/58 (13)

The Delegate of Canada proposed the wording "the Plenipotentiary Conference shall normally meet every three years ....".

His proposal was supported by Brazil.

The proposal was put to the vote.

The Canadian proposal was rejected by 10 votes to 80 with 10 abstentions.

B. Proposal RFA/33 (4)

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany thought it preferable that the Belgian proposal, which he supported, be discussed first.

C. Consideration of Proposal BEL/45 (2)

The Delegate of Belgium read out his proposal, the purpose of which was to decide how often Plenipotentiary Conferences should be convened.

The Delegates of Japan, Brazil and France supported his proposal.

The United States Delegate, though he would like an international group of experts to consider the question afresh, also expressed support.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic was likewise in favour of the proposal, provided the phrase "or, if the Plenipotentiary Conference has been unable ...." were deleted, as such matters were always settled by the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of China said he could support the Belgian proposal on condition that :

1. the phrase "if the Plenipotentiary Conference has been unable to decide on the matter" were deleted;
2. the Working Party had fixed the frequency with which the Conference was to meet.

The Chairman pointed out that the question of periodicity had not been referred to Mr. Nicotera's Working Party.

The Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Australia, Iceland, Portugal and the United Kingdom saw no need to change the existing text. The Delegate of the United Kingdom added, however, that if the Committee was deciding on a particular frequency, an interval of six years between two conferences would be justified.

The Belgian proposal, put to the vote, was rejected by 38 votes to 44, with 8 abstentions.

D. Proposal RFA/33 (4)

The Delegate of the F. Rep. of Germany withdrew his proposal.

E. Proposal USA/43 (15)

During discussion of the Belgian proposal, the United States Delegate had informed the Committee of the withdrawal of his delegation's proposal.

F. Consideration of Proposal ARG/91 (2)

The Delegate of Argentina outlined the reasons in favour of holding conferences at Union Headquarters. He asked that the addition of an Article 5 bis be discussed by the Committee, even though it was being studied by the Working Party.

The Chairman pointed out in that connection that Article 5 was a matter for Committee 4.

The Delegate of Argentina agreed with that ruling on condition that account be taken of Proposal 91 (3) if that relating to Article 5 was adopted.

The Delegate of China supported the Argentine proposal.

The Delegate of Cuba thought there was a contradiction between consideration of the Argentine proposal and the vote taken previously.

The Chairman observed that the Belgian proposal did not specify a meeting place for the conference and that the Argentine proposal could accordingly be discussed.

The United States Delegate thought that it would be logical to defer the debate on that point in order to examine the two proposals together.

The Delegate of the Netherlands noted that the annexed General Regulations dealt with Invitation and Admission to Plenipotentiary Conferences and that Article 5 bis should therefore be discussed in Committee 9.

The Chairman reiterated his proposal for a fresh examination of No. 44 after the Working Party had reported back.

In the absence of any objection, he passed to the next number.

No. 45     7) No. 45 - no proposals

The Chairman remarked that paragraph 45 was linked with No. 44 which was under study by the Working Party.

No. 46     8) No. 46 - Proposals BEL/45(3), USA/43(15), CAN/58(14)

The Delegate of Belgium said that his proposal merely involved replacing "when at least 20 Members and Associate Members..." by "when at least 25 Members..."

The Delegate of Poland supported the Belgian proposal.

The Delegate of Guinea remarked that the United States Proposal specified "at least a quarter of the Members". He thought that expression preferable to a figure subject to change.

The Chairman noted that Proposals CAN/58(14) and CHN/17(2) also used the expression "a quarter".

The Delegate of Belgium agreed to change his text.

The Chairman put to the vote No. 46 a) worded as follows :  
"when at least a quarter of the Members and Associate Members of the Union..."

No. 46 was adopted as amended by 92 votes to none, with one abstention.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

Y. LASSAY

V.A. HAFFNER

J.A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman :

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

Annex : 1

A N N E X

SUMMARY TABLE OF THE DECISIONS TAKEN  
BY COMMITTEE 9 (CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)  
AT ITS ELEVENTH MEETING (15 OCTOBER 1965)

Articles of the Convention	Number	Observations
<u>Art. 6</u> <u>Plenipo-</u> <u>tentiary</u> <u>Conference</u>	39	adopted without change
	40	adopted subject to the decisions of Committee 4
	41	adopted without change
	42	adopted without change
	43	adopted without change
	44	to be examined after the report by the Working Party
	45	related to No. 44 - to be reviewed after the report by the Working
	46	amended as follows : "when not less than one quarter of the Members and Associate Members of the Union have individually proposed a change to the Secretary-General or..."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 333-E

20 October, 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

TWELFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Saturday, 16 October 1965, 9.00 a.m.

The Chairman opened the meeting at 9.00 a.m. and invited the Committee to proceed with the Agenda (Document No. 285).

1. Approval of Summary Records of previous meetings

- 1) The Summary Record of the 7th Meeting (Document No. 272) was approved subject to corrections submitted by the Delegate of Canada.
- 2) Correction to Summary Report of the 4th Meeting (Document No. 271, Corr. 1) was approved.
- 3) Correction to Summary Report of the 5th Meeting (Document No. 218, Corr. 2) was approved.
- 4) Corrections to the Summary Report of the 6th Meeting (Document No. 237, Corr. 1 and 2) were approved.

2. Convention, Article 6, Nos. 34-48 (continued)

The Committee continued its examination of Article 6.

No. 47 - The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 47 should be kept.

No. 48 - Proposition BEL/45(4) was withdrawn.

The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 48 should be kept.



Article 6  
Nos. 34-48

Article 6 of the Convention having been studied in its entirety by the Committee, it was agreed that the existing text of this Article should remain unaltered subject:

- i) to the insertion at the beginning of the Article of a new paragraph 33 bis in accordance with Proposition CAN/58(8) as follows: "The Plenipotentiary Conference is the supreme body of the Union and it shall be composed of delegates representing Members and Associate Members."
- ii) As regards No. 40 - subject to any decision by Committee 4 regarding the substance of this paragraph.
- iii) As regards No. 44 - subject to any decision by the Plenary Assembly on the proposal from Dr. Nicotera's Working Group.
- iv) As regards No. 46 - with the following change, based on CAN/58(14): "replace '20'" by "at least 1/4 of the ....."

3. Convention Article 7, Nos. 49-76 (Document No. DT/26)

The Chairman said that there were a number of propositions regarding Article 7 which was a very complicated article. He proposed to set up a Working Group, composed of the delegates of those countries that had submitted propositions for changes to the Article, with the duty of seeing whether an agreed text could be produced. The Working Group could use Document No. DT/26, an analysis of the propositions which had been prepared by the Secretariat, in order to help the Committee. He asked Mr. O'Colmain of the Delegation of Ireland to be the Chairman of this Working Group. Mr. O'Colmain accepted.

The Chairman then requested the Delegates of Canada, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, U.S.S.R. and Israel to be represented on the Working Group and added that any other Delegates were free to join it.

4. Convention Article 8, No. 77

The Committee had before it propositions CAN/58(24) and (25), and USA/43(17). After a discussion in which several speakers emphasized the need for a redrafting of this Article in such a manner that there would in future be no difficulty over its interpretation, the Chairman invited the Delegates of Canada and U.S.A. to prepare a consolidated text of this Article for consideration by the Committee.

5. Convention Article 14, Nos. 192-195

Propositions CAN/58(73) and (74), USA/43(32), ISR/54(11), RFA/33(47) and (48) were withdrawn.

No. 192 - The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 192 should be kept.

No. 193 - The Committee considered propositions SUI/47(8) and (9) and BEL/45(31).

The Delegate of Switzerland, introducing his propositions said that these were the result of a Swiss proposal (SUI/47(1)) for a change to Article 5, No. 28. His Delegation considered that, since the International Telegraph and Telephone Regulations already had a restricted scope of application in view of the large number of reservations made by Administrations, it should be possible to operate international telegraphy and telephony simply by applying C.C.I.T.T. recommendations for technical, operating and tariff questions. These recommendations, which could be brought up to date more readily by the C.C.I.T.T. than the provisions of the Regulations (which could only be amended by Administrative Conferences) would provide texts, better adapted to the new means of telecommunications: for example, the Telex service was not yet mentioned in the International Telegraph Regulations. The replacement of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations by C.C.I.T.T. recommendations would dispense with the need for Administrative T.T. Conferences, which in any event normally met only every five years. It would not, however, be possible to drop the T. and T. Regulations until it was certain that any useful provisions contained in them had been embodied in C.C.I.T.T. recommendations. His Delegation proposed that the C.C.I.T.T. be entrusted with this work and had submitted a draft Resolution to this effect contained in proposition SUI/47(9).

The Delegate of Belgium said that the Belgian proposition BEL/45(31) was for a draft Resolution, much on the lines of that proposed by the Swiss but somewhat broader in scope because it was proposed that the C.C.I.R. should also be requested to investigate what provisions of the Radio Regulations could be eliminated in favour of C.C.I.R. Recommendations.

There followed a long and far-reaching discussion of the problems; the Delegates of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Morocco, Netherlands, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Sudan, Syria, U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. participated. Speakers were generally in favour of pruning the Regulations but it was felt that they could not be suppressed since they were the legal basis for the operation of the international network; C.C.I. recommendations would not have the same force. The majority opinion was that it would



not be suitable to substitute in any parts the Radio Regulations for recommendations by the C.C.I.R. but that this might be possible in the case of the Additional Radio Regulations. There was general agreement that parts of the T. and T. Regulations were out of date, and needed revision and simplification. It was recalled that in 1957/58, a C.C.I.T.T. group had made a prolonged study of the T. and T. Regulations but that many of the suggestions made by them had not been accepted by the C.C.I.T.T. Plenary Assembly and the T. and T. Conference of 1958. A plea was made on behalf of the smaller countries, which were unable to be represented at all conferences and could more readily participate in the work of the C.C.I.T.T. Both the Swiss and the Belgian Delegates explained that it had not been their intention to suppress the Regulations.

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Rouvière addressed the meeting and gave his views on the question. He agreed that the Regulations had a binding force which the C.C.I.T.T. recommendations did not have. He shared the views of the Swiss and Belgian Delegates, however, that it might be possible to prune the Regulations by removing from them provisions that did not necessarily need to have the legal force of the Regulations and would better be the subject of C.C.I.T.T. recommendations. He said that the C.C.I.T.T. would be very happy to help the Conference in any way possible.

The Chairman, summing up the discussion, said that there seemed to be general agreement that it would be useful to entrust to the C.C.I.T.T. the task of examining the T. and T. Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations, to see which provisions were out of date and to recommend which of them might be withdrawn from the Regulations and made the subject of C.C.I. recommendations. He proposed, and the Committee agreed, that a Working Group, under the chairmanship of the Swiss Delegate, Mr. Rütschi, should be set up to draft a suitable resolution with Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Israel, Poland and U.S.A. as members, together with any delegates that might wish to participate. In response to his invitation, Mr. Rouvière said that he would be happy also to participate in the work of this Working Group.

Nos. - The Committee then discussed Proposition UK/38(58) for the  
193- insertion of a new subparagraph, to clarify the question of  
193bis ratification of the Convention and acceptance of the Regulations.

The Delegate of Colombia agreed with the principle of the proposition but felt that the new article should be put after No. 235 in Article 17 of the Convention which dealt with ratification.

After a debate in which the Delegates of Australia, Colombia, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Jamaica, Morocco, the United Kingdom,

the U.S.S.R., the United States and Yugoslavia participated, and the Deputy Secretary-General spoke, it was agreed to postpone further consideration of the proposition pending the submission by the United Kingdom of a clear text containing, if possible, changes that had been proposed by various delegates.

The meeting adjourned at 1 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

Y. LASSAY

V.A. HAFFNER

José A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman:

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 334-E(Rev.)

21 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

AGENDA

OF THE

FIFTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Friday, 22 October 1965 at 3 p.m.

Document No.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Summary Record of the Ninth Meeting of Committee 9                         | 315   |
| 2. Summary Record of the Twelfth Meeting of Committee 9                       | 333   |
| 3. Continuation of examination of the Convention,<br>Articles 8, 25, 26, etc. | 61(Rev.2)<br>page 22<br>DT/1<br>DT/31(Rev.) |

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 335-E  
20 October 1965  
Original: English

COMMITTEE 4

SECOND REPORT OF I.F.R.B. WORKING GROUP TO  
COMMITTEE 4

At its third meeting on 18 October, the Group, under its Chairman, Mr. Gunnar Pedersen, Denmark, considered the draft of its first report (Document No. 309) to Committee 4. Subject to textual amendments the draft report was approved.

The Group then considered the draft resolution annexed to Document No. DT/30. Several speakers expressed a variety of views as a result of which the Chairman asked a small sub-group comprising the Delegates of the U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and Mexico to draw up an agreed revised text. The revised draft resolution, as approved by the Members of the Working Group, is annexed to this Report for consideration by Committee 4.

The Group had discussed at its second meeting the Polish proposal (POL/42(5)) to amend No. 154 as follows :

"b) To furnish advice to any country which notifies the Board of its frequencies, or registers them, with a view to the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur;"

but the majority of the members expressed a preference for not changing the present working.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. expressed the view that as the Working Group had not supported the Polish proposal to amend No. 154 of the Convention a problem still existed on the question of the Union's relationship with non-member countries on the question of frequency notification. He proposed the inclusion of a No. 156 bis in the following terms :

" The I.F.R.B. can make recommendations as mentioned in No. 154 to those countries who are not members of the Union which have committed themselves to observe the Radio Regulations and to carry the necessary expenditures in accordance with Article 26."

The proposal was discussed at length but as opinion was varied it was decided to refer the question to Committee 4 for consideration. The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. was asked to prepare a short paper setting out the procedure at present followed by the I.F.R.B. in its dealings with non-member countries, to assist the Members of the Committee in considering the new proposal. It will be submitted separately.

Discussion on an Indian proposal IND/30(26) was deferred until the next meeting so that the Indian Delegation could be invited to introduce it.

In discussing proposals relating to No. 164 the Group decided to recommend acceptance of a proposal by Mexico that a Board Member should be replaced if he abandoned his duties for a period exceeding 30 days instead of, as at present, three months.

The question of whether in such cases the replacement should be provided by the country of which the original Member was a national, or by another country a member of the same region, was discussed. Not all delegates, however, were able to express their views in the time available at the third meeting and the question is to be discussed further at the Working Group's next meeting on 19 October.

Gunnar PEDERSEN  
Chairman

Annex : 1

A N N E X

DRAFT RESOLUTION

REORGANIZATION OF THE SPECIALIZED SECRETARIAT OF THE I.F.R.B.

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

considering

- a) its decision to reduce the number of members of the International Frequency Registration Board from eleven to five;
- b) that the above decision may necessitate a reorganization of the specialized secretariat of the Board;
- c) that, in the interests of efficiency and economy, it would be desirable to create in the specialized secretariat a senior appointive post the holder of which would be responsible for the effective progress and co-ordination of the secretariat's work;

resolves

to instruct the Administrative Council at its ordinary meeting in 1966 :

to study the organization of the specialized secretariat of the International Frequency Registration Board to determine what measures, if any, need to be taken to ensure that, following the reduction of the number of Board members to five, the secretariat works efficiently and economically.

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COMMITTEE 4

THIRD REPORT OF I.F.R.B. WORKING GROUP

TO COMMITTEE 4

The Working Group met on 19 October for its fourth meeting under the Chairmanship of Mr. Gunnar Pedersen.

The Delegate of India, having been invited to attend the meeting, presented his delegation's proposal in relation to No. 156 but did not press it in light of other comments.

The Second Report of the I.F.R.B. Working Group as set forth in Document No. DT/37 was approved without amendment.

The Group then considered proposals relating to Nos. 164 to 168 and the texts agreed are shown in the attached list.

The Delegate of Mexico introduced his country's Proposal MEX/94(8) relating to No. 169 but in view of the opinions expressed he did not press his proposal.

After consideration of the proposals for changing the present text of No. 170, the Indian Proposal IND/30(30) and the Mexican Proposal MEX/94(9) were withdrawn.

The Japanese Proposals J/19(10) and J/19(11) and the Argentinian Proposals ARG/91(11) and ARG/91(12) for deleting Nos. 174 and 175 were examined. It was decided that the present language should be maintained until Article 11 is dealt with by Committee 4.

Attached is a list of the recommendations of the Working Group concerning the disposition of numbers shown under Article 12.

Gunnar PEDERSEN  
Chairman

Annexes: 2



A N N E X 1RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE DISPOSITION OF NUMBERSSHOWN UNDER ARTICLE 12Convention No.

- 153 Present text to remain unchanged
- 154 To be considered by Committee 4
- 155 Present text to remain unchanged
- 156 Present text to remain unchanged
- 157 Based on Plenary decision "eleven" is changed to "five"
- 158 Present text to remain unchanged
- 159 Present text to remain unchanged
- 160 Based on Plenary decision "eleven" is changed to "five"
- 161 To be considered by Committee 4
- 162 To be considered by Committee 4
- 163 To be considered by Committee 4
- 164 New text as follows:
- "5) If in the interval between two Ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences, an elected member of the Board should resign or abandon his duties without good cause for a period exceeding thirty days or should die, the country Member of the Union of which he is a national shall be asked by the Chairman of the Board to provide a replacement as soon as possible, who shall also be a national of that country."
- 165 Present text to remain unchanged
- 166 New text as follows:
- "7) If in the interval between two Ordinary Administrative Radio Conferences, the replacement should resign or abandon his duties without good cause for a period exceeding thirty



Convention No.

days or should die, the country Member of the Union of which he is a national shall not be entitled to designate a further replacement."

167 New text as follows :

"8) In the circumstances described in Nos. 165 and 166, the Chairman of the Board shall request the Secretary-General to invite the countries Members of the Union of the region concerned to propose candidates for the election of a replacement at the next annual session of the Administrative Council."

168 To be deleted

169 Present text to remain unchanged

170 Present text to remain unchanged

171 Present text to remain unchanged

172 Present text to remain unchanged

173 Present text to remain unchanged

174 Subject to further consideration based upon decisions in Committee 4 with regard to Article 11

175 Subject to further consideration based upon decisions in Committee 4 with regard to Article 11

A N N E X 2

Memorandum by the Chairman of the I.F.R.B.

TREATMENT BY THE I.F.R.B. OF FREQUENCY NOTICES RECEIVED FROM COUNTRIES  
WHICH ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNION<sup>\*)</sup>

The International Frequency Registration Board has often received frequency notices from countries which were not Members of the Union. It mentioned two cases of this nature (one of the countries concerned has since become a Member of the Union) in the Report which it submitted to the Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva 1959). The latter made no observation on the measures which the Board had taken in that respect in the spirit of Administrative Council Resolution No. 88 (amended), in the very interests of the Members of the Union and after a lengthy study of the matter.

When the Board receives a frequency notice from a country which is not a Member of the Union, it treats it in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations. When appropriate, the frequency assignment is published in the relevant service document (the International Frequency List or the H.F. Broadcasting Schedule, according to the circumstances), with a note containing a reservation concerning the legal position of the Union with regard to the status of the sender of the frequency notice in relation to the Union.

If during its examination of the frequency notice the Board concludes that harmful interference is likely to be caused to services under the jurisdiction of other countries, it submits any suggestions or recommendations it is able to formulate to the country concerned.

If a country which is not a Member of the Union asks the I.F.R.B. for advice on the frequencies to be used for a particular purpose, the Board determines and suggests frequencies, the use of which is not likely to cause harmful interference to the services of Members of the Union.

Up to the present, no Member of the Union has informed the I.F.R.B. that it disagreed with the action taken by the latter in such cases.

R. PETIT  
Chairman of the I.F.R.B.

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<sup>\*)</sup> Reference : DT/37, page 2.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 337-E  
20 October 1965  
Original: English

COMMITTEE 4

FOURTH AND FINAL REPORT OF I.F.R.B.  
WORKING GROUP TO COMMITTEE 4

The Working Group met under the Chairmanship of Mr. Gunnar Pedersen on 20 October for its fifth meeting.

The Committee examined a Memorandum by the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. on "Treatment by the I.F.R.B. of Frequency Notices Received from Countries which are not Members of the Union" (Document No. DT/40) and agreed that it should be annexed to the Third Report of the Working Group.

The Third Report, Document No. DT/41, was examined and approved subject to some editorial corrections.

The feeling was expressed that the "Proposed Complete Redraft of the International Telecommunication Convention" presented by Paraguay (Document No. 57) was outside the terms of reference of the Working Group.

The tasks of the Working Group having been completed, the Chairman thanked the delegations for their cooperation and assistance in the course of the meetings.

Gunnar PEDERSEN  
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 338-E

21 October 1965

Original: French

COMMITTEE 6

AGENDA

OF THE

SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Friday, 22 October 1965 at 9 a.m.

Document No.

1. Draft Resolution concerning the purchase of the Union building
2. Proposals relating to Article 15 of the Convention
3. Union building
4. Any other business

DT/45

DT/1, page 15  
to 15/215  
Council Report,  
paragraph 3.7,  
page 137,  
Docs. 55, 73,  
91, 119, 127,  
171, 189, 202,  
233, 239, 274,  
278, 329, 331

209 (Rev.)

\*)

M. BEN ABDELLAH  
Chairman

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\*) Other documents will be distributed during the meeting.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 339-E

21 October 1965

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

THIRD REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
TO THE PLENARY MEETING

Subject : Internal and external audit of Union accounts. Assistance by the Government of the Swiss Confederation in the matter of Union finance.

At its third and fourth meetings, the Finance Committee examined the question of the internal and external audit of I.T.U. accounts.

After hearing the explanations of Mr. Pochon, of the Federal Finance Control, external auditor of the Union accounts, and following a closer study of the question, the Finance Committee recommends the Plenary Meeting to instruct the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Coordination Committee and the competent authorities of the Swiss Confederation, to pursue the study of an internal and external system of auditing Union accounts, and to report to the Administrative Council, which will adopt the measures it considers appropriate. A draft resolution to that effect has been sent to the Editorial Committee.

The Committee also recommends the adoption of a resolution expressing the Conference's thanks to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for the assistance given to the Union in the field of finance and auditing of accounts for the 1959 to 1964 period, together with the hope that such assistance may also be provided in the future.

Chairman :

M. BEN ABDELLAH

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 340-E

21 October 1965

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

FIRST REPORT OF COMMITTEE 5  
(PERSONNEL QUESTIONS)

1. The Committee held four meetings on the following dates:  
16 September, 24 September, 1 October and 7 October 1965.

2. Its Bureau is composed as follows:

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)

Rapporteurs : Miss J.M. TURNER (United Kingdom)  
Mr. M. JABALA GONZÁLEZ (Spain)

Secretary : Mr. M. BARDOUX (Chief of Personnel)

3. The Committee invited Dr. M. Joachim, Chairman of the Staff Association, to join its meetings, as an observer.

4. The Committee accepted its terms of reference as described in Document No. 61 (Rev.) with the addition of Part VI, Chapter 2 of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, and Proposal No. URS/64(11) contained in Document No. 64.

5. The first task undertaken by the Committee was to review the Resolutions adopted by the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference as regards Personnel Questions and the action taken pursuant to these Resolutions.

6. It first considered the Report of the Management Board of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds (Document No. 75) which inter alia describes the action taken to affiliate the staff of the Union to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund as decided by the 1959 Conference. This Report was noted. The Committee agreed to recommend that the Secretary-

General be instructed to bring to the notice of the Administrative Council as and when necessary any question of small additional payments designed to maintain the balance of the I.T.U. Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds.

7. As regards Classification of posts, the Committee first agreed that the decisions of the 1959 Conference on reclassification of posts for the purpose of assimilation to the United Nations Common System had been fully implemented. As described at page 34 of the Council's Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference, much had been done by the Council since 1960 to eliminate anomalies in gradings. Any future changes must be in harmony with the results of studies now in progress at the inter-organization level (by C.C.A.Q.) for the establishment of common grading standards; there had to be a general recognition that the Union was now part of the United Nations Common System and that it could not proceed independently in this matter. This applied to technical posts as well as others: even though some technical posts were specific to the Union, common standards could apply to them. The Committee agreed to submit a draft Resolution (Annex 1) for the approval of the Plenary Meeting, instructing the Administrative Council to ensure that grading standards in conformity with the U.N. Common System are established and applied for I.T.U. staff.

8. The Committee reviewed the evolution of Geographical Distribution of I.T.U. staff as a result of the decisions taken by the 1959 Conference (Resolution No. 9) and since then by the Administrative Council. It also agreed that it should consider geographical distribution in relation to appointed officials only, leaving it to Committee 9 or to the Plenary Assembly to deal with elected officials. The Committee noted that progress had been made in this matter since 1959 but felt that more needed to be done particularly in the higher posts of the Union. Following discussion of Proposal No. URS/64(11) the Committee agreed to amend Resolution No. 9; which had been adopted unanimously by the 1959 Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference. The important amendment consists of the addition of the following sentence:

"In particular, special attention should be given to securing equitable geographical representation of the five I.T.U. regions when filling posts on grades P.5 and above."

The new draft Resolution which is submitted for the approval of the Plenary Meeting appears at Annex 2.

9. Finally, the Committee considered the parts of the Report by the Council dealing with the Assimilation of conditions of employment in the I.T.U. to those of the United Nations Common System. It noted that this assimilation had been completed and turned to sub-paragraph 2.4.1.5, page 35 and sub-paragraph 2.3, page 134 of the Report in which the Council recommended that a Resolution be adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference which would put beyond doubt that the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General and the Management Board of the S.S. and B. Funds had faithfully

implemented the exhaustive instructions of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference concerning assimilation. The Committee agreed and recommends the adoption of the Resolution which appears at Annex 3. It also agreed that a second resolution (Annex 4) was called for, in the light of the following information. 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 only 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.

10. In accordance with the provisions of Numbers 657 and 658 of the General Regulations, the four draft Resolutions have been submitted to the Editorial Committee.

Secretary:  
M. BARDOUX

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 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.

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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. 1 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 appointed 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 must also be ensured;
  - 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.

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A N N E X    4

DRAFT RESOLUTION

REQUESTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE FOR ADVISORY  
OPINIONS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication  
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 Organisation", 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.

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**, PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 341-E

21 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

AGENDA

OF THE

TENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Friday, 22 October 1965 at 3 p.m.

Document No.

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. Establishment of an international centre for telecommunications studies - setting up terms of reference of Working Group | 284               |
| 2. Establishment of a Regional Centre for Space Communications in Latin America   | 223               |
| 3. Standards for telecommunications training - continuation of discussions  | 276<br>281<br>282 |
| 4. Seminars   | 291               |
| 5. Creation of Regional Offices (Proposals MLA/76(2), CLM/87(2))  | 95<br>87<br>121   |
| 6. Activities of Regional Experts   | 310               |
| 7. Other business   |                   |

L. BARAJAS G.

Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE  
MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 342-E  
21 October 1965  
Original: Spanish

COMMITTEE 8

MEXICO

DRAFT RESOLUTION  
ON CHANGES IN THE METHODS OF  
PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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

having noted

that certain telecommunication problems of new or developing countries often cannot be solved by expert advice alone, and even less by advice or suggestions which cannot perhaps be put into effect in the particular circumstances of the case;

considering

1. that, if technical cooperation is to be effective, on the one hand, the administration concerned must endeavour to define its needs as clearly as possible, by preparing a draft plan for its telecommunication systems or for their expansion, alteration or modernization and, on the other, the projects must be meticulously examined and, if necessary, modified by experts of the Union in cooperation with the technicians and officials of the administration until the project concerned is in a form which is both satisfactory to the latter and able to stand the test of analysis by the technicians of the financing agency;
2. that a specific task of this sort can be performed only by a specialist in the branch to which the administration's request relates, who is fully engaged in the exercise of his profession at the time;
3. that the execution of projects in the framework of the technical assistance furnished by the United Nations and regional organizations must be constantly and properly supervised on the spot;
4. that for a correct evaluation to be made of the progress of the work, which will be fully satisfactory both to the recipient administration and to the United Nations, the joint assistance is required of:
  - a) the expert who is managing the project;



b) the specialized technicians of the Union, and

c) the recipient administration;

5. that, to enable timely and appropriate action to be taken thereon, the evaluation of the progress made and of the project on its conclusion must receive prompt and special attention at Union Headquarters, normally from the specialists assigned to that task, who will in every case carry out full control of the work and the reports;

convinced

that effective handling of the technical assistance activities performed by the Union can be ensured only by entrusting it to a fully responsible organ enjoying the necessary authority in its fields of competence;

resolves

1. that the present Department of Technical Cooperation shall be converted into a Directorate of Technical Cooperation functioning as a permanent organ of the Union on the same level as the existing ones;

2. that its Director shall be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference and shall be responsible to the Conference and, in the ordinary course of events, to the Administrative Council;

3. that the Directorate of Technical Cooperation shall have a secretariat including specialists in the different fields in which technical assistance is normally required by administrations, who, in addition to examining and checking the reports required for the evaluation and successful pursuit of the work, shall make periodical inspections of the progress of the work on the spot;

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to take the necessary measures for the organization of the Directorate of Technical Cooperation so as to provide it with the essential minimum number of technical and administrative officials required for the most efficient performance of its duties;

2. to supervise the work of the Directorate and issue the necessary instructions to make sure that administrations receive the best possible service;

3. to revise or establish procedures designed to ensure that technical assistance to requesting administrations is provided through the medium of specialists recruited for the minimum time needed to carry the requested cooperation to a successful conclusion, and who are fully engaged in the exercise of their profession at the time. To that end, it shall see that



the specialists are recruited as far as possible from the same region and speak, or have a sound knowledge of, the language of the requesting country;

4. to negotiate with the authorities of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to determine the respective contributions of the United Nations and of the Union to the new organ, and for the normal conduct of technical assistance activities both at Union Headquarters and in the recipient countries;

5. to include the appropriate credits to the Union in its ordinary annual budget and, in the special United Nations account, the sums charged to the latter for the purposes of reimbursement.

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to keep, by consultation with administrations, an up-to-date list of specialists in the various branches of telecommunications, who might usefully be recruited in pursuance of instruction No. 3 above to the Administrative Council, and to distribute the list periodically to administrations;

2. to keep in touch with the various regional organizations concerned with telecommunications, in order to coordinate their work with that of the I.T.U.;

invites administrations

to submit periodical progress reports to the Union on the work done in their countries by the specialists recruited by the Union, together with as accurate as possible an evaluation of its efficacy and suggestions, where possible, on the action to be taken to expedite or improve the work.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE  
MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 343-E  
21 October 1965  
Original: French

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PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE I.F.R.B.

The attached letter from the Head of the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Cameroon is submitted to the Conference.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

A N N E X

Montreux, 21 October 1965

The Chairman of the Plenipotentiary  
Conference of the International  
Telecommunication Union  
MONTREUX

Mr. Chairman,

I have pleasure in informing you that the Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroon has decided to submit the name of Mr. TCHOUTA MOUSSA as candidate for the seat pertaining to the African region on the International Frequency Registration Board. The curriculum vitae of the candidate is annexed hereto.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Tchouta MOUSSA  
Head of the Delegation,  
Plenipotentiary

Annex: 1

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : TCHOUTA MOUSSA

Age : 28 years

Nationality : Cameroonian

Date & Place of Birth : 18 November 1937, at Bangoulap

Family status : Married

Education, diplomas & administrative career :

- Joined the Cameroon P.T.T. in 1963
- Studied at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Télécommunications, Paris (1961-1963)
- Diploma of Engineer in Telecommunications
- Deputy Federal Director of Posts and Telecommunications since 12 March 1965

Present Activities :

In addition to his normal duties as Deputy Federal Director, he is Head of the Study, Research and Documentation Department, and Secretary-General of the Telecommunication Coordination Committee.

The Telecommunication Coordination Committee (which is composed of representatives of all the Departments which use frequencies, i.e. Posts and Telecommunications, Broadcasting, Aviation, the Armed Forces, the Navy, private institutions, the Police, etc....) coordinates frequency assignments to stations in Cameroon, supervises the use of frequencies by these stations, and deals with questions of interference.

Mr. Tchouta Moussa promoted and organized this Committee, which also deals with the planning of the national telecommunication network and the preparation of international conferences.

Other Activities :

- Is a member of the Guidance Council of "Equatorial Electronique", an industrial undertaking which manufactures radio equipment for the countries of Central Africa.

International Activities :

1964

- Expert at the Preparatory Meeting of the African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference, Geneva
- Head of Delegation to the Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference for the Preparation of a Revised Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service, First Session, Geneva

- International Activities :
- Head of Delegation to the IIIrd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T., Geneva
  - Delegate to the African LF/MF Broadcasting Conference, Geneva
  - Attended the I.F.R.B. Seminar, Geneva
  - Seminar on radio communications, organized by the "Deutsch Fondation" at Berlin, by the Federal Republic of Germany
- 1964 (contd.)
- Head of Delegation to the Meeting of C.C.I.R. Study Group IX (Radio Systems), Monte Carlo
  - Assistant Head of Delegation to the Meeting of C.C.I.R. Study Group IX (Colour Television), Vienna
  - Head of Delegation to the meeting of C.C.I.R. Study Group VI (Ionospheric Propagation), Geneva
  - Acting Head of Delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux; Chairman of Committee 7 (Relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other International Organizations).
- 1965
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## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 344-E

21 October 1965

Original : EnglishPLENARY MEETINGNote by the Secretary-General

## ELECTION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

1. The following is the result of the vote for election of members of the Administrative Council taken during the 14th Plenary Meeting :

CountryNumber of votes  
obtainedRegion A - The Americas  
(6 seats)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	90
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	88
CANADA	87
MEXICO	85
VENEZUELA (Republic of)	59
BRAZIL	57
CUBA	45
CHILE	43
COLOMBIA (Republic of)	42
GUATEMALA	31
PARAGUAY	29

Region B - Western Europe  
(6 seats)

FRANCE	108
ITALY	105
SWITZERLAND (Confederation)	105
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	93
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	88
IRELAND	78
SPAIN	63

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of votes obtained</u>
<u>Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia</u>	
(3 seats)	
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	94
FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA	90
POLAND (People's Republic of)	79
ROUMANIA (Socialist Republic of)	57
<u>Region D - Africa</u>	
(7 seats)	
MOROCCO (Kingdom of)	87
DAHOMEY (Republic of)	74
NIGERIA (Federal Republic of)	74
ALGERIA (Democratic and Popular Republic of)	71
ETHIOPIA	70
MALAGASY REPUBLIC	65
UGANDA	64
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	60
CONGO (Democratic Republic of the)	52
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	38
GUINEA (Republic of)	37
<u>Region E - Asia and Australasia</u>	
(7 seats)	
JAPAN	102
AUSTRALIA (Commonwealth of)	90
INDIA (Republic of)	71
PAKISTAN	65
LEBANON	63
SAUDI ARABIA (Kingdom of)	55
CHINA	52
THAILAND	49
TURKEY	47
IRAN	40
PHILIPPINES (Republic of the)	37
AFGHANISTAN	28
JORDAN (Hashemite Kingdom of)	23
MALAYSIA	22

2. The following countries were therefore elected members of the Administrative Council :

ALGERIA (Democratic and Popular Republic of)  
SAUDI ARABIA (Kingdom of)  
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC  
AUSTRALIA (Commonwealth of)  
BRAZIL  
CANADA  
CHINA  
DAHOMY (Republic of)  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
ETHIOPIA  
FRANCE  
INDIA (Republic of)  
IRELAND  
ITALY  
JAPAN  
LEBANON  
MALAGASY REPUBLIC  
MOROCCO (Kingdom of)  
MEXICO  
NIGERIA (Federal Republic of)  
UGANDA  
PAKISTAN  
POLAND (People's Republic of)  
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY  
FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA  
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND  
SWITZERLAND (Confederation)  
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS  
VENEZUELA (Republic of)

Gerald C. GROSS  
Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 345-E

21 October 1965

Original: English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

NINETEENTH 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, 19 October 1965, at 9 a.m.

Document No. 307

The agenda for the meeting was approved subject to the inclusion of the Committee's second, third and fourth draft Reports. (Documents Nos. DT/32, 33 and 34).

Agenda item 1. Document No. 301

The Summary Record of the 15th Meeting was approved.

Agenda item 2. Document No. 303 - Summary Record of the 16th Meeting

The following amendments were requested:

Page 2, amendment by the United States:

Paragraph 2, last sentence, after "forthcoming" insert "aeronautical".

Page 4, amendment by China:

Paragraph 1:

"The Delegate of China considered that time taken to ensure that the five new members of the Board were the best qualified men would be time well spent from the point of view of competency and logic. He feared that hasty action at present might be cause for regret in the future. He was strongly in favour of the elections being held by the forthcoming E.A.R.C."

Page 4, amendment by Venezuela:

Paragraph 2:

"The Delegate of Venezuela said that, as it had stated on previous occasions, his delegation considered that the members of the I.F.R.B. should be elected by an Administrative Radio Conference, as that was the body best qualified to choose the persons who, from the technical standpoint, fulfilled the conditions required for properly discharging their functions which, as all knew, were highly technical.

" To leave the election of the five members of the I.F.R.B. to the current Plenipotentiary Conference would give rise to a number of practical problems:

" 1) Candidates: they well know that in the few days of work remaining it would be difficult to obtain a number of specialized technical candidates from whom to choose the five members of the Board. Similarly, it would be difficult for Members to review, select and propose their best qualified candidates in so short a time;

" 2) Re-arranging the work of the I.F.R.B.: the work now performed by eleven members of the Board would have to be done in future by a group of five. The immediate consequence of that would be an inevitable readjustment of its methods of work, which would require some time for thought. He would add that the election should be made by an Administrative Radio Conference because it was such conferences that regulated the operation of the I.F.R.B. and established its methods of work.

" Accordingly, his delegation stood by the opinion that the election should take place at an Administrative Radio Conference. It also considered that the I.F.R.B. should take up its duties on the very day on which the new Convention came into force."

