



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

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

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

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

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

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



Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)

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

- This PDF includes Document No. 101-200
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1-449 and Document DT No. 1-94

PLENARY MEETING

Algeria, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Dahomey, Sudan,
Central African Republic, Guinea, Somalia, Senegal,
Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Zambia, Ivory Coast,
Mauritania, Gabon, Madagascar, Tunisia, Egypt, Mali,
Upper Volta, Ghana, Niger, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Morocco
Cameroon, Libya, Zaire, Ethiopia, Togo, Chad

DRAFT RESOLUTION

ON SOUTH AFRICA

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

recalling

- a) the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- b) Resolution No. 45 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Montreux, 1965) relating to the exclusion of the Republic of South Africa,
- c) Resolution 2145 (XXI), 27 October 1965, of the United Nations General Assembly on the question of Namibia;
- d) Resolution 2395 (XXIII), 2 December 1968, of the United Nations General Assembly on the apartheid policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa;
- e) Resolution 2426 (XXIII), 18 December 1968, of the United Nations General Assembly calling on all specialized agencies and all international institutions to take the necessary steps to cease all financial, economic, technical or other assistance to the Government of the Republic of South Africa until it renounces its policy of racial discrimination;

f) Resolution No. 6 of the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Geneva, 1973);

confirms

the provisions of Resolution No. 619 of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union declaring that the Government of the Republic of South Africa no longer has the right to represent Namibia within the Union;

resolves

that the Government of the Republic of South Africa shall be excluded from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from any other conferences or meetings of the International Telecommunication Union.

PLENARY MEETING

Algeria, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Dahomey, Sudan,
Central African Republic, Guinea, Somalia,
Senegal, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Zambia,
Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Gabon, Madagascar,
Tunisia, Egypt, Mali, Upper Volta, Ghana,
Niger, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Morocco,
Cameroon, Libya, Zaire, Ethiopia, Togo, Chad

DRAFT RESOLUTION ON PORTUGAL

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

recalling

- a) the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- b) the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, which states : "subjecting peoples to foreign subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of the fundamental human rights, is contrary to the United Nations Charter and jeopardizes the cause of peace and world co-operation";

considering

- a) the obstinate refusal of Portugal to give heed to the request made by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965) in its Resolution No. 46;
- b) the scale of the atrocities committed in conducting the colonial war and the suffering thus caused in defiance of human rights;
- c) the recent massacre of the people of Mozambique and the disgusting assassinations of African leaders, including Amilcar Cabral;

condemns

without appeal the colonial racialist policy of
Portugal;

denies

Portugal the right to represent the African
territories at present under its domination;

resolves

that the Government of Portugal shall be excluded
from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other
conferences and meetings of the Union.

COMMITTEE 6

PROPOSAL BY THE SULTANATE OF OMAN TO THE
I.T.U. PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE : MALAGA-TORREMOLINOS

As a Member of the International Telecommunication Union, the Sultanate of Oman has the honour to submit the following proposal :

Upon the examination of Document No. 31, Memorandum by the Secretary-General : Review on the Financial Management of the Union 1965-1972, as well as the Report of the Administration Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos 1973) we note that a very insignificant amount of the Union's budget is allocated to technical cooperation activities when, on the other hand, the main constraint in the extension of these activities is the shortage of funds. We note also that by technical assistance to new and developing countries in the field of telecommunications, the Union is making a most appreciable contribution to the economic and social development in these countries. An increased assistance is justified by the desirability of improving the facilities and services in both the domestic and international segment : the latter to enable these countries at an early stage to be connected to the global networks with a technical quality which corresponds to the C.C.I.'s recommendations.

For these purposes the human resources of the administrations in new and developing countries have to be improved and at the same time technical advice be received.

We appreciate that the technical cooperation activity is mainly financed by funds allocated by the United Nations Development Programme, the procedures do not always permit a rapid response for urgent requirements, particularly for the needs of small countries as the U.N.D.P. procedures are complex and engage much administrative effort and sometimes delays.



We should therefore like to make the formal proposals :

- that a bigger share, than at present, of the Union's budget be allocated for technical cooperation and
- that those Member countries which are in a favourable financial position be invited to contribute voluntarily to the Union's technical cooperation activities.

A draft resolution is annexed.

Annex : 1

A N N E X

RESOLUTION NO.