The Summary Record of the 16th Meeting was accepted subject to the above amendments.

Agenda item 3. Document No. 304 - Summary Record of the 17th Meeting

The following amendment was requested:

Page 1, amendment by Indonesia:

Second paragraph, line 3, delete "officials" and substitute "honourable engineers".

Line 6, delete "possible" and substitute "practicable".

The Summary Record of the 17th Meeting was approved subject to the above amendment.

Agenda item 4. Document No. 305 - Summary Record of the 18th Meeting

Page 3, amendment by Nigeria:

Paragraph 2:

"The Delegate of Nigeria stated that, in view of discussions in the Committee to have an organization of a federal structure in the General Secretariat, there was need to amend paragraph 122 of Article 10 to enable the Secretary-General to coordinate, without any reservation, all the activities of the permanent organs of the Union through the Coordination Committee."

Page 3, amendment by Sweden:

Delete paragraph 3 and substitute:

"The Delegate of Sweden pointed out that his country, together with Norway, Denmark and Finland had also submitted proposals for improved coordination among the organs of the Union, which aimed at strengthening the power of the Secretary-General rather than that of the Coordination Committee and suggested that these proposals should also be considered by the Working Group."

Page 4, amendment by Pakistan:

Fifth complete paragraph, delete last line of statement and replace by:

"... conference. He proposed that in the advice to the countries about the forthcoming election it be specified that the members of the Board who will be elected will not be eligible for re-election at the end of their term."

The Summary Record of the 18th Meeting was approved subject to the above amendments.

Agenda item 4 a). Document No. DT/32

The draft Second Report of Committee 4 was approved without amendment.

Document No. DT/33 - draft Third Report of Committee 4

Page 1, amendment by the United States:

Add to paragraph 3 "the Committee also discussed proposals to include provision for the Administrative Council to work by correspondence but decided to retain the status quo."

The Committee's Third Report was approved subject to the above amendments.

Document No. DT/34

The Committee's Fourth Report was approved without amendment.

Agenda item 5

The Chairman suggested that the Committee should consider first the proposals relating to the post of Deputy Secretary-General. This included proposals by Czechoslovakia for two Deputy Secretaries-General, and a proposal by Canada that the Deputy Secretary-General should be an appointed official. The Delegate of the United States said his country had also proposed that a Deputy Secretary-General should be appointed but his delegation was withdrawing its proposals relating to Articles 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia, introducing his proposal, said the work of the Union had increased enormously and it was now difficult for one man to cover the entire field. Two Deputy Secretaries-General would, he thought, improve coordination between the Departments and improve geographical representation among the higher posts of the Union. One Deputy would be responsible for all matters relating to technical cooperation and the other for personnel, finance and general services. He suggested that the cost of the additional post would be offset by the savings which would accrue from the reduction of the number of members of the I.F.R.B.

The Delegate of Mexico was also in favour of two Deputy Secretaries-General.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought the interests of all Members would best be served by keeping the number of elected officials to those necessary to carry out the tasks placed on them by the Conference. The responsibilities of the Secretary-General had not been increased and, in his view, there was no call to increase the number of the elected officials.

The Delegate of the United States supported the retention of the status quo. He pointed out that the Secretary-General's responsibilities had not been increased and that they could be reduced by proposals to strengthen the Coordination Committee.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought it would be helpful to have the views of the Secretary-General and, as the Secretary-General was not available, proposed that the discussion should be deferred until the next meeting of the Committee.

A vote was taken on the suggestion that the discussion should be deferred. The result was:

Those in favour of postponement	:	28
Those against postponement	:	30
Abstentions	:	25

The discussion was therefore continued.

The Delegate of Jamaica thought there may be a need for more staff at the lower levels but an additional higher level official would, he thought, add to the problems.

The Delegate of China saw no requirement for an additional Deputy Secretary-General.

The Delegate of Iran supported the proposals for two Deputy Secretaries-General. The workload of the Secretariat was increasing and in addition the Deputy had to substitute for the Secretary-General who was often travelling away from Headquarters.

The Delegate of Pakistan thought that as the Conference had given no additional work to the General Secretariat there was no obvious requirement for an additional post. He thought it inappropriate for technical cooperation to be the responsibility of one official but rather that it should be handled by a Board or Standing Committee. He supported the retention of one post for Deputy Secretary-General.

The meeting closed at 10.45 a.m.

Rapporteurs:

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

Chairman:

Clyde James GRIFFITHS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 346-E  
21 October 1965  
Original: English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
TWENTIETH 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, 19 October 1965 at 11 a.m.

The Committee continued its discussion on proposals relating to the post of Deputy Secretary-General.

The Delegate of France recalled that there had been two Assistant Secretaries-General up until 1959 when it was decided that one post was more suitable. He thought that one Deputy Secretary-General was sufficient but he would not oppose an additional post if the majority of opinion was in favour of this.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the arguments in favour of retaining one post for Deputy Secretary-General.

The Delegate of Cuba fully supported the views expressed by Czechoslovakia and Mexico in favour of two posts.

The Delegate of Colombia proposed setting up a Working Party to discuss the details of the proposals and report back to the Committee. This was supported by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. who considered that delegates did not have sufficient information to come to a decision. He suggested that the Working Party should also look into the organization of the new Technical Cooperation Department.

The Delegate of the United States was opposed to setting up a Working Party and suggested that the meeting should vote on the proposals.

The Chairman reminded delegates that the Chairman of the Conference had made an appeal that Committees should complete their work as soon as possible. The Committee had had a long and detailed discussion and he proposed that a vote should be taken on whether there are two Deputy Secretaries-General in the Union.

It was agreed that the vote should be taken by a show of hands and the result was:

In favour of two Deputy Secretaries-General:	14
In favour of retaining one Deputy Secretary-General	: 72
Abstentions	: 14

The proposal was therefore rejected and the provision for one Deputy Secretary-General remains unchanged.

The Chairman then suggested that the Committee should vote on whether the Deputy Secretary-General should be an appointed official as proposed by Canada, or elected by the Administrative Council, as proposed by Mexico. However, the Delegates of Canada and Mexico withdrew their countries' proposals. The provision for the election of the Deputy Secretary-General by the Plenipotentiary Conference therefore continues.

The Chairman suggested that the Committee should continue its work by discussing the organization of the General Secretariat, bearing in mind the decision already taken to keep the I.F.R.B. and C.C.I.s as independent bodies.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom drew attention to his country's proposal for separating the work of Technical Cooperation from the General Services Department and making it the responsibility of a separate Department.

The Delegate of Mexico suggested that Technical Cooperation, because of the importance of its tasks, should be the responsibility of a separate Department having the same status as the C.C.I.s and I.F.R.B. His country's proposal envisaged that the director of the Department would be elected by the Administrative Council but he would not oppose proposals for the director to be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Israel also considered that Technical Cooperation should be the responsibility of a separate directorate having the same status as the other organs.

The Delegate of Guinea considered that a new Technical Cooperation Department should have the status of a permanent organ; the director being elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Argentina made the following statement:

"In connection with Technical Cooperation, Committee 8 is studying the following important questions:

- 1 - The establishment of the I.T.U.'s own technical assistance programme.
- 2 - The setting up of I.T.U. regional offices.
- 3 - The creation of training institutes specializing in telecommunications.

" Furthermore, practically all of the delegates taking part in the discussions of Committee 8 have emphasized the importance of technical cooperation and the need to expand it as much as possible.

" Accordingly, and with due regard to the foreseeable future, the Argentine Administration firmly supports the proposal by Mexico."

The Chairman said there were two points to be considered:

- 1) whether there should be a separate Department for Technical Cooperation, and
- 2) should it be controlled by an elected official or by an appointed official? He suggested that the Committee should discuss first the question of a separate department.

The Delegate of Ethiopia drew attention to the point that Technical Cooperation was being discussed by Committee 8. Before deciding on the status of the Technical Cooperation Department and its director, he suggested that the Committee should ask Committee 8 to provide a report on what tasks they had in mind for the Technical Cooperation Department.

The Delegates of Israel and Brazil thought however that Committee 4 should decide in principle whether a new department should be set up and what its status should be.

The Delegate of Pakistan agreed with this view.

The Delegate of Guinea suggested that the Committee should take a decision on the principle of setting up a separate permanent organ for Technical Cooperation and should defer until later a decision on the status of the official to be in charge. This was supported by the Delegates of Brazil and Colombia. The Delegate of Nigeria, whilst agreeing with the



setting up of a separate Department, thought that the cost of setting up a separate permanent organ needed to be justified. He suggested setting up a Working Party to provide the Committee with more details of what this would entail. This suggestion was put to the Committee by the Chairman and after the different points of view had been discussed it was decided to take a vote on setting up a Working Party. The vote was taken by a show of hands and the result was:

Those in favour of taking an immediate vote on setting up a separate permanent organ	:	36
Those in favour of setting up a Working Party	:	41
Abstentions	:	18

It was decided, therefore, to set up a Working Party and the Chairman asked the Delegates of Ethiopia, Brazil, France, Pakistan, Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, Senegal, Israel, Nigeria and India to provide members. He suggested that the Delegate of Ethiopia should be convener, and this was agreed.

The meeting closed at 1.15 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

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

Chairman:

Clyde James GRIFFITHS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 347-E

21 October 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 9

REPORT  
OF THE  
WORKING PARTY  
OF COMMITTEE 2  
(CREDENTIALS)

The Working Party, after considering number 233 of the Convention, proposes that it be worded as follows:

- 233 (2) From the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of this Convention, a signatory government which has not deposited an instrument of ratification in accordance with the provisions of number 231 shall not be entitled to vote at any conference of the Union, or at any session of the Administrative Council ~~or~~ at any meeting of any of the permanent organs of the Union, or during consultation by correspondence conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Convention until it has so deposited such an instrument. Its rights, other than voting rights, shall not be affected.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 348-E

21 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

AGENDA

OF THE

TWENTY-FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

Friday, 22 October 1965 at 9.00 hours

Document No.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Summary Record 19th Meeting                           | 345   |
| 2. Summary Record 20th Meeting                           | 346   |
| 3. Reports by I.F.R.B. Working Group                     | 309<br>335<br>336<br>337                      |
| 4. Proposals relating to Article 11 of<br>the Convention | DT/1 (page 11/1<br>through 11/151/3)          |
| 5. Proposals relating to Article 10 of<br>the Convention | DT/1 (page 10/1<br>through 10/148/4)<br>DT/46 |
| 6. Miscellaneous   |   |

Clyde James GRIFFITHS  
Chairman

PLENARY MEETING

Report by the Secretary-General

SEPARATION FROM SERVICE OF I.F.R.B. MEMBERS

1. This Plenipotentiary Conference having now decided :
  - a) to reduce the number of I.F.R.B. members from 11 to 5,
  - b) to elect new members,
  - c) that the new members would take office on 1 January 1967,its attention is drawn to the position of present I.F.R.B. members.
2. Present I.F.R.B. members hold a letter of appointment which states that :

"Subject to the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 3(4) of the Geneva Convention, you will remain in office until the date determined by the next Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference."
3. Article 12, sub-paragraph 3(4) of the Geneva Convention states that :

"They shall normally remain in office until the date determined by the following Conference for their successors to take up their duties." \*)
4. As a consequence of the decisions of this Plenipotentiary Conference referred to in paragraph 1 above, present I.F.R.B. members who are not re-elected will cease office on 31 December 1966. It is recommended that this should be the subject of a formal decision by this Conference.

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\*) In view of the decisions of this Plenipotentiary Conference in this respect, it does not seem necessary to dwell on the meaning of the word "normally" in Article 12, sub-paragraph 3(4) of the Convention.

5. As shown above, present I.F.R.B. members had an expectancy of tenure until a date to be determined by the next Ordinary Administrative Radio Conference. The decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference in the exercise of its powers as the supreme organ of the Union entail the premature termination of their appointments as a result of the suppression of their posts. It is therefore recommended that the Secretary-General be authorized to pay to those members who are not re-elected the termination indemnity\*) payable in such a case in accordance with the provision of the United Nations Common System.

6. It is finally recommended that the Secretary-General be authorized to exercise his best judgment, in consultation with the Board and taking the necessities of service into account, in allowing non re-elected members to be separated from service at dates most convenient to them in 1966 taking accumulated unused leave into account.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Secretary-General

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\*) 1 month of base salary per year of service after two years with a maximum of 9 months' pay.

## PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 350-E

26 October, 1965

Original : FrenchPLENARY MEETINGLIST OF DOCUMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE

(Documents Nos. 1 to 350)

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
1 Add. 1 to 41	Candidacies for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General	S.G.	P.M.
2	Agenda of the Conference and Committee Structure	S.G.	P.M.
3	Proposals for the work of the Conference	S.G.	P.M.
4	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Tunisia	P.M.
5	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Ghana	P.M.
6	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Congo (Brazzaville)	P.M.
7	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Guinea	P.M.
8	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Libya	P.M.
9	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	United Arab Republic	P.M.
10	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Algeria	P.M.
11	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Cameroon	P.M.
12	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Upper Volta	P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
13	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Niger	P.M.
14	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Mali	P.M.
15	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Dahomey	P.M.
16	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Togolese Republic	P.M.
17	Proposals	China	P.M.
18	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Sierra Leone	P.M.
19	Proposals	Japan	P.M.
20	Proposals	Czechoslovak S.R.	P.M.
21	Proposal concerning Article 32 of the Convention	Laos	P.M.
22	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Kenya	P.M.
23	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Uganda	P.M.
24	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Tanzania (United Rep. of)	P.M.
25	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Mauritania (Islamic Rep. of)	P.M.
26	Proposals	Israel	P.M.
27	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Senegal (Rep. of the)	P.M.
28	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Rwanda (Republic of)	P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
29	Credentials	S.G.	P.M.
30	Proposals for the work of the Conference	India (Rep.of)	P.M.
31 + Corr. + Add.	Proposals relating to the work of the Conference	Sweden	P.M.
32	Proposals relating to the work of the Conference	Denmark	P.M.
33	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Germany (Fed.Rep.of)	P.M.
34	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Norway	P.M.
35	Proposals relating to Article 12 - I.F.R.B.	United Kingdom	P.M.
36	Proposals relating to Articles 10 and 11 - Secretariat and Officials and Staff of the Union	United Kingdom	P.M.
37	Proposals relating to Article 9 - Administrative Council	United Kingdom	P.M.
38	Proposals relating to Article 14- Regulations	United Kingdom	P.M.
39	Proposals relating to Article 7 - Administrative Conferences	United Kingdom	P.M.
40	Miscellaneous proposals	United Kingdom	P.M.
41	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	P.M.
42	Proposal for the work of the Conference	Poland (People's Rep. of)	P.M.
43 + Corr.	Proposals for the work of the Conference	United States of America	P.M.



Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
44 + Corr.	Proposals for the work of the Conference	United States of America	P.M.
45 + Corr.	Proposals for the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference	Belgium	P.M.
46	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Finland	P.M.
47	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Swiss Confederation	P.M.
48	Proposals concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Ivory Coast (Rep. of the)	P.M.
49	Proposal concerning Article 7 of the Convention	Israel	P.M.
50	List of documents of the Conference	S.G.	P.M.
51	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	P.M.
52	Examination of the Financial Management of the Union by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux 1965 (1959-1964)	A.C.	Committee 6
53	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Pakistan	P.M.
54	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Israel	P.M.
55	Request by the Republic of Honduras to change its class of contribution to the budgets of the Union	S.G.	P.M.
56	Coordination between the activities of the Union	S.G.	P.M.
57	Proposed complete redraft of the International Telecommunications Convention	S.G.	P.M.
58	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Canada	P.M.
59	Proposals relating to the General Regulations	Canada	P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
60	Telecommunication privileges of the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency	S.G.	P.M.
61(Rev.2)	Allocation of proposals to Committees	S.G.	P.M.
62	Organization charts of the General Secretariat and of the specialized Secretariats of the I.F.R.B., the C.C.I.R., and the C.C.I.T.T. on 1 July 1965	S.G.	P.M.
63	Proposals for the work of the Conference	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	P.M.
64(Rev.)	Proposals for the work of the Conference	U.S.S.R.	P.M.
65 + Corr.	Proposals concerning Article 12 of the International Telecommunication Convention	Cameroon (Fed. Rep. of)	P.M.
66	Possible admission of international organizations to the Conference	S.G.	P.M.
67	Proposal for the work of the Conference	Ethiopia	P.M.
68 + Corr.	Proposals for the modification of the organization of the I.T.U. Headquarters	Australia	P.M.
69	Proposals for the work of Conference	Korea	P.M.
70	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Liberia	P.M.
71	Possible admission of international organizations to the Conference	S.G.	P.M.
72	Proposals withdrawn	Czechoslovak S.R.	P.M.
73	Participation by Members, private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations in defraying Union expenses	S.G.	P.M.
74	Agreement between the Swiss P.T.T. Administration and the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. relating to the steps to be taken for the organization of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the budget of the Conference	S.G.	P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
75	Report by the Management Board of the I.T.U. S.S. and B. Funds	S.G.	P.M.
76	Proposals submitted to the Conference	Malaysia	P.M.
77	Proposal concerning Article 9 of the Convention	Morocco	P.M.
78	External auditing of Union accounts	S.G.	P.M.
79	Steps taken to convene the Conference	S.G.	P.M.
80	Situation of certain countries with respect to the Convention	S.G.	P.M.
81	Committee structure for the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965	S.G.	P.M.
82	Secretariat of the Conference	S.G.	P.M.
83	Agenda - Meeting of the Heads of Delegations	Chairman	Heads of Delegations
84	Proposal concerning Chapter 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.		P.M.
168	Article in the Telecommunication Journal on the I.T.U. reorganization Plan		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.
301	Summary Record of the 15th Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
302	Agenda of the 4th Meeting of Committee 7		Committee 7
303	Summary Record of the 16th Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
304	Summary Record of the 17th Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
305	Summary Record of the 18th Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
306	Possible need for Extraordinary Radio Conference to deal with matters relating to the Maritime Mobile Service	S.G.	Committee 6
307	Agenda of the 19th Meeting of Committee 4		Committee 4
308	Regular I.T.U. Technical Assistance Programme	Morocco	Committee 8
309	First Report of I.F.R.B. Working Group to Committee 4	I.F.R.B. Working Group	Committee 4
310	Activities of Regional Experts	S.G.	Committee 8
311 (Rev.)	Agenda of the 14th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
312	Candidacies for election to the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
313	Addition to Article 9, paragraph 6 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Administrative Council)	Panama	Committee 4
314	Summary Record of the 8th Meeting of Committee 9	Committee 9	Committee 9
315	Summary Record of the 9th Meeting of Committee 9	Committee 9	Committee 9
316	Summary Record of the 10th Meeting of Committee 9	Committee 9	Committee 9
317 + Corr.	Summary Record of the Meeting of Committee 2	Committee 2	Committee 2
318	Minutes of the 13th Plenary Meeting		P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
319	Report by the Chairman of Committee 2	Committee 2	P.M.
320	Second series of texts	Committee 10	P.M.
321	Note concerning the Government of the People's Republic of China	Syrian Arab Republic	P.M.
322	Agenda of the 14th Meeting of Committee 9		Committee 9
323	Summary Record of the 6th Meeting of Committee 8	Committee 8	Committee 8
324	Summary Record of the 7th Meeting of Committee 8	Committee 8	Committee 8
325	Summary Record of the 8th Meeting of Committee 8	Committee 8	Committee 8
326	Second Report of Committee 4	Committee 4	P.M.
327	Third Report of Committee 4	Committee 4	P.M.
328	Fourth Report of Committee 4	Committee 4	P.M.
329	Request by Portugal for a lower class in the scale of contributions to the Union budget	S.G.	Committee 6
330	Third series of texts	Committee 10	P.M.
331	Request by the Portuguese Oversea Provinces for a lower class in the scale of contributions to the Union budget	S.G.	Committee 6
332	Summary Record of the 11th Meeting of Committee 9	Committee 9	Committee 9
333	Summary Record of the 12th Meeting of Committee 9	Committee 9	Committee 9
334 (Rev.)	Agenda of the 15th Meeting of Committee 9		Committee 9
335	Second Report of I.F.R.B. Working Group to Committee 4	I.F.R.B. Working Group	Committee 4

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
336	Third Report of I.F.R.B. Working Group to Committee 4	I.F.R.B. Working Group	Committee 4
337	Fourth and Final Report of I.F.R.B. Working Group to Committee 4	I.F.R.B. Working Group	Committee 4
338	Agenda of the 6th Meeting of Committee 6		Committee 6
339	Third Report of the Finance Committee to the Plenary Meeting	Committee 6	P.M.
340	First Report of Committee 5	Committee 5	P.M.
341	Agenda of the 10th Meeting of Committee 8		Committee 8
342	Draft Resolution on changes in the methods of providing Technical Assistance	Mexico	Committee 8
343	Candidacy for Membership of the I.F.R.B.	S.G.	P.M.
344	Election of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
345	Summary Record of the 19th Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
346	Summary Record of the 20th Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
347	Report of the Working Party of Committee 2	Committee 2	Committee 9
348	Agenda of the 21st Meeting of Committee 4		Committee 4
349	Separation from service of I.F.R.B. Members	S.G.	P.M.
350	List of the documents of the Conference	S.G.	P.M.

PLENARY MEETING

REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 7

TO THE PLENARY MEETING

I have the honour to report to the Plenary Meeting that Committee 7, after holding four meetings, on 16 September and 6, 14 and 20 October 1965, has concluded its work, which, in accordance with the terms of reference defined in Document No. 61 (Rev. 2), bore mainly on relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the other international organizations.

With particular reference to Section 2.3 of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, the general impression in the Committee was that relations with the other international organizations and especially with the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, were organized and developing in the most satisfactory way. The Administrative Council and the Secretariat should be asked to continue their efforts in that direction.

The Committee adopted Article 29 of the Convention (Relations with International Organizations) without amendment. On the other hand, it decided to recommend to the Plenary Meeting that the text of the Agreement between the I.T.U. and the United Nations should no longer be published as an Annex to the Convention, which implied a slight amendment to paragraph 1 of Article 28 of the Convention (Relations with the United Nations).

On a proposal by the United Nations Observer and with the agreement of the Chairman of Committee 9, Committee 7 dealt with the delicate problem constituted by the possible grant of Government privileges to the telecommunications of the Specialized Agencies. In this connection, it examined a proposal by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (Document No. 60). The Committee finally decided not to comply with the wishes of the Specialized Agencies and to retain the existing text of the definition of "Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls" (Annex 3 to the Convention), which, as regards international organizations, restricted the grant of Government privileges to the telecommunications of the United Nations.

The Committee also decided to prolong the validity of Geneva Resolutions Nos. 31, 32 and 33, concerning the telecommunications of the Specialized Agencies, expanding Resolution No. 31, however, to instruct the Administrative Council to approach the United Nations with a view to obtaining a revision of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.

In agreement with the Chairman of Committee 9, Committee 7 dealt with Document No. 238 (Draft Resolution by the United States) and U.S.S.R. Proposal No. 4 (Document No. 64) concerning "Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space". However, at the last meeting of the Committee on 20 October 1965, the Working Party studying this question had not yet sent in its report. It was then decided that the question would be referred to Committee 9, to which the Working Party would submit its findings.

In conclusion, I should like to point out that the discussions in Committee were pursued in the smoothest possible way and that the observers of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, as well as the delegations, showed a perfect spirit of collaboration.

TCHOUTA MOUSSA

Chairman of Committee 7

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 352-E

22 October 1965

Original : English

## COMMITTEE 5

### SUMMARY RECORD

#### OF THE

#### FIFTH MEETING - COMMITTEE 5

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)

Wednesday, 20 October, 1965 at 9 a.m.

The Agenda for the meeting was approved.

1. Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting (Document No. 255)..

The Summary Record of the Fourth meeting of Committee 5 was approved, without comment.

2. Draft first report of Committee 5 (Document No. DT/23).

The following amendments were made :

Page 2, paragraph 7.

Dr. Joachim, Chairman of the Staff Association, suggested that the eleventh and twelfth lines should be amended to read ".... even though some technical posts were specific to the Union, common standards could apply to them."

This was agreed.

Page 2, paragraph 8.

In reply to a question from the Delegate of Morocco, the Chairman explained that the Committee had agreed to include a reference to grades P.5 and above, following full discussion on a proposal by the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of Morocco said that he had been unable to be present at previous meetings. He wondered whether the reference should be altered





to "grades P.3 and above", since it was in those grades that geographical distribution was most important among true professional officials; however, he did not press his point.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. explained that the revised Geneva Resolution No. 9 referred to in the paragraph, was intended to stress the importance of geographical distribution in the higher grades, but that it did not mean that geographical distribution should not be taken into account when filling posts in the General Service grades. The draft resolution made certain provision for this.

Page 5, Annex 2, paragraph 1(i).

The Delegate of New Zealand thought that the importance of reasonable promotion prospects for the staff was not emphasised enough, and that "should" ought to be replaced by "must" in the last sentence.

The Chairman explained that the wording of this paragraph was the same as that of the 1959 Geneva Resolution No. 9.

The Delegate of India supported by the Delegates of New Zealand and the United Kingdom proposed that "considered" should be replaced by "ensured", and this was agreed.

Page 8, Annex 4.

Following a suggestion by the Delegate of China that the last paragraph of the draft resolution should be headed "authorises", the Chairman explained that the purpose of the Resolution was formally to recognize what was already expressed in the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the I.L.O. (the jurisdiction of which had been accepted by the Union) while Article VII of the I.T.U./U.N. Agreement provided otherwise. He felt that "notes" was appropriate.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. wondered whether it was really necessary to adopt such a Resolution, as there had not yet been any necessity to request an advisory opinion from such a high level body as the International Court of Justice. He said that in the past all disputes had been settled either within the Union or by the Administrative Tribunal of the I.L.O.

The Chairman said that this was so. He hoped that, in this respect, history would repeat itself. But there could be no guarantee of this. He explained that the Resolution was a purely formal one to regularise the position of the Administrative Council which might at some time want to request an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice. In his view, the Council should have the power to do this.

The Secretary explained the circumstances in which the Council could request an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice. It could do so if it felt that the Tribunal had exceeded its competence or that its procedure had been faulty. Both the U.N. and UNESCO had done so in the past.

In reply to a question from the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. the Chairman said that he supported the adoption of the Resolution.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he would not press the point in view of the explanations given, but he still doubted that the Resolution was really necessary.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. suggested that a possible alternative solution which he would not press would be to amend the relevant paragraph of Article VII of the I.T.U./U.N. Agreement, which would acknowledge the right of the Administrative Council to request an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice, without prior authorization by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The amendment should stand only as long as the I.T.U. remained affiliated to the Administrative Tribunal.

It was finally agreed to leave Annex 4 as it stood.

### 3. Evolution of the Manning Table.

The Chairman introduced Documents Nos. DT/25 and DT/22 which had been prepared by the Secretariat since the last meeting of the Committee. He said that obviously the range of jobs covered by short and fixed-term posts was too large for the Committee or the Conference to study in detail. He suggested that in its Report to the Plenary Meeting, the Committee should re-affirm the view that work of a permanent nature would be covered by permanent contracts. The Committee should recognize, however, that there would probably always be some temporary work which would have to be covered by fixed or short-term contracts. He suggested that the Committee should study and adopt a Resolution on the lines of the draft resolution annexed to Document No. DT/25.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. supported the adoption of such a Resolution.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he too agreed with the adoption of a draft resolution, but it needed to draw special attention to limiting employment on a provisional basis.

In reply to a question from the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., the Secretary said that there were at present 39 posts in the Technical Cooperation Department, 29 of which would be fixed-term in 1966. He said that these posts were financed by the United Nations Technical Cooperation Funds. Technical Cooperation activities were clearly becoming more and more permanent and it seemed that more permanent posts could be created.

He nevertheless agreed that if the U.N. withdrew its funds, the salaries of permanent officials would have to be charged to the Union funds.

The Delegate of Morocco asked what the position of the 29 fixed-term posts would be in view of the proposed merger of E.P.T.A. and the U.N. Special Fund. He agreed that the Committee should adopt a Resolution on this question, but said that as precise instructions as possible should be given to the Administrative Council.

The Chairman suggested that, in view of the discussion on the Committee, he should revise the draft resolution to instruct the Administrative Council to take action as soon as possible bearing in mind the economic administration of the Union. He would submit the revised draft resolution to the next meeting of the Committee (Annex 1).

The Delegate of China asked that the following minor alterations should also be made to the draft resolution :

1. the heading of the second paragraph should read "having noted with satisfaction",
2. "Headquarters" should be deleted from the end of the second paragraph,
3. the heading of the fourth paragraph should read "instructs the Administrative Council".

He also felt that the first step taken by the Council should be to convert the fixed-term posts into permanent posts.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom supported the views of the Delegates of the U.S.S.R. and Morocco. He was uncertain about the idea of creating a permanent organ composed of officials who were not paid out of Union funds and some of whom could not be granted permanent status.

The Delegate of France asked the Chairman to include a paragraph in the revised Resolution to limit the number of short-term posts granted in the future to the absolute minimum.

Dr. Joachim, Chairman of the Staff Association asked that "with appreciation" should be deleted from the heading of the second paragraph of the draft resolution, as Administrative Council Resolution No. 532 to which this paragraph referred, had given rise to some feeling among the staff.

The Delegate of Morocco, supported by the Delegates of the United Kingdom, U.S.S.R. and France, was in favour of retaining the present wording of this particular heading.

4. Miscellaneous

The Chairman referred the Committee to Page 36, paragraph 2.4.2.1 of the Council's Report dealing with salary scales of elected officials. He said that, with the agreement of the Committee, details of salaries of elected officials in other Specialized Agencies would be circulated under confidential cover to Heads of Delegations.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested that the Committee should study this question at the earliest opportunity, preferably before the election of these officials.

The Delegate of Morocco asked whether, as members of the Administrative Council at least were already familiar with this question, the Committee could adopt a draft resolution bringing the salaries into line with those of officials in other organizations such as W.M.O. and I.L.O.

The Chairman said he felt the Committee might have to make more precise recommendations taking any revised structure of the Union into account. The question of representation allowances also had to be considered.

It was therefore agreed that the information should be circulated to Heads of Delegations.

As there was no other business, the meeting rose at 10.45 a.m.

Rapporteur:  
J.M. TURNER

Chairman :  
W. A. WOLVERSON

Annex : 1

A N N E X

DRAFT RESOLUTION

MANNING TABLE POSTS

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

having considered

1. the figures reflecting the evolution of the manning table over past years following the development of the activities of the Union;
2. the present distribution of permanent and fixed-term posts in the manning table;
3. the considerable number of short-term contracts granted every year;

having noted with appreciation

the steps taken by the Administrative Council in order not to prejudice any decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference for the reorganization of the structure of the Union;

bearing in mind

- a) the policy of the Union that tasks of a permanent nature should be performed by staff members holding permanent contracts;
- b) the desirability of a manning table which combines maximum stability with economic staffing;

instructs the Administrative Council

in the light of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, especially those concerning the I.F.R.B. and Technical Cooperation activities, immediately to review the general staffing of the Union and the manning table and to create permanent posts for jobs which it is satisfied are still justified and are of a permanent nature.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

**PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**

**MONTREUX 1965**

Document No. 353-E

22 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 6

Note by the Secretary-General

REQUEST BY THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA 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 Delegation of the Republic of Liberia to the  
present Conference.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

A N N E X

Montreux, 21 October 1965

The Secretary-General  
of the I.T.U.,

Montreux

Dear Sir,

In keeping with paragraph 203, Article 15, of the Geneva Convention 1959, by which Members shall be free to choose their class of contribution for defraying Union expenses, the Government of the Republic of Liberia wishes to be removed from the 3-unit class of contribution and included in the 1-unit class.

While re-assuring the I.T.U. of Liberia's particular and continuous interest in the manifestations of the Union, we wish to state that the requested reduction to a lower class of contribution is necessary to align our contributive share with Liberia's present economic status.

Yours faithfully,

John L. COOPER, Jr.

Head of the Liberian Delegation  
Deputy Postmaster General of Liberia

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 354-E

28 October 1965

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

FOURTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

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

Thursday, 21 October 1965, at 9 a.m.

Subjects discussed:

Document No.

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Minutes of the Twelfth Plenary Meeting                      | 244       |
| 2. Second Report by Committee 2 (Credentials)                  | 319       |
| 3. Signing of the Additional Protocol - temporary arrangements | 290       |
| 4. Election of the Members of the Administrative Council       | 292(Rev.) |





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; Cyprus (Republic of); 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; Malta; Kingdom of Morocco; Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Mexico; Mongolian People's Republic; Nicaragua; Republic of the Niger; Nigeria (Federal Republic of); Norway; New Zealand; Uganda; Pakistan; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Spanish Provinces of Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Somali Republic; Rhodesia; Socialist Republic of Roumania; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Republic of Rwanda; Republic of Senegal; Sierra Leone; Republic of the Sudan; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; United Republic of Tanzania; Republic of the Chad; Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 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. Minutes of the Twelfth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 244)

Approved.

2. Second report by Committee 2 (Credentials) (Document No. 319)

The Chairman of Committee 2 announced that since the First Report by Committee 2 (Document No. 266 (Rev.)) had been written, the Delegations of the Kingdom of Burundi, the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania had presented credentials which were found to be in order.

As far as the credentials presented by Ecuador were concerned, the Working Party responsible for examining them considered that for the time being they were incomplete and would not entitle that country to sign the additional protocol contained in Document No. 290 (Transitional arrangements concerning the Administrative Council and the I.F.R.B.).

The Delegate of Ecuador considered that the Conference had in its possession all the documents required for it to be convinced that his country had clearly expressed its desire to be represented at the Plenipotentiary Conference and for that purpose had duly accredited its Delegation, which should be empowered fully to exercise all the rights conferred on plenipotentiaries by the Convention.

The credentials of Ecuador were then subjected to a thorough scrutiny, in the course of which the Secretary-General read out a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Conference from the Federal Political Department of the Swiss Confederation:

"FEDERAL POLITICAL DEPARTMENT  
0.411.23. - BU/dx

3003 Berne, 8 October 1965

General Directorate of PTT

B E R N E

I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference

Dear Mr. Chairman,

The Swiss Embassy at Bogota has just informed us of the following communication which it received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador:

"...

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has the honour to inform you that Ecuador has reconsidered its decision not to appoint a representative to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union which opened at Montreux on 14 September, and has decided to appoint Mr. Enrique Ponce y Carbo, Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the European Office of the United Nations, for that purpose. ..."

We would request you to take due note of this communication.

Yours sincerely,

(signed)

for the FEDERAL POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

International Organizations"

He then read out another letter from the Permanent Delegation of Ecuador, Geneva:

" THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ECUADOR TO THE EUROPEAN OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS sends its greetings to the Secretary-General of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union and has the honour to inform him that, since the Government of Ecuador has decided to take part in the Conference, it has appointed as its representative, with the status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Enrique Ponce y Carbo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Permanent Representative of Ecuador to the European Office of the United Nations."

After a long discussion in which the Chairman of Committee 2, speaking as Delegate of Brazil, and the Delegate of the Philippines, Argentina, Colombia and Venezuela took part, it was agreed that the credentials of Ecuador should be considered absolutely valid and in order.

It was accordingly decided to add the names of the following countries: Burundi, Iraq, Mauritania and Ecuador to the list of countries whose credentials were recognized to be in order.

3. Signing of the Additional Protocol - Temporary Arrangements (Document No. 290)

The additional Protocol on Temporary Arrangements was signed by representations of the following 114 Members of the Union:

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; Cyprus (Republic of); 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; Ecuador; 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; State of Kuwait; Kingdom of Laos; 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; Nepal; Nicaragua; Republic of the Niger; Nigeria (Federal Republic of); Norway; New Zealand; Uganda; Pakistan; Panama; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Peru; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Spanish Provinces of Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Somali Republic; Rhodesia; Socialist Republic of Roumania; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Republic of Rwanda; Republic of Senegal; Sierra Leone; Republic of the Sudan; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; Republic of the Chad; Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; Thailand; Togolese Republic; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Republic of Venezuela; Republic of Zambia.

4. Election of the Members of the Administrative Council (Document No. 292(Rev.))

Before opening the discussion, the Chairman paid tribute to the outgoing Administrative Council, whose term of office was about to end. He himself had followed with great interest the work of the Council which had met each year since 1959 at I.T.U. headquarters in Geneva. At each of those sessions, he had had the pleasure of spending a few days again among the Members of the Council and he had been able to appreciate at its true value the extremely important work done since the last Plenipotentiary Conference. The Members of the Council had given up a great deal of their time and given the Union the benefit of their wide experience. He also wished to pay tribute to the Member countries of the Union which had placed their most competent specialists at the disposal of the Union for the duration of the Plenipotentiary Conference. The work accomplished by the Administrative Council was described in the very well drafted Report submitted to the Conference. He trusted that the new Council would be the worthy successor of the retiring Council, and he asked the Assembly to express its thanks in the usual manner.

(Applause)

The Chairman then announced that the meeting would proceed to elect the new Administrative Council.

The Secretary-General read out the following official communication to the Chairman from Mr. J.A. Brobbey, Head of the Delegation of Ghana:

"On account of latest instruction received from my Government, I withdraw Ghana's candidacy".

The Secretary of the Conference reminded the meeting that the election procedure was described in Document No. 228 and that the Annex to Document No. 292(Rev.) was a sample ballot paper. In view of the communication that had just been read out by the Secretary-General, a horizontal line should be drawn through the name of Ghana, and the space opposite, to delete it from the list of candidacies. If a ballot paper had more crosses than the correct number for the region concerned, it would be considered null and void for that region. It was possible, however, to vote for fewer candidates than the number of seats allotted to each region.

The vote was then taken. The Delegates of Costa Rica, Denmark, Bulgaria, the Ivory Coast and Ceylon, appointed at the Thirteenth Plenary Meeting, act as tellers.

The Secretary of the Conference called out the names of each country in alphabetical order and then announced that 115 delegations had taken part in the voting. Once the voting slips had been counted (a process which lasted more than two hours), the Chairman announced the results of the vote by region and by order of the number of votes obtained. The following countries were elected Members of the Administrative Council of the I.T.U.:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Nos. of votes obtained</u>
<u>Region A (The Americas)</u>	
Argentine Republic	90
United States of America	88
Canada	87
Mexico	85
Republic of Venezuela	59
Brazil	57
<u>Region B (Western Europe)</u>	
France	108
Italy	105
Switzerland (Confederation)	105
Federal Republic of Germany	93
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	88
Ireland	78
<u>Region C (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia)</u>	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	94
Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia	90
People's Republic of Poland	79
<u>Region D (Africa)</u>	
Kingdom of Morocco	87
Republic of Dahomey	74
Federal Republic of Nigeria	74
Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria	71
Ethiopia	70
Malagasy Republic	65
Uganda	64
<u>Region E (Asia and Australasia)</u>	
Japan	102
Commonwealth of Australia	90
Republic of India	71
Pakistan	65
Lebanon	63
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	55
China	52

(The full results will be found in the annex)

The Chairman warmly congratulated the Members of the new Council who would have important tasks to fulfil. He wished them every success in their work, and, speaking as Head of the Swiss Delegation, he said that he was deeply moved by the results of the vote which constituted tangible evidence of the confidence placed by the Conference in his country. It was well known that Switzerland had always been closely identified with the Union and that it had the future of the Union sincerely at heart. He assured the Conference that his country would play an enthusiastic part in the work of the Administrative Council in order to attain the objectives that had been fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

As regards item 8 of the Agenda (Document No. 311(Rev.)), the Chairman pointed out that two reports by Committee 6 (Documents Nos. 261 and 262) should be added.

The meeting rose at 2.45 p.m.

Secretary of the Conference:

Clifford STEAD

Secretary-General:

Gerald C. GROSS

Chairman:

G.A. WETTSTEIN

Annex: Full results of the vote for the election of the Council.

A N N E X

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of votes obtained</u>
<u>Region A - The Americas</u> (6 seats)	
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	90
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	88
CANADA	87
MEXICO	85
VENEZUELA (Republic of)	59
BRAZIL	57
CUBA	45
CHILE	43
COLOMBIA (Republic of)	42
GUATEMALA	31
PARAGUAY	29
<u>Region B - Western Europe</u> (6 seats)	
FRANCE	108
ITALY	105
SWITZERLAND (Confederation)	105
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	93
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	88
IRELAND	78
SPAIN	63
<u>Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia</u> (3 seats)	
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	94
FEDERAL SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA	90
POLAND (People's Republic of)	79
ROUMANIA (Socialist Republic of)	57



<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of votes obtained</u>
<u>Region D - Africa</u>	
(7 seats)	
MOROCCO (Kingdom of)	87
DAHOMY (Republic of)	74
NIGERIA (Federal Republic of)	74
ALGERIA (Democratic and Popular Republic of)	71
ETHIOPIA	70
MALAGASY REPUBLIC	65
UGANDA	64
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	60
CONGO (Democratic Republic of the)	52
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	38
GUINEA (Republic of)	37
<u>Region E - Asia and Australasia</u>	
(7 seats)	
JAPAN	102
AUSTRALIA (Commonwealth of)	90
INDIA (Republic of)	71
PAKISTAN	65
LEBANON	63
SAUDI ARABIA (Kingdom of)	55
CHINA	52
THAILAND	49
TURKEY	47
IRAN	40
PHILIPPINES (Republic of the)	37
AFGHANISTAN	28
JORDAN (Hashemite Kingdom of)	23
MALAYSIA	22

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 355-E

28 October 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

FIFTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 21 October 1965 at 4.30 p.m.

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

Document No.

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Election of the Members of the Administrative Council<br>(continued)                    | 292(Rev.)     |
| 2. Procedure for the election of the Secretary-General<br>and the Deputy Secretary-General | 280(Rev.)     |
| 3. Procedure for the election of the members of the<br>I.F.R.B.                            | 293           |
| 4. Series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee                                    |               |
| Series B.1   | 269           |
| Series B.2   | 320           |
| 5. Reports by the Committee Chairmen   |               |
| a) Committee 4   | 326, 327, 328 |
| b) Committee 7   | -             |
| c) Committee 6   | 262           |
| 6. Statement by the Delegate of the Republic of the Ivory Coast                            |               |



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; Bolivia; Union of Burma; Brazil; People's Republic of Bulgaria; Federal Republic of Cameroon; Canada; Central African Republic; Ceylon; Chile; China; Cyprus (Republic of); 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; State of Kuwait; Lebanon; Republic of Liberia; Principality of Liechtenstein; Luxembourg; Malaysia; Malawi; Malagasy Republic; Republic of Mali; Malta; Kingdom of Morocco; Islamic Republic of Mauritania; Mexico; Mongolian People's Republic; Nicaragua; Republic of the Niger; Nigeria (Federal Republic of); Norway; New Zealand; Uganda; Pakistan; Paraguay; Kingdom of the Netherlands; Republic of the Philippines; People's Republic of Poland; Portugal; Spanish Provinces of Africa; Portuguese Overseas Provinces; Syrian Arab Republic; United Arab Republic; Federal Republic of Germany; Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia; Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; Somali Republic; Rhodesia; Socialist Republic of Roumania; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Republic of Rwanda; Republic of Senegal; Sierra Leone; Republic of the Sudan; Sweden; Swiss Confederation; Republic of the Chad; Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Territories of the United States of America; Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible; Thailand; Togolese Republic; Trinidad and Tobago; Tunisia; Turkey; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Republic of Venezuela; Republic of Zambia.

United Nations and Specialized Agencies

Universal Postal Union (U.P.U.)

International Telecommunication Union : Dr. M.B. SARWATE  
Deputy Secretary-General

Secretary of the Conference : Mr. Clifford STEAD

1. Election of the Members of the Administrative Council (continued) (Document No. 292 (Rev.))

The Chairman recalled that the election of the Administrative Council had taken place at the close of the Fourteenth Plenary Meeting, but that there had been no time for statements. He therefore invited any delegates wishing to do so to take the floor.

The Delegates of Saudi Arabia, the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Dahomey, Uganda, Ireland, the Malagasy Republic, Poland, Venezuela, Algeria, Pakistan and the Lebanon expressed their gratitude for the honour bestowed upon their countries by their election as new members of the Administrative Council, and assured the Conference that they would do everything within their power to merit the confidence placed in them.

The Delegates of India, Australia, Ethiopia, Morocco, the Argentine Republic, the United Kingdom, Mexico, the United States of America, Canada, Japan, Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany, Yugoslavia, Italy and France also expressed their deepest thanks to the Conference for the renewed confidence shown in them and said that they would spare no effort to uphold the traditions and aims of the Union.

The Delegate of China, also expressing thanks for the re-election of his country to the Administrative Council, congratulated the new members and said that his Delegation was fully aware of the additional responsibilities imposed upon his country in view of the special circumstances obtaining at the time of their election; they would redouble their efforts on the Administrative Council in the interests of all Members of the Union.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., also stating his appreciation of the honour of being re-elected to the Administrative Council, said that his country would do everything within its power to uphold the aims of the Union, and merit the trust placed in it. Referring to the candidates who had not been elected, he stressed that that was not because the Conference did not consider them worthy but rather the result of the Conference's own decision to have no more than 29 members on the Administrative Council, so that naturally not all candidates could be elected. However, he was sure that the new Administrative Council would work in the interests of all Members of the Union and justify the trust placed in it by the Conference as a whole.

The Chairman recalled that the Conference had decided that the new Administrative Council would commence its duties immediately upon election. He therefore suggested that the first meeting of the new Administrative Council take place after the election of the new Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General, towards the end of the Conference or immediately after it had closed. At that time the new Administrative Council would be able to elect its Chairman and Vice-Chairmen and, if it

so desired, organize its future work by nominating Committee chairmen. He suggested that it be left to the Secretariat, in consultation with the Chairman of the Conference, to convene the first meeting of the new Administrative Council.

It was so agreed.

In reply to questions by the Delegates of Belgium and Israel, the Secretary of the Conference read out the number of votes received by countries not elected to the Administrative Council (see Document No. 344) and said that the number of delegations present and voting had been 115.

2. Procedure for the election of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General (Document No. 280 (Rev.))

At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary introduced the Document, explaining that the procedure set forth was that which had been successfully followed at the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference.

The procedure set forth in Document No. 280 (Rev.) was approved without comment.

3. Procedure for the election of the members of the I.F.R.B. (Document No. 293)

At the request of the Chairman, the Deputy Secretary-General introduced the Document, explaining that the procedure set forth was similar to that followed at the 1959 Radio Conference, modified however to take account of the changes which had been decided by the present Conference (reduction in the number of seats on the Board and their distribution, one to each region). The division of countries into regions was the same as that for the election of the Administrative Council.

The procedure set forth in Document No. 293 was approved without comment.

4. Series of texts submitted by Editorial Committee

Series B.1 (Document No. 269)

Subject to corrections notified by the Chairman of the Editorial Committee, the texts in Series B.1 were approved.

The Delegate of Afghanistan made the following statement :

"As regards Document No. 269, dated 14 October 1965, prepared by the Editorial Committee on the results of the discussions in Committees 5 and 6, it is, in the opinion of our Delegation, very important. The I.T.U. belongs to all of us and should recruit its staff on the basis of geographical distribution, in so far as the Member countries could place at its disposal the required staff from their administrations.

" In the opinion of our Delegation, it would seem that the developing countries may find it difficult to have such staff, especially my Administration, so that it is very difficult for us, for the moment, to have the honour of contributing technical staff to the Union. At present, my Administration is trying to obtain experts for the E.P.T.A. programme, while sending, at its own expense, scholars to various countries where they are following higher courses in the branches in question.

" We think that, after receiving higher education abroad, our own staff could satisfactorily carry out its duties, which would be of benefit to our Administration. It would also reduce the cost of the technical assistance programme.

" Our Delegation is grateful to the I.T.U. for having recruited a member of our staff to the Secretariat of the C.C.I.T.T. for the last five years. I am obliged to state that my Administration would like him to return home, for you can easily realise that the experience he has now acquired will be useful to my Administration. Further, it is a principle of my Government that it cannot agree to the permanent recruitment of our nationals in the specialized agencies.

" In the circumstances, I would ask the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. to consider our request, by ending the contract of our officer as promptly as possible."

The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. said that he had taken note of the wish of the Afghanistan Delegation that the staff member concerned, an associate engineer in the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat, should return to his own country. It was with much regret that he had learned of that decision by the Afghanistan Administration because the official concerned was rendering excellent service to the C.C.I.T.T.

The Delegate of Afghanistan expressed his sincere thanks.

Series B.2 (Document No. 320)

Approved without comment.

## 5. Reports by Committee Chairmen

### a) Committee 4 (Documents Nos. 326, 327 and 328)

The Delegate of Australia, speaking as Chairman of Committee 4, first introduced Document No. 326, which was the second report of the Committee covering the first six meetings, at which the composition of the Administrative Council had been dealt with (number of seats, their distribution, and the question of the rotation of membership). The distribution of seats on the Council had been approved by the 11th Plenary Meeting at the time of approval of the first report of Committee 4. With

regard to the rotation of membership, the second report now before the meeting recommended that no change be made in the system now in use.

The third report of the Committee, in Document No. 328, covered the 7th and 8th Meetings and dealt with some paragraphs of Article 9 of the Convention. In most cases no change was proposed to the existing provisions but modifications had been put forward, in paragraph 7 of the report, in connection with number 80 of the Convention, in paragraph 5, regarding number 116 of the Convention and in paragraph 6, regarding number 117 of the Convention.

Document No. 328 was the fourth report covering the 9th to 14th Meetings of the Committee which had dealt with structure and organization of the Union, with particular reference to the I.F.R.B. The recommendations of the Committee were contained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the report: that the principle of retention of the I.F.R.B. in its present independent form be retained and that the Board comprise 5 members, one from each region.

Documents Nos. 326 and 327 were approved without comment.

In connection with Document No. 328, the Delegate of Venezuela made the following statement :

"We have already, in Committee 4, expressed our opinion on the autonomy, structure, working and election of the I.F.R.B. We now wish to summarize our views in order that they may be recorded in the minutes of the Plenary Meeting. We are opposed to any modification whatsoever entailing reduction of the number of members of a technical body such as the International Frequency Registration Board, and any change as to the body electing it."

Document No. 328 was approved.

b) Committee 7

The Delegate of Cameroon, speaking as Chairman of Committee 7, made the following statement :

"I have the honour to report to the Plenary Meeting that Committee 7, after holding four meetings, on 16 September and 6, 14 and 20 October 1965, has concluded its work, which, in accordance with the terms of reference defined in Document No. 61 (Rev. 2), bore mainly on relations with the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the other international organizations.

" With particular reference to Section 2.3 of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, the general impression in the Committee was that relations with the other international

organizations and especially with the United Nations and the specialized agencies, were organized and developing in the most satisfactory way. The Administrative Council and the Secretariat should be asked to continue their efforts in that direction.

" The Committee adopted Article 29 of the Convention (Relations with International Organizations) without amendment. On the other hand, it decided to recommend to the Plenary Meeting that the text of the Agreement between the I.T.U. and the United Nations should no longer be published as an Annex to the Convention, which implied a slight amendment to paragraph 1 of Article 28 of the Convention (Relations with the United Nations)

" On a proposal by the United Nations Observer and with the agreement of the Chairman of Committee 9, Committee 7 dealt with the delicate problem constituted by the possible grant of Government privileges to the telecommunications of the specialized agencies. In this connection, it examined a proposal by the Secretary-General of the United Nations (Document No. 60). The Committee finally decided not to comply with the wishes of the specialized agencies and to retain the existing text of the definition of "Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls" (Annex 3 to the Convention), which, as regards international organizations, restricted the grant of Government privileges to the telecommunications of the United Nations.

" The Committee also decided to prolong the validity of Geneva Resolutions Nos. 31, 32 and 33, concerning the telecommunications of the specialized agencies, expanding Resolution No. 31, however, to instruct the Administrative Council to approach the United Nations with a view to obtaining a revision of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the specialized agencies.

" In agreement with the Chairman of Committee 9, Committee 7 dealt with Document No. 238 (Draft Resolution by the United States) and U.S.S.R. Proposal No. 4 (Document No. 64) concerning "Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space". However, at the last meeting of the Committee on 20 October 1965, the Working Party studying this question had not yet sent in its report. It was then decided that the question would be referred to Committee 9, to which the Working Party would submit its findings.

" In conclusion, I should like to point out that the discussions in Committee were pursued in the smoothest possible way and that the observers of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as well as the delegations, showed a perfect spirit of collaboration."

c) Committee 6 (Documents Nos. 261 and 262)

The Delegate of Morocco, speaking as Chairman of Committee 6, said that the Committee's first report was concerned with contributions in arrears. The Committee had studied the relevant sections of the Report



of the Administrative Council and had decided to submit to the Plenary Meeting a draft resolution and recommendation. The Plenary Meeting was asked to note that queried contributions in arrears and miscellaneous contributions in abeyance because of events in the Second World War had been completely settled; it was also asked to instruct the Secretary-General to make new representations in writing to the chief debtors requesting information on the intended settlement of accounts in arrears. The action required of the Plenary Meeting was set out in the Annex to Document No. 261.

The Delegate of Chile said that, to help debtor countries to settle their accounts, a new sentence might be added to paragraph 1 of the Recommendation, authorizing the Secretary-General to arrange the form of payment with each of the governments concerned.

The Delegate of Morocco, speaking as Chairman of Committee 6, pointed out that the Administrative Council had already recognized the principle of special forms of payment and that two countries were already paying their arrears in a special way. Moreover, the Resolution on contributions in arrears which the current meeting had approved in Series B.1 (Document No. 269) stated in its first operative paragraph that Members still in arrears with their contributions should notify the Secretary-General of their plans for liquidating those arrears, including, if necessary, a plan for settlement in annual instalments.

The Deputy Secretary-General confirmed that the Resolution cited by the Chairman of Committee 6 seemed to meet the Chilean Delegate's point.

The first report of Committee 6 (Document No. 261) was approved.

The Delegate of Morocco, speaking as Chairman of Committee 6, said that the Committee's second report (Document No. 262) was concerned with the accounts of the Union. The budgets from 1959 to 1964 had been approved year by year by the Administrative Council, with the help of an external auditor. The Plenary Meeting would note that those budgets had been kept within the limits specified in the Convention and that there had been no surplus expenditure apart from that concerning increases in salary scales, etc. in accordance with provisions confirming to the United Nations Common System.

The second report of Committee 6 (Document No. 262) was approved.

6. Statement by the Delegate of the Ivory Coast

The Delegate of the Ivory Coast, having thanked the outgoing Members of the Administrative Council for their valuable work and having congratulated the new Members on their election, made the following statement :

"I need hardly remind your august assembly that a State telecommunication network is meaningless unless it greatly exceeds the national framework and forms part of an international network. A hundred years ago, the countries which first felt that need were thereby led to establish our Union.

" The result has been that, although the national networks of our young countries are proliferating at a rate which is alarming to our own directors, they have not yet attained any appreciable size. This need for an international outlet has imposed on them a wide variety, a great complexity and a high degree of technology. The developing countries which are still badly equipped expect a great deal from our Union.

" They do not expect assistance from an abstract organ with magical powers to solve all problems. They expect it from a Union in which they intend to participate actively, on a basis of equal rights and duties and with a desire to solve realistically and efficiently the multifarious technical problems of telecommunications networks serving the peoples of our States.

" I take pleasure in acknowledging the very noteworthy results already achieved by our Union, from which my country has derived enormous benefits. I should like to cite the plans for the distribution of frequencies among different services using telecommunications, the operating regulations, the outstanding work of the two C.C.I.s, which define the standards constituting the very basis of all the attainments of our own networks, and so forth. Although it is difficult for us always to participate very actively in these achievements, we recognize the value of the extraordinary fund of knowledge on which we can thus draw. On the other hand, we must also recognize that this work is often accomplished by a minority of our Members, who are driven by the imperative need to solve the problems confronting them.

" My Delegation believes that the Union should also devote part of its work to the complementary but no less important and urgent problems which may concern other Members. I am thinking not so much of the execution of technical projects properly so-called, for which a number of other methods may be contemplated, as of problems of planning and of the training and information of our technicians. Of course, a considerable amount of action has already been undertaken in that respect, but it is fairly recent and comparatively uninstitutionalized; it can certainly be supplemented and improved with a view to greater efficiency.

" On the one hand, research could be undertaken to define appropriate methods for the teaching problems which arise. In our view, this must also relate to the organization of seminars, the main purpose of which should be

to synthesize the work of the Union so as to apply the results obtained elsewhere to any new achievements which may be foreseeable.

" In a country where the development of a network may take the form of a creative process, the problem of adapting its methods to those of other States arises only as a question of choosing the best variant. Moreover, it is highly desirable to coordinate this choice within the broadest possible framework for States bound together by economic and geographical ties, when they are confronted by the same problems of selection.

" It seems to us that a part can be played here by smaller unions, based on strict equality of rights and full respect for the sovereignty of each Member. The question is not one of setting up blocs within the I.T.U. and turning the Union into a forum for all kinds of demagogic statements. On the contrary, it is a question of enabling countries faced with very similar technical problems to become aware of them, to discuss them and to have them effectively and coherently studied in our Union.

" On the other hand, we consider that during a period of transition, assistance activities properly so-called should be maintained and even strengthened, in collaboration with the competent organs of the United Nations. The two principal aspects of this seems to us to be the secondment of instructors for on-the-spot training and the granting of fellowships with the help of outside institutes.

" The needs are certainly great, but they are not boundless. Many States, like our own, have undoubtedly been able to meet these needs largely through bilateral aid. Nevertheless, despite the generosity of that aid, the beneficiaries must not rely on it too heavily. In our opinion, multilateral action is both well adapted to the problem and conducive to the best possible distribution of all the activities which Members of the Union may be prepared to undertake.

" In the past five years and in the entire sphere of posts and telecommunications, my country has already benefited by 26 fellowships granted by France, supplemented by some from other States, and has received 15 fellowships from the I.T.U. and the U.P.U. In addition, 10 fellowships were quite recently awarded by the European Economic Community, outside the Union.

" In this connection, we must pay a tribute to the French Republic, which has not hesitated to help us with technical assistance personnel for training our technicians and to give us disinterested financial aid.

" We are not so naive as to wish to evade financial problems. We are fully aware of them and we know that it is one thing to plan projects and quite another to bear the expense. We also know that every one of our conferences is concerned with limiting the operational expenses of the Union to the strictly indispensable minimum. We fully share this anxiety

because, despite the modest scale of our contribution, the budget of our Administration too is still very modest, and is even quite inadequate to meet our needs in equipment.

" But we should also like to point out that fellowships are not financed from the regular budget of the Union, except for the administrative costs involved, which in my view should be small.

" In connection with the re-grouping and harmonizing of various types of aid, certain specific formulae might be applied, such as, for instance, special contributions, or even savings from the expenditure of the Union.

" Indeed, there seems to be quite a widespread view that the organization of the Union is not as efficient as it might be and, hence, not as economical. Although we are able to take but a modest part in the activities of the I.T.U., we feel obliged for our part also to note that these activities are often paralyzingly ponderous and slow. The restrictions imposed on experts are such that the results of their work are often delayed and are even out of date when they are made available to the Administration for which they are working. Moreover, all this paradoxically culminates in an absence of coordination and of control by the interested Administration - an abnormal situation, to say the least.

" I cannot believe that our Union is irremediably incapable of showing constructive and effective imagination, while respecting the precautions which are naturally incumbent upon an international body having coordination, not government, as its purpose.

" As I have already stressed, my country is anxious to participate more and more actively in the life of the Union, as its financial and human resources allow it to do so. My Delegation believes that this anxiety should be shared by all new Members; but it also believes, for its part, that this should not result in an undue expansion of the machinery of the Union, but merely in a better distribution of tasks among all Members.

" In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, my Delegation sincerely believes in the advantages of standardizing methods. It hopes very much that this Conference will not turn into a propaganda forum for sowing doubt and discord in an assembly whose sole reason for being convened here is to establish regulations determining the operational methods of this Union, with its international purposes.

" My Delegation, faithful to my country's advocacy of peace, convinced of the virtues of frank dialogue for settling all problems and holding all forms of violence in repugnance, is resolved to avoid anything which can prejudice the activities of a whole century, throughout which international cooperation in telecommunication matters has been the ferment of astounding progress in all the relevant spheres, for the well-being of mankind.

" In conclusion, I should like to express my best wishes for the satisfactory continuation of your work."

The Meeting rose at 6.15 p.m.

Secretary of the Conference:	Deputy Secretary-General:	Chairman:
Clifford STEAD	Manohar B. SARWATE	G.A. WETTSTEIN

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

**PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**

MONTREUX 1965

Addendum to  
Document No. 356-E  
1 November 1965  
Original : Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The attached curriculum vitae of Mr. Armando Bonilla should be added to Document No. 356.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Secretary-General

Annex : 1



A N N E X

CURRICULUM VITAE OF MR. ARMANDO BONILLA D. ENG.

ELECTRICITY INSTITUTE OF COSTA RICA

a) Born on 11 August, 1938 at San José.

b) Studies and experience.

1945-1950 (6 years)

Primary studies at the Escuela Buenaventura Corrales, San José.

1951-1955 (5 years)

Secondary studies at Collegio Seminario, San José.

1956

Compañía Radiográfica Internacional de Costa Rica.

Maintenance and repair of radio systems from high frequencies to two microwave terminals.

1957-1962 (6 years)

Studies to obtain the grade of Civil Engineer at the University of Costa Rica.

During the years 1958 to 1962, alongside his studies, half-time work with the Compañía Radiográfica. Design and maintenance of radio systems from HF up to UHF.

1962

Working with this Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad up to the present time (1965).

Experience mainly on the design and planning of microwave networks, VHF and UHF.

Other specialized experiments in the field on microwave, VHF and UHF propagation.

Between 1963 and 1964, five months studies on the engineering of microwave systems in Japan, under the supervision of the NTT.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

**PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**

**MONTREUX 1965**

Document No. 356-E

22 October 1965

Original : English

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PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE I.F.R.B.

The attached letter from the Delegation of Costa Rica is submitted  
to the Conference.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

A N N E X

Montreux, 24 October 1965

The Chairman of the Plenipotentiary  
Conference of the International  
Telecommunication Union,  
MONTREUX.

Dear Mr. Chairman,

I have pleasure in informing you that the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica has decided to submit the candidacy of Mr. ARMANDO BONILLA for the seat on the International Frequency Registration Board (I.F.R.B.) pertaining to the American Region.

The candidate's "curriculum vitae" has been sent to the Conference direct by my Government.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Maceo BAGLI

Delegation of Costa Rica



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 357-E

22 October 1965

Original: French

COMMITTEE 6

Note by the General Secretariat

REQUEST BY COSTA RICA TO BE INCLUDED IN A LOWER

CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNION BUDGET

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

I have the honour to transmit to the Plenipotentiary Conference the attached letter, which I have received from the Head of the Delegation of Costa Rica to the present Conference.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Secretary-General

Annex: 1

A N N E X

Montreux, 24 October 1965

Mr. Gerald GROSS  
Secretary-General of the I.T.U.

Dear Sir,

I have to inform you that I have received very precise instructions from my Government to ask you to notify the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union now in session that the Republic of Costa Rica wishes to lower the share it pays as a Member of the Union from the 3-unit class of contribution to the  $\frac{1}{2}$ -unit class with retroactive effect.

The Republic of Costa Rica originally chose the 3-unit class as an earnest of its good will and interest in the I.T.U. This contribution has proved a very heavy burden on the Republic of Costa Rica by comparison with its true financial possibilities, whereas the expenses of the Union should be apportioned as equitably as possible and in strict relation to the real economic capacity of each Member.

I thank you in anticipation for your consideration.

(Signed) Maceo BAGLI  
DELEGATION OF COSTA RICA

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Corrigendum No. 1 to  
Document No. 358-E  
27 October 1965  
Original : Spanish/  
English

## COMMITTEE 9

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

The corrections annexed hereto were accepted at the Seventeenth Meeting of Committee 9 and should be made to Document No. 358.

Rapporteurs :

Yves LASSAY  
Victor HAFFNER  
José A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman :

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

Annex : 1

A N N E X

Page 1.

Change the record of the statement of the Delegate of Argentine to read as follows :

"The Argentine Delegation wishes to try to dispel any misunderstanding that may have been caused by the subtleties of interpretation of the various languages used at this Conference.

" My Delegation made a proposal, reproduced in Document No. 91(2), to specify that I.T.U. conferences and meetings should preferably be held at Union headquarters. This proposal is prompted by financial considerations which I feel are warrantable and responds to the concern expressed by the Administrative Council in Part VI, paragraph 1.3, of its Report to the Conference.

" Now, Argentina has asked that the C.C.I.T.T. Plenary Assembly, to be held in 1968, should meet in Buenos Aires and has offered to bear the expenses involved - an offer which has already been accepted.

" The Argentine Delegation wishes to reaffirm that in Buenos Aires we are already at work to ensure that this Plenary Assembly shall be the brilliant success that every meeting of the Union deserves to be and, moreover, that it feels highly honoured at the thought of receiving all the delegations that will attend the Assembly.

" What I have just said is to explain that Proposal No. ARG/91(2) has nothing to do with the holding of the C.C.I.T.T. Plenary Assembly in Buenos Aires, the offer for which has already been accepted. Furthermore, the Argentine proposal is flexible enough to enable any other offer to be accepted in future which fulfils the same conditions as those met by the Argentine proposal which, I repeat, has already been accepted."

Page 4.

Change the record of the statement by the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany as follows :

For the phrase "confirmed that he agreed to" in the second and third lines of the statement read "said that he had no objection to".

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 358-E

22 October 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FOURTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

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

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

Wednesday 20 October 1965, at 9 a.m.

The Chairman opened the meeting and invited the Committee to consider its agenda (Document No. 322).

The summary records of the Ninth and Tenth Meetings (Documents Nos. 314 and 316) were approved.

The Delegate of Argentina announced that the meeting of the C.C.I.T.T. Plenary Assembly in Buenos Aires did not conflict with the future application of the provisions envisaged in Proposal No. 91 (2) (Conferences and meetings to be held preferably at Union Headquarters).

The Chairman then turned to Article 8.

I. Article 8

The Chairman proposed to defer discussion of the Rules of Procedure of Conferences until the meeting on Friday 22 October.

II. Article 25

No. 249 - Proposal No. UK/38(61) was supported by the Delegates of Jamaica and France.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the proposal probably envisaged a partial revision, whereas No. 194 contemplated the complete revision of Administrative Regulations. That being so, he thought it might be preferable to refer to another number of the Convention.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that the Soviet Delegate was right and he proposed insertion of the following phrase " subject to partial revision". He thought, however, that No. 194 was flexible enough to cover partial revisions when necessary.

The Chairman invited the two delegations to get together with a view to the preparation of a new text.

### III. Article 26

No. 250 - No proposals: adopted without change.

No. 251 - Proposal No. URS/64(16)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that it would be useful to add a paragraph 3, since the Union had in practice to allow for the telecommunication networks of non-Member countries (installation of automatic networks, elimination of radio interference, safety of life).

The proposal was supported by the Delegates of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Cuba. The Delegate of the United Arab Republic also supported the proposal but thought it should be more concise.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that he did not intend to challenge the usefulness of direct relations with the telecommunication administrations of non-Member countries. He noted that the Union had had the possibility of establishing such contacts whenever they had proved to be necessary. That being so, he considered that there was no practical need to justify the insertion of a new provision in the Convention.

In his opinion, the Soviet proposal had a legal aspect that was much more important than its practical aspect, namely : whether it was not going beyond the scope of the International Telecommunication Convention, which governed relations between the Members of the Union in the field of telecommunications, for the Convention also to govern relations between countries which are neither Members of the Union nor signatories to the Convention. He added that Article 26 as it stood was clear and logical, since it conferred on each Member the right to fix, by bilateral agreement, the conditions on which it admitted telecommunications exchanged with a non-contracting State; furthermore, the second paragraph of the Article laid down that if a telecommunication originating in the territories of a non-contracting State is accepted by a Member, it must be transmitted in accordance with the provisions of the Convention.

He considered that the Soviet proposal conflicted with the existing regulations and tended to bring non-contracting States into the framework of the I.T.U. The rights and powers indirectly conferred on them would enable them to take part in the work of the Union without

any obligation or duties on their side. They would enjoy unlimited freedom of action and a privileged position by comparison with the Members of the Union, who were bound to apply the Convention. Acceptance of the contractual obligation would impose obligations on the Union and its Members without according them the corresponding rights.

The speaker concluded that there was no justification for a unilateral regulation binding only on the Union and he asked the Committee

- 1) to decide in principle whether such a provision should be inserted in the Convention,
- 2) that the vote be taken by secret ballot.

He added that if the Committee felt able to assume the responsibility of a unilateral obligation of that nature towards non-Member States, he would venture to submit some amendments after the vote.

The request for a vote was supported by Argentina, and several other delegations, but the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked that the debate be continued since no delegation had moved its closure.

The Chairman proposed that a vote be taken by a show of hands on the question whether the debate be closed.

The result of the voting was as follows :

for	14
against	30
abstentions	35

The discussion was therefore resumed.

The Delegate of Hungary could see nothing in the Soviet proposal which would give greater freedom of action to non-Member countries, or impose obligations on the Union. In his view, the purpose of the proposal was to translate into practice the provisions of Nos. 21 and 22 of the Convention. He firmly supported the Soviet Delegation.

The Delegate of the United States of America opposed adoption of the Soviet proposal, since :

- 1) no serious difficulty had arisen between the Union and its Members on the one hand, and non-contracting States on the other during recent years,
- 2) the main question concerning the status of Member of the Union had already been examined during the discussion of Article I of the Convention,

- 3) the Conference should not envisage granting privileges to non-Member States.

He thought Article 26 was quite satisfactory as it stood.

The Delegate of Switzerland remarked that the Secretariat of the I.T.U. had dealt with matters of that nature in the past and asked the Deputy Secretary-General whether he could give the Committee any useful information.

The Deputy Secretary-General replied that in such circumstances the provisions of Administrative Council Resolution No. 88 were applied, the text of which could be consulted by all delegations.

The Delegate of Poland pointed out that the U.S.S.R. had amended one word in its proposal and that the amendment concerned had not been translated into all the languages.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the word "shall" in the second line should be altered to "should" (in the sense of "may maintain"). As to the text of the proposal, he was prepared to shorten it.

With regard to the substance of the question, he noted that, as the information given by the Deputy Secretary-General showed, the problem had already arisen and the Administrative Council had been obliged to adopt a special resolution on the matter. He recalled that the same had occurred in connection with the creation of the world automatic telegraph and telephone networks.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia thought that the problem should not be treated solely on the legal plane and that the Committee should avoid giving it a political character.

He argued that the question should be considered from the practical standpoint of cooperation, in which case it would be seen that the Members of the Union would acquire certain privileges too.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, replying to the arguments of the delegations which supported the proposal, confirmed that he agreed to the establishment of relations with non-contracting States. However, that question had already been settled in Administrative Council Resolution No. 88 and it was therefore unnecessary to introduce new provisions.

He thought, like the Delegate of the United States, that a political purpose was involved and he again proposed that the question of principle be put to the vote.

The Chairman requested the Delegates of Poland, Cameroon and the Netherlands to act as tellers. The Deputy Secretary-General then read out the names of countries which had authorized other delegations to vote on their behalf.



The result of the vote was as follows :

Present and Voting : 99	Absent : 21
for	: 32
against	: 55
abstentions	: 9
invalid ballot papers	: 3

U.S.S.R. proposal (Document No. 64(16)) was therefore rejected.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. explained the result by the fact that the delegations had not all had time to think about the question and he reserved the right to raise the matter once more in the plenary meeting.

The Chairman announced that, at the request of the Chairman of the Conference, the Committees should conclude their work by 1 November, since the period 1 - 12 November was reserved for plenary meetings.

The meeting rose at 11.15 a.m.

Rapporteurs:

Y. LASSAY  
V.A. HAFFNER

Chairman:

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(I.T.U. FINANCES)

Wednesday, 20 October 1965, at 3 p.m.

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

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

The Chairman, opening the meeting, drew the Committee's attention to the misgivings of the Chairman of the Conference, with regard to the slowness with which its work was proceeding, particularly the work of Committee 6. The Chairman of the Conference trusted that the committees would have finished their work by the end of the following week, in other words, by 30 October, at the latest.

The Agenda of the Fifth Meeting (Document No. 298) was then adopted without discussion and the Committee proceeded to examine it.

Item 1. Corrigendum to the minutes of the Third Meeting.

The corrigendum (to Document No. 247) was adopted.

Item 2. Minutes of the Fourth Meeting (Document No. 297)

The minutes of the Fourth Meeting were approved subject to an amendment by the Delegate of China in point c) on page 3, to add the words "the Secretary-General and" before the words "the Co-ordination Committee".

Item 3. Draft Third Report by Committee 6 to the Plenary Meeting

The Chairman drew attention to the proposals adopted at the preceding meeting, which had led to the preparation of the Draft Third Report by Committee 6 to the Plenary Meeting and to the Draft Resolutions annexed thereto (Document No. DT/35).

The Draft Resolution on the audit of I.T.U. accounts (Annex 1 to Document No. DT/35) was adopted subject to various amendments proposed by the Delegates of China, Sudan and Morocco.

As a result of those amendments, the Draft Resolution should read as follows:

1) Third paragraph

"instructs the Secretary-General

"a) in cooperation with the Coordination Committee to proceed with a study of these two questions in consultation with the Swiss Administration, taking into account ....." (the rest unchanged).

2) Last paragraph

"that, should an internal system of auditing Union accounts be instituted on new bases, this innovation should be introduced using, as far as possible, the staff already employed in the General Secretariat."

The Draft Resolution in Annex 2 to Document No. DT/35 was approved without discussion.

Item 4. Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (discussion continued)

The Chairman, recalling the discussions at the preceding meeting, noted that the Committee had before it Section 2.5 of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (pages 41 to 60).

He then proceeded to an examination of that part of the Report, page by page, making comments and clarifying certain points concerning the graphs and tables contained therein.

The Head of the Finance Division drew attention to two misprints in the sums indicated in the French edition of the Report.

Replying to a question by the Delegate of Pakistan, he explained that the "interest debited for overdue payments" mentioned in column 2 of the table on page 59 referred to sums that had actually been collected from Members of the Union.

Item 5 - I.T.U. Building

The item in question was in relation with the following paragraphs of the Report by the Administrative Council:

- 7.2 (pages 18 and 19)
- 2.7 (pages 65 to 67)
- 5. (pages 138 and 139)

and with Documents Nos. 254 and 209(Rev.).

The Deputy Secretary-General introduced the problem as a whole, recalling that it was the Administrative Council, at its twentieth session which had:

- recommended to the Plenipotentiary Conference that the Union should exercise its right of preemption for the purchase of the present I.T.U. building, in accordance with the agreement concluded with the Canton of Geneva;
- instructed the Secretary-General, by its Resolution No. 571, to study the most suitable means of financing that transaction.

The right of preemption would expire on 31 December 1965 and it had transpired from the studies undertaken that the financial conditions for purchase of the building stipulated in the agreement were not only the most interesting but were, in fact, very advantageous in view of the present cost of building in Geneva.

The Chairman explained that it was therefore up to the Committee to examine whether the I.T.U. building should be bought, and if so, to determine the annual repayment instalment.

All the delegates agreed that the problem before the Committee was of special importance. The Delegate of France pointed out that its solution depended on the reply to the following three points:

- Decision on the principles of buying the building.
- Fixing of the system of annual instalments.
- Obtaining the requisite funds for the transaction.

Most of the delegates thought it would be advantageous for the Union to have its own building and were in favour of the proposed purchase in view of the favourable conditions offered by the Canton of Geneva.