Additional financial resources for the
Union's Technical Cooperation

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U.
(Torremolinos 1973),

considering

the important role of the Union's technical
cooperation activities in the economic and social development
of the new and developing countries,

realizing

a) the urgency of harmonizing the telecommunication
services in new and developing countries with those services in
more favoured countries and

b) that the principal constraint in expanding the Union's
technical cooperation activities is the shortage of financial
resources,

resolves

to allocate a reasonable part of its budget to
activities in the field of technical cooperation particularly
with the intent to speed up the development of human resources
in the telecommunication administrations in Member countries and
to improve the Union's means of rendering technical advice to
these countries,

requests the Administrative Council

to fix the limit on an annual basis for the amount
that would be needed for the purposes just mentioned, in
addition to the funds placed at the Union's disposal by the
U.N.D.P.,

invites

Member countries of the Union, both new and developing countries and technically more advanced countries, to make increased contributions, in cash and in kind, to the Union's technical cooperation programme,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to make proposals to the Administrative Council in regard to funds needed, and
2. to report annually to the Administrative Council on the progress of the implementation of this resolution.

PLENARY MEETING

PROPOSAL BY THE SULTANATE OF OMAN TO THE
I.T.U. PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE : MALAGA-TORREMOLINOS

As a Member of the International Telecommunication Union, the Sultanate of Oman has the honour to submit the following proposal :

Upon the examination of Document No. 31, Memorandum by the Secretary-General : Review on the Financial Management of the Union 1965-1972, as well as the Report of the Administration Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos 1973) we note that a very insignificant amount of the Union's budget is allocated to technical cooperation activities when, on the other hand, the main constraint in the extension of these activities is the shortage of funds. We note also that by technical assistance to new and developing countries in the field of telecommunications, the Union is making a most appreciable contribution to the economic and social development in these countries. An increased assistance is justified by the desirability of improving the facilities and services in both the domestic and international segment : the latter to enable these countries at an early stage to be connected to the global networks with a technical quality which corresponds to the C.C.I.'s recommendations.

For these purposes the human resources of the administrations in new and developing countries have to be improved and at the same time technical advice be received.

We appreciate that the technical cooperation activity is mainly financed by funds allocated by the United Nations Development Programme, the procedures do not always permit a rapid response for urgent requirements, particularly for the needs of small countries as the U.N.D.P. procedures are complex and engage much administrative effort and sometimes delays.



We should therefore like to make the formal proposals :

- that a bigger share, than at present, of the Union's budget be allocated for technical cooperation and
- that those Member countries which are in a favourable financial position be invited to contribute voluntarily to the Union's technical cooperation activities.

A draft resolution is annexed.

Annex : 1

A N N E X

RESOLUTION NO.

Additional financial resources for the
Union's Technical Cooperation

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U.
(Torremolinos 1973),

considering

the important role of the Union's technical
cooperation activities in the economic and social development
of the new and developing countries,

realizing

a) the urgency of harmonizing the telecommunication
services in new and developing countries with those services in
more favoured countries and

b) that the principal constraint in expanding the Union's
technical cooperation activities is the shortage of financial
resources,

resolves

to allocate a reasonable part of its budget to
activities in the field of technical cooperation particularly
with the intent to speed up the development of human resources
in the telecommunication administrations in Member countries and
to improve the Union's means of rendering technical advice to
these countries,

requests the Administrative Council

to fix the limit on an annual basis for the amount
that would be needed for the purposes just mentioned, in
addition to the funds placed at the Union's disposal by the
U.N.D.P.,

invites

Member countries of the Union, both new and developing countries and technically more advanced countries, to make increased contributions, in cash and in kind, to the Union's technical cooperation programme,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to make proposals to the Administrative Council in regard to funds needed, and
2. to report annually to the Administrative Council on the progress of the implementation of this resolution.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 104-E
22 September 1973
Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

Memorandum by the Secretary-General

PROXY FOR MONACO

I have the honour to transmit to the Conference the text of a letter I have just received from the Head of the Delegation of Monaco.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

Annex : 1



A N N E X

Torremolinos, 24 September 1973

Sir,

Since I have to be away from Torremolinos for a few days, please note that, under No. 641 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, I have asked the French Delegation at this Conference to exercise Monaco's right to vote at the meetings at which I shall be unable to be present.

Accept, Mr. Chairman, the assurances of my highest consideration.

C.C. SOLAMITO

Head of the Delegation of Monaco

The Chairman of the
Plenipotentiary Conference of the
International Telecommunication Union

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 105-E

24 September 1973

Original : French

COMMITTEE 2

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROUMANIA

I. The Roumanian delegation declares, on behalf of its Government, that it considers the claim of the representatives of South Korea to speak on behalf of the whole of Korea, within the International Telecommunication Union, to be without foundation and completely devoid of legal validity, since the regime of Seoul does not represent, and cannot represent, the Korean people.

II. At the same time the Roumanian delegation declares that the Administration of Saigon cannot unilaterally represent South Viet-Nam.

III. The Roumanian delegation considers that the sole legal representative of Cambodia is the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia.