Some delegates, however, like those of Panama and Sudan, had expressed misgivings about the smallness of the building which it was

proposed to buy. It did not meet all Union requirements, since a plan for adding to it had been submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 209). They thought that it would therefore be better to examine that document in the first place.

The Delegate of Switzerland then described the background in which the building occupied by the I.T.U. had been erected.

Since the Union derived its funds entirely from contributions by Member countries, some delegates expressed their anxiety at the increase in the amount of the contributory unit which would be inevitable if the building were purchased, and at the repercussions on the budgets of the Member countries which would ensue.

As the result of a lengthy discussion in which the Delegates of China, France, Panama, Pakistan, the United States, Sudan, Switzerland, India, Ethiopia, Canada, Australia, the U.S.S.R., New Zealand, the Territories of the United States of America, Spain and Bulgaria took part, in addition to the Deputy Secretary-General and the Chairman, in the course of which:

- the exceptional financial conditions offered by the Canton of Geneva were described;
- the present lease conditions of the building were defined;
- the financial consequences which would ensue if the Union did not exercise its preemption right by 31 December 1965, were examined;
- the possibility of extending the building was recalled;
- the financial repercussions of the transaction on the contributions of the Member countries were enlarged upon, depending on the length of the reimbursement period chosen;
- various possible ways of enabling the building to be bought without increase in contributions were envisaged;
- the advantage of spreading the reimbursement over a period of more than ten years while seeking to obtain the same financial conditions as for a ten-year settlement were explained;

it appeared that, while certain delegations were in favour of the reimbursement being effected in ten years, many delegates would like to be able to spread the settlement over a longer period in order to reduce the amount of the annual instalments to be paid.

The Chairman proposed, as a result of the discussion, that the Committee should give its opinion in favour of the principle of buying the building and should recommend the Plenary Assembly to adopt a draft resolution whereby the Administrative Council would instruct the

Secretary-General to study with the authorities of the Canton of Geneva the possibility of spreading the settlement over a period of more than ten years. The Resolution should specify that the minimum period for the settlement would be ten years without exception.

The proposal was put to the vote and was adopted by 27 to 0, with 7 abstentions.

The General Secretariat was instructed to draw up the text of the Resolution.

The Committee then went on to examine the question of extending the building of the Union (Document No. 209(Rev.)). The Deputy Secretary-General introduced the document and commented on it.

The existing building was too small to house all the working staff and the Union was suffering from lack of premises, especially conference rooms. A study, bearing on the last few years, showed that the Union required meeting rooms for 45 to 50 weeks a year.

In its Report to the Conference (paragraph 5, pages 138 and 139 of the Report), the Administrative Council had recommended extension of the building and had instructed the Secretary-General to study methods of financing the construction of a new wing. The results of the study were given in the annexes to Document No. 209(Rev.).

The Chairman said that lack of space had led the Union to rent premises to house about a hundred officials in a new building that would be put at its disposal in March 1966.

A number of questions were asked by delegates on:

- the conditions of use of the proposed new construction, as regards both the holding of meetings and conferences and the regrouping of the permanent staff of the Union, and the cost of such a construction.

The Committee would particularly desire to have information on:

- the cost of renting the new premises planned for the following year;
- the cost per year, for the last four or five years, of renting the premises which had housed such meetings as, in future, would be held in the proposed extension;
- the number of elements of the permanent staff at present working outside the Union building;

- the exact capacity of the premises intended for meetings or conferences (delegates and auxiliary services) in the new building;
- the total number of elements of the permanent staff that could be housed in the extension;
- the expected coefficient of staff increase;
- the intentions of the General Secretariat as to the retention or cancellation of the existing outside leases when the new building would come into service;
- the possibility of extension by adding extra buildings;
- the conditions of fitting out the new premises in the light of the difficulties encountered in the use of the existing premises (air-conditioning in particular);
- the desire to keep the special character of the building of which the Union was going to be the owner;
- the reasons justifying the large difference between the price of the existing building and its extension.

Although the Deputy Secretary-General gave a number of explanations and replies to the questions asked, he recognized that he had difficulty in supplying precise indications on several points and suggested that a document should be prepared by the General Secretariat providing all the information requested by the delegates.

The preparation of such a document was approved; it should give details of all the financial implications for the Union for each possible alternative, i.e.:

- Refusal by the Conference to approve the extension.
- Agreement by the Conference to the proposed extension.
- Decision by the Conference to erect a building to house a further 200 officials.

The meeting rose at 7 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

Y. BOZEC  
J.M. BLEACH

Chairman:

M. BEN ABDELLAH

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 360-E

22 October 1965

Original : English

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COMMITTEE 9

AGENDA

OF THE

SIXTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Saturday, 23 October 1965 at 9 a.m.

Document No.

- |  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. Summary Record of the Eleventh Meeting of Committee 9                 | 332                    |
| 2. Continuation of examination of the Convention,<br>Annexes 3, 4 and 5. | DT/1<br>DT/44<br>DT/54 |

Konstantin ČOVIĆ

Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 361-E

22 October 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Report by the Secretary-General

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF GENEVA

The Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference has received the attached letter of 15 October 1965 (Annex 1) from the Chairman of the Committee for the Development of the International School of Geneva. He asked that the question be put on the agenda of the Conference and it was therefore felt that the best course was to reproduce the letter in extenso as well as a previous letter dated 9 April 1965 (Annex 2) to the Chairman of the Administrative Council.

As pointed out in Mr. Armstrong's letter of 9 April 1965, the recruitment and retention of qualified staff must be a constant concern of the I.T.U. Provision of adequate school facilities for staff recruited on a wide geographic basis is therefore of particular interest because it fulfils an essential requirement of such recruitment. Hence it is important that support be provided for the International School of Geneva which is a non-profit and essentially a public institution operated in a large measure by parents of the children attending it.

The United Nations has since its first year closely followed the development of the United Nations International School in New York and has when necessary voted funds from its regular budget. In view of this fact, I wish to recommend to this Plenipotentiary Conference that it authorize the Secretary-General to consult with the other United Nations Specialized Agencies in Geneva concerning an appropriate share for its contribution and to present a suitable budget request to the next Administrative Council.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Secretary-General

Annexes : 2



A N N E X 1

COMMITTEE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF GENEVA

Geneva, 15 October 1965

Mr. G. A. Wettstein  
Chairman  
I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference  
Montreux Palace  
Montreux, 1820

Dear Sir,

With the knowledge of Mr. Gross, the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, I have the honour to address to you, as Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., this communication concerning the future of the International School of Geneva and its importance to the staffing of the I.T.U.

There is attached a letter which, on behalf of the School, I addressed to the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. on 9 April of this year on this subject. Mr. Gross very kindly transmitted this, with his endorsement, to the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. at its meeting in April - May this year.

By letter of 12 May, the Chairman of the Council informed me :

"The Administrative Council at its 20th Session took note of the letter which you sent to the Secretary-General on 9 April, 1965. The Council has authorized me to inform you that at first sight it was sympathetically disposed towards your proposal. However, the Members of the Council came to the conclusion that there is no provision in the International Telecommunication Convention (Geneva, 1959) which would authorize the Council to grant the subscription which you suggest."

It is my understanding that in view of the conclusion reached by the Administrative Council, the only authority in I.T.U. which is empowered to deal with this matter is the Plenipotentiary Conference, and it is for this reason that I have taken the liberty of addressing this communication to you. I should be most grateful if it were possible for the Conference to consider this matter under an appropriate item of its Agenda and, hopefully, to authorize the Secretary-General to subscribe to this effort for the re-development of the International School in the amount suggested in my letter of 9 April to Mr. Gross.

It is perhaps relevant to say that similar approaches have been made to the other international organizations with headquarters in Geneva and to the United Nations and the matter is actively under consideration by them. A campaign is likewise being carried out for contributions from the business community of Geneva, both local and international, as well as from parents of present students and from alumni. From preliminary explorations with certain foundations it would appear that support from such sources might be achieved if the sectors of the community benefiting directly from the School respond themselves to this appeal.

I should be most grateful for your personal consideration of this communication and for the presentation of its substance, as appropriate, to the Conference.

Yours truly,

(Signed) John L. ARMSTRONG  
Co-Chairman  
Committee for the Development of  
the International School of Geneva

A N N E X 2

COMMITTEE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF GENEVA

Geneva, 9 April 1965

Mr. Gerald C. Gross  
Secretary-General  
International Tele-  
communication  
Union  
Place des Nations  
Geneva

Dear Mr. Gross,

The recruitment and retention of qualified staff must be a constant concern to the I.T.U. as well as to the United Nations and the other U.N. Specialized Agencies.

Whenever there is a professional post open at any grade higher than that for a beginner, a number of years of experience are usually required. Those persons who have the experience and who are of an age to be of greatest value to the organization usually have families with children of school age. It is necessary therefore to be able to assure candidates that suitable school facilities are available.

As younger members of the staff acquire families their willingness to stay in Geneva may be influenced by the accessibility of a good school.

The International School of Geneva, which was started forty years ago, is so well known throughout the world that persons who are offered posts here almost take it for granted that their children can attend the school. This may not be possible however as the school has had to turn away many applicants. It has tried valiantly to meet the demands made upon it and has actually tripled its size in the past ten years. During this time it has had to resort to a variety of ad hoc measures in its pedagogical methods, in the use of the limited physical plant at its disposition and in its financing. The point has been reached where the school must find the means of undertaking a rational development programme in relation to its current size or substantially reduce the student population being served in order to bring it within the present resources of the institution.

The school, a non-profit organization, has no endowment, no capital funds, and operates exclusively on the income from the fees paid by

the parents. The responsible authorities of the school, which essentially is a public institution operated in large measure by the parents of the children attending it, have concluded that a special effort must be made to find the resources necessary for the redevelopment of the school to meet its current responsibilities to the Geneva local and international communities.

It is essential that the present extremely crowded conditions in the school be relieved by the creation of some additional classrooms and work areas, which in turn are also essential to improve teaching methods. Other improvements are also required.

A special committee, of which I am one of the Co-Presidents, has been appointed to find the needed resources in this development and an appeal is being made to all sectors of the community, both local and global, which have a responsibility towards the school.

The sector of the community which has so far most profited from the existence of the school has until now contributed nothing directly to its support, i.e., the international organizations. The importance of this school to the staff of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies is impossible to express in monetary terms but I can tell you that every year for the past several years they have sent between 300 and 400 children to the school.

The representatives of the committee for the development of the school have asked the international organizations to subscribe collectively for a period of several years an annual sum of at least 430,000 Swiss francs. This global figure would be apportioned among the organizations in relation to the size of their staffs in Geneva. On this basis, the I.T.U.'s share of the total subscription would, at the maximum, be 45,000 Swiss francs.

Knowing your interest in the proper staffing of the entire international service and your particular concern for conditions in Geneva which will enhance the recruitment and retention of staff here, I am certain the I.T.U. will want to share with the other international organizations in Geneva the sum required to assure the continuation of this school.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) John I. ARMSTRONG  
Co-President  
Committee for the Development  
of the International School of Geneva

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE  
MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 362-E  
25 October 1965  
Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 21st 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. NDIAYE (Republic of Senegal)

Friday 22nd October, 1965 at 9.0 a.m.

Document No. 348

The Agenda for the meeting was approved subject to the inclusion of the Committee's 5th draft report (Document No. DT/47).

Agenda Item 1 - Document No. 345

The summary record of the 19th meeting was approved.

Agenda Item 2 - Document No. 346

The summary record of the 20th meeting.

The following amendment was requested by the Delegate of Cuba for an amendment on page 1:

"The Delegate of Cuba made the following statement: We have listened attentively to the reasons advanced for and against the creation of an additional post of Deputy Secretary-General of the Union. Unfortunately, we have not heard a report by the Secretary-General as the latter is not in Montreux at the moment; however, Dr. Sarwate has given us a brief explanation of the situation: he has told us that the work of the General Secretariat has increased and that it will grow even more in the near future, chiefly because of the large increase in Union membership, since, moreover:

- 1) There is a tendency to reduce the number of conferences.
- 2) The number of members of the I.F.R.B. has been reduced.
- 3) The work of the Union is increasing, especially as far as technical cooperation is concerned.



- 4) The Administrative Council meets only twice a year.
- 5) Widening of the terms of reference of the Coordination Committee is under study.
- 6) The duties of the General Secretariat are increasing with the possible re-arrangement of various departments of the C.C.I.s and the I.F.R.B. secretariats.

" In view of the foregoing, we fully agree with the proposal by the Delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the views of the Delegate of Mexico. In other words, we think that the I.T.U. should have two Deputy Secretaries-General and, furthermore, that like the Secretary-General, they should be elected by the Plenary Meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference."

The summary record of the 20th meeting was approved, subject to the above amendment.

Agenda Item 3 - The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. Working Group reported on the work of his Group as follows:

"The Working Group has held five meetings. The results have been recorded in the four reports in Documents Nos. 309, 335, 336 and 337.

" The result of the discussions on the provisions in Article 12 was, in most cases, that they should not be modified in principle.

" It was decided to retain the present practice of rotation of the post of Chairman of the I.F.R.B.

" In view of the reduction in the number of members from 11 to 5, it was considered desirable to amend the provisions of Numbers 164, 166, 167 and 168 to provide for the replacement of a member after 30 days absence instead of three months. At the same time, Number 167 has been modified to leave the election of the replacement member of the Administrative Council, based on a list of candidates presented by the countries in the region in question. The change is proposed not because the present provisions are wrong in principle, but to achieve a more practical working arrangement.

" It was also considered important to strengthen the specialized secretariat of the Board. In view, however, of the great changes ~~that~~ were taking place in the field of radio communications including satellite communication, it was not considered desirable for the Plenipotentiary Conference to decide on details in connection with the work of the specialized secretariat. A draft resolution, annexed to Document No. 335, therefore instructs the Administrative Council to determine the necessary measures for securing the most efficient work of the Secretariat.

" The Working Group considered a proposal from Poland and a somewhat similar proposal from U.S.S.R. intending to increase the service in radio-frequency matters to be given by the I.F.R.B. to non-members which notify frequencies to the Board. As it was not practicable to obtain agreement it was decided to refer the matter for decision by Committee 4 together with a statement from the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. on the present practice for dealing with frequency notifications from non-member administrations (Annex 2 of Document No. 336).

" In concluding, the Chairman stated that the work of the Group had been carried out in the best spirit of cooperation with excellent assistance from the I.F.R.B. Chairman, Mr. Petit and from Mr. Cook of the Secretariat."

The Chairman thanked the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. Working Group for his report and expressed the appreciation of the Committee for the work which the Group had done.

The Committee then considered the Working Group's reports.

Document No. 309 - 1st Report of I.F.R.B. Working Group

The report was accepted without comment.

Document No. 335 - 2nd Report of I.F.R.B. Working Group

When considering the draft resolution annexed to this document, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed the inclusion of a new paragraph in the resolution as follows:

"In deciding this question to provide for the possibility of strengthening the specialized secretariat by drawing on the knowledge and experience of various members of the I.F.R.B. who are not elected to the new Board, but who would wish to continue working in I.T.U."

The Delegate of Brazil fully supported this proposal and suggested that "to the fullest extent" should be added after "by drawing".

The Delegate of Nigeria made the following statement:

"While my Delegation agrees that the retention of experienced men in the I.F.R.B. specialized secretariat is essential we cannot appreciate how members of the old Board not re-elected can be retained in excess of the 5 members approved by the Conference. It must be remembered that the idea of reducing the membership of the Board from 11 to 5 is directed towards effecting economy.

" Does the distinguished Delegate of the U.S.S.R. mean that the experienced men he has in mind should be retained on different duty posts? If so, how are these men going to be paid without first creating new posts to absorb, into the specialized secretariat, those of them not elected to the reduced 5-member Board?"

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. explained that his proposal was stimulated by suggestions that it would be necessary, following the reduction in the number of Board members, to strengthen the structure of the secretariat at higher levels. These former Board members could, he thought, be employed in this type of post.



The Delegate of Poland supported the U.S.S.R. proposal as amended by Brazil and suggested that the additional paragraph should be included in the resolution in the form of a recommendation.

The Delegate of Mexico wondered whether it would be fair, when filling high level posts in the secretariat, to give preference to former Board members when nationals of other countries were waiting for such posts. He suggested that "applying recruitment rules at present in force" should be added to the end of the proposed text.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that though the idea behind the proposal was a good one, it had to be considered cautiously when applied to appointments in the secretariat. The resolution called on the Administrative Council to carry out a review of the secretariat, whereas the U.S.S.R. proposal appeared to be instructing the Council to make provision for high level posts. He enquired whether the U.S.S.R. could be asked to submit a written text for consideration by the Committee.

The Delegate of Denmark supported the proposal as amended by Mexico and agreed that it should be included in the recommendation part of the resolution.

The Delegate of the United States of America supported the idea behind the U.S.S.R. proposal and agreed that it was desirable for a text to be submitted for consideration by the Committee.

The Delegate of Morocco also supported the idea. He thought, however, that it envisaged that following the reduction in the size of the Board, the secretariat would be strengthened by the creation of high level posts. He suggested a study of the organization and the reinforcement of the secretariat by calling by preference on former members of the Board.

The Chairman in summing up said there seemed to be general acceptance of the proposal and asked the Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Brazil, United Kingdom, Mexico and Morocco to form a small editorial group to prepare a text of a new paragraph.

In continuing consideration of Document No. 335, the Chairman agreed with the suggestion that Document No. 335 and Annex 2 of Document No. 336 should be taken together when considering proposals relating to Number 154.

The Delegate of Poland in referring to his country's proposal to amend Number 154, which had been considered by the Working Group, said that all countries which register their frequencies and operate their services in accordance with the Regulations should be afforded the same legal protection for their frequencies as were Members of the Union. He thought it would be in the interest of members themselves to accept his proposal as amended by the U.S.S.R. proposal for a new Number 156 bis.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom considered that the proposals to amend Numbers 154 and 156 were linked to the question of "universality" which had already been considered and rejected by the Conference. The majority opinion in the Working Party was against acceptance of the Polish proposal and his Delegation were opposed to acceptance of the U.S.S.R. proposal.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany thought that the memorandum issued by the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. in Annex 2 of Document No. 336 demonstrated that the existing arrangements for handling relations with non-Member countries were satisfactory. In his view the Union could only act within the framework of the Constitution and the Committee should reject the U.S.S.R. proposal. Legally the Union must act in the name of and in favour of its Members.

The Delegate of the United States of America was also of the opinion that the principle behind the proposal had already been firmly rejected by the Conference and he supported the views expressed by the Delegates of the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the arguments against his country's proposals were not logical. Whereas the question of "universality" was one for future, the question of recording of frequencies was a practical one which brought up day-by-day problems. He did not agree that the problem was of a legal nature and he thought that the Committee should recognize current practice.

The Delegate of the Netherlands supported the views expressed by the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

The Delegate of Poland then introduced a compromise proposal and suggested that the first line of Number 154 b) be amended to read: "to furnish advice in the interests of Members and Associate Members ...". This was supported by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Chairman then asked the Committee to vote on the proposed amendment to Number 154 b) as suggested by the Delegate of Poland. A card vote was taken and the result was:

Those in favour of the amendment:	21
Those against	: 39
Abstentions	: 22

The proposal was therefore rejected.

The Chairman then asked the Committee to vote on the inclusion of the proposed Number 156 bis in Article 12 of the Convention. A card vote was taken and the result was:

Those in favour : 18

Those against : 50

Abstentions : 19

The proposal was therefore rejected.

There was no further comment on Document No. 335 and the report was accepted.

Document No. 336 - Third Report of the "I.F.R.B." Working Group

The Chairman pointed out that the revised text for Nos. 164 and 166 shown in Annex 1 to the document may require some modification depending on decisions to be taken in Committee 9 in relation to Radio Conferences but any such amendments would be a matter for consideration by the Drafting Committee. The proposed revised text for Nos. 164, 166 and 167, the deletion of No. 168 and the retention of the present text in other paragraphs as shown in Annex 1 to Document No. 336 were accepted by the Committee.

The meeting closed at 10.40 a.m.

Rapporteurs :

T.F.H. HOWARTH

A. TRITTEN

J.M. VÁZQUEZ

Chairman:

Clyde James GRIFFITHS

**PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 363-E(Rev.)

25 October 1965

Original: French

COMMITTEE 6

AGENDA

OF THE

SEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(FINANCE COMMITTEE)

Wednesday, 27 October 1965, at 9 a.m.

	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Summary Record of the 5th Meeting of the Committee	359
2. Summary Record of the 6th Meeting of the Committee	375
3. Draft Report of the Committee to the Plenary Meeting	DT/56
4. Proposals relating to Article 15 of the Convention (continuation of the discussion on contributions by Members)	DT/1, pages 15/1 to 15/215 Council Report, para. 3.7, page 137 55, 73, 91, 119, 127, 171, 189, 202, 233, 239, 274, 278, 329, 331, 353, 357
5. I.T.U. building	209(Rev.) DT/49
6. Other business	

Chairman:

M. BEN ABDELLAH

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 364-E (Rev.)

26 October 1965

Original: English

COMMITTEE 5

AGENDA

OF THE

SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

(PERSONNEL QUESTIONS)

Tuesday, 26 October 1965 at 3 p.m.

Document No.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Summary record of the 5th Meeting<br>(with associated draft resolution)                      | 352   |
| 2. Salaries of elected officials  | Council Report<br>para. 2.4.2.1, page 36<br>Information circulated to<br>Heads of Delegations |
| 3. Possible creation of an interpreters'<br>section   | 257   |
| 4. Cost-of-living allowances for beneficiaries<br>of the I.T.U. S.S. & B. Funds                 | DT/62   |
| 5. Travel and subsistence allowances for<br>Administrative Councillors and Experts on<br>Panels | DT/63   |
| 6. Miscellaneous  |   |

W.A. WOLVERSON  
Chairman of Committee 5

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 365-E

23 October, 1965

Original : English

## COMMITTEE 8

### AGENDA

### OF THE

### ELEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

Monday, 25 October 1965 at 9 a.m.

	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Creation of Regional Offices (Proposals Nos. MLA/76(2) and CLM/87(2))	76 87 121
2. Activities of Regional Experts	310
3. Mexico - Draft Resolution on changes in the methods of providing Technical Assistance	342
4. Any other business	

L. BARAJAS G.  
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 366-E

25 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

TWENTY-SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION)

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

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. H. BACZKO (Peoples Republic of Poland)  
Mr. I. N'DIAYE (Republic of Senegal)

Friday, 22 October, 1965 at 11.15 a.m.

The Committee continuing its discussion on Article 12, agreed that Nos. 161 and 162 required no amendment and the existing text should be retained.

No. 163

The Delegate of the United Kingdom, thought there were two different points to be considered:

- a) the type of conference which should elect the officials and
- b) the definition of the term of office of Board members.

He suggested that whereas the Committee could decide on the type of conference, a decision on the term of office would depend on conclusions to be reached on the Conference structure by Committee 9. His delegation favoured election by a Radio Conference.

The Chairman agreed that the discussion should be restricted to reaching a decision on the type of conference which should carry out the elections.



The Delegates of U.S.A., Federal Republic of Germany, Yugoslavia, Netherlands, and Israel all spoke in favour of the elections being carried out by a Radio Conference, especially since No. 160 had been adopted. In summing up the Chairman said the Committee approved the text of that part of No. 163 which dealt with the election by a Radio Conference. The Committee would consider the remainder of the paragraph dealing with the term of office when Committee 9 had issued its report.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. enquired whether, in view of the rejection of the proposals to amend No. 154 and to include No. 156 bis, the procedure adopted by the I.F.R.B. in dealing with non-Member countries would continue. He was concerned that there should be no change in the Board's relations with non-Member countries and, on behalf of his delegation, he reserved the right to reopen the question at a Plenary Assembly.

The Delegate of Portugal suggested that as the current procedure was based on Administrative Council Resolution No. 88, questions on relations with non-member administrations should be left to the Administrative Council to deal with.

The Delegate of the U.S.A. thought it would be sufficient if it was recorded in the Committee Report that the Committee was opposed to any change in the present procedure.

Document No. DT/47

Draft Fifth Report on Committee 4. There was no comment and the report was approved for issue as a Conference Document.

The Chairman suggested that the Committee should continue its work by discussing the proposals relating to Article 11, some of which had fallen as a result of decisions which had been already taken.

The Delegate of Argentine said his country's proposals in Document No. 91 relating to Nos. 150 and 151 were mainly drafting amendments and he withdrew these as a contribution to speeding the work of the Committee.

The Delegate of India withdrew the three Indian proposals relating to Article 11.

No. 149

The Committee then considered the Proposals Nos. S/31(10) and URS/64(10) relating to No. 149.

The Delegate of Czechoslovakia withdrew his country's Proposal No. TCH/20(18) in favour of the U.S.S.R. proposal.



The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., in introducing his proposal, said that as a result of the decision reached by Committee 5 on Proposal No. URS/64(11), Proposal No. URS/64(10), relating to No. 149, would need to be amended as follows:

"The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees shall be elected on the basis of representation of all the regions defined for the election of members of the Administrative Council."

The Delegate of the U.S.A. thought it unwise to lay down hard and fast rules as some regions may have no candidates to put forward.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom withdrew his country's Proposal No. UK/36(29) and supported the view expressed by the U.S.A. that it would be unwise to fetter the Union with too rigid a rule.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. then intervened to say that, as another Working Group was considering the creation of a new department to deal with the work of technical cooperation, it would perhaps be preferable for the Committee to postpone considering the amendment to No. 149 until the Working Group had submitted its report.

The Chairman put this suggestion to the Committee and it was agreed that discussion should be deferred.

#### No. 150

The Committee then considered the United Kingdom Proposal No. UK/36(30) and the Australian Proposal No. AUS/68(25) relating to No. 150. The proposals were similar in aim.

The Delegates of Nigeria, U.S.A., France, Israel and the U.S.S.R. supported the United Kingdom proposal and the following revised text for No. 150 was approved:

"2 1) In the performance of their duties, the elected officials as well as the staff of the Union, shall neither seek nor accept instructions from any Government or from any other authority outside the Union. They shall refrain from acting in any way which is incompatible with their status as international officials."

#### No. 151

The Delegate of Japan introduced his Proposal No. J/19(9), amended to take account of the amendment to No. 150. He drew attention to the provision of No. 175 concerning the I.F.R.B. and thought that a similar provision relating to the elected officials and their staff should be made in No. 151 bis. This was supported by the Delegates of the U.S.A. and France and by the Delegate of the United Kingdom who withdrew his country's Proposal No. UK/36(31). The text of No. 151 bis was agreed as follows:

"151 bis) No elected official nor any staff of the Union shall participate in any manner or have any financial interest whatsoever in any enterprise concerned with telecommunications, except within their duties. However, the term 'financial interest' is not to be construed as applying to the continuation of retirement benefits accruing in respect of previous employment or service."

The Delegate of the U.S.A. suggested that, as proposed by Japan, Nos. 174 and 175 should be deleted consequent upon the adoption of No. 151 bis.

The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. agreed that No. 175 should be deleted but he thought that the provision of No. 174 went somewhat further than No. 151 bis and should be retained in Article 12.

After some discussion, it was agreed that No. 175 should be deleted and that it should be left to the Drafting Committee to revise No. 174, taking into account the revised text of No. 150, to remove repetition.

The Chairman then suggested that the Committee should consider those proposals relating to Article 10, which were still standing and which were not being considered by the C.C.I. Working Group. For the convenience of the Committee, Document No. DT/46 had been prepared, listing the proposals to be considered.

#### No. 120

There were two proposals relating to this paragraph. The Delegate of Australia, in introducing his country's proposal, explained that it was designed to define the relationship of the Secretary-General, and the other elected officials, to the Administrative Council. The Chairman, in the absence of the Delegate of Mexico, read the Mexican proposal relating to this paragraph.

After some discussion, the Committee accepted the first part of the Australian proposal to revise No. 120 as follows:

"The Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Administrative Council for all the administrative and financial aspects of the Union's activities. The Deputy Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Secretary-General."

Nos. 123 to 124

Discussion on the Australian proposal relating to these two paragraphs was deferred pending a report on similar proposals by the C.C.I. Working Group.

No. 124

It was agreed that a drafting amendment proposed by India could be left to the Drafting Committee.

No. 126

A proposal by the United Kingdom to revise the text as follows was agreed:

"e) ensure the application of the financial and administrative regulations approved by the Administrative Council."

No. 129

Some aspects of an Australian proposal to amend this paragraph were still under consideration by the C.C.I. Working Group and it was agreed to defer discussion until the Working Group report was available. The German Proposal No. RFA/33(29) had fallen, as a result of a Committee 9 decision, and the United Kingdom Proposal No. UK/36(24) was withdrawn.

No. 136

Proposals relating to this paragraph were dependent upon discussions taking place in Committee 9 and consideration was deferred.

No. 144

The Delegate of Canada introduced his country's Proposal No. CAN/58(57) but, in view of the opinions expressed in the discussion which followed, he did not press the proposal.

No. 146

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced his country's proposal that provision should be made in the Convention for the Secretary-General to represent the Union in legal matters. This was supported by the Delegates of the U.S.A., the United Kingdom and France.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested that the text of the proposal was too broad as the Secretary-General already represented the Union on legal matters on instructions from the Administrative Council.

A lengthy discussion followed in which the Delegates of the U.S.S.R., Federal Republic of Germany, Brazil, U.A.R., Ethiopia, Yugoslavia and Israel took part. The Deputy Secretary-General, in giving his advice, said that normally the only legal matters were contracts, agreements and staff appeals. The Secretary-General signed the contracts and agreements on the instructions of the Administrative Council and represented the Union in staff appeals. There had, to his knowledge, been no insurmountable difficulties because of the absence of any specific provision in the Convention but he thought that a clarification in the Convention would be useful.

The Chairman, in summing up, said the consensus of opinion was that some provision should be made in the Convention. There was divergence of opinion on the text to be adopted and he thought the suggestion by the Israel Delegate should be adopted. This was agreed and the text of No. 146 bis therefore becomes:

"146 bis w) act as the legal representative of the Union."

The meeting closed at 1.5 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

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

Chairman:

Clyde James GRIFFITHS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE  
MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 367-E  
25 October 1965  
Original: English

COMMITTEE 9

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

Chairman: Mr. Konstantin ČOMIĆ (Yugoslavia)

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

Monday, 18 October 1965 at 3 p.m.

The Chairman opened the meeting at 3 p.m. and invited the Committee to proceed with its agenda (Document No. 294).

Article 8

The Chairman said that the Working Group had not yet finished its work.

Article 14

No. 192 The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 192 should be retained.

No. 193 The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 193 should be retained subject to the deletion of the words "which shall be binding on all Members and Associate Members".

No. 193 bis The Committee agreed that a new paragraph 193 bis should be included in Article 14 to read as follows:

"2) Ratification of this Convention in accordance with Article 17, on accession in accordance with Article 18, involves acceptance of the General and Administrative Regulations in force at the time of ratification or accession."

No. 194 The Committee considered Proposal No. UK/38(59) which envisaged postal consultation for minor amendments to the Administrative Regulations and rejected it by:



10 for  
57 against  
19 abstentions

The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 194 be retained subject to the addition of the word "competent" before "administrative" in the second line.

No. 195 The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 195 be retained.

Article 14

Nos. 192-195 Having completed its examination of Article 14 (Nos. 192-195) the Committee agreed that the existing text of this Article should remain unaltered subject:

- 1) in No. 193 to the deletion of the words "which shall be binding on all Members and Associate Members";
- 2) to the addition of a new paragraph 193 bis to read as follows:  
  
"2) Ratification of this Convention in accordance with Article 17, or accession in accordance with Article 18, involves acceptance of the General and Administrative Regulations in force at the time of ratification or accession,";
- 3) in No. 194 to the inclusion of the word "competent" before "administrative" in the second line.

Article 16

Nos. 216-218 The Committee agreed that the existing texts of Nos. 216-218 should be retained.

Nos. 219-230 The Committee considered Proposals Nos. BEL/45(23), USA/43(34) and CAN/58(54), recommending that these paragraphs be transferred to the General Regulations. After discussion it appeared that the consensus of opinion did not support the proposal and the Proposals were withdrawn.

Nos. 219-223 The Committee agreed that the existing texts of Nos. 219-223 should be retained.

- No. 224 The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 224 should be preserved subject, in respect of Proposals Nos. RFA/33(54) and UK/36(34), to the decisions of Committee 4.
- No. 225 The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 225 should be retained.
- Nos. 226-227 The Committee agreed that the existing texts of Nos. 226 and 227 should be preserved subject, in respect of Proposals Nos. RFA/33(55) and (56) and UK/36(35) and (36), to the decisions of Committee 4.
- No. 228 The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 228 should be retained.
- No. 229 The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 229 should be preserved subject, in respect of Proposals Nos. RFA/33(57) and UK/36(37), to the decisions of Committee 4.
- No. 230 The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 230 should be retained.

Article 16

- Nos. 216-230 The Committee agreed that the existing texts of Nos. 216-230 should be preserved subject, as regards Nos. 224, 226, 227 and 229, in respect of Proposals Nos. RFA/33(54)-(57) and UK/36(34)-(37), to the decisions of Committee 4.

Article 17

- Nos. 231-232 The Committee agreed that the existing texts of Nos. 231 and 232 should be retained.
- No. 233 The Delegate of Brazil, speaking also as Chairman of Committee 2, said that the text of No. 233 was not clear and had given rise to difficulties. Were the rights to participate in conferences and to sign final instruments affected by this paragraph?

In response to the Chairman's invitation, the Delegate of Brazil said that he would be happy to assume the chairmanship of a working group to study the problem.

The Committee agreed to set up a working group under the chairmanship of Brazil, with India, Japan, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. as members, to study the text of No. 233 in the light of the difficulties, experienced in Committee 2, Proposals Nos. J/19(14), UK/36(38) and MEX/96(5), and to report thereon to the Committee.

No. 234      The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 234 be retained subject to decision by Committee 10 on Proposal No. AUS/68(35).

No. 235      The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 235 be retained.

Article 18

Nos. 236-237      Having completed its examination of Article 18 (Nos. 236-237), the Committee agreed that the existing text of this Article should remain unaltered.

Article 18 bis

Proposal No. USA/43(35) was withdrawn, the Delegate of the United States remarking that his Government would, in due course, draw the attention of the Expert Group on the Charter to the suggestions contained in this Proposal.

Article 19

Nos. 238-240      Having completed its examination of Article 19 (Nos. 238-240), the Committee agreed that the existing text of this Article should remain unaltered.

Article 20

No. 241      Having completed its examination of Article 20 (No. 241), the Committee agreed that the existing text of this Article should remain unaltered.

Article 21

Nos. 242-243      Having completed its examination of Article 21 (Nos. 242-243), the Committee agreed that the existing text of this Article should remain unaltered.

Article 22

Nos. 244-245      Having completed its examination of Article 22 (Nos. 244-245), the Committee agreed that the existing text of this Article should remain unaltered.

Article 23

Nos. 246-247      Having completed its examination of Article 23 (Nos. 246-247), the Committee agreed that the existing text of this Article should remain unaltered.



Article 24

No. 248      The Committee adopted Proposal No. ARG/91(20) and agreed that the text of Article 24 should be changed to read:

"This Convention shall abrogate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Governments, all previous International Telecommunication Conventions."

Article 25

No. 249      The Committee requested the Delegation of the United Kingdom, in collaboration with that of the U.S.S.R., to furnish it with a proposal for a new text for this Article.

The meeting closed at 6.30 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

Y. LASSAY

V.A. HAFNER

José A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman:

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

Annex: 1

A N N E X

SUMMARY TABLE

Article of the Convention	Number of the Convention	Observations
<u>Article 14</u>	192	Adopted without change.
	193	Amended as follows:  "The provisions of the Convention are completed by the following sets of Administrative Regulations:  Telegraph Regulations ..." (the rest unchanged)
	193 bis (new and amended)	"2) Ratification of the present Convention in accordance with Article 17, or accession to the present Convention in accordance with Article 18, implies acceptance of the General Regulations and the Administrative Regulations in force at the time of ratification or accession."
	194 (amended)	"Members and Associate Members shall inform the Secretary-General of their approval of any revision of these Regulations by the competent administrative conference." (the rest unchanged)
	195	Adopted without change
<u>Article 16</u>	216 ) 217 ) 218 )	Adopted without change.
	219-224	Adopted subject to decisions by Committee 4.
	225	Adopted without change.
	226-230	Adopted subject to decisions by Committee 4 on Nos. 226, 227 and 229.

Article of the Convention	Number of the Convention	Observations
<u>Article 17</u>	231 )	Adopted without change.
	232 )	
	233	Examination after preparation of a draft resolution by the Working Party.
	234	Adopted subject to amendment by Committee 10.
	235 ) 236 ) 237 )	Adopted without change.
<u>Article 19</u>	238 ) 239 ) 240 )	Adopted without change.
<u>Article 20</u>	241	Adopted without change.
<u>Article 21</u>	242 ) 243 )	Adopted without change.
<u>Article 22</u>	244 ) 245 )	Adopted without change.
<u>Article 23</u>	246 ) 247 )	Adopted without change.
<u>Article 24</u>	248	Amended as follows:  "This Convention shall abrogate and replace, in relations between Contracting Governments, all previous International Telecommunication Conventions."
<u>Article 25</u>	249	Adopted without change.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 368-E

24 October 1965

Original: English

COMMITTEE 9

AGENDA

OF THE

SEVENTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Monday, 25 October 1965 at 9 a.m. (continued at 3 p.m.)

Document No.

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Summary Record of the 14th Meeting of Committee 9                                 | 358           |
| 2. Draft First Report of Committee 9 to the Plenary                                  | DT/52         |
| 3. Continuation of examination of the Convention,<br>General Regulations and Annexes | DT/1<br>DT/57 |

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

Chairman



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Corrigendum No. 1 to  
Document No. 369-E  
3 November 1965  
Original: English

COMMITTEE 9

## SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIFTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

The following correction to the record of the statement by the Delegate of Israel on page 5 of Document No. 369 was approved by Committee 9 at its 18th meeting:

"The Delegate of Israel then proposed an amendment to No. POL/42(6) - based on numbers 242 and 251 of the Convention - which was rejected by 9 for, 51 against and 16 abstentions."

Rapporteurs:

Y. LASSAY

V. HAFNER

J.A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman:

Konstantin ČOMIC



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 369-E

25 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIFTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Chairman : Mr. Konstantin ČOMIC (F.S.R. of Yugoslavia)

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

Friday, 22 October 1965 at 15.00 hours

The Chairman opened the meeting at 15.05 hours and invited the Committee to proceed with its agenda (Document No. 334).

1. The Summary Record of the 9th Meeting (Document No. 315) was approved.

2. The Summary Record of the 10th Meeting (Document No. 337) was approved.

3. Article 8 (No. 77) (continued) (Document No. DT/31(Rev.))

No. 77

After a discussion during which the Delegate of the Ukraine made the following statement:

" I would point out that the amendment of Article 8 proposed in Document No. DT/31 would have the effect of limiting the powers of conferences, which are the supreme and most representative organs of the Union.

" In its existing form, Article 8, whether in the past or at present, has never caused the slightest difficulty with regard to the smooth conduct of the conferences and assemblies of the I.T.U. The text of the Article, and those of Nos. 666, 189 and 190 should therefore be kept as they stand."



the Committee adopted by a vote of 55 for, 15 against and 8 abstentions, the following text for No. 77.

"

Article 8

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Assemblies

77

For the organization of their work and the conduct of their discussions, conferences and assemblies shall apply the Rules of Procedure in the General Regulations annexed to the Convention. Each conference and assembly may, however, adopt such Rules of Procedure, in amplification of those in Chapter 9 of the General Regulations, which it considers to be indispensable, provided that such additional Rules of Procedure are compatible with the Convention and the General Regulations."

Article 17 (continued) (Document No. 347)

Nos. 231-235 The Committee agreed to postpone study of Document No. 347 at the request of the Delegate of Brazil speaking as Chairman of Committee 2.

Article 25 (Document No. DT/50)

No. 249 The Committee agreed to postpone study of Document No. DT/50 until the report of Mr. O'Colmain's Working Group had been received.

Article 27

No. 252 The Delegate of Canada withdrew Proposals Nos. CAN/53(93) and (94) on the understanding that they would be considered by the Group of Experts on the Charter.

Article 27 having been studied in its entirety by the Committee, it was agreed that the existing text should remain unaltered.

Articles 28, 29, 30

Nos. 254-257 Articles 28, 29 and 30 having been studied in their entirety by the Committee, it was agreed that the existing texts should remain unaltered.

Article 31

No. 258 The Committee agreed that the existing text of No. 258 should be retained.

- No. 259 The Committee approved Proposal No. ARG/91(21) as follows:  
Replace the phrase "telephone or telegraph communication" by  
"telecommunication" so that the text reads:
- "259 2. Members and Associate Members also reserve the right to cut  
off any private telecommunications which may appear dangerous  
to the security of the State or contrary to their laws, to  
public order or to decency."
- Article 32
- No. 260 Article 32 having been studied in its entirety by the  
Committee, it was agreed that the existing text should remain  
unaltered subject to the decision of Committee 10 on  
Proposal No. AUS/68(35).
- Articles 33 and 34
- Nos. 261-263 Articles 33 and 34 having been studied in their entirety by  
the Committee, it was agreed that the existing texts should  
remain unaltered.
- Article 35
- Nos. 264-265 The Delegate of China withdrew Proposal No. CHN/17(9) on the  
understanding that it would be considered by the Group of  
Experts on the Charter.
- Article 35 having been studied in its entirety by the  
Committee, it was agreed that the existing text should remain  
unaltered.
- Articles 36 and 37
- Nos. 268-269 Articles 36 and 37 having been studied in their entirety by  
the Committee, it was agreed that the existing texts should  
remain unaltered.
- Article 38
- No. 270 The Committee voted by 10 for, 52 against and 19 abstentions  
against accepting the second sentence of Proposal No. TCH/20(22).
- The Committee agreed to accept Proposal No. URS/64(17) amended  
by inserting the word "all" before "telecommunications" in the  
second line, and accordingly to amend the text of No. 270 as  
follows:



"

Article 38

Priority of Telecommunications  
concerning Safety of Life

The international telecommunication services must accord absolute priority to all telecommunications concerning safety of life at sea, on land, or in the air and in outer space, as well as to epidemiological telecommunications of exceptional urgency of the World Health Organization."

Article 39

No. 271 Article 39 having been studied in its entirety by the Committee, it was agreed that the existing text should remain unaltered.

Article 40

Nos. 272-274 Article 40 having been studied in its entirety by the Committee, it was agreed that the existing text should remain unaltered, subject to the decision of Committee 10 on Proposal No. AUS/68(35).

Articles 41, 42, 43 and 44

Nos. 275-280 Articles 41, 42, 43 and 44 having been studied in their entirety by the Committee, it was agreed that the existing text should remain unaltered.

Article 45

No. 281 The Committee agreed to retain the existing text of No. 281 (with an additional sentence proposed by the Delegate of Switzerland) to read as follows:

"

Article 45

Rational use of Frequencies  
and Spectrum Space

281 Members and Associate Members recognize that it is desirable to limit the number of frequencies and the spectrum space used to the minimum essential to provide in a satisfactory manner the necessary services. To this end it is desirable that the most recent technical improvements in the field of telecommunications should be introduced with the least possible delay."

Article 46

Nos. 282-284 Article 46 having been studied in its entirety by the Committee, it was agreed that the existing text should remain unaltered.

Article 47

The Committee considered Proposal No. POL/42(6) for a new paragraph 285bis applying No. 285 to the radio services of countries not Members or Associate Members which were recorded in the documents of the Union and were in conformity with the Convention and Radio Regulations. The proposal was supported by the Delegates of U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Ukraine and Cuba. The Delegates of Portugal, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom were against. Finally the Committee rejected Proposal No. POL/42(6) amended by the U.S.S.R. by 9 votes for, 47 against and 21 abstentions.

The Delegate of Israel then made a proposal based on No. POL/42(6) which was rejected by 9 for, 51 against and 16 abstentions.

Nos. 285-287 Article 47 having been studied in its entirety by the Committee, it was agreed that the existing text should remain unaltered.

Article 48

No. 288 Article 48 having been studied in its entirety by the Committee, it was agreed that the existing text should remain unaltered.

Article 49

No. 289 Article 49 having been studied in its entirety by the Committee, it was agreed that the existing text should remain unaltered subject to the insertion of "urgency" between "distress" and "safety" in the title and the text.

Article 50

Nos. 290-292 The Committee rejected Proposal No. ARG/91(22) by 4 votes for, 51 against and 15 abstentions.

Article 50 having been studied in its entirety by the Committee, it was agreed that the existing text should remain unaltered.

Articles 51 and 52

Nos. 293-295 Articles 51 and 52 having been studied in their entirety by the Committee, it was agreed that the existing text should remain unaltered subject to a drafting change in Proposal No. IND/30(40) which was referred to Committee 10.

Article 17 (continued) (Document No. 347)

No. 233 The Delegate of Brazil, speaking as Chairman of Committee 2, introduced the report of the Working Party (Document No. 347). The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the last sentence was superfluous and the Delegate of Colombia considered that a reference should be made to the right to be elected which he felt was also in question. The Delegate of the Philippines shared this point of view. The Delegate of Brazil defended the last sentence saying that without it the text would not be clear. As to the point raised by the Delegate of Colombia, this aspect was outside the terms of reference of his Working Group. The Committee approved Document No. 347 with a new text for No. 233 as follows:

- "233 2) From the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of this Convention, a signatory government which has not deposited an instrument of ratification in accordance with the provisions of No. 231 shall not be entitled to vote at any conference of the Union, or at any session of the Administrative Council at any meeting of any of the permanent organs of the Union, or during consultation by correspondence conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Convention until it has so deposited such an instrument. Its rights, other than voting rights, shall not be affected.

Article 17 having been studied in its entirety by the Committee, it was agreed that the existing text should remain unaltered subject to the new text of No. 233 as described above.

The meeting rose at 18.50 hours.

Rapporteurs:

Y. LASSAY

V.A. HAFNER

José A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA

Chairman:

Konstantin ČOMIC

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 370-E  
24 October 1965  
Original: English

COMMITTEE 9

U.S.S.R.

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSAL

Amendment to the original U.S.S.R. proposal (Document No. 64 - URS/64(20)) for modification of No. 504 of the General Regulations.

Following discussions at the 16th meeting of Committee 9 on Saturday 23 October 1965, the U.S.S.R. withdraws Proposal No. URS/64(20) for an addition to No. 504.

The U.S.S.R. proposes a new paragraph No. 504bis. This is the text of Chapter 1, paragraph 5 - General Regulations of the International Telecommunications Convention (Buenos Aires, 1952) which was a slightly amended version of the text of Chapter I, No. 7 of the International Telecommunications Convention (Atlantic City) 1947.

The proposal reads:

"

CHAPTER 1

INVITATION AND ADMISSION TO PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCES

.....

504bis

The inviting government, in agreement with or on a proposal by the Administrative Council, may invite non-contracting governments to send observers to take part in the conference in an advisory capacity.

"



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 371-E

25 October 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

FIFTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE 4

(ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

FIFTEENTH TO EIGHTEENTH MEETINGS

1. The Fifteenth to the Eighteenth Meetings of the Committee were held on 13 and 14 (three meetings) October.
2. The Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Meetings largely dealt with the question of whether the five new members of the I.F.R.B. should be elected by an Ordinary or Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference, the forthcoming Aeronautical Radio Conference, a Maritime Mobile Conference, the Administrative Council or by the present Plenipotentiary Conference.
3. The discussion was narrowed down to the following proposal: "that the five members of the Board of the I.F.R.B. should be elected by this Plenipotentiary Conference". After a vote by secret ballot, the proposal was adopted.
4. Out of the discussion, it became clear that the Delegations present desired to have the new Board take office not later than 1 January 1967 when the Montreux Convention was likely to come into force.
5. At the Eighteenth Meeting, the question of whether the Director of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee and the Director of the International Radio Consultative Committee should be elected by their respective Plenary Assemblies or by the Plenipotentiary Conference was considered. Having ascertained that proposals for a change in the procedure provided under number 186 had been withdrawn or were not pressed, it was agreed that the Directors should be elected by their Plenaries as presently in the Convention.
6. It was further agreed that these two organs should remain separate independent organs as in the past.
7. In view of proposals which had been submitted to strengthen the powers of the Coordination Committee, a Working Group was established with the following terms of reference :



- i) Review proposals submitted in Document No. DT/1 under Articles 5 and 13 in the light of the decision of Committee 4 that the present structure of the C.C.I.'s and their specialized secretariats be retained.
  - ii) Review the consequential effects on the responsibilities of the Administrative Council in Article 9 and of the General Secretariat in Article 10 particularly in relation to those proposals for the strengthening of the Coordination Committee.
  - iii) Submit draft amendments to Articles 5, 9, 10 and 13 consequent upon the review in paragraphs 1 and 2.
8. All Delegations which had submitted proposals on Article 13 as well as as others who wished to take part were invited to join this C.C.I. Working Group. The following countries became members :

Algeria  
Argentina  
Australia  
Canada  
Colombia  
Cuba  
U.S.A.  
Hungary  
Israel  
Mexico  
Nordic countries  
Federal Republic of Germany  
United Kingdom  
Switzerland  
Czechoslovakia  
Tunisia  
U.S.S.R.

It was agreed that the Delegate of Canada should be the convenor.

9. It was proposed that a draft telegram be presented to the Plenary Assembly, in order to save time, to advise Administrations on the question of the election of Board members. This to be done with the understanding that the election by the Plenipotentiary Conference was an exceptional measure and would not bind future Plenipotentiary Conferences. It was agreed that the Secretariat should prepare a suitable draft.

Reference to Summary Record

<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Date</u>
Fifteenth	301	18 October 1965
Sixteenth	303	18 October 1965
Seventeenth	304	18 October 1965
Eighteenth	305	18 October 1965

Clyde James GRIFFITHS  
Chairman

PLENARY MEETING

SIXTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE 4

(ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

NINETEENTH TO TWENTY-SECOND MEETINGS

1. This report covers the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-First and Twenty-Second Meetings of Committee 4 which were held on 19 (two meetings) and 22 (two meetings) October.
2. The Nineteenth Meeting was devoted to a discussion of whether there should be one or two Deputy Secretaries-General. Some delegations expressed the view that the work of the Union had increased considerably and one person could no longer cover the field; some felt that one deputy was necessary to be responsible for all technical work and another for the administrative services, including personnel, finance and general services; improved geographical distribution was mentioned. There were others who stated that in their estimation of the work load, one Deputy Secretary-General would be sufficient particularly as it had been agreed that the independent structure of the C.C.I.s be retained.
3. At the Twentieth Meeting, a vote by a show of hands indicated clearly that the Committee favoured the continuation of the status quo, i.e. one Deputy Secretary-General.
4. Consideration was given to whether the Deputy Secretary-General should be an elected or an appointed official. When those delegations which had made proposals for an appointed official withdrew them, it was agreed that the post should continue to be elective.
5. Discussion continued on the organization of the work of the General Secretariat with relationship to the Office of Technical Cooperation. The questions to be considered were :
  - 1) whether there should be a separate Department for Technical Cooperation; and
  - 2) should it be controlled by an elected or appointed official.
6. In view of the fact that Committee 8 is dealing with Technical Cooperation, it was decided, after a vote by show of hands, that a Working Party should study these two questions. It was agreed that the Delegate of



Ethiopia should be the convenor and the participants should be Brazil, France, Pakistan, Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic, Senegal, Israel, Nigeria and India.

7. At the Twenty-First Meeting, the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. Working Group, Mr. Gunnar Pedersen of Denmark, introduced the four reports submitted by the Group. The first report was accepted without comment. The second report drew suggestions that the knowledge and experience of various members of the I.F.R.B. who are not elected to the new Board should be drawn upon. It was agreed that a text be submitted by the U.S.S.R., Brazil, United Kingdom, Mexico and Morocco for inclusion in the proposed draft resolution.
8. While examining the second report, it was agreed that Number 154 should be considered at once since the Working Group had concluded that Committee 4 look at this question. A proposal had been made to furnish advice to any country which notifies the Board of its frequencies (POL/42(5)). After some discussion a compromise was suggested for the first line of Number 154 as follows : "to furnish advice in the interests of Members and Associate Members .....". This compromise was put to a vote but was not accepted. It was decided that Number 154 should stand as it is in the Convention. A vote was then taken on the U.S.S.R. proposal for a new paragraph 156 bis but this also was not accepted.
9. Thereafter, the second report of the I.F.R.B. Working Group was accepted.
10. Subject to decisions to be taken on Number 164 in Committee 9, the revised text was approved. It was agreed that the present texts of Numbers 153, 155, 156, 158 and 159 should remain unchanged. It was also agreed that Numbers 157 and 160 should not be modified except that "eleven" should be changed to "five" as decided by the Plenary Meeting.
11. At the Twenty-Second Meeting, it was agreed that the present text of Numbers 161 and 162 should be retained.
12. The Committee also agreed that no change would be made in Number 163. However, the last sentence, dealing with the term of office, should be considered after Committee 9 had issued its report.
13. Without discussion, it was agreed that Numbers 169, 170, 171, 172 and 173 would remain unchanged.
14. With further reference to Number 154, the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., being concerned about the Board's relations with non-Member countries, reserved the right to re-open the question at a Plenary Meeting.
15. With reference to Numbers 174 and 175, agreement was reached that it should be left to the Drafting Committee to revise Number 174 taking into account the revised text of Number 150 so as to avoid repetition. Number 175 was deleted.

16. The draft Fifth Report of Committee 4 was approved without comment for issuance as a document.
17. The Committee took up those proposals under Article 11 which had not fallen based on previous decisions. It was agreed to postpone consideration of Number 149 until the Working Group on Technical Cooperation could submit its report.
18. Number 150 was revised as follows :
- "2 (1) In the performance of their duties, the elected officials as well as the staff of the Union, shall neither seek nor accept instructions from any Government or from any other authority outside the Union. They shall refrain from acting in any way which is incompatible with their status as international officials."
19. Number 151 was left unchanged but it was agreed that Number 151 bis should be added. The text is as follows :
- "151 bis. No elected official nor any staff of the Union shall participate in any manner or have any financial interest whatsoever in any enterprise concerned with telecommunications, except within their duties. However, the term "financial interest" is not to be construed as applying to the continuation of retirement benefits accruing in respect of previous employment or service."
20. The Committee took up proposals under Article 10 and agreed to revise Number 120 as follows :
- " (3) The Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Administrative Council for all the administrative and financial aspects of the Union's activities. The Deputy Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Secretary-General."
21. Discussion on Numbers 123 and 124 was deferred pending a report by the Technical Cooperation Working Group on similar proposals. However, on Number 124, it was agreed that a drafting amendment proposed by India could be left to the Drafting Committee.
22. A new Number 126 was agreed in the following text :
- " e) ensure the application of the financial and administrative regulations approved by the Administrative Council;"
23. Number 129 was left for consideration until the C.C.I. Working Group reported.

24. Consideration on Number 136 was deferred pending discussions in Committee 9.
25. Number 144 was discussed. As that part of one proposal relating to it was withdrawn, no action was required until the C.C.I. Working Group submits its report.
26. A proposal for adding Number 146 bis was considered. It was the consensus that some provision should be made in the Convention to cover legal matters. The following text was agreed :

"Number  
146 bis w) act as the legal representative of the Union."

Clyde James GRIFFITHS  
Chairman

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<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Date</u>
Nineteenth	345	21 October 1965
Twentieth	346	21 October 1965
Twenty-First	362	25 October 1965
Twenty-Second	366	25 October 1965

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

**PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**

**MONTREUX 1965**

Document No. 373-E

25 October 1965

Original: English

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COMMITTEE 5

Note by the Secretary-General

The attached data, which are a matter of public record, are circulated for information and official use by the Conference.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Secretary-General

Annex : 1



EMOLUMENTS (IN US DOLLARS) IN UNCLASSIFIED POSTS  
IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Organization	1965		Executive Head			Deputy Executive Head				Under-Secretary or Assistant S.-G. or Assistant D.G., or equivalent			
	Budget	No. of manning table posts	Salary		Repre- sentation allow.*	No. of posts	Salary		Repre- sentation allow.	No. of posts	Salary		Representation allowance
			Gross	Net			Gross	Net			Gross	Net	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
United Nations	104,693,750	5,943	46,200	27,500	22,500		no post				27,000	17,900	1,000 to 4,000
International Labour Office	19,304,347	1,255	39,200	24,000	10,000	1 2	31,400 30,200	20,100 <sup>1)</sup> 19,500	1,500	5 <sup>2)</sup>	27,000	17,900	1,500
Food and Agric. Organization	21,627,290	1,975	39,200	24,000	6,500	1	30,200	19,500	3,000	5	27,000	17,900	against vouchers
World Health Organization	38,360,000	2,400	39,200	24,000	10,000	1	30,200	19,500	3,000	4	27,000	17,900	2,600
UNESCO	23,268,060	1,597	39,200	24,000	10,000	1	30,200	19,500	3,000	3	27,000	17,900	2,100**
Int. Civil Aviation Org.**	6,105,671	528	33,200	21,000	1,800		no post						Non-career Direct. have \$18,000 salary
World Meteorolog. Organization	1,335,225	131	31,200	20,000	2,500	1	21,400	15,020	750		D.1 scale		

- 1) Principal Deputy Director General  
2) Including the Treasurer

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Inter-Govern. Maritime Org.	828,500	58	26,200	17,500	1,500 + rent allow.	1	18,933	13,660			no	post	
Int. Atomic Energy Agency	11,231,000	765	31,200	20,000	10,000 maximum +10,000 maximum housing allow.		no	post		5	27,000	17,900	2,500 (Deputy D.-G- for Ad- min. receives 5,000)
Int. Telecommu- nication Union	4,703,187	370	26,200	17,500	1,620	14	24,200	16,500	DSG-Drs. CCI 810 IFRB 1,157 as a whole		no	post	
GATT	1,792,250	169	39,200	24,000	3,500	1	26,600	17,700	1,500		no	post	
Universal Postal Union	1,187,269	63	31,200	20,000****	1,620	1	24,200	16,500	810	2	D.2.	scale	

Notes: \* Several organizations are also granted representation credits besides the allowances to high officials. For instance, the I.L.O. may spend up to \$10,000 and Departments in UNESCO are allowed from \$400 to \$4,000 over two years, for the administration of which each Department is individually responsible; U.P.U. high officials may use an additional credit of \$1,157 against vouchers.

\*\* Plus \$1,000 "transportation indemnity" paid in cases where no official car is placed at the disposal of the Assistant Director-General.

\*\*\* I.C.A.O. has a President of the Council who is paid as an international official although not a member of the Secretariat. His salary is \$23,000 net p.a., with a representation allowance of \$5,500.

\*\*\*\* The net salary of the Director-General was increased in 1965 with effect from 1 January 1964 from \$17,500 to \$20,000.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 374-E

25 October 1965

Original: French/English

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

NINTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

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

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

Monday, 18 October 1965 at 9 a.m.

The Chairman opened the meeting and invited the Committee to adopt the agenda contained in Document No. 289.

The Delegate of Saudi Arabia recalled that his Working Party would be meeting on Tuesday, 19 October and that he ought to have the views of the Committee on Document No. 256 so that the Working Party might take them into account, although the document concerned did not quite provide what had been requested. He would like to know whether the Chairman wished to await a summary which he intended to prepare of the views expressed on the institution of a regular technical assistance programme or whether Document No. 256 would be examined by the meeting.

The Chairman agreed to include the examination of Document No. 256 in the agenda of the meeting.

The Head of the Technical Cooperation Department pointed out that Document No. 281, prepared on a suggestion by the Delegate of Argentina, and Document No. 282, drawn up on the basis of the information provided by the Delegate of Spain, were also available. He wondered whether those documents could likewise be included in the agenda.

The Chairman replied that he had intended to examine them under Item 3.

The Delegate of Israel would like the documents concerned to be examined after the coffee break.



The agenda contained in Document No. 289 was adopted with the suggested amendments.

Item 1 - Approval of the Summary Record of the Fifth Meeting (Document No. 283)

The Delegate of the United Kingdom requested that his statement on page 2 of Document No. 283 be summarized as follows:

" The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that Resolution No. 24 had been discharged and noted that, in response to approaches by the Secretary-General, the financing institutions had made it clear that they wished to negotiate direct with the countries requesting funds. The role of the I.T.U. was to advise Members on possible sources of finance which they might contact."

The Delegate of the United States of America requested that his intervention on page 3 of Document No. 283 be amplified as follows:

" ... He expressed the view that Resolution No. 24 had fulfilled its purpose and that it was no longer necessary to maintain it."

Document No. 283 was approved, with the two amendments requested.

Item 2 - General discussion of proposals - Proposal No. ARS/63(2) - Establishment of an International Telecommunication Studies Institute

The Delegate of Saudi Arabia introduced Document No. 63. Telecommunications were developing at a very rapid pace and the engineers who had to take decisions on the choice of a system or the measures to be taken for maintenance and development often lacked adequate information for it was difficult for them to keep up to date. The engineers concerned should not be obliged to appeal to advisors who were, at the same time, suppliers. Nor were they able to follow very long training courses. The I.T.U. should be able to organize courses for developing countries in an institute set up at Union headquarters. The Delegate of Morocco had listed the problems which were not at present directly related with C.C.I. activities. It was important to be able to approach neutral experts and to do so much quicker than at present. Other international organizations had managed to set up similar institutes to that proposed for the I.T.U. That was the case with the I.L.O. for instance. The Union should manage to do the same. The Delegate of Saudi Arabia requested the Chairman to ask the Head of the Technical Cooperation Department to present Documents Nos. 281 and 282, in connection with the proposed study.

The Chairman thought that some delegates had doubts regarding the establishment of an I.T.U. Institute and outlined the main arguments in favour. It would be necessary to be in a position to bring engineers up to date as regards the most recent telecommunication techniques. Several



training centres had been set up within the framework of the Special Fund. Officials in the developing countries would also require to have objective information available when they had to take decisions. That could perhaps be supplied impartially by the C.C.I.s. He recalled that a visit had been arranged to the C.C.I.T.T. laboratory, which, together with the C.C.I.R. laboratory, suitably modernized and enlarged, could keep abreast of manufacturing developments and provide information unbiased by advertising influences. The Panel of Experts to seek ways of reducing congestion in the frequency bands between 4 and 27.5 Mc/s had asked the I.F.R.B. to prepare a handbook for transmission planning. The information supplied might correspond to what was requested in Document No. 63. An institute located at Headquarters would no doubt be of service to regional experts, but ultimately they would have to think of establishing regional institutes, in order to overcome certain obstacles, particularly those of distance and languages. Again it would have to be made clear what experts could proceed to regional institutes, the qualifications required and their position in the Union.

The Delegate of India recalled that, during the discussion on Document No. 63, he had said that the creation of a central institute might form the basis of all technical cooperation. The advice such an institute could give was necessary. India had had experience of the difficulties to be overcome in developing technical assistance programmes, modernizing equipment, and preparing specifications. When detailed specifications could be arrived at, the best offers were then obtained and savings could be made. That aspect was mentioned in Document No. 284. Objective documentation should be made available by a central information agency, especially when it was a question of having to select a system. He supported the proposal of Saudi Arabia, since the establishment of such an institute would simplify the existing complex procedure which had to be adopted when one was making requests; would reduce the cost of projects; and facilitate the task of those who had to take decisions in telecommunication matters.

The Delegate of the Syrian Arab Republic also supported the proposal of Saudi Arabia which met an urgent need. He saw two advantages in such a solution: the possibility of ensuring the training of senior officials, and that of obtaining valuable advice.

The Delegate of Pakistan thought that two main aspects of training should be distinguished: training telecommunication technicians, and junior staff, which could be done by regional institutes; and training the specialized senior staff as covered by the proposal of Saudi Arabia. University training was theoretical, but did not touch the problem of what precisely was required in everyday work. The idea of expanding and reorganizing the C.C.I. laboratories, so that they could meet such requirements, was worth remembering and studying. The proposal of Saudi Arabia envisaged the

creation of an autonomous institute, but that was not one which conflicted with the use of the laboratories. A working party should examine the two possibilities and submit proposals.

The Delegate of Switzerland expressed his sympathy for the proposal of Saudi Arabia but feared that the establishment of a higher telecommunications institute might multiply the dispersal of effort and good will as regards the training and instruction of specialists. Account should be taken of what existed; the institutions in each country should be known, with their programmes, conditions of entry, constitution; and whether they were set up on a private or governmental basis. The Technical Cooperation Department should be able to provide such information.

The Chairman thought that information of that type would be useful. The Swiss request was part of the resolution mentioned in Annex 1 to Document No. 281. A request should be made to the Administrations of Members in order to obtain the best possible collection of data.

The Head of the Technical Cooperation Department pointed out that Document No. 281 partly met the question, and that Document No. 276 and its annexes showed what was being done as regards multilateral cooperation in that field. A year would be required for the preparation of a complete picture. Neither the Secretary-General nor he himself had ever in their travels encountered any institute answering the requirements mentioned by Saudi Arabia.

The Delegate of Argentina thought that the proposal of Saudi Arabia was opportune. The training of senior technical staff should not be limited to technique, but should also include the financial side. Implementation of a plan chiefly involved the necessity of overcoming resistance in the country concerned. Following preliminary conditioning, plans must be developed. It might be asked just how far the question of economic return could be ignored. In a sparsely-populated country a telecommunication system could be the motive force in development. Engineers should be capable of demonstrating the usefulness and long-term profitability of projects. Within the framework of the institute suggested, the study of long-term plans ought to be provided for, with the possibility of modifications, and of inspiring engineers with a new outlook on telecommunications development. He reserved the right to speak again on the subject of the relevant remarks made by the Delegate of Switzerland, when the Committee examined Recommendation No. 9 of the Inter-American Telecommunications Committee.

The Delegate of Ceylon considered that it really was necessary to have in every country planning engineers conversant with modern techniques and capable of selecting systems appropriate to national requirements. Only long years of experience could enable them to judge types of equipment. He wondered whether a brief training period in the I.T.U. could achieve that

purpose. By visiting countries more advanced than their own, planning engineers could profit from experience outside their own country. The Delegate of Ceylon supported the proposal of Saudi Arabia but thought that a Working Party should decide whether the I.T.U. could undertake a task of that type; estimate the possible length of courses, taking account of the diversity in occupational training standards; and study whether countries concerned could free their senior staff long enough to make instruction really profitable. Training courses might include coaxial cable systems, and radio-relay and satellite telecommunication systems.

The Delegate of Morocco thought the idea contained in the proposal by Saudi Arabia an excellent one. To implement it however, they must consider the means. A decision should be adopted in principle and the text of a resolution prepared for the Plenary Meeting, instructing the Technical Cooperation Department to study a project to set up either an international training institute, at Headquarters, or regional institutes, for submission to the United Nations Special Fund. A report should then be sent to the Administrative Council, which would make the appropriate arrangements.

The Chairman pointed out that the Committee also had to examine Document No. 223, relating to the establishment of a regional centre for the study of space communications. That document was not on the Agenda, but was connected with the possible creation of regional centres. It would be too costly to establish a study centre solely for space communications, and that type of study could perhaps be carried out in one of the regional centres.

The Delegate of India had some further remarks to make. The proposed institute should study planning systems and allied problems. As the Delegate of the Syrian Arab Republic had said, there were two points at issue: the supply of information and the training of a higher technical staff. Regional institutes could possibly be set up but a beginning would have to be made on a central institute.

The Delegate of Switzerland considered that Document No. 276 was irrelevant and its terminology incomprehensible. He asked the Technical Cooperation Department to redraft the document as requested.

The Delegate of Iran supported the proposal by Saudi Arabia but would have liked more information on the structure of the proposed institute.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the resources available for technical assistance should be used entirely for technical assistance and the least possible for administrative purposes that had only an indirect relationship with technical assistance. Contacts with representatives of the young nations showed that they were well prepared for their task but it was obvious that the other countries could hardly assess the problems they had to solve. The possibilities available in the domain involved in

the Saudi Arabia proposal should be known. It was necessary to set up networks and create staff to set them up and keep them up. It was to be hoped that the Administrative Council, realizing that the amount of technical assistance did not correspond with requirements, would take steps to increase resources. The creation of an institute should not mean a decrease in resources. The difficulties of such a creation should also be borne in mind, together with working procedures, the number of participants, whether the institute would have a permanent staff, whether the I.T.U. Headquarters would be suitable or whether it would be better to get nearer the regions requiring technical assistance. The U.P.U. had given up the idea of a similar plan at the Vienna Congress. If a wise decision were to be reached, the Secretary-General should be asked to provide the maximum information on the question in the light of the fact that it was urgent to train technical staff at all levels for the developing countries.

The Delegate of the United States felt inclined to agree with the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. The terms of reference of the working party should instruct it to make in its study a comparison with the results which might be obtained with seminars and visits to other countries. The trips mentioned could be financed more readily than would be a permanent centre for which there would be a problem in providing funds. The working party should not take it for granted that the Committee was in favour of the proposal and its terms of reference should be extended.

The Chairman thought that the wisest course would be for the Working Party to make a detailed examination on the basis of the proposals made in the documents under study and of the ideas put forward which seemed to favour highly specialized further training, much on the lines of post-graduate courses.

The Delegate of Argentina emphasized that the creation of the institute in question was, in his view, of extreme importance, especially if its guiding lines were clearly defined and if real specialists were trained in addition to engineers of medium level. The Headquarters institute could form the basis and the regional institutes, required to take account of the interests of a score of countries, would benefit from the knowledge that their representatives would glean there.

The Delegate of Indonesia supported the proposal of Saudi Arabia. The first thing to do was to solve the financial problem. If a solution were found, the structure of the institute and the steps to be taken could then be studied. The question was how the I.T.U. would meet the need existing within the I.T.U. itself.

The Chairman said that a working party would be set up to study the possibility of setting up an international telecommunication institute at the Headquarters of the Union, to examine what would be its standards, its level of studies, its characteristics and how a proposal of that kind could be financed.

The Delegate of Sudan supported the proposal of Saudi Arabia and suggested that the institute might arrange seminars and provide experts for consultation.

The Delegate of Trinidad and Tobago voiced his support for the idea of an institute for senior officials. It should not however, be just another training school but should draw upon researchers in the field to come to the institute for short seminars. He felt that regional schools would not achieve the goal.

The Delegate of Canada emphasized that the matter was a complex one and required careful study of all possibilities. The Working Group should consider not only a central institute, but other possibilities - seminars, preferably regional, and visits to developed countries.

The Delegate of Indonesia then supported the Candian proposal.

The Delegate of Pakistan proposed that the Working Group examine the possibility of study work being done in the C.C.I.T.T. Laboratory. Also, that the training technique used by the World Bank be considered.

The Delegate of Sierra Leone spoke for an institute at the headquarters of the Union which senior officials might visit about once a year for the latest views on meeting the necessary standards of transmission performance.

The Delegate of Spain supported the ideas expressed in Document No. 284 and urged that the Working Group consider seminars and other possibilities.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany summarized the thoughts of most speakers as favouring a training centre, but spoke of the problem of funds. He supported Morocco in concern over that. He suggested that the Secretary-General study and advise on how it could be brought under the U.N. Special Fund.

The Delegates of Guinea and Mali then supported Document No. 63.

The Delegate of Poland indicated interest in an institute, but felt it to be important for the Secretary-General to figure out how it might be financed.

The Delegate of Switzerland also supported the proposal for a Working Party.

Document No. 284

Continuing the examination of proposals for an institute, the Deputy Secretary-General introduced Document No. 284, which provided the ideas gathered from knowledgeable individuals at I.T.U. Headquarters, but was not to be interpreted as bearing official approval.

The Head of the Technical Cooperation Department, in answer to earlier questions, stated that (re Argentina) financing agencies expected borrowers to have high-quality technical personnel to carry out the projects, and (re Iran) there had not been a complete survey of training needs in the countries because it would not be feasible in such a short time.

The Chairman then proposed that the Working Group "study the possibilities of setting up at the Headquarters of the Union an international institute for Higher Telecommunication Studies, specifying the level, nature and duration of those studies, the source and status of the specialists and the means of financing its operation. If that procedure was followed the Working Party should propose a draft resolution to the Committee".

The Delegates of the United States of America and of the United Kingdom urged that the terms of reference be broader, to consider other methods of imparting the information. Changes in the terms of reference were proposed. Further improvement in the wording were proposed by the Delegates of Pakistan, Sudan, India, U.S.S.R., Syrian Arab Republic and the Chairman.

The Chairman, in view of the changes suggested, proposed that a text be prepared for the next meeting and was supported by the Delegates of China, U.S.A., Saudi Arabia and France. The Chairman undertook to prepare a draft in collaboration with the United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Saudi Arabia and India, and to submit it for consideration at the beginning of the next meeting of the Committee. After discussion of the terms of reference at that meeting, a Working Group would be organised to study the entire proposal.

#### Regular Programme of Technical Assistance

Document No. 256 was introduced by the Deputy Secretary-General. It was prepared at the request of Committee 8 and outlined the existing assistance procedures and deficiencies that still remained.

After some discussion, it was agreed that the document be sent to the Working Group on the Regular Programme, to complement their other documents.

#### Standards of Training

Document No. 276 was introduced by the Deputy Secretary-General. The Note, along with Documents Nos. 281 and 282 had been prepared at the Committee's request. They included a list of questions usually raised when a training facility was to be set up and a list of training projects set up under the Special Fund.

The Chairman commented on the difficulty of agreeing on the training standards applicable to centres operating at national level but expressed the hope that something could be done, at least for training provided under the Special Fund. The matter will be considered further at the next meeting.

The Delegate of China, referring to Document No. 276, pointed out that China was omitted from Annex 1. Although he understood that the Secretariat felt China's case to be "of another type", China would prefer to be included. The Head of the Technical Cooperation Department agreed that that would be done.

The Meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.

Rapporteurs :

H.E. WEPPLER

R. MONNAT

Chairman :

L. BARAJAS G.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION  
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE  
MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 375-E  
26 October 1965  
Original: French

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6  
(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

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

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

Friday, 22 October 1965 at 9 a.m.

The meeting was opened at 9 a.m. by Mr. Ben Abdellah, Chairman.

The Chairman pointed out that following the discussion at the previous meeting concerning extension of the Union building, and taking account of the additional information requested by the Committee, he had included the continuation of the discussion as item 3 on the agenda, in order to give the Secretariat of the Conference time to distribute the document concerned. However, he had nothing against taking up immediate discussion of that item of the agenda.

The Committee decided to retain the agenda as planned; it was therefore adopted (Document No. 338).

Item 1 - Draft Resolution concerning Purchase of the Union Building

The Chairman recalled the recommendation which had been approved by the Committee at its previous meeting concerning purchase of the Union building, and presented the draft resolution (Document No. DT/45) to be adopted in that connection by the Plenary Meeting.

Following an intervention by the Delegate of China, who wished to have additional information as to the possibility of extending the period of repayment, so that the final amount of the appropriate annual payment could be stated in the draft resolution, discussion arose as to the period to be selected for settlement purposes.



During the exchange of views, during which the two tendencies as regards the length of the period, which had become manifest during the previous meeting, again appeared :

- settlement within 10 years;
- settlement over a period longer than 10 years, to be negotiated with the authorities of the Canton of Geneva,

Mr. Chatelain indicated the total sum in round figures for various selected periods which the Union would have to pay, taking account of the interest due, i.e. :

- for 5 years : 5,500,000 Swiss francs
- for 10 years: 6,000,000 Swiss francs
- for 15 years: 6,600,000 Swiss francs
- for 20 years: 7,200,000 Swiss francs

Many delegates, in view of these figures, considered the period of 10 years to be the most advantageous and accepted a system of payment over 10 years.

At the request of the Delegate of Yugoslavia, a motion of closure was approved and the proposal for a 10-year settlement was put to the vote and adopted by 22 votes in favour, 6 against and 6 abstentions.

Part of the draft resolution was submitted to the Committee and amended as a result. It should now read as follows:

"

.....

instructs the Secretary-General

to take all appropriate steps to negotiate with the competent authorities of the Republic and Canton of Geneva for the purpose of carrying through the purchase before 31 December 1965 on the basis of annual instalments spread over a period of 10 years;

instructs the Administrative Council

to draw up and approve at its next session the contract for the purchase of the I.T.U. building;

also decides

to make available for that purpose, within the limits of the recurrent expenditure for 1966 to 1975, an annual credit of 575,000 Swiss francs."

Item 2 - Proposals concerning Article 15 of the Convention

The Chairman pointed out that the main problem raised by Member countries during the examination of Article 15 was that of contributions to Union expenditure, as dealt with in paragraphs 202, 203 and 204.

The other relevant proposals were mainly editorial in character. The Committee therefore decided, on the Chairman's proposal, to examine first of all the problem of contributions, which was the subject of Documents Nos. 55, 73, 91, 119, 127, 171, 189, 202, 233, 239, 274, 278, 329 and 331.

Documents Nos. 119 (Mexico), 233 (Tunisia), 239 (Sweden) and 274 (Thailand) and Document No. DT/1 (page 15/02, Belgian Proposal No. 22) set forth general considerations on the problem in question, and the Chairman wished to know the Committee's views on the matter.

The Delegate of Belgium proposed that free choice by Member countries of the class of contribution should be suppressed and that a scale of contributions should be set up similar to that already practised in other specialized agencies.

That scale would be based on the number of telephone connections in each country, one or more weighting factors being applied, such as the population of the country or the national gross income.

Since it was impossible for the Conference to examine the proposal closely, he proposed that the Secretary-General should be invited to make a study of it and to report to the 1967 Administrative Council.

The Chairman recalled that the number of contributory units which had risen in 1960 to 619 had fallen to 556 in 1965. Requests for a new reduction by 17 units had been received so far. He pointed out the consequences of such a tendency and the risks involved for the Union.

The Delegate of the United States stressed his country's interest in the finances of the Union, since it contributed the maximum number of units. Explaining the table in Document No. 233, he recalled that 76 countries out of 128, or 60 per cent, paid either one or half a unit and indicated that Member countries might find themselves bound by the decisions of these 76 countries.

He thought that some delegations wished to reduce the number of units affecting them in order to maintain the amount of their contribution at the same level, despite the increase in Union expenditure. His view, on the contrary, was that if measures were adopted which increased that expenditure, the increase should be borne by all.

He recalled the need for financial stability in the Union and expressed his opposition to the Belgian proposal. He favoured the status quo, i.e. free choice by countries of their class of contribution.

The Delegate of Cameroon pointed out that the increase in the number of Union Members since 1960 had been due to the fact that African countries had joined. Most of these were developing countries and could not bear the same costs as industrial countries.

Though the decrease in the number of units might produce a situation which was disquieting for the Union, nevertheless it was impossible for these countries to increase their contributions under present circumstances.

He did not see any possibility of finding a way of establishing a scale of contributions, and stated that he was in favour of the status quo.

The Delegate of Panama said that, although the Belgian proposal and Mexican suggestion deserved consideration, the advantage of the existing system was that it preserved national sovereignty.

In order to participate in all the international organizations, the small countries made sacrifices which must neither be an obstacle in the way of their development nor a burden on their economy.

The Delegate of Mexico, presenting Document No. 119, set out a number of considerations leading him to the conclusion that free choice of class of contribution did not invariably ensure the most appropriate participation of each country in Union expenditure. A better way should be found, providing a solid, stable, just and equitable basis. He pointed out some possible criteria, several of which were employed by other specialized agencies and explained the results of studies by his country in that connection, which were mentioned in the Annex to Document No. 119.

In conclusion, he stressed that the existing system was not entirely satisfactory and did not ensure the financial stability of the Union. A better solution should therefore be found.

He recommended:

- preparation of a method of determining contributions;
- study of that method, taking account of the documents and viewpoints which had been presented, the study to be carried out by the Administrative Council.

The Delegate of Tunisia stressed in turn the importance of the problems before the Committee. These should be considered from other aspects. The main feature of the I.T.U. was its spirit of cooperation which must be basically preserved and retained.

The I.T.U. was a technical Union in which the most developed countries made a more important technical contribution by placing at the disposal of other countries their experience, and the result of their laboratory work, and of the work of their research services. That aspect must not be lost sight of in the discussion concerning shares of I.T.U. expenditure.

The burden constituted by Union expenditure would be easier to bear by all countries if each made its contribution. The criterion of the number of telephone connections was not an equitable one.

Submitting Document No. 233, he pointed out that 11 countries, or 8.5 per cent, bore more than half of Union expenditure. He supported Resolution No. 14 of the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference of 1959.

In conclusion, he indicated that Tunisia had decided to raise its contribution towards Union expenses from 1 to 2 units.

The Delegate of Syria pointed out that the reduction in the number of contributory units, which seemed to be reaching a certain level, ran the risk of involving an appreciable increase in the amount of the unit, and so of constituting an additional burden on small countries.

He supported the Belgian proposal and asked that the Administrative Council be instructed to proceed with a study of the distribution of Union expenses, taking as a basis the activity of each country in the field of telecommunications.

The Delegate of China considered that, although no objections could be made in principle concerning the Belgian and Mexican proposals, they appeared to be difficult to be put into practice.

He was in favour of the status quo and proposed that the Conference should carry forward Resolution No. 14 of the existing Convention. He asked that the Administrative Council be entrusted with a study of the principle to be established, as regards the distribution of Union expenditure, as in other specialized agencies.

He also proposed:

- that the Conference should sound Member countries as to the number of contributory units for the next period;
- that the time limit as regards notification of classes of contribution should be modified ("six months" to be replaced by "nine months" in number 204 of Article 15), so that at its session next year the Administrative Council would know the exact number of contributory units.

The Delegate of Pakistan resumed discussion of some general considerations which had already been developed by other delegates concerning:

- the effect of the reduction in the number of units on the amount of the unit;
- the advantages of free choice of class of contribution;
- the spirit of technical cooperation existing within the I.T.U.;
- the Mexican and Belgian proposals and the methods recommended.

Each country's contribution should be a function of its ability to pay. There was a direct relation between such ability, per capita income, and telephone density per 100 inhabitants. He therefore proposed that the concept of telephone density be taken as one of the criteria to be borne in mind as regards distribution of Union expenditure. The Administrative Council should be asked to study the question.

Pending the result of that study he was in favour of maintaining the status quo.

The Delegate of Sudan considered that the reduction in the number of units contributed by certain countries had a harmful effect on other countries. Free choice of class of contribution was not a good system.

He expressed his support for the Pakistan proposal to maintain the existing position until the results of the Administrative Council's study were known.

The Delegate of France recalled the manner in which the Union budget was prepared. Expenditure was established before income. Since it was admittedly impossible to reduce expenditure, all that remained was to choose a system of contributions. There had been two main reasons for adopting the present system:

- the moral factor: that countries should pay, which could do so;
- the psychological factor: to let each country choose its own contribution.

He expressed his agreement with the Delegate of the United States of America as regards maintenance of the existing liberal system, but was not against study being undertaken as proposed by other delegates.

The Delegate of Yugoslavia was in favour of the position adopted by the Delegate of France, but wished an appeal to be made to countries which had announced their intentions of reducing their share of contribution, asking them to review their decision.

The Delegate of Panama indicated that, owing to his country's economic position, it was impossible for it to maintain the present class of contribution.

The Delegate of Saudi Arabia associated himself with the proposals by the Delegates of Sudan and Pakistan, who considered that the Conference did not possess the necessary information to establish a new system of distribution of expenditure, and proposed that the Administrative Council be entrusted with the problem, study the various criteria possible, and report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

Meanwhile, the present system of classification should be retained. He hoped that countries asking for a reduction in the number of units contributed would reconsider the matter.

The Delegate of Morocco did not think it possible to define criteria which would permit of an equitable distribution of expenses and recalled that the problem had been studied by other specialized agencies, the U.P.U. for example, which had finally retained the system of free choice of class of contribution.

He nevertheless considered that such freedom of choice should not be complete, the choice to be made by each country during the Plenipotentiary Conference being subject to a vote by the Conference if any reduction were requested.

That method, he explained, would not prevent reduction becoming possible following a detailed statement by the country concerned during the Conference.

He was in favour of maintaining the present system of classification unless the Conference, as the result of a vote in each case, accepted the reductions requested.

The Delegate of India pointed out that countries had no way of selecting their class of contribution. It was sometimes difficult to justify the choice to the national Finance Department.

The Administrative Council should prepare a method, making it possible for each country freely to choose, in full knowledge of the facts.

The existing text of paragraph 203 should be retained, but a study should be carried out, as suggested.

The Delegate of the Niger was opposed to any pressure as regards the contributions of Member countries to Union expenditure, and stated that the Niger's request for a lower class of contribution was based on economic facts.

For the new countries, choice of class of contribution was often difficult and could lead to errors being made, owing to lack of information.

The Delegate of Canada associated himself with the remarks made by the Delegate of Tunisia, and agreed that the existing text of paragraph 203 should be retained. He supported the two Chinese proposals to modify the time limit in paragraph 204 (6 months being replaced by 9 months), and to adopt a resolution similar to Resolution No. 14 in the present Convention.

The Delegate of Thailand, presenting Document No. 274, stated that request for a lower class of contribution ran counter to the proper operation and progress of the Union. He supported the proposal to launch an appeal to stop requests for lower classes of contribution being made and supported the Moroccan proposal, amended to make requests for a lower class of contribution subject to approval by two-thirds of the votes in the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Delegate of Sudan supported that proposal by Thailand.

The Chairman, summing up the discussion, pointed out that a certain number of proposals, some of which were supplementary or in part overlapping, were present:

The proposal by Mexico and Belgium, supported by other delegations, requesting:

- preparation of a method making it possible to establish each country's share in Union expenditure. Study of the way of deciding on that method should be entrusted to the General Secretariat and Administrative Council, which would report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference;
- maintenance until the next Conference of the existing text of numbers 202 and 203 of Article 15.

The United States proposal to maintain the status quo.

The proposal by Tunisia for an appeal to maintain an international spirit of cooperation, in honour, within the I.T.U.

The proposal by China for:

- sounding delegations present at the Conference, so as to have indication as to the total number of contributory units for the next period,

- a reduction in the time limit for notifying each country's class of contribution.

The proposal by Saudi Arabia to keep each country within its present class of contribution.

The proposal by Morocco requesting:

- each country's choice of its class of contribution during each Plenipotentiary Conference;
- should selection mean the reduction in the number of contributory units, such reduction to be authorized by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The proposal by India to establish a method making it possible for each country to be free to choose a class of contribution, in full knowledge of the facts.

The meeting rose at 1.15 p.m.

Rapporteurs:

Y. BOZEC  
J.M. BLEACH

Chairman:

M. BEN ABDELLAH



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 376-E

25 October 1965

Original : English

## PLENARY MEETING

### Note by the Secretary-General

#### MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNION

I take pleasure in informing the Conference that an instrument of accession by the Government of Singapore to the International Telecommunication Convention, Geneva, 1959, was deposited with the Secretary-General on 22 October 1965.

Singapore is therefore a Member of the Union, bringing the total membership to 129.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Secretary General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 377-E

25 October 1965

Original: French

COMMITTEE 9

SWITZERLAND

Proposal relating to number 404 (Annex 4)

Add the following to the present text of number 404:

"If one of the parties has not appointed an arbitrator by the time this period expires, the arbitrator shall be appointed, at the request of the other party, by the Secretary-General of the Union, who shall act in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Annex 4 to the Convention."

Reasons:

To fill a gap in the existing text.

(This proposal should be discussed together with the Proposal No. SUI/47 (13) as an alternative).



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 378-E  
25 October 1965  
Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Report by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR THE POST OF SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNION

1. By 24.00 hours GMT on 24 October 1965, candidacies for the post of Secretary-General had been deposited in the following chronological order:

Dr. Manohar Balaji Sarwate	- (c.f. Annexes 7 and 45 to Document No. 1)
Dr. Federico Nicotera	- (c.f. Annex 26 to Document No. 1)
Mr. Mohamed Nazir Mirza	- (c.f. Annex 44 to Document No. 1)
Mr. Jean Rouvière	- (c.f. Annex 46 to Document No. 1)
Mr. Antonio Lozano Conejero	- (c.f. Annexes 72 and 83 to Document No. 1)
Mr. Mohamed Mili	- (c.f. Annex 73 to Document No. 1)
Mr. Juan A. Autelli	- (c.f. Annexes 85 and 88 to Document No. 1)
Mr. Santiago Quijano Caballero	- (c.f. Annex 93 to Document No. 1)
Mr. John H. Gayer	- (c.f. Annex 94 to Document No. 1)
2. A sample of the ballot form which will be used for the election is attached.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Secretary-General

Annex: 1



A N N E X

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Mr. Juan A. AUTELLI

☐

Mr. John H. GAYER

☐

Mr. Antonio LOZANO CONEJERO

☐

Mr. Mohamed MILI

☐

Mr. Mohamed Nazir MIRZA

☐

Dr. Federico NICOTERA

☐

Mr. Santiago QUIJANO CABALLERO

☐

Mr. Jean ROUVIERE

☐

Dr. Manohar Balaji SARWATE

☐

COMMITTEE 4

FIRST REPORT OF C.C.I. WORKING GROUP TO COMMITTEE 4

At its 18th Meeting, Committee 4 decided to set up a working group with the following terms of reference:

1. Review proposals submitted in Document No. DT/1 under Articles 5 and 13 in the light of the decision of Committee 4 that the present structure of the C.C.I.'s and their specialized secretariats be retained.
2. Review the consequential effects on the responsibilities of the Administrative Council in Article 9 and of the General Secretariat in Article 10 particularly in relation to those proposals for the strengthening of the Coordination Committee.
3. Submit draft amendments to Articles 5, 9, 10 and 13 consequent upon the review in paragraphs 1 and 2.

The Working Group comprises representatives of the delegations of Czechoslovakia, the Nordic countries, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, United States, Canada, Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, Australia, Argentine Republic, Mexico, Israel, Colombia, Cuba, Tunisia, Hungary, Switzerland and Algeria. The Directors of C.C.I.T.T. and C.C.I.R. and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. act as advisors to the Group.

The Group has held two meetings under its Chairman, Mr. F. Gordon Nixon, Canada, and examined proposals relating to Nos. 176 - 189 of Article 13 (see annex attached). The Danish proposals relating to the Article had fallen consequent upon decisions already taken, and the United States proposals had been withdrawn. Proposals affecting the Article considered by the Group were as follows:

No. 176

The Indian Delegate introduced his proposal but, in view of opinions expressed that it would limit the provisions of Article 9 of the Radio Regulations, he did not press his proposal. To speed the work of the Committee the Canadian Delegate announced that he would not press his country's proposals.



No. 177

The Group thought it would be useful to give recognition to the Plan Committees in the Convention on the lines proposed by the Australian and Canadian proposals. It was agreed that the representatives of Australia, Canada and the U.S.S.R. should draw up a suitable text and indicate where it would be appropriate to be included in the Article.

No. 179

Following discussion on the Indian proposal it was agreed that "the study of such questions should be in accordance with No. 180" should be added at the end of No. 179.

No. 180

An Australian proposal to provide for the Plan Committees to refer questions to the C.C.I.'s was discussed but, following advice from the Director, C.C.I.T.T., the Group decided that No. 181 already contained provision for this to be done by correspondence. It was agreed, however, that the paragraph should be amended to require requests to be approved by "at least 20" members of the Union instead of the present "12".

Nos. 182 and 183

It was considered that a Belgian suggestion that the text of these paragraphs should be included at the beginning of the Article should be drawn to the attention of the Drafting Committee to consider.

No. 182

A proposal by the U.S.S.R., to make provision for telecommunications administrations which are not members of the Union to take part in the work of the C.C.I.'s, after some discussion, was not pressed by the Delegate of U.S.S.R. on the understanding that he would raise the proposal in Committee 4.

No. 184

The proposals of China and the United Kingdom were considered in principle pending the result of the work of the Working Group considering Article 7 and the Committee 9 Working Group, which is considering an Italian proposal relating to No. 184. No objection was seen in principle to these proposals and it was agreed that the Delegates of the United Kingdom and China should collaborate in providing an agreed joint text. The Swiss proposal had been withdrawn following a decision by Committee 9.

No. 186

The Delegate of Switzerland introduced his proposal aimed at fixing the terms of office for the Directors of the C.C.I.'s. The Delegate of the United Kingdom said that the United Kingdom had made a similar proposal which he was willing to withdraw in favour of the more detailed Swiss text. The Delegate of Australia said his country had a similar proposal but he would support the Swiss suggestion provided it was amended to cover the possibility of a vacancy arising between two Plenary Assemblies. The Swiss proposal as amended by Australia was accepted. The Delegate of Sweden introduced the proposal submitted jointly by his country, Finland and Norway, but in the light of opinions expressed he did not press the proposal.

No. 189

The Delegate of China said he wished to modify his proposal for a deletion of Nos. 189 and 190 to one in which the two paragraphs would be combined into one. During discussion on this it was suggested by the Delegate of Denmark that if the last sentence of No. 667 was added to the proposed new text by China, Nos. 666 and 667 could be deleted. This was agreed, subject to revision of the last sentence of No. 667 as proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany. The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. drew attention to the point that if this was done the title of Article 8 would need amendment to make it clear that the Article referred to all conferences. The Group considered, however, that the amendment of the title could be raised in Committee 9 by members of this Group.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. expressed the view that the proposed amendment did not seem to possess any advantage over the present text, the retention of which he favoured.

Toward the end of the second meeting, the Secretary-General gave the Group his views on the powers of the Coordination Committee. He said that the Committee does an effective job as an advisory body but he did not think it feasible for the Committee to work in an executive capacity. The final authority had to rest with a single official responsible to the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Council.

The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. thought that the general view as expressed in Committee 4 was in favour of strengthening the powers of the Coordination Committee. He suggested that an amendment to No. 122, to indicate that the Coordination Committee had powers to act on matters referred to it by the Administrative Council, would leave the overall authority of the Secretary-General unchanged. The Administrative Council

could then decide the questions on which the Coordination Committee should have power of decision. In order to take these decisions, the Coordination Committee would apply a procedure submitted to the Administrative Council for approval. The Secretary-General saw no objection to the suggestion, provided that, in practice, it in no way reduced the executive authority of the Secretary-General.

The Working Group hopes to complete its study of Article 13 and to deal with proposals relating to the Coordination Committee at its next meeting.

Chairman :

F. Gordon NIXON

Annex : 1



A N N E X

ARTICLE 13 - INTERNATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES  
AMENDMENTS TO NOS. 176-190 WHICH HAVE BEEN AGREED  
BY THE WORKING GROUP

No. 176

Unchanged.

No. 178

Unchanged.

No. 179

At the request of the countries concerned, each Consultative Committee may also study and offer advice concerning their national telecommunications problems. The study of such questions should be in accordance with No. 180.

No. 180

The questions studied by each International Consultative Committee, on which it shall issue recommendations, shall be those submitted to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference, by an administrative conference, by the Administrative Council, by the other Consultative Committee, or by the International Frequency Registration Board, in addition to those decided upon by the Plenary Assembly of the Consultative Committee itself, or, in the interval between its Plenary Assemblies, when requested or approved by correspondence, by at least twenty Members and Associate Members of the Union.

No. 181

Unchanged.

Nos. 182 and 183

Unchanged, but see covering report.

No. 185

Unchanged.

No. 186

c) A Director elected by the Plenary Assembly initially for a period equal to twice the interval between two Plenary Assemblies i.e. normally for six years. He shall be eligible for re-election at successive following Plenary Assemblies and if re-elected shall then remain in office until the date of the next Plenary Assembly, normally for three years. Where the position becomes unexpectedly vacant the next occurring Plenary Assembly shall elect the new Director.

No. 187

Unchanged.

No. 188

Unchanged.

No. 189

The Plenary Assemblies and the Study Group meetings of the Consultative Committees shall also observe the Rules of Procedure contained in the General Regulations, annexed to the Convention. They may also adopt additional Rules of Procedure in accordance with No. 77 of the Convention. These additional Rules of Procedure shall be published in the form of a Resolution in the documents of the Plenary Assemblies.

No. 190

Delete.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 380-E

25 October 1965

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COMMITTEE 6

MOROCCO AND THAILAND

Proposal concerning

Article 15 of the Convention

Article 15 - No. 203

Read:

6. In acceding to the Union, countries shall be free to choose their class of contribution for defraying Union expenses.

Article 15 - No. 204

Delete.

Article 15 - No. 205

Read:

This decision shall be notified to Members and Associate Members by the Secretary-General.

Article 15 - No. 206

Delete.



Article 15 - No. 207

Read:

Members and Associate Members may at any time choose a class of contribution higher than the one already adopted by them.

---

Article 15 - No. 208

Read:

No reduction in the unit classification can take effect during the life of the Convention. Any request for such a reduction must be made at the Plenipotentiary Conference, which shall decide on it by a majority vote.

Reasons:

1. To maintain the principle of freedom to choose the class of contribution, a country may freely choose its class of contribution when it accedes to the Union.
  2. Whereas the freedom to choose the class of contribution remains a basic principle and derives from the principle of equality of all Member countries, this is not true of requests to reduce the number of contributory units, since such requests may, if they are numerous, be detrimental to certain Member countries. Each Member country has the protocol relative to Union expenses adopted by its Government by referring to its class of contribution compared with the total number. This total number of units must be approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference. Hence, any requests for down-grading should be submitted to the latter, which must decide whether such action might be prejudicial to the other Member countries.
  3. However, it may happen that a Member country is paying a contributory share that is beyond its means. A provision has, therefore, been envisaged in the new Number 208 of the Convention to give such a country the possibility of being down-graded, after it has given its reasons to the Plenipotentiary Conference and obtained a majority vote on the question.
  4. It goes without saying that, if this Proposal is adopted, countries which are already Members of the Union will continue to contribute to expenses in accordance with the class of contribution chosen by them under the Geneva Convention, 1959. This means that the status quo is maintained as regards contributory shares by Member countries. A country which finds itself obliged to request to be down-graded may then act in accordance with the new Number 208 of the Convention.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 381-E

25 October 1965

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COMMITTEE 4

AGENDA

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

Tuesday, 26 October 1965 at 9.00 hours

	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Summary Record 21st Meeting	362
2. Summary Record 22nd Meeting	366
3. Proposals relating to Article 11 of the Convention	DT/1 (page 11/1 through 11/151/3)
4. Second Report of I.F.R.B. Working Group - Draft Resolution	335 + DT/64
5. First Report of C.C.I. Working Group	379
6. Proposals relating to Article 9 of the Convention	DT/58

Clyde James GRIFFITHS

Chairman



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 382-E

25 October 1965

Original : French

## PLENARY MEETING

AGENDA

OF THE

SIXTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 28 October 1965 at 9 a.m.

Election of the Secretary-General of the Union.

G.A. WETTSTEIN

Chairman of the Conference



# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 383-E Rev.

28 October 1965

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## PLENARY MEETING

### AGENDA

### OF THE

### SEVENTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 28 October 1965 at about 11 a.m.

	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Minutes of the Thirteenth Plenary Meeting	318
2. Fifth and Sixth Reports of Committee 4	371 - 372
3. First Report of Committee 5	340
4. Third and Fourth Reports of Committee 6	339 - 399
5. Report by Committee 7	351
6. First Report of Committee 9	384
7. Report by the "Nicotera" Working Group	389 (306)
8. Series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee	
Series B 3	330
"    B 4	394
"    B 5	397
9. Public information in the I.T.U.	287
10. Separation from service of I.F.R.B. members	349
11. International school, Geneva	361
12. Draft Resolution - Application of Science and Technology of Telecommunication in the interest of developing countries	398
13. Other business	-

G. A. WETTSTEIN  
Chairman of the Conference

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 384-E  
26 October 1965  
Original : English

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

FIRST REPORT OF COMMITTEE 9  
(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

FIRST TO TWELFTH MEETINGS

1. The Committee held twelve meetings between 16 September and 16 October respectively.
2. Its bureau is composed as follows :

<u>Chairman</u>	Mr. Konstantin ČOMIĆ (Yugoslavia)
<u>Vice-Chairmen</u>	Mr. J. WILSON (Canada) Mr. T. PERRY (Netherlands)
<u>Rapporteurs</u>	Mr. Y. LASSAY (France) Mr. V.A. HAFNER (Nigeria) Mr. José A. VALLADARES TIMONEDA (Cuba)
<u>Secretary</u>	Mr. A.G. DAVID (Head of Conference and General Services).
3. The Committee's terms of reference are contained in Document No. 61(Rev.) Annex 9. It was agreed to transfer Document No. 60 about the privileges of the specialized agencies and the I.A.E.A. to Committee 7.
4. The Committee devoted its first four meetings and part of the fifth, seventh and eighth meetings to a study of propositions of a general nature, the most important of which was a proposal about changing the basic Telecommunication Convention into a charter-type instrument. The Committee decided at its Third Meeting by a vote of 51 in favour, 40 against and 9 abstentions, in favour of replacing the Convention by a Charter without, however, pronouncing upon the majority required for the adoption or the revision of the provisions of this Charter. The Committee agreed a draft resolution (Document No. 231(Rev.)) on this subject which is contained in Annex 1.
5. At its sixth meeting, the Committee commenced examination of the text of the Convention and General Regulations and the propositions relating thereto and continued this study through its twelfth meeting. To assist it in this task three working groups were set up as follows :





- i) A working group under the chairmanship of Mr. O'Colmáin (Ireland) to study Article 7 and propositions relating thereto;
  - ii) A working group under the chairmanship of Mr. T. Perry (Netherlands) to study the General Regulations and propositions relating thereto;
  - iii) A working group under the chairmanship of Mr. Rüttschi (Switzerland) to prepare a resolution on the question of entrusting to the C.C.I.T.T. a study of how best to bring up to date and prune the text of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations.
6. The texts passed by Committee 9 and recommended to the Plenary Conference for adoption are contained in Annex 2 hereto.
7. The document numbers of the summary records of meetings 1 to 12 of Committee 9 and the subjects and texts dealt with at each meeting are given below :

<u>Meeting</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>
1	129	Organization of work and nomination of Officers.
2	173	General Proposals - Charter.
3	185	General Proposals - Charter.
4	217	Document No. 60, General Proposals and Charter.
5	218	General Proposals - Charter, Convention - Name of Union.
6	237	Art. 1
7	272	General Proposals - Charter
8	314	General Proposals - Charter, Art. 1, Nos. 9-12 Art. 2, Nos. 13-16 Art. 3, No. 17 Art. 4, Nos. 18-24
9	315	Art. 4, Nos. 25 and 26
10	316	Art. 4, Nos. 25 and 26 Art. 6, Nos. 33 bis-38
11	332	Art. 6, Nos. 39-46
12	333	Art. 6, Nos. 47 and 48 Art. 7, Nos. 49-76 Art. 8, No. 77 Art. 14, Nos. 192-193 bis

A N N E X 1

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 study 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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ANNEX 2

## CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS

TEXTS PASSED BY COMMITTEE 9  
AND SUBMITTED TO THE CONFERENCE FOR APPROVAL  
AT PLenary MEETINGS

Item	Action	
		1 (Convention, Art. 1)
<u>1. Title</u>	NO	
		<b>INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION</b>
<u>2. Preamble</u>	NO	<b>PREAMBLE</b>
1	NO	1 While fully recognizing the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunication, the plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Governments, with the object of facilitating relations and co-operation between the peoples by means of efficient telecommunication services, have agreed to conclude the following Convention.
2	NO	2 The countries and groups of territories which become parties to the present Convention constitute the International Telecommunication Union.
	NO	<b>CHAPTER I</b>
		<b>Composition, Functions and Structure of the Union</b>
		<b>ARTICLE 1</b>
		<b>Composition of the Union</b>
	NO	3 1. The International Telecommunication Union shall comprise Members and Associate Members.
	NO	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;
	NO	5 b) any country, not listed in Annex 1, which becomes a Member of the United Nations and which accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 18;
	NO	6 c) any sovereign country, not listed in Annex 1 and not a Member of the United Nations, which applies for Membership in the Union

	Action	
		(Convention, Art. 1) 2
		and which, after having secured approval of such application by two-thirds of the Members of the Union, accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 18.
		7 3. An Associate Member of the Union shall be:
	NCC	a) any country, territory or group of territories listed in Annex 2 upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention, by it or on its behalf;
	NCC	8 b) any country which has not become a Member of the Union in accordance with 4 to 6 by acceding to this Convention in accordance with Article 18, after its application for Associate Membership has received approval by a majority of the Members of the Union;
	NCC	9 c) any territory or group of territories, not fully responsible for the conduct of its international relations, on behalf of which a Member of the Union has signed and ratified or acceded to this Convention in accordance with Article 18 or 19, provided that its application for Associate Membership is sponsored by such a Member, after the application has received approval by a majority of the Members of the Union;
	NCC	10 d) any trust territory on behalf of which the United Nations has acceded to this Convention in accordance with Article 20, and the application of which for Associate Membership has been sponsored by the United Nations.
	NCC	11 4. If any territory or group of territories, forming part of a group of territories constituting a Member of the Union, becomes or has become an Associate Member of the Union in accordance with 7 and 9, its rights and obligations under this Convention shall be those of an Associate Member only.
	NCC	12 5. For the purposes of 6, 8 and 9, if an application for Membership or Associate Membership is made, by diplomatic channel and through the intermediary of the country of the seat of the Union, during the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences, the Secretary-General shall consult the Members of the Union; a Member shall be deemed to have abstained if it has not replied within four months after its opinion has been requested.

TITLE	ACTION	ARTICLE 2
Art.2 Heading		Rights and Obligations of Members and Associate Members
13	(MOD?)*	13 1. (1) All Members shall be entitled to participate in conferences of the Union and shall be eligible for election to any of its organs. (Proposition CAN/58(2) referred to Committee 4)
14	(MOD?)*	14 (2) Each Member shall have one vote at all conferences of the Union, at meetings of the International Consultative Committees in which it participates and, if it is a Member of the Administrative Council, at all sessions of that Council. (Proposition IND/30(2) referred to Committee 10)
15	(MOD?)*	15 (3) Each Member shall also have one vote in all consultations carried out by correspondence. (Proposition IND/30(3) referred to Committee 10)
16	MOD	16 2. Associate Members shall have the same rights and obligations as Members of the Union, except that they shall not have the right to vote in any conference or other organ of the Union or to nominate candidates for membership of the International Frequency Registration Board. They shall not be eligible for election to the Administrative Council.

\* NOTE: the symbol (MOD?) indicates that Committee 9 has approved the existing text subject to modification by another Committee.

SECTION

ARTICLE 3

Seat of the Union

17 The seat of the Union shall be at Geneva.

ARTICLE 4

Purposes of the Union

18 1. The purposes of the Union are:

a) to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunication of all kinds;

19 b) to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public;

(Proposition ISR/26(1) referred to Committee 10)

20 c) to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends.

21 2. To this end, the Union shall in particular:

a) effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency assignments in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries;

(Proposition USL/43(10) referred to Committee 10)

22 b) coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum;

23 c) foster collaboration among its Members and Associate Members with a view to the establishment of rates at levels as low as possible consistent with an efficient service and taking into account the necessity for maintaining independent financial administration of telecommunication on a sound basis;

the symbol (MOD?) indicates that Committee 9 has approved the existing text subject to modification by another Committee.

24 d) foster the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in new or developing countries by every means at its disposal, especially its participation in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations;

(Subject to any recommendation by Committee 9 on proposition III/12(1))

25 e) promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the co-operation of telecommunication service;

(Propositions III/32(3) and UCM/42(12) referred to Committee 10)

No. 20 "Undertake studies, establish regulations, adopt resolutions, make recommendations, formulate opinions and collect and publish information concerning telecommunication matters for the benefit of all Members and Associate Members." (For the French text, it was agreed to use the phrase : "arrêt des règlements").

ARTICLE 6

Plenipotentiary Conference

"The Plenipotentiary Conference is the Supreme Body of the Union and it will be composed of delegates representing Members and Associate Members."

34 1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall:

35 a) determine the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article 4 of this Convention;

36 b) consider the report by the Administrative Council on its activities and those of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference;

37 c) establish the basis for the budget of the Union and determine a fiscal limit for the expenditure of the Union until the next Plenipotentiary Conference;

d) fix the basic salaries, the salary scales and the system of allowances and pensions for all the officials of the Union;

The system (1970) indicated that Committee 9 has approved the existing text subject to modification by another Committee.

		38	e) finally approve the accounts of the Union;
		39	f) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council;
		40	g) elect the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General and fix the dates of their taking office;
		41	h) revise the Convention if it considers this necessary;
		42	i) conclude or revise, if necessary, agreements between the Union and other international organizations, examine any provisional agreements with such organizations concluded, on behalf of the Union, by the Administrative Council, and take such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate;
		43	j) deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary.
		44	2. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall normally meet at a date and place decided on by the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference.
			(Subject to any recommendation by Mr. Niemann's Working Group on 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964, and the possible application of proposition 1965, 1967)
		45	3. (1) The date and place of the next Plenipotentiary Conference, or either one of these, may be changed:
			(Subject to 1965, 1967)
		46	of the/
			"... and ... the Council/ Members and Associate Members of the Union ... in 1965 ... proposed a change to the Secretary-General, ..."
		47	b) on a proposal of the Administrative Council.
		48	(2) In either case a new date or place or both shall be determined with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union.

The symbol (1965) indicates that Committee 9 has approved the existing text subject to modification by another Committee.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 385-E

25 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

AGENDA

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Tuesday, 26 October 1965 at 11.15 a.m.

Document No.

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. Summary Record of the 13th and 15th Meetings of Committee 9                       | 367 and<br>369       |
| 2. Draft Second Report of Committee 9 to the Plenary                                 | DT/59(Rev.)          |
| 3. Continuation of examination of the Convention,<br>General Regulations and Annexes | DT/1<br>DT/65<br>238 |

Konstantin ČOMIĆ

Chairman



**PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**

**MONTREUX 1965**

Corrigendum to  
Document No. 386-E  
3 November 1965  
Original : French

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COMMITTEE 7

On page 1 of Document No. 386, paragraph 1 of the text to be altered as follows :

"The Chairman drew attention to the agenda (Document No. 302) which was adopted, with the exception of item 4. On a proposal by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., the Committee decided to refer the question to Committee 9 for consideration, since the Working Party of that Committee, which had been instructed to study the relevant U.S.S.R. and United States proposals, had not yet presented its report. The Chairman then invited the Committee to examine the summary records of the two previous meetings (Documents Nos. 277 and 299)."

SUMMARY RECORD  
OF THE  
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7  
(RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS,  
THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER  
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS)

Chairman: Mr. TCHOUTA MOUSSA (Cameroon)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Antonio LOZANO CONEJERO (Argentina)  
Mr. Marin GRIGORE (Roumania)

Wednesday, 20 October 1965, at 11.15 a.m.

The Chairman drew attention to the agenda (Document No. 302), which was adopted without comment, and invited the Committee to examine the summary records of the two previous meetings (Documents Nos. 277 and 299).

1. Approval of the summary record of the 2nd meeting (Document No. 277)

The summary record of the 2nd meeting was approved, subject to the following amendments:

- a) Page 1, in the penultimate paragraph, instead of "the General Secretariat" read "the I.T.U."
- b) Page 2, in the statement by the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, read "Articles 14 and 25" instead of "Articles 28 and 29".
- c) Page 3, replace the first paragraph by the following:

"The Delegate of the United Kingdom associated himself firmly with the French position. This was not a new problem and it was wise to maintain the decision reached at the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference. The extension of authority to demand priority treatment would be likely to diminish the value of such treatment. He doubted the validity of the case made out in Document No. 60 for government priority treatment in emergency situations involving safety of life, since Article 38 provided already for absolute priority in such cases."

- d) Page 3, replace the second paragraph by the following:

"The Representative of the I.L.O., without referring again to the legal considerations presented in Document No. 60, called attention to the practical consequences which would result from the divergencies between the regimes applicable to the various specialized agencies in various places, while there is no difference in the nature of the messages transmitted. The facilities requested in favour of the specialized agencies concern essentially the speed and the safety of transmission of messages. This has a practical interest not only in cases of disturbances where it is necessary to take measures to ensure the safety of personnel, but also for the organization of rescue operations in cases of natural disasters, as well as in order to avoid traffic interruptions due to social conflicts which, although localized, may paralyze the functioning of international institutions. Furthermore, experience shows that the number of urgent messages, although variable, remains on the average very low, and since the privilege requested would be exercised only by the Heads of the specialized agencies or under their control, necessary measures would likely be taken, as would certainly be the case on the part of the Director-General of the I.L.O., to use them with moderation and when justified by the circumstances; thus the use of government priority would not cause disturbances in the telecommunication links. Finally, he stressed the importance that the specialized agencies attach to the granting of government privileges."

- e) Page 5, at the end of the penultimate paragraph, read "1958" instead of "1959".

- f) Page 5, in the last two lines read:

"... been Document No. 60, he personally thought that Geneva Resolution No. 31 should be renewed by the present Conference."

- g) Page 6, third paragraph, replace the text by the following:

"The Representative of the United Nations made the following statement: The view of the 1949 I.T.U. Conference had been brought to the notice of the United Nations General Assembly in 1949 in a report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The General Assembly had taken note of this. The decision of the 1952 I.T.U. Conference was reported to the General Assembly in the course of the Annual Report of the Secretary-General, but no allusions were made to it in the deliberations of the General Assembly. As regards Resolution No. 31 of the 1959 I.T.U. Conference, this had given rise to a series of discussions culminating in Document No. 60 of the present Conference."

- h) Page 6, change the end of the fourth paragraph to read:

"... circumstances to make a case to the Administrative Council for telecommunication privileges."

i) Page 6, delete "Sudan" in the fourth paragraph and add the following paragraph:

"The Delegate of Sudan said that there was enough in Resolution No. 33 to justify the elimination of Resolution No. 31."

2. Approval of the summary record of the 3rd meeting (Document No. 299)

The summary record of the 3rd meeting was approved, subject to the following amendments:

a) Page 5, amend the first paragraph to read:

"The Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that the last meeting of the Committee had decided by a substantial margin not to amend the text of No. 319 of the Convention and consequently the United Kingdom Delegation, supported by several other delegations, had sought to maintain Resolution No. 31, subject ..... two Conventions could be removed."

b) Page 5, in the fifth line of the intervention by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R., after "stating that", replace the end of the statement by:  
"the Conference should instruct the Secretary-General to inform the United Nations of the decision taken."

c) Page 5, replace the fourth paragraph by the following:

"The United Nations Observer, in reply to the Chairman, thought the Committee should act in full knowledge of the fact that, since the Privileges and Immunities Convention had been approved by the General Assembly and by the supreme organs of the specialized agencies, the proposed last paragraph might involve renewed debate in all these bodies. While a request could certainly be made to place an item on the ECOSOC agenda, the wording of the paragraph seemed to prejudice the way in which this item would be discussed. Perhaps a rearrangement of the words could remove this impression. However, he felt sure, although he had not had time to seek instructions, that the United Nations Secretary-General would prefer a resolution simply informing him of the inability of the Plenipotentiary Conference to accept Document No. 60 to one prescribing in detail the next steps to be taken."

d) Page 5, in the last paragraph, read:

"... as regards the question of substance which is the subject of Resolution No. 31 ..."

e) Page 6, replace the penultimate paragraph by the following:

"The Delegate of the United Kingdom thought that some modifications were necessary to take account of the passage of time and of the decisions of the present Conference, but the text of the last paragraph of Resolution No. 31, as adopted at Geneva in 1959, could be maintained without substantive change. He could also accept the addition of the text suggested by the Representative of the Secretary-General.

The Chairman turned to item 3 of the agenda (Consideration of Article 28 of the Convention and Annex 6).

The Counsellor of the General Secretariat summed up the position on the matter as follows: 1) Committee 9 having decided to maintain Administrative Regulations, Proposal No. RFA/33(62) ceased to apply. 2) The renumbering of the Annexes mentioned in Proposals Nos. CAN/58(95) and 58(112) could be entrusted to the Editorial Committee. 3) It therefore only remained to consider Proposal No. USA/43(42) that the Agreement between the United Nations and the Union be no longer reproduced as an Annex to the Convention.

The Delegate of Switzerland supported the United States proposal but the Delegate of Liberia thought that the proposal ought to be introduced by the United States Delegation before being discussed. The Chairman thought that, although no representative of the United States was present, the proposal could nevertheless be discussed, since it was made in an official document. He then put the proposal to the vote.

The proposal was adopted by 12 votes to 4, with 16 abstentions.

The Delegate of Switzerland warmly thanked the Chairman on behalf of the members of the Committee for the efficient and courteous manner in which he had directed the Committee's debates.

The Representative of the United Nations, speaking also on behalf of the representatives of the specialized agencies which had taken part in the Committee's work, expressed their sincere thanks to the Chairman and the delegations for the courteous way in which they had been treated during the debates despite the highly delicate nature of some of the matters discussed.

The Chairman, for his part, thanked and congratulated the Vice-Chairmen, the delegates and the representatives of the United Nations and the specialized agencies for their cooperative attitude and the help they had given him. He wished also to thank the staff of the General Secretariat and all the services which had contributed in any way to the success of the Committee's work.

After announcing that the Committee had completed its work, he said that, in accordance with number 656 of the Rules of Procedure for Conferences, he would himself approve the summary record of the last meeting. He would also transmit a brief report to the plenary meeting on the Committee's behalf, while the texts adopted would be referred forthwith to the Editorial Committee.

The meeting rose at 12.30 p.m.

Approved:

Rapporteurs:

G. AUNEVEUX  
F.G. PERRIN

Chairman:

TCHOUTA MOUSSA

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 387-E

25 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

AGENDA

OF THE

TWELFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Tuesday, 26 October 1965, at 3 p.m.

Document No.

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Creation of Regional Offices (continuation of discussions)                            | 76<br>87<br>121 |
| 2. Mexico - Draft Resolution on changes in the methods of providing Technical Assistance | 342             |
| 3. Any other business  |                 |

L. BARAJAS G.  
Chairman





COMMITTEE 5

Report by the Secretary-General

PROVISIONAL STAFF REGULATIONS  
FOR ELECTED OFFICIALS OF THE UNION

1. By its Resolution No. 1, the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the Administrative Council to draft provisional Staff Regulations for elected officials of the Union and to apply them with provisional effect until the next Plenipotentiary Conference.
2. These instructions were carried out and the latest edition of these Regulations and Rules is available for distribution at the documents counter. This set of Regulations and Rules is an aggregate of relevant Common System rules applicable to appointed staff and provisions extracted from the Convention.
3. A number of provisions will have to be amended to bring the text up to date in the light of the decisions taken by this Plenipotentiary Conference.
4. It is therefore suggested that this Conference could endorse the action taken by the Administrative Council and refer the matter again to it with instructions:
  - a) to ascertain whether a complete set of Regulations and Rules is necessary or whether it might suffice to limit the text to those Regulations which are applicable only to elected officials, it being understood that relevant appointed officials Regulations and Rules would apply in other cases;
  - b) to bring the Regulations up to date in the light of decisions taken by this Plenipotentiary Conference;
  - c) to apply them provisionally until the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Secretary-General

Annex: 1



A N N E X

DRAFT RESOLUTION

PROVISIONAL STAFF REGULATIONS  
FOR ELECTED OFFICIALS OF THE UNION

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunica-  
tion Union, Montreux, 1965,

considering

- a) that provisional Staff Regulations for Elected Officials were established by the Administrative Council in pursuance of Resolution No. 1 adopted by the 1959 Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference;
- b) that the decisions taken by the 1965 Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference entail amendments to these provisional Staff Regulations;

instructs the Administrative Council

to review the provisional Staff Regulations for Elected Officials in order to determine what provisions they should embody, taking into account the decisions of the 1965 Plenipotentiary Conference;

authorizes the Administrative Council

to apply such Regulations, in whole or in part, with provisional effect until the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

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PLENARY MEETING

Report by the "Nicotera" Working Group

1. The Working Group constituted during the 12th Plenary Meeting to examine Part VI, Sections 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 of the Report by the Administrative Council held two meetings.
2. It agreed that, since invitations had been issued to the Second Session of the Aeronautical Conference, any action to be taken under Section 1.1 was entirely within the competence of Committee 6 (Finances of the Union).
3. The Working Group, having examined the Report by the Secretary-General contained in No. 306, established the Draft Resolution which appears in Annex 1.
4. As regards Section 1.3, the Working Group established the Draft Resolution which appears in Annex 2 and which incorporates Recommendation No. 1 of the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference.

In this respect, the representative of the U.S.S.R. expressed the view that it was perhaps asking too much of an inviting government to contribute to the travel expenses and per diem of the staff of the Union. Other members of the Group however, felt that the text allowed flexibility and that the amount of the contribution could be negotiated by the Secretary-General when drawing up the agreement with the host government.

It was understood that the submission of the Draft Resolution on this subject did not prejudice in any way discussions in Committee 9 of the Argentine proposal (No. ARG/91(21)) to include a relevant text in the Convention itself.

F. NICOTERA

Chairman of the Working Group

Annexes : 2



A N N E X 1

DRAFT RESOLUTION

ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE TO DEAL WITH  
MATTERS RELATING TO MARITIME MOBILE SERVICE

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

in view of

the Report by the Administrative Council - Part VI, Section 1.2;

having examined

a report by the Secretary-General on the result of the consultation carried out in accordance with Administrative Council Resolution No. 564 (Document No. 306);

decides

1. that an Administrative Radio Conference shall be convened in Geneva in the second quarter of 1967, for a duration not exceeding 8 weeks to deal with matters relating to the Maritime Mobile Service;

2. that the purposes of such a conference shall be to consider the provisions of the Radio Regulations pertaining to the Maritime Mobile Service and in particular to consider:

- the use of single sideband in the maritime mobile service in the bands available to that service between 1605 and 4000 kc/s and in the exclusive HF maritime mobile radio-telephone bands;
- the adoption of the pertinent portions of the revised International Code of Signals;
- the necessary revisions to Appendices 15, 17, 18 and 25 to the Radio Regulations and consequential amendments to the Radio Regulations related thereto;

- the desirability of using HF maritime mobile bands to support the HF frequency requirements for oceanographic communications.

invites the Administrative Council

- a) to define in detail, at its 1966 annual session, the agenda for the conference which it considers necessary.
  - b) to fix the exact date and duration of the Conference.
-

A N N E X 2

DRAFT RESOLUTION

INVITATIONS TO HOLD CONFERENCES OR MEETINGS OUTSIDE GENEVA

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

considering

that there are advantages in holding certain conferences and meetings of a regional nature in the region concerned;

considering, however,

that expenditure on conferences and meetings of the Union is distinctly lower when they are held in Geneva;

noting

that the General Assembly of the United Nations, under Resolution No. 1202 (XII), decided that meetings of Organs of the United Nations should, as a general rule, be held at the headquarters of the Organ concerned, but that a meeting could be held away from headquarters if an inviting government agreed to defray the additional expenditure involved;

recommends

that world Conferences of the Union should normally be held at the Seat of the Union;

resolves

that invitations to hold conferences or meetings of the Union outside Geneva should be accepted only if the host government provides, free of charge, prepared premises and the necessary furniture and equipment, and agrees to cover at least a part of the travelling expenses and subsistence allowances of the staff of the Union involved.

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COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

23rd 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)

Tuesday, 26 October 1965 at 9 a.m.

The Chairman said that two Member Administrations, Austria and Iran, were celebrating their National Day.

He expressed his sincere congratulations to the Delegates of Austria and the Delegates of Iran and the meeting rose in honour of the two countries.

The Delegate of Iran thanked the Committee for their congratulations and for the honour which they had done to his country.

Subject to the amendment of Item 3 to read: "proposals relating to Article 10 of the Convention", the Agenda for the meeting, Document No. 381, was approved.

Agenda Item 1 - Document No. 362

The Summary Record of the 21st Meeting was approved.

Agenda Item 2 - Document No. 366

Summary Record of the 22nd Meeting. The following amendment was requested by the Delegate of Argentina:

Page 2, paragraph 7, second line amend to read:

"relating to Nos. 150, 151, 174 and 175 ....."



The Summary Record of the 22nd Meeting was approved subject to the above amendment.

Agenda Item 3

The Chairman suggested that consideration of the proposals relating to No. 147 in Document No. DT/46 should be deferred pending the report of the Working Group on Technical Cooperation.

The Delegate of Germany introduced his country's proposal No. RFA/33(39) which suggested the addition of "..... Union; the participation in the meetings of the Administrative Council is regulated in No. 87" to No. 148. There were no objections to this and the proposal was accepted.

The Delegate of Mexico said he had no comment to make on those parts of his country's general proposals, set out in Document No. 92, which related to Article 10.

The Delegate of Paraguay said he had no comment to make on these parts of his country's general proposals, contained in Document No. 57, which related to Article 10.

Agenda Item 4

At the request of the Chairman the Delegate of Brazil introduced the report of his Working Group, which was set up to agree the terms of a draft Resolution on the "re-organisation of the Specialised Secretariat of the I.F.R.B.". He said that the draft Resolution, annexed to Document No. DT/64, was a compromise text agreed by members of the Group. Its terms made provision for the Union to take advantage of the experience of the former members of the I.F.R.B., whilst at the same time respecting the normal promotion procedures adopted by the Union.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested that the "resolves (b)" be amended by the addition of "or in the other Specialized Secretariats". The terms of the Resolution were accepted, subject to the amendment proposed by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of Brazil for his report and the members of the Group for the work they had done.

Agenda Item 5

At the request of the Chairman the Chairman of the C.C.I. Working Group introduced Document No. 379, the First Report of the C.C.I. Working Group. He explained that the Delegates of Australia, Canada, and U.S.S.R.,



who were considering a suitable text to give recognition to the Plan Committees in the Convention, had not yet completed the task. It seemed possible, however, that this provision would be included in another paragraph and that No. 177 would remain unchanged. The Delegates of the United Kingdom and China were collaborating to provide an agreed joint text for the revision of No. 184. The decisions which had been reached by his Working Group were reflected in the Annex to Document No. 379.

The Chairman thanked the Delegate of Canada for his Report and the members of the Group for the tasks they had performed; the Committee then considered the proposals in the Annex, item by item.

The Delegate of Mexico drew attention to Document No. 120 which contained an amendment by his country to No. 183. He referred to difficulties which had arisen at the 1964 C.C.I.T.T. Plenary Assembly and said that his proposal was designed to avoid in C.C.I. meetings the possibility of the opinion of a recognised operating agency being confused for the opinion of the administration which recognised it.

The Delegate of U.S.A. said his country had for years followed the practice suggested in the Mexican proposal, which he fully supported.

The Delegate of Canada thought that the present text of No. 183 already covered the provision suggested by Mexico.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed that Nos. 182 and 183 needed clarifying but he thought that the Mexican proposal did not go far enough. Also he wished to see the paragraphs amended to allow administrations which had their own telecommunications systems, but were not members of the Union, to participate in the work of the C.C.I.'s on the same basis as the recognised private operating agencies. This was provided for in U.S.S.R. proposal Document No. 64 for a new paragraph 182 bis.

The Chairman suggested that as there were now two proposals before the Committee, those of Mexico and the U.S.S.R., the Committee should confine itself in the first instance to considering the Mexican proposal.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom drew attention to No. 307 which permitted a Member of the Union to nominate a representative of a private operating agency as a Delegate and suggested that it may be preferable to amend No. 307.

The Delegate of France said his Administration had had no difficulties on the lines mentioned by Mexico. He expressed the view that voting in the Study Group meetings of the C.C.I.'s was meaningless as all

decisions reached by the Study Groups were voted on at the Plenary Assemblies of the two Consultative Committees. He suggested that the amendment suggested by Mexico was more appropriate to No. 688.

The Delegate of Mexico intervened to give examples of the difficulties which his proposal was designed to prevent; the substance of the proposal was that an administration should make it known if it was being represented at a C.C.I. meeting by a recognised private operating agency.

The Delegate of Denmark supported the proposal but suggested that it was appropriate to No. 669.

In summing up the Chairman said that the general view seemed to be in favour of accepting the Mexican amendment as appropriate to No. 669. This was agreed. He then proposed that the Committee should consider the U.S.S.R. proposal to insert No. 182 bis which would allow administrations, which were not members of the Union, to participate in the work of the C.C.I.'s.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany thought the proposal was on the same lines as that already dealt with in relation to Article 1. He considered that the right of participation in the work of the Union was reserved exclusively to the Members and Associate Members of the Union. He was opposed to the acceptance of the proposal and supported the maintenance of the status quo. The Delegate of U.S.A. supported this view.

The Delegate of Hungary supported the U.S.S.R. proposal whose purpose, he thought, was to remedy difficulties experienced at present in relations with non-member states.

The Delegate of Liberia thought that the aim of the proposal was to give de facto recognition to non-member administrations. He fully supported the views expressed by the Delegates of Germany and U.S.A.

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that in seeing any relationship between the proposed No. 182 bis and earlier U.S.S.R. proposals relating to Article 1, the members of the Committee misunderstood the current proposal which was designed to make the C.C.I.'s more effective. To clarify the position he amended the text of the proposed 182 bis as follows:

"182 bis. Any other telecommunications administration which, with the approval of the Member or Associate Member concerned, will inform the Secretary-General that it desires to take part in the work of the Consultative Committee."

The Delegate of the Ukraine fully supported the insertion of 182 bis as amended by the Delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The Delegate of Guatemala thought that as Nos. 182 and 183 were limited to Members and Associate Members of the Union and recognised private operating agencies, any amendments would change the character of the C.C.I.'s. He was opposed to the proposal.

The Delegate of the Ivory Coast also spoke in favour of rejecting the proposal.

The Chairman proposed that the matter should be put to the vote.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany proposed that a secret vote should be taken and this was supported by more than the required five members.

At the request of the Chairman the Delegations of Argentina, Denmark and Bulgaria provided tellers and the Deputy Secretary-General read out the proxies held for the day.

102 countries voted and the result was :

For the proposal	: 20
Against the proposal	: 71
Abstentions	: 11

The proposal was, therefore, rejected.

The Meeting closed at 11 a.m.

Rapporteurs :  
T.F.H. HOWARTH  
A. TRITTEN  
J.M. VAZQUEZ

Chairman :  
Clyde James GRIFFITHS

Annex: 1

A N N E X

DRAFT RESOLUTION

REORGANIZATION OF THE SPECIALIZED SECRETARIAT OF THE I.F.R.B.

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

considering

- a) its decision to reduce the number of members of the International Frequency Registration Board from eleven to five;
- b) that the above decision may necessitate a reorganization of the specialized secretariat of the Board;
- c) that, in the interests of efficiency and economy, it would be desirable to create in the specialized secretariat a senior appointive post the holder of which would be responsible for the effective progress and co-ordination of the secretariat's work;

resolves

- a) to instruct the Administrative Council at its ordinary session in 1966 :
  - to study the organization of the specialized secretariat of the International Frequency Registration Board to determine what measures, if any, need to be taken to ensure that, following the reduction of the number of Board members to five, the secretariat works efficiently and economically, and
- b) to recommend that the Council should consider, without prejudice to the normal I.T.U. recruitment and promotion procedures, the possibility of filling vacant posts, or any newly created posts that the Administrative Council may consider necessary, in the specialized secretariat of the I.F.R.B. or in the other specialized secretariats by former members of the Board.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

**PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 391-E

26 October 1965

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR MEMBERSHIP OF THE I.F.R.B.

The attached letter from the Acting Head of the Japanese Delegation is submitted to the Conference.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

October 26, 1965

Dear Mr. Chairman,

I have the pleasure in informing you, under instructions from my Government, that the Government of Japan has decided to submit the candidacy of Mr. Taro Nishizaki for the seat on the International Frequency Registration Board ( IFRB ) pertaining to the Region E.

The curriculum vitae of Mr. Nishizaki is attached hereto.

Yours sincerely,

*Ichiro Hatakeyama*

Ichiro Hatakeyama

Acting Head of the Japanese  
Delegation to the Plenipotentiary  
Conference of the ITU, Montreux.

Mr. G. A. Wettstein

Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference  
of the ITU, Montreux

Curriculum Vitae

Name : Taro Nishizaki

Nationality : Japanese

Year of Birth : 1911

Family Status : married

Present Position Engineer in Chief, Tokyo Shibaura  
Electric Co., Ltd. ( Toshiba )

Qualifications Graduated from the Electrical Engineering  
Course, Engineering Department, Tohoku  
University ( 1935 );  
Bachelor of Engineering

Previous posts

1935 Entered the Ministry of Communications  
as Engineer

1937-1941 Chief of International Exchange Section,  
Tokyo Central Telephone Office

1941-1945 Instructor of Communication College

1945-1946 Chief of Engineering Department,  
Hiroshima Local Communication Bureau

1946 Chief of Standard Section, Radio Bureau,  
Ministry of Communications

1946-1947 Chief of Planning Section and concurrently  
of Radio Section, Radio Bureau,  
Ministry of Communications

1947-1949	Chief of Radio Section, Communication Department, Economic Stability Board of the Cabinet
1949-1952	Chief of Domestic Section, Facilities Supervision Department, Radio Agency
1952-1959	Deputy Director General of Radio Regulatory Bureau, Ministry of Posts and Telecommuni- cations
1959-1960	Director of Radio Research Laboratories, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
1960-1963	Director General of Radio Regulatory Bureau, Ministry of Posts and Tele- communications

Since 1963 up to now

Engineer in Chief, Tokyo Shibaura  
Electric Co., Ltd.

Other domestic activities

1943-1946	Secretary, Institute of Electrical Communications Engineers of Japan
1945-1951	Professor for Telecommunication Engineer- ing of Keio University
1952-1959	Professor for Telecommunication Engineer- ing of Tohoku University

Since 1956 up to now

Member of Institute of Electrical and  
Electronics Engineers ( IEEE )



Since 1964 up to now

Councilor, Institute of Television  
Engineers of Japan

International activities

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| 1950 | Delegate to the 2nd session of High<br>Frequency Broadcasting Conference<br>(Florence/Rapallo)   |
| 1953 | Delegate to the Co-ordinating Committee<br>on the Aeronautical Fixed Telecommunica-<br>tions Network in the Region of South East<br>Asia, ICAO (Singapore) |
| 1956 | Delegate to the Study Group XI, CCIR<br>(New York)   |
| 1959 | Alternate Delegate to the ECAFE/ITU<br>Telecommunication Conference (Tokyo)  |
| 1959 | Leader of the Japanese Delegation to<br>the Ordinary Administrative Radio<br>Conference (Geneva)   |
| 1959 | Advisor to the Japanese Delegation to<br>the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva)   |

Publications

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| 1940 | General Description of Telecommunications                   |
| 1950 | History of Radio Engineering in Japan                       |
| 1951 | Telecommunications in Europe                                |
| 1953 | Development of Aeronautical Radio<br>Communication in Japan |

1954	Radio Engineering Handbook
1955	Development of Telecommunication Technique in Japan
1957	Theory of Frequency Allocation
1958	Technique for Radio Spectrum Saving
1960	Future Prospect for Space Communication

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 392-E

26 October 1965

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

AGENDA

OF THE

TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

Wednesday, 27 October 1965, at 15.00 hours

	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Summary record of Twenty-third Meeting	390
2. Sixth Report of Committee 4	DT/69
3. First Report of C.C.I. Working Group to Committee 4	379
4. Report of the Meeting of the Working Group on the Structure of the Technical Cooperation Department	DT/67
5. Proposals relating to Article 9 of the Convention	DT/58 313 DT/70
6. Miscellaneous	

Clyde James GRIFFITHS  
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 393-E

26 October 1965

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN  
OF  
COMMITTEE 2 (CREDENTIALS)

1. Further to the report published in Document No. 319, I have the honour to inform the Plenary Meeting that after study by the Working Party of Committee 2, the credentials of the delegations of the countries named below have been accepted :

HAITI (Republic of)  
SINGAPORE

2. It may also be recalled that the credentials of the Delegation of Ecuador were accepted by the Plenary Meeting on 21 October 1965.

Eneas MACHADO DE ASSIS  
Chairman of Committee 2

**E****PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE  
MONTREUX 1965****Document No. 394-E****27 October, 1965****PLENARY MEETING  
FIRST READING****B. 4**

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 9	DT/52	3-10		

**G. TERRAS**  
Chairman of the Editorial  
Committee

*Annex: B. 4/01—06*



## RESOLUTION No. ...

**Preparation of a Draft Constitutional Charter of a Permanent Character**

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

*instructs the Administrative Council:*

a) to set up as soon as possible a study 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, 1965), 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;

— to prepare this draft in sufficient time to enable it to be circulated to Members of the Union at least one year before the next Plenipotentiary Conference;

b) to make the necessary administrative arrangements to enable the group of experts to carry out its work;

c) to 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) to direct the Secretary-General to transmit the draft 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) to meet the travel and subsistence expenses of the experts from the budget of the Union.

NOC                    **INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION  
CONVENTION**

NOC                    **PREAMBLE**

NOC 1      While fully recognizing the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunication, the plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Governments, with the object of facilitating relations and co-operation between the peoples by means of efficient telecommunication services, have agreed to conclude the following Convention.

NOC 2      The countries and groups of territories which become parties to the present Convention constitute the International Telecommunication Union.

NOC                    **CHAPTER I**

NOC                    **Composition, Functions and Structure of the Union**

NOC                    **ARTICLE 1**

NOC                    **Composition of the Union**

NOC 3      1. The International Telecommunication Union shall comprise Members and Associate Members.

NOC 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;

NOC 5      b) any country, not listed in Annex 1, which becomes a Member of the United Nations and which accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 18;



- NOC 6 c) any sovereign country, not listed in Annex 1 and not a Member of the United Nations, which applies for Membership in the Union and which, after having secured approval of such application by two-thirds of the Members of the Union, accedes to this Convention in accordance with Article 18.
- NOC 7 3. An Associate Member of the Union shall be:
- NOC 8 a) any country, territory or group of territories listed in Annex 2 upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, this Convention by it or on its behalf;
- NOC 8 b) any country which has not become a Member of the Union in accordance with 4 to 6 by acceding to this Convention in accordance with Article 18, after its application for Associate Membership has received approval by a majority of the Members of the Union;
- NOC 9 c) any territory or group of territories not fully responsible for the conduct of its international relations, on behalf of which a Member of the Union has signed and ratified or has acceded to this Convention in accordance with Article 18 or 19, provided that its application for Associate Membership is sponsored by such a Member, after the application has received approval by a majority of the Members of the Union;
- NOC 10 d) any trust territory on behalf of which the United Nations has acceded to this Convention in accordance with Article 20, and the application of which for Associate Membership has been sponsored by the United Nations.
- NOC 11 4. If any territory or group of territories, forming part of a group of territories constituting a Member of the Union, becomes or has become an Associate Member of the Union in accordance with 7 and 9, its rights and obligations under this Convention shall be those of an Associate Member only.
- NOC 12 5. For the purposes of 6, 8 and 9, if an application for Membership or Associate Membership is made, by diplomatic channel and through the intermediary of the country of the seat of the Union, during the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences, the Secretary-General shall consult the Members of the Union; a Member shall be deemed to have abstained if it has not replied within four months after its opinion has been requested.



## ARTICLE 2

**Rights and Obligations of Members and Associate Members**

(MOD) 13 [*Proposition CAN/58(2) referred to Committee 4*]

(MOD) 14 [*Proposition IND/30(2) referred to Committee 9*]

(MOD) 15 [*Proposition IND/30(3) referred to Committee 9*]

NOC 16 2. Associate Members shall have the same rights and obligations as Members of the Union, except that they shall not have the right to vote in any conference or other organ of the Union or to nominate candidates for membership of the International Frequency Registration Board. They shall not be eligible for election to the Administrative Council.

NOC

## ARTICLE 3

NOC

**Seat of the Union**

NOC 17 The seat of the Union shall be at Geneva.

NOC

## ARTICLE 4

NOC

**Purposes of the Union**

NOC 18 1. The purposes of the Union are:

- a) to maintain and extend international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds;

(MOD) 19 [*Proposition ISR/26(1) referred to Committee 9*]

NOC 20 c) to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those common ends.

NOC 21 2. To this end, the Union shall in particular:

a) effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency assignments in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries;

NOC 22 b) coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum;

(MOD) 23 [*Referred to Committee 9*]

(MOD) 24 [*Subject to any recommendation by Committee 8 on proposition MEX/118 (1)*]

(MOD) 25 e) promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the co-operation of telecommunication services;

MOD 26 f) undertake studies, make regulations, adopt resolutions, formulate recommendations and opinions, and collect and publish information concerning telecommunication matters for the benefit of all Members and Associate Members.

NOC

## ARTICLE 6

NOC

### Plenipotentiary Conference

ADD 33bis The Plenipotentiary Conference is the supreme body of the Union and it shall be composed of delegates representing Members and Associate Members.

NOC 34 1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall:

a) determine the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article 4 of this Convention;

- NOC 35    b) consider the report by the Administrative Council on its activities and those of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference;
- NOC 36    c) establish the basis for the budget of the Union and determine a fiscal limit for the expenditure of the Union until the next Plenipotentiary Conference;
- NOC 37    d) fix the basic salaries, the salary scales and the system of allowances and pensions for all the officials of the Union;
- NOC 38    e) finally approve the accounts of the Union;
- NOC 39    f) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council;
- NOC 40    g) elect the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General and fix the dates of their taking office;
- NOC 41    h) revise the Convention if it considers this necessary;
- NOC 42    i) conclude or revise, if necessary, agreements between the Union and other international organizations, examine any provisional agreements with such organizations concluded, on behalf of the Union, by the Administrative Council, and take such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate;
- NOC 43    j) deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary.
  
- (MOD) 44    *[Subject to any recommendation by Dr. Nicotera's Working Group on proposition ARG/91 (2) and the possible application of proposition ARG/91(3)]*
  
- (MOD) 45    *[Linked with No. 44]*
  
- MOD 46    a) when at least *one-quarter* of the Members and Associate Members of the Union have individually proposed a change to the Secretary-General, or,
- NOC 47    b) on a proposal of the Administrative Council.
  
- NOC 48    2. In either case a new date or place or both shall be determined with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union.

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SIXTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(CONVENTION AND GENERAL REGULATIONS)

Chairman: Mr. Konstantin ČOMIĆ (Yugoslavia)

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

Saturday, 23 October 1965, at 9 a.m.

The Chairman opened the meeting and introduced the agenda (Document No. 360).

I. Summary Record of the 11th Meeting

Document No. 332 was approved, subject to corrections proposed by the Delegates of Argentina and China.

II. Examination of the Convention (continued) (Annexes 3, 4 and 5)

A. Annex 3 (Nos. 300 - 322)

The Delegate of Canada withdrew Proposal No. 58(109).

The Delegate of the United States announced that questions concerning the drafting of paragraphs a) and b) of Proposal No. 43(29) had been forwarded to Committee 10. The possible deletion of Numbers 313, 315 and 316 would, however, have to be examined (paragraph d).

The Delegate of Belgium explained the reasons for the deletion of Numbers 307 - 322 (BEL/45(25)).

Further to a request by the Delegate of France, supported by the Delegates of the United Kingdom and the United Arab Republic, that the question of principle be decided by Committee 10, the Delegate of Belgium withdrew his Proposal No. 43(29) paragraph b).

As a result, the Delegate of the United States of America likewise announced the withdrawal of his proposal - paragraph d) of Document No. 43(29).

Amendment of the title of Annex 3 ("definition of certain terms..."), instead of "definition of terms..." was approved by the Committee.

Number 300 - Proposal No. RFA/33(47)

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany withdrew his proposal.

Number 300 was adopted without amendment.

Number 301 - Proposals Nos. RFA/33(68) and (69)

Number 302 - Proposals Nos. ISR/54(12) and (13)

At the request of the Delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by the Delegate of the United States of America, the discussion on the definition of "private operating agency" and "recognized private operating agency" was postponed until the meeting of 25 October.

Numbers 303, 304 and 305, no proposals, were adopted without change.

Number 306 - Proposals Nos: URS/64(18)  
MEX/96(2)  
RFA/33(60) and (61)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. stated that the proposal concerning Number 306 was important in principle, since private telecommunication operating agencies were entitled to take part in I.T.U. conferences, whereas the administrations of non-Member countries were not entitled to do so. In view of that discrimination and of the illogical attitude of certain countries, the speaker stressed the principle involved and requested the Committee to examine his proposal.

The Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany pointed out that the aim of the Soviet proposal was to introduce non-Member countries into the I.T.U. It was not a question of discrimination, but a question of principle which affected his own country, which was split in two, the Eastern part being under foreign domination.

Adding that the problem should be studied together with Annex 5, he withdrew Proposals Nos. 33(61) and (62).

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed that the question be examined at the same time as Annex 5, but he protested against the inadmissible statement by the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, which illustrated the "revanchist" character of that country, vis-à-vis the U.S.S.R. and East Germany. He pointed out that the purely formal votes of the Conference and the statements by the Federal Republic of Germany in no way affected the sovereignty of the German Democratic Republic.

The Chairman noted that Proposal No. 64(18) of the U.S.S.R., would be examined at the same time as Number 518 (Observers of the Specialized Agencies).

In the absence of the Delegation of Mexico and of support for Proposal No. 96(2), the latter was rejected.

The Delegate of Morocco pointed out that the texts of Number 306 (third paragraph) and Number 233 (final text) should be coordinated.

After an exchange of views on that point, between the Delegates of Morocco, Brazil (Chairman of Committee 2), the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Portugal and France, the Delegate of Denmark asked where the rights of "observers" were specified.

The Deputy Secretary-General said that those rights were not clearly defined in the Convention. Article 7 did not specify whether a Member or Associate Member of the Union wishing to participate in a special meeting of the Conference or a special regional service conference in a region other than its own would be entitled to do so. He added, however, that references to that point were to be found in Annex 6, Article II; in the absence of a specific indication in the Convention, it would be possible to infer the right of an observer from that text.

The Delegate of Sweden then drew attention to Number 14 of Article 2 which mentioned that "each Member shall have one vote at all conferences of the Union...", but the Delegate of Brazil pointed out that the presence of a Member at a meeting of a region other than its own did not imply the right to vote.

The Deputy Secretary-General recalled the gaps that had been discovered in Article 7, and asked the working party to take into account the comments that had been submitted.

The Delegate of France stated that the question of observers should appear in Article 2, not Article 7. With regard to the right of observers, he considered that Number 588 of Article 10 threw light on the matter.

After interventions by the Delegates of Sudan, China and Brazil, and by the Deputy Secretary-General, the Chairman concluded that:

The discussion relative to Number 306 should be adjourned, in view of:

- 1) The fact that Proposal No. URS/64(18) was linked up with Number 518.
- 2) The preparation of a text by the Working Party in the light of Article 2, No. 14.

Number 307 - Proposals Nos. BEL/45(25)  
MEX/96(3)  
RFA/33(72)

The Delegate of Belgium pointed out that point a) of Proposal No. 45(25) had been settled and the provisions of point b) withdrawn

Proposal No. 96(3) by Mexico was supported by Argentina and Venezuela, whereas Pakistan, the United Arab Republic and the United States were in favour of maintaining the second paragraph of the present text.

The Delegate of Mexico withdrew his proposal.

The proposal by the Federal Republic of Germany was supported by Thailand, Israel and Denmark. After several delegations had given their views, the proposal was put to the vote and carried as follows:

In favour: 61  
Against: 0  
Abstentions: 20

Proposal No. 33(72) for the amendment of Number 307 was adopted.

The Delegate of Mexico requested that his Proposal No. 96(3) be maintained, despite the fact that the similar Proposal by Belgium (No.45(25)) had been withdrawn.

He was supported by the Delegates of Roumania and India.

The results of the vote were as follows:

In favour: 12  
Against: 40  
Abstentions: 28

The proposal by Mexico was, therefore, rejected.

The Committee decided to adopt Proposal No. RFA/33(72), to the effect that the word "advisers" be inserted after the word "representatives" in the first paragraph, and after the word "delegates" in the second paragraph.

Numbers 308, 309, 310, 311 and 312

No proposals, without change.

Numbers 313, 314, 315 and 316

Since Proposal No. USA/43(39) relative to Numbers 313, 315 and 316 had been withdrawn, and since there were no proposals on Number 314, the Committee decided that the numbers concerned should be retained as they stood.

Number 318

No proposals, without change.

Number 319

Proposals Nos. TCH/20(24) and ARG/91(24) were withdrawn.

The Committee decided that the present text of Number 319 should be retained.

Numbers 320 and 321

No proposals, without change.

Number 322

The Delegate of China considered that paragraph d) should be amplified as follows:

- "d) Administrations and recognized private operating agencies, on the one hand, and the Secretary-General, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Council, on the other, and relating to public international telecommunications and to the work of the Administrative Council."

After a discussion in which the Delegates of Denmark, the United Kingdom, Ceylon, France, the United States, the U.S.S.R. and the Deputy Secretary-General took part, the Delegate of China withdrew his proposal.

The Committee decided that the existing text of Number 322 be retained.

The Delegate of Belgium, supported by the Delegate of Mexico, thought that the proposals in Document No. 45(30) should be forwarded to the group of experts responsible for drawing up the Charter.



The Delegate of Ethiopia said that the grouping of the Members of the Union into five regions did not form the subject of any provision in the Convention. With the agreement of the Committee, he considered that that question could likewise be passed on to the group of experts.

The Committee, having thus concluded its examination of Annex 3, decided that the Annex could be adopted subject to Numbers 301, 302 and 306.

B. Annex 4

Proposals Nos. USA/43(40)  
CAN/58(110)

The Delegate of Switzerland recalled Proposal No. 47(13) relative to the introduction of an additional optional Protocol regarding the compulsory settlement of disputes (Number 404 of Annex 4).

The Chairman said that he had taken note of the discussion which had been devoted to the document during the consideration of the additional Protocol.

The Committee decided to adopt Annex 4, subject to the study of Document No. 47/(13) from Switzerland.

C. Annex 5

The Delegate of the Netherlands introduced the report by the Working Party on the General Regulations (Document No. DT/44).

On behalf of the Committee, the Chairman conveyed his best wishes to Mr. Perry, who was due to retire very shortly. The delegates applauded and Mr. Perry thanked them.

Examination of Document No. DT/44

The two titles "General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention" and Part I, "General provisions regarding Conferences" remained unchanged.

The Delegate of Argentina introduced Proposal No. ARG/91(25), the study of which should be postponed since it depended on the conclusions of the report by Dr. Nicotera's Working Party.

The Proposals by Canada, No. 58(113) and China (Document No. 17) were withdrawn.

Number 500

Adopted subject to conclusion by the Working Party.

Numbers 501, 502 and 503

No proposals - without change

Number 504 - Proposal No. URS/64(20)

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the proposal and the reasons for it had been made clear in Document No. 64(20), and the Delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany recalled that a similar amendment had been proposed (Document No. 165) by Czechoslovakia to the 1959 Conference in Geneva and that the Conference had rejected it.

The Delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. made the following statement :

"The Ukrainian Delegation had no intention of speaking on the Item now under discussion. We should like, however, to express our attitude to the statement which has just been made by the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany.

" I should like first of all to note the frankness inspiring his previous statement this morning. In that statement, he declared outright, without any equivocation, that the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany was opposing the admission, as observers, of the representatives of telecommunication administrations of countries which were not Members of the Union, for the simple reason that it was against the admission of representatives of the German Democratic Republic to I.T.U. conferences and meetings.

" If anyone at this Conference of ours harboured any delusions, before this statement was made, concerning the motives guiding the delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, in the discussion of this and other questions, if anyone thought that the West German Delegation had the interests of our international organization at heart in this matter, he was profoundly mistaken. The reasons prompting the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany to object to the proposals in question are now clear to all.

" Basing themselves on the revanchist doctrine predominant in the ruling circles of that country, the delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany is striving at all costs to prevent the admission into our international organization of the representatives of the German Workers' and Peasants' State - the German Democratic Republic. It is doing this for political - or, more accurately for revanchist reasons.

" We think, however, that such consideration should be left to the conscience of their authors, and not be a subject for discussion at our Conference.

" The proposal for the admission as observers of the representatives of telecommunication administrations of countries which are not Members of the Union is calculated to broaden international technical cooperation in the

field of telecommunications. Its basis is the interest of all the countries united together in our Union.

" We therefore urge support for this proposal and an end to attempts by the West German Delegation to divert our Conference from the problems before it, and to compel it to adopt or reject decisions, depending upon whether they are in accordance with the revanchist spirit of the ruling circles of the Federal Republic of Germany."

The Delegate of the U.S.S.R., supported by the Delegates of Mongolia and Poland, requested that the provisions relative to the observers of non-Member countries be re-introduced in the Convention as they appeared in the Madrid Convention. He asked that a vote be taken by roll-call.

The Delegates of the United States, Ireland, China, Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany opposed that request.

The Delegate of the United Arab Republic said that he did not have the 1947 and 1952 Conventions and requested a proposal in writing, which the Delegate of the U.S.S.R. promised to supply by the time of the next meeting.

Further to an exchange of views between the Deputy Secretary-General and the Delegate of the United Arab Republic with regard to the list of Specialized Agencies invited to the Conference, the Delegate of Cameroon made the following statement :

"During the discussions of 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 had accordingly expressed the view that any reference to Specialized Agencies in the texts of the I.T.U. should be completed by a reference to the International Atomic Energy Agency. That applied to numbers 504, 509 and 518 of the General Regulations concerning invitations to conferences.

" Since the revision of those provisions comes under the terms of reference of Committee 9, I wish to draw your attention to the opinion expressed by Committee 7 that the provisions in question should likewise mention the International Atomic Energy Agency."

As the Committee made no objections, reference to the International Atomic Energy Agency would be inserted in numbers 504, 509 and 518.

Numbers 505 and 506

Adopted without change.

Number 507 - Proposal No. URS/64(21)

Study postponed until the following meeting.

Number 508

Adopted without change.

Number 509 - Reference to the I.A.E.A.

Number 509 bis - Proposal by Mexico

Study postponed until the following meeting.

Numbers 510 and 511

Subject to decisions by the Working Party.

Number 512

Adopted without change.

Numbers 513, 514 and 515

Subject to decisions by the Working Party.

Numbers 516 and 517

Adopted without change.

Number 518

Study postponed until the following meeting and reference to the I.A.E.A.

Numbers 519, 520 and 521

Adopted without change.

Numbers 522, 523 and 524

Subject to decisions by the Working Party.

Number 525

Adopted without change.

Number 525 bis

Adopted as it appears in Document No. DT/44.

Number 526

The Delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that the text appearing in Document No. DT/44 did not correspond with the Proposal No. UK/40(71).

After an exchange of views between the Chairman of the Working Party and the Delegates of the United Kingdom, Denmark and Australia, it was decided that the text of Document No. DT/44 should be amended (by the insertion of the words "Plenary Assemblies, General Secretariat and the Specialized Secretariats").

The Delegate of Brazil, supported by the Delegate of Mexico, considered that study of Chapter V should be postponed to a later date.

The meeting rose at 1.05 p.m.

Rapporteur:

Y. LASSAY

Chairman:

Konstantin ČOMIČ

Annex: 1

A N N E XSUMMARY TABLE

Annex to the Convention	Number	Observations
Annex 3 {	300	Adopted without change.
	301-302	Discussion postponed until the following meeting.
	303-304-305	No proposals - unchanged.
	306	Study postponed until another meeting.
	307	1) Proposal No. URS/64(18) linked up with number 518. 2) Working party - in the light of number 14 of Article 2. First paragraph - insertion of "advisers" after "representatives". Second paragraph - insertion of "advisers" after "delegates".
Annex 4	308 to 322	Unchanged.
Annex 5 {	400 to 411	Adopted subject to examination of Proposal No. SUI/47(13).
	500	Subject to the decisions of the Working Party.
	501	Unchanged.
	502	
	503	
	504	Amended: "... grant to the Union reciprocal representation at their conferences, as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency, to send observers ..."
	505 506	Adopted without change.

Annex to the Convention	Number	Observations
Annex 5 (cont.)	507	Proposal No. URS/64(21) - study postponed until the following meeting.
	508	Adopted without change.
	509	Amended: "... Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency in conformity with ..."
	509 bis	Proposal No. MEX/96(6) - study postponed until the next meeting.
	510	Subject to the decisions of the Working Party.
	511	
	512	Adopted without change.
	513	Subject to the decisions of the Working Party.
	514	
	515	
	516	Adopted without change.
	517	
	518	Amended: "... Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, in conformity ..."
		Study postponed until the following meeting as far as the question of observers is concerned.
	519	Adopted without change.
	520	
	521	
	522	Subject to the decisions of the Working Party.
	523	
	524	
	525	Adopted without change.
	525 bis	Adopted as it appears in Document No. DT/44.

Annex to the Convention	Number	Observations
Annex 5 (cont.)	526	Amended: "The Secretary-General shall assemble and coordinate the proposals received from administrations and from the Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees and shall communicate them to all Members and Associate Members at least three months before the opening of the Conference. The General Secretariat and the specialized secretariats shall not be entitled to submit proposals."



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 396-E

27 October 1965

Original : French

COMMITTEE 6

Note by the Secretary-General

REQUEST BY TURKEY TO BE INCLUDED  
IN A LOWER CLASS OF CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNION BUDGET

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

I have the honour to transmit to the Plenipotentiary Conference  
the attached letter which I have received from the Head of the Delegation  
of Turkey to the present Conference.

Gerald C. GROSS  
Secretary-General

Annex : 1

A N N E X

Montreux, 26 October 1965

Subject : Request for lower class of contribution

The Secretary-General  
International Telecommuni-  
cation Union  
Montreux-Palace  
CH 1820 MONTREUX

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the provisions of Article 15 of the International Telecommunication Convention, (Geneva, 1959) granting Members of the Union free choice of class of contribution for defraying Union expenses, we have the honour to inform you that an analysis of present contributions by Members, according to the classes of contributions contained in paragraph 5 of the Article in question, shows that the position of Turkey, in the 5-unit class, is not in accordance with the principle expressed in Resolution No. 14.

Taking into consideration the spirit of cooperation shown on many occasions within the I.T.U. by Turkey, as one of the founders, a spirit which it is anxious to maintain in the Union's second century, Turkey wishes to be included in the 2 (two) unit class, which corresponds precisely to the economic situation in the country, so that the financial share of each Member may be rationalized and made more equitable.

I have the honour, etc.....

(signed) Necdet TANAY  
Head of Turkish Delegation

**E****PLENIPOTENTIARY  
CONFERENCE  
MONTREUX 1965****Document No. 397-E****27 October, 1965****PLENARY MEETING  
FIRST READING****B. 5**

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 9	DT/59		Art. 8, 14, 16, 18-24, 26, 30-43	

G. TERRAS  
Chairman of the Editorial  
Committee

*Annex:* B. 5/01—11



## ARTICLE 8

MOD **Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Assemblies**

MOD 77 For the organization of their work and the conduct of their discussions, conferences and assemblies shall apply the Rules of Procedure in the General Regulations annexed to the Convention. However, each conference or assembly may adopt such Rules of Procedure, in amplification of those in Chapter 9 of the General Regulations, which it considers to be indispensable, provided that such additional Rules of Procedure are compatible with the Convention and the General Regulations.

## ARTICLE 14

NOC **Regulations**

NOC 192 1. Subject to the provisions of Article 8, the General Regulations contained in Annex 5 to this Convention shall have the same force and duration as the Convention.

MOD 193 2. (1) The provisions of the Convention are completed by the following sets of Administrative Regulations:

Telegraph Regulations,  
Telephone Regulations,  
Radio Regulations,  
Additional Radio Regulations.

ADD 193 A (2) Ratification of this Convention in accordance with Article 17 or accession in accordance with Article 18 involves acceptance of the General and Administrative Regulations in force at the time of ratification or accession.

MOD 194 (3) Members and Associate Members shall inform the Secretary-General of their approval of any revision of these Regulations by competent administrative conferences. The Secretary-General shall inform Members and Associate Members promptly regarding receipt of such notifications of approval.

NOC 195 3. In case of inconsistency between a provision of the Convention and a provision of the Regulations, the Convention shall prevail.

## ARTICLE 16

NOC

**Languages**

NOC 216 1. (1) The official languages of the Union shall be Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

NOC 217 (2) The working languages of the Union shall be English, French and Spanish.

NOC 218 (3) In case of dispute, the French text shall be authentic.

NOC 219 2. (1) The final documents of the plenipotentiary and administrative conferences, their final acts, protocols, resolutions, recommendations and opinions, shall be drawn up in the official languages of the Union, in versions equivalent in form and content.

NOC 220 (2) All other documents of these conferences shall be issued in the working languages of the Union.

NOC 221 3. (1) The official service documents of the Union as prescribed by the Administrative Regulations shall be published in the five official languages.

NOC 222 (2) All other documents for general distribution prepared by the Secretary-General in the course of his duties shall be drawn up in the three working languages.

NOC 223 4. Any of the documents referred to in 219 to 222 may be published in languages other than those there specified, provided that the Members or Associate Members requesting such publication undertake to defray the whole of the cost of translation and publication involved.

MOD 224 [*Proposals RFA/33(54) to RFA/33(57) and UK/36(34) to (37) referred to Committee 4*]

NOC 225 (2) When all participants in a meeting agree, the debates may be conducted in fewer than the four languages mentioned above.

MOD 226 [*Proposals RFA/33(54) - (57) and UK/36(34) - (37) referred to Committee 4*]

MOD 227 [*Proposals RFA/33(54) - (57) and UK/36(34) - (37) referred to Committee 4*]

NOC 228 b) if any delegation itself makes arrangements at its own expense for oral translation from its own language into any one of the languages referred to in 224.

MOD 229 [*Proposals RFA/33(54) - (57) and UK/36(34) - (37) referred to Committee 4*]

NOC 230 (3) In the case provided for in 228, the delegation concerned may, furthermore, if it wishes, arrange at its own expense for oral translation into its own language from one of the languages referred to in 224.

#### ARTICLE 18

NOC Accession to the Convention

NOC 236 1. The government of a country, not a signatory of this Convention, may accede thereto at any time subject to the provisions of Article 1.

NOC 237 2. The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the government of the country of the seat of the Union. Unless otherwise specified therein, it shall become effective upon the date of its deposit. The Secretary-General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each accession when it is received and shall forward to each of them a certified copy of the act of accession.

#### ARTICLE 19

NOC Application of the Convention to Countries or Territories  
for whose Foreign Relations Members of the Union are responsible

NOC 238 1. Members of the Union may declare at any time that their acceptance of this Convention applies to all or a group or a single one of the countries or territories for whose foreign relations they are responsible.



NOC 239 2. A declaration made in accordance with 238 shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the Union. The Secretary-General shall notify the Members and Associate Members of each such declaration.

NOC 240 3. The provisions of 238 and 239 shall not be deemed to be obligatory in respect of any country, territory or group of territories listed in Annex 1 of this Convention.

#### ARTICLE 20

NOC       **Application of the Convention to Trust Territories of the United Nations**

NOC 241 The United Nations shall have the right to accede to this Convention on behalf of any territory or group of territories placed under its administration in accordance with a trusteeship agreement as provided for in Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations.

#### ARTICLE 21

NOC       **Execution of the Convention and Regulations**

NOC 242 1. The Members and Associate Members are bound to abide by the provisions of this Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto in all telecommunication offices and stations established or operated by them which engage in international services or which are capable of causing harmful interference to radio services of other countries, except in regard to services exempted from these obligations in accordance with the provisions of Article 50 of this Convention.

MOD 243 2. They are also bound to take the necessary steps to impose the observance of the provisions of this Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto upon private operating agencies authorized by them to establish and operate telecommunications and which engage in international services or which operate stations capable of causing harmful interference to the radio services of other countries.

## ARTICLE 22

NOC

**Denunciation of the Convention**

(MOD) **244** 1. Each Member and Associate Member which has ratified, or acceded to, this Convention shall have the right to denounce it by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the government of the country of the seat of the Union. The Secretary-General shall advise the other Members and Associate Members thereof.

NOC **245** 2. This denunciation shall take effect at the expiration of a period of one year from the day of the receipt of notification of it by the Secretary-General.

## ARTICLE 23

NOC

**Denunciation of the Convention on behalf of Countries or Territories for whose Foreign Relations Members of the Union are responsible**

NOC **246** 1. The application of this Convention to a country, territory or group of territories in accordance with Article 19 may be terminated at any time, and such country, territory or group of territories, if it is an Associate Member, ceases upon termination to be such.

NOC **247** 2. The declaration of denunciation contemplated in the above paragraph shall be notified in conformity with the conditions set out in 244; it shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of 245.

## ARTICLE 24

MOD

**Abrogation of Earlier Conventions**

MOD **248** This Convention shall abrogate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Governments, all previous International Telecommunication Conventions.



## ARTICLE 26

NOC

**Relations with Non-contracting States**

NOC **250** 1. Each Member and Associate Member reserves to itself and to the recognized private operating agencies the right to fix the conditions under which it admits telecommunications exchanged with a State which is not a party to this Convention.

NOC **251** 2. If a telecommunication originating in the territory of such a non-contracting State is accepted by a Member or Associate Member, it must be transmitted and, in so far as it follows the telecommunication channels of a Member or Associate Member, the obligatory provisions of the Convention and Regulations and the usual charges shall apply to it.

## CHAPTER IV

NOC

**General Provisions relating to Telecommunications**

## ARTICLE 30

NOC

**The Right of the Public to use the International Telecommunication Service**

NOC **257** Members and Associate Members recognize the right of the public to correspond by means of the international service of public correspondence. The services, the charges, and the safeguards shall be the same for all users in each category of correspondence without any priority or preference.

## ARTICLE 31

NOC

**Stoppage of Telecommunications**

NOC 258 1. Members and Associate Members reserve the right to stop the transmission of any private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to their laws, to public order or to decency, provided that they immediately notify the office of origin of the stoppage of any such telegram or any part thereof, except when such notification may appear dangerous to the security of the State.

MOD 259 2. Members and Associate Members also reserve the right to stop any private telecommunications which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to their law, to public order or to decency.

## ARTICLE 32

NOC

**Suspension of Services**

(MOD) 260 Each Member and Associate Member reserves the right to suspend the international telecommunication service for an indefinite time, either generally or only for certain relations and/or for certain kinds of correspondence, outgoing, incoming or in transit, provided that it immediately notifies such action to each of the other Members and Associate Members through the medium of the Secretary-General.

## ARTICLE 33

NOC

**Responsibility**

NOC 261 Members and Associate Members accept no responsibility towards users of the international telecommunication services, particularly as regards claims for damages.

## ARTICLE 34

NOC

**Secrecy of Telecommunications**

- NOC 262 1. Members and Associate Members agree to take all possible measures, compatible with the system of telecommunication used, with a view to ensuring the secrecy of international correspondence.
- NOC 263 2. Nevertheless, they reserve the right to communicate such correspondence to the competent authorities in order to ensure the application of their internal laws or the execution of international conventions to which they are parties.

## ARTICLE 35

NOC

**Establishment, Operation, and Protection  
of Telecommunication Installations and Channels**

- NOC 264 1. Members and Associate Members shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the establishment, under the best technical conditions, of the channels and installations necessary to carry on the rapid and uninterrupted exchange of international telecommunications.
- (MOD) 265 2. So far as possible, these channels and installations must be operated by the methods and procedures which practical operating experience has shown to be the best. They must be maintained in proper operating condition and kept abreast of scientific and technical progress.
- NOC 266 3. Members and Associate Members shall safeguard these channels and installations within their jurisdiction.
- NOC 267 4. Unless other conditions are laid down by special arrangements, each Member and Associate Member shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure maintenance of those sections of international telecommunication circuits within its control.

## ARTICLE 36

NOC

**Notification of Infringements**

NOC **268** In order to facilitate the application of the provisions of Article **21** of this Convention, Members and Associate Members undertake to inform one another of infringements of the provisions of this Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto.

## ARTICLE 37

NOC

**Charges and Free Services**

NOC **269** The provisions regarding charges for telecommunications and the various cases in which free services are accorded are set forth in the Regulations annexed to this Convention.

## ARTICLE 38

NOC

**Priority of Telecommunications concerning Safety of Life**

MOD **270** The international telecommunication services must give absolute priority to all telecommunications concerning safety of life at sea, on land, in the air or in outer space, as well as to epidemiological telecommunications of exceptional urgency of the World Health Organization.

## ARTICLE 39

NOC

**Priority of Government Telegrams and Telephone Calls**

(MOD) **271** Subject to the provisions of Articles **38** and **48** of this Convention, government telegrams shall enjoy priority over other telegrams when priority is requested for them by the sender. Government telephone calls may also be given priority, upon specific request and to the extent practicable, over other telephone calls.



## ARTICLE 40

NOC

**Secret Language**

NOC 272 1. Government telegrams and service telegrams may be expressed in secret language in all relations.

(MOD) 273 2. Private telegrams in secret language may be admitted between all countries with the exception of those which have previously notified, through the medium of the Secretary-General, that they do not admit this language for those categories of correspondence.

NOC 274 3. Members and Associate Members which do not admit private telegrams in secret language originating in or destined for their own territory must let them pass in transit, except in the case of suspension of service provided for in Article 32 of this Convention.

## ARTICLE 41

NOC

**Rendering and Settlement of Accounts**

NOC 275 1. Administrations of Members and Associate Members and recognized private operating agencies which operate international telecommunication services, shall come to an agreement with regard to the amount of their credits and debits.

NOC 276 2. The statements of accounts in respect to debits and credits referred to in 275 shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations annexed to this Convention, unless special arrangements have been concluded between the parties concerned.

NOC 277 3. The settlement of international accounts shall be regarded as current transactions and shall be effected in accordance with the current international obligations of the countries concerned, in those cases where their governments have concluded arrangements on this subject. Where no such arrangements have been concluded, and in the absence of special agreements made under Article 43 of this Convention, these settlements shall be effected in accordance with the Regulations.

## ARTICLE 42

NOC

## Monetary Unit

NOC 278 The monetary unit used in the composition of the tariffs of the international telecommunication services and in the establishment of the international accounts shall be the gold franc of 100 centimes, of a weight of 10/31 of a gramme and of a fineness of 0.900.

## ARTICLE 43

NOC

## Special Agreements

NOC 279 Members and Associate Members reserve for themselves, for the private operating agencies recognized by them and for other agencies duly authorized to do so, the right to make special agreements on telecommunication matters which do not concern Members and Associate Members in general. Such agreements, however, shall not be in conflict with the terms of this Convention or of the Regulations annexed thereto, so far as concerns the harmful interference which their operation might be likely to cause to the radio services of other countries.

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# PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 398-E

27 October 1965

Original : French

## PLENARY MEETING

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

### DRAFT RESOLUTION

#### APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF TELECOMMUNICATION IN THE INTEREST OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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

#### in view

of the provisions adopted on the basis of Resolution No. 980 (XXXVI) of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in order to speed up the application of science and technology in the interest of developing countries;

#### considering

that the International Telecommunication Union must, for matters related to its own field, associate itself in every way possible to the efforts thus undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations family;

#### instructs the Administrative Council

to take the necessary measures, within the limit of the available resources, so that,

- 1) the Union cooperates to the greatest extent possible with the appropriate organs of the United Nations and, in particular, with the Advisory Committee for the Application of Science and Technology to Development;
- 2) the permanent organs of the Union, by the organization of a suitable documentation service and by the publication of appropriate documents such as, for example, of monographies and selected bibliographies, contribute to the greatest extent possible to speed up the transfer and assimilation in the developing countries of scientific knowledge and technological experience in the field of telecommunication which are available in the most developed countries.

PLENARY MEETING

FOURTH REPORT BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

Subject : I.T.U. Building

At its Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Meetings, the Finance Committee examined the question of the purchase of the I.T.U. building.

The Agreement between the Republic and Canton of Geneva and the I.T.U. relative to the purchase of the I.T.U. building specifies that, if the option to purchase is exercised by 31 December 1965, the building will cost 5,000,000 Swiss francs. It also stipulates that this sum may be paid in annual instalments and will bear an annual rate of interest of 3 1/4 %. After thorough consideration of the matter, the Finance Committee recommends that the Plenary Meeting accept the principle of purchasing the building and exercise the option to purchase by 31 December 1965. The Committee likewise recommends that the Secretary-General be instructed to take appropriate steps to negotiate with the Republic and Canton of Geneva with a view to effecting this purchase by 31 December 1965, on the basis of payment in constant annual instalments over a period of ten years, with a 99-year surface right to the land, renewable.

A draft resolution on this question has been submitted direct to Committee 10 for final drafting.

The 3 Annexes to the present Report give all useful information on the financial terms of this transaction and the site of the building. Further, page 4 of the present document contains a definition of surface right ("droit de superficie") according to the Swiss Civil Code.

M. BEN ABDELLAH

Chairman

Annexes : 3



A N N E X 1

The Agreement between the Republic and Canton of Geneva and the I.T.U. concerning the land and building made available to the I.T.U. by the Republic and Canton of Geneva for the installation of its services stipulates:

Rent

1. The annual rent is fixed at 182,500.- Swiss francs, payable quarterly in advance.
2. The amount of the rent is dependent upon the Swiss Consumers' Price Index prepared by the Federal Department of Public Economy, or any other Federal Index replacing it; the initial sum of 182,500.- Swiss francs corresponds to the Index existing at the time when the building is taken over. Every time the cost of living index .. increases or decreases by 10 points, the increase or decrease being maintained over a period of at least six months, the rent may be adjusted by 'three months' notification given by one or other of the parties, providing that the specified conditions are fulfilled. Adjustment of rent shall be calculated by multiplying the original amount by the percentage increase in the cost of living index at the time when the building was taken over.
3. It was agreed, however, that the rent shall not be subject to change until 31 December 1965.

Purchase of Building.

1. The Canton grants to the Union the right of purchasing the building throughout the period of the lease.
2. When the building is purchased, the Canton will freely grant to the Union area rights over allotment No. 3554.
3. Should the right of purchase be exercised by 31 December 1965, the sale price of the building shall be 5 million Swiss francs, this amount to be paid by annual instalments at a rate of interest of  $3 \frac{1}{4}\%$ .

4. Should the building be leased beyond the date of 31 December 1965, the purchase price may be readjusted after that date, and at the request of one of the parties to the present agreement, in parallel application of the conditions agreed for adjustment in annual rent. The price may also be equitably readjusted in case of any change in the gold value of the Swiss franc. The rate of interest in calculating instalments shall be the average rate for the public debt of the Canton at the time when the purchase is decided on.

\*  
\*       \*

DEFINITION OF SURFACE RIGHT (Droit de Superficie)\*)

- Surface right constitutes a revocable right over a specific parcel of ground compulsorily entered in the Land Register.
- The owner of the piece of ground may create such rights for the benefit of a third party.
- Surface rights are transferable, and confer on the purchaser the same rights as though he were himself the owner.
- Such rights confer the right to build on or underneath the ground in question.
- They may be drawn up for a maximum period of 99 years.
- Surface rights may be renewed, but any engagement of such type cannot be subject to prior entry in the contracts or in the Land Register.

---

\*) according to the Swiss Civil Code

A N N E X 2

<u>Year</u>		<u>Rent of building (as from 1966, cumulative)</u>	<u>Purchase of building in annual instalments (3 1/4% plus 28,000 for foundations and ins.)</u>	<u>For purposes of comparison - Sums payable if purchase decided on in 1966 (annual instalments based on 4 3/4%, plus 28,000 for foundations)</u>
1966	1	204,100	5,028,000	5,628,000
1967	2	412,700	5,136,000	5,786,000
1968	3	625,900	5,244,900	5,946,000
1969	4	843,700	5,354,400	6,108,000
1970	5	1,066,000	5,465,000	6,271,500
1971	6	1,292,900	5,576,400	6,437,400
1972	7	1,524,000	5,688,200	6,605,200
1973	8	1,759,300	5,801,600	6,775,200
1974	9	1,999,000	5,915,700	6,946,200
1975	10	2,242,900	6,030,000	7,120,000
1976	11	2,491,000		
1977	12	2,742,900	6,261,600	7,472,400
1978	13	2,998,600		
1979	14	3,258,200		
1980	15	3,521,400	6,616,500	8,016,000
1981	16	3,787,900		
1982	17	4,057,700		
1983	18	4,330,900	6,976,800	8,577,000
1984	19	4,607,400		
1985	20	4,887,200	7,222,000	8,960,000
1986	21	5,169,700		
1987	22	5,455,200		
1988	23	5,743,400		
1989	24	6,034,500		
1990	25	6,328,500	7,847,500	9,947,500
1991	26	6,625,500		
1992	27	6,925,500		
1993	28	7,228,500		
1994	29	7,534,500		
1995	30	7,843,500	8,496,000	10,860,000
1996	31	8,155,500		
1997	32	8,470,500		
1998	33	8,788,500		
1999	34	9,109,500		
2000	35	9,433,500	9,159,500	12,050,500

Avenue

Giuseppe

Motta

© 264

© 263

Site of proposed new wing  
Emplacement de l'aile proposée  
Ubicación del ala propuesta

3553

COMMUNE DE GENÈVE  
Section Petit-Saconnex

Plan cadastral 24 Echelle 1:500

3554

3555

3556

Rue de Varembé

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 399-E

27 October 1965

Original : French

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PLENARY MEETING

FOURTH REPORT BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

Subject : I.T.U. Building

At its Fifth and Sixth Meetings, the Finance Committee examined the question of the purchase of the I.T.U. building.

The Agreement between the Republic and Canton of Geneva and the I.T.U. relative to the purchase of the I.T.U. building specifies that, if the option to purchase is exercised by 31 December 1965, the building will cost 5,000,000 Swiss francs. It also stipulates that this sum may be paid in annual instalments and will bear an annual rate of interest of 3 1/4 %. After thorough consideration of the matter, the Finance Committee recommends that the Plenary Meeting accept the principle of purchasing the building and exercise the option to purchase by 31 December 1965. The Committee likewise recommends that the Secretary-General be instructed to take appropriate steps to negotiate with the Republic and Canton of Geneva with a view to effecting this purchase by 31 December 1965, on the basis of payment in annual instalments over a period of ten years.

A draft resolution on this question has been submitted direct to Committee 10 for final drafting.

M. BEN ABDELLAH

Chairman

**PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE**

MONTREUX 1965

Document No. 400-E

1 November, 1965

Original : FrenchPLENARY MEETINGLIST OF DOCUMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE

(Documents, Nos. 1 to 400)

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
1 Add. 1 to 44	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.C.	P.M.
57	Proposed complete redraft of the Inter- national 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		P.M.
152	Proposal relating to possible admission of International Organizations to the Conference	Guatemala	P.M.
153	Candidacies for membership of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
154	Agenda of the 5th Meeting of Committee 4		Committee 4
155	Minutes of the 4th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
156	Minutes of the 5th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
157	Minutes of the 6th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
158	Minutes of the 7th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
159	Minutes of the 8th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
160	Agenda of the 2nd Meeting of Committee 8		Committee 8
161	Agenda for the 10th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
162	Minutes of the 9th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
163	Agenda of the 2nd Meeting of Committee 6		Committee 6
164	Candidacies for membership of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
165	Agenda of the 6th Meeting of Committee 4		Committee 4
166	Proxy vote	S.G.	P.M.
167	Participation by the North Korean Regime in the work of the I.T.U.	Republic of Korea	P.M.
168	Article in the Telecommunication Journal on the I.T.U. reorganization Plan	S.G.	Committees 4 and 9



Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
169	Agenda of the 3rd Meeting of Committee 9		Committee 9
170	Possible creation of an internal auditing system for I.T.U. accounts	S.G.	Committee 6
171	Request by the Republic of Mali to be included in a lower class of contribution for defraying Union expenses	S.G.	Committee 6
172	Candidacies for membership of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
173 + Corr.	Summary record of the 2nd Meeting of Committee 9	Committee 9	Committee 9
174	Summary record of the 2nd Meeting of Committee 5	Committee 5	Committee 5
175	Agenda of the 3rd Meeting of Committee 5		Committee 5
176(Rev.)	Agenda of the 4th Meeting of Committee 9		Committee 9
177	Draft amendment to the draft resolution concerning the possible preparation of a charter to replace the International Telecommunication Convention	Guatemala Panama Paraguay	Committee 9
178	Memorandum by the I.F.R.B. concerning the international regulation of the use of the radio spectrum	S.G.	Committee 4
179	Agenda of the 9th Meeting of Committee 4		Committee 4
180	Agenda of the 3rd Meeting of Committee 8		Committee 8
181	Summary record of the 3rd Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
182 + Add.	Summary record of the 4th Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
183	Candidacies for membership of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
184	Agenda of the 10th Meeting of Committee 4		Committee 4
185 + Corr.	Summary record of the 3rd Meeting of Committee 9	Committee 9	Committee 9
186	Draft Resolution concerning the elaboration of a permanent Constitution of the International Telecommunications Union	Australia, Canada, China, Colombia, U.S.A. Japan, Uganda, U.K., Tanzania, Thailand	Committee 9
187 + Corr.	Summary record of the 2nd Meeting of Committee 6	Committee 6	Committee 6
188	Statement made by the Director of C.C.I.T.T. concerning the organization of the Union	S.G.	Committee 4
189	Request by the Republic of Upper Volta to be included in a lower class of contribution for defraying Union expenses	S.G.	Committee 6
190	Summary record of the 5th Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
191	Summary record of the 1st Meeting of the Working Party of Committee 3	Working Party Committee 3	Committee 3
192	Minutes of the 10th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
193 (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.
301	Summary Record of the 15th Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
302	Agenda of the 4th Meeting of Committee 7		Committee 7
303	Summary Record of the 16th Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
304	Summary Record of the 17th Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
305	Summary Record of the 18th Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
306	Possible need for Extraordinary Radio Conference to deal with matters relating to the Maritime Mobile Service	S.G.	Committee 6
307	Agenda of the 19th Meeting of Committee 4		Committee 4
308	Regular I.T.U. Technical Assistance Programme	Morocco	Committee 8
309	First Report of I.F.R.B. Working Group to Committee 4	I.F.R.B. Working Group	Committee 4
310	Activities of Regional Experts	S.G.	Committee 8
311 (Rev.)	Agenda of the 14th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
312	Candidacies for election to the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
313	Addition to Article 9, paragraph 6 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Administrative Council)	Panama	Committee 4
314	Summary Record of the 8th Meeting of Committee 9	Committee 9	Committee 9
315	Summary Record of the 9th Meeting of Committee 9	Committee 9	Committee 9
316	Summary Record of the 10th Meeting of Committee 9	Committee 9	Committee 9
317 + Corr.	Summary Record of the Meeting of Committee 2	Committee 2	Committee 2
318 + Corr.	Minutes of the 13th Plenary Meeting		P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
319	Report by the Chairman of Committee 2	Committee 2	P.M.
320	Second series of texts	Committee 10	P.M.
321	Note concerning the Government of the People's Republic of China	Syrian Arab Republic	P.M.
322	Agenda of the 14th Meeting of Committee 9		Committee 9
323	Summary Record of the 6th Meeting of Committee 8	Committee 8	Committee 8
324	Summary Record of the 7th Meeting of Committee 8	Committee 8	Committee 8
325	Summary Record of the 8th Meeting of Committee 8	Committee 8	Committee 8
326	Second Report of Committee 4	Committee 4	P.M.
327	Third Report of Committee 4	Committee 4	P.M.
328	Fourth Report of Committee 4	Committee 4	P.M.
329	Request by Portugal for a lower class in the scale of contributions to the Union budget	S.G.	Committee 6
330	Third series of texts	Committee 10	P.M.
331	Request by the Portuguese Oversea Provinces for a lower class in the scale of contributions to the Union budget	S.G.	Committee 6
332	Summary Record of the 11th Meeting of Committee 9	Committee 9	Committee 9
333	Summary Record of the 12th Meeting of Committee 9	Committee 9	Committee 9
334 (Rev.)	Agenda of the 15th Meeting of Committee 9		Committee 9
335	Second Report of I.F.R.B. Working Group to Committee 4	I.F.R.B. Working Group	Committee 4

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
336	Third Report of I.F.R.B. Working Group to Committee 4	I.F.R.B. Working Group	Committee 4
337	Fourth and Final Report of I.F.R.B. Working Group to Committee 4	I.F.R.B. Working Group	Committee 4
338	Agenda of the 6th Meeting of Committee 6		Committee 6
339	Third Report of the Finance Committee to the Plenary Meeting	Committee 6	P.M.
340	First Report of Committee 5	Committee 5	P.M.
341	Agenda of the 10th Meeting of Committee 8		Committee 8
342	Draft Resolution on changes in the methods of providing Technical Assistance	Mexico	Committee 8
343	Candidacy for Membership of the I.F.R.B.	S.G.	P.M.
344	Election of the Administrative Council	S.G.	P.M.
345	Summary Record of the 19th Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
346	Summary Record of the 20th Meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
347	Report of the Working Party of Committee 2	Committee 2	Committee 9
348	Agenda of the 21st Meeting of Committee 4		Committee 4
349	Separation from service of I.F.R.B. Members	S.G.	P.M.
350	List of the documents of the Conference	S.G.	P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
351	Report by the Chairman of Committee 7	Committee 7	P.M.
352	Summary Record of the 5th meeting of Committee 5	Committee 5	Committee 5
353	Request by the Republic of Liberia for a lower class in the scale of contributions to the Union budget	S.G.	Committee 6
354	Minutes of the 14th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
355	Minutes of the 15th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
356 + Add	Candidacy for membership of the I.F.R.B.	S.G.	P.M.
357	Request by Costa Rica to be included in a lower class of contribution to the Union budget	S.G.	Committee 6
358 + Corr.	Summary record of the 14th meeting of Committee 9	Committee 9	Committee 9
359	Summary record of the 5th meeting of Committee 6	Committee 6	Committee 6
360	Agenda of the 16th meeting of Committee 9		Committee 9
361	International School of Geneva	S.G.	P.M.
362	Summary record of the 21st meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
363 (Rev.)	Agenda of the 7th meeting of Committee 6		Committee 6
364 (Rev.)	Agenda of the 6th meeting of Committee 5		Committee 5
365	Agenda of the 11th meeting of Committee 8		Committee 8
366	Summary record of the 22nd meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
367	Summary record of the 13th meeting of Committee 9	Committee 9	Committee 9

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
368	Agenda of the 17th meeting of Committee 9		Committee 9
369	Summary record of the 15th meeting of Committee 9	Committee 9	Committee 9
370	Amendment to proposal to Chapter 1 (Invitation and admission to Plenipotentiary Conferences)	U.S.S.R.	Committee 9
371	5th report of Committee 4	Committee 4	P.M.
372	6th report of Committee 4	Committee 4	P.M.
373	Emoluments in unclassified posts in the United Nations and Specialized Agencies	S.G.	Committee 5
374	Summary record of the 9th meeting of Committee 8	Committee 8	Committee 8
375	Summary record of the 6th meeting of Committee 6	Committee 6	Committee 6
376	Membership of the Union	S.G.	P.M.
377	Proposal relating to number 404 (Annex 4)	Switzerland	Committee 9
378	Candidacies for the Post of Secretary-General of the Union	S.G.	P.M.
379	First report of C.C.I. Working Group to Committee 4	C.C.I. Working Group	Committee 4
380	Proposal concerning Article 15 of the Convention	Morocco and Thailand	Committee 6
381	Agenda of the 23rd meeting of Committee 4		Committee 4
382	Agenda of the 16th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
383(Rev.)	Agenda of the 17th Plenary Meeting		P.M.
384	First report of Committee 9	Committee 9	P.M.

Document No.	Title	Origin	Destination
385	Agenda of the 18th meeting of Committee 9		Committee 9
386	Summary record of the 4th meeting of Committee 7	Committee 7	Committee 7
387	Agenda of the 12th meeting of Committee 8		Committee 8
388	Provisional Staff Regulations for elected officials of the Union	S.G.	Committee 5
389	Report by the "Nicotera" Working Group	Working Group "Nicotera"	P.M.
390	Summary record of the 23rd meeting of Committee 4	Committee 4	Committee 4
391	Candidacy for membership of the I.F.R.B.	S.G.	P.M.
392	Agenda of the 24th meeting of Committee 4		Committee 4
393	Report by the Chairman of Committee 2	Committee 2	P.M.
394	Fourth series of texts	Committee 10	P.M.
395	Summary record of the 16th meeting of Committee 9	Committee 9	Committee 9
396	Request by Turkey to be included in a lower class of contribution to the Union budget	S.G.	Committee 6
397	Fifth series of texts	Committee 10	P.M.
398	Draft Resolution - Application of science and technology of telecommunication in the interest of developing countries	Cameroon	P.M.
399(Rev.)	Fourth report by the Finance Committee to the Plenary Meeting	Committee 6	P.M.
400	List of the documents of the Conference	S.G.	P.M.