PLENARY MEETING

PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION
OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OR
DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNION

(as approved during the 7th Plenary Meeting)

1. Voting concerning the election of the Secretary-General or Deputy Secretary-General of the Union shall be by secret ballot.
2. Any candidate obtaining a majority of votes shall be elected.
3. A majority shall consist of more than half the delegations present and voting. Delegations abstaining shall not be taken into account.
4. Each delegation shall receive a single ballot paper bearing the names of all candidates in alphabetical order.
5. Each delegation should indicate on its ballot paper the candidate it supports by means of a cross against the name of that candidate.
6. Abstentions, blank or invalid ballot papers and ballot papers containing more than one cross shall not be counted.
7. If, in the first ballot, no candidate is elected in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 above, one, or if necessary two, further ballots shall be taken, after successive intervals of at least six hours, in order to obtain a majority.
8. If, after the third ballot, no candidate has obtained a majority, there shall, after an interval of at least twelve hours, be a fourth ballot in which the two candidates having the largest number of votes at the third ballot shall be voted upon.



a) If, however, after the third ballot, there is a tie between several candidates so that the two candidates to be voted upon at the fourth ballot cannot be selected, one, or if necessary two, additional ballots, after successive intervals of at least six hours, shall first be held to distinguish between the candidates in question.

b) If there is a tie in both the additional ballots mentioned in paragraph 8 a) above, the Chairman shall draw lots to determine the candidate or candidates to be selected among those obtaining the same number of votes.

9. If, after the fourth and last ballot, there is a tie, the Chairman shall draw lots to determine the candidate who shall be declared elected.

PLENARY MEETING

PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNION
WHICH ARE TO SERVE ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

(As approved during the 7th Plenary Meeting)

1. Countries, Members of the Union, are grouped into five regions, A, B, C, D and E as follows :

Region A - The Americas (27 countries)

Argentine Republic - Barbados - Bolivia - Brazil (Federative Republic of) - Canada - Chile - Colombia (Republic of) - Costa Rica - Cuba - Dominican Republic - El Salvador (Republic of) - Ecuador - United States of America - Guatemala - Guyana - Haiti (Republic of) - Honduras (Republic of) - Jamaica - Mexico - Nicaragua - Panama - Paraguay - Peru - Territories of the United States of America - Trinidad and Tobago - Uruguay (Oriental Republic of) - Venezuela (Republic of).

Region B - Western Europe (26 countries)

Germany (Federal Republic of) - Austria - Belgium - Cyprus (Republic of) - Vatican City State - Denmark - Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency - Spain - Finland - France - Greece - Ireland - Iceland - Italy - Liechtenstein (Principality of) - Luxembourg - Malta - Monaco - Norway - Netherlands (Kingdom of the) - Portugal - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Sweden - Switzerland (Confederation) - Overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is responsible - Turkey.

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (12 countries)

Albania (People's Republic of) - Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic - Bulgaria (People's Republic of) - Hungarian People's Republic - Mongolian People's Republic - Poland (People's Republic of) - German Democratic Republic.



Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic - Roumania (Socialist Republic of) - Czechoslovak Socialist Republic - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - Yugoslavia (Federal Socialist Republic of).

Region D - Africa (44 countries)

Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic) - Botswana (Republic of) - Burundi (Kingdom of) - Cameroon (Federal Republic of) - Central African Republic - Congo (People's Republic of the) - Ivory Coast (Republic of) - Dahomey (Republic of) - Egypt (Arab Republic of) - Ethiopia - Gabon Republic - Ghana - Guinea (Republic of) - Equatorial Guinea (Republic of) - Upper Volta (Republic of) - Kenya - Lesotho (Kingdom of) - Liberia - Libyan Arab Republic - Malawi - Malagasy Republic - Mali (Republic of) - Morocco (Kingdom of) - Mauritius - Mauritania (Islamic Republic of) - Niger (Republic of the) - Nigeria (Federal Republic of) - Uganda - Portuguese Overseas Provinces - Rhodesia - Rwanda (Republic of) - Senegal (Republic of the) - Sierra Leone - Somali Democratic Republic - Sudan (Democratic Republic of the) - South Africa (Republic of) - Swaziland (Kingdom of) - Tanzania (United Republic of) - Chad (Republic of the) - Spanish Saharian Territory - Togolese Republic - Tunisia - Zaire (Republic of) - Zambia (Republic of).

Region E - Asia and Australasia (37 countries)

Afghanistan (The Republic of) - Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of) - Australia (Commonwealth of) - Bangladesh (People's Republic of) - Burma (Union of) - China (People's Republic of) - Korea (Republic of) - United Arab Emirates - Fiji - India (Republic of) - Indonesia (Republic of) - Iran - Iraq (Republic of) - Israel (State of) - Japan - Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of) - Khmer Republic - Kuwait (State of) - Laos (Kingdom of) - Lebanon - Malaysia - Maldives (Republic of) - Nauru (Republic of) - Nepal - New Zealand - Oman (Sultanate of) - Pakistan - Philippines (Republic of the) - Qatar (State of) - Syrian Arab Republic - Singapore (Republic of) - Sri Lanka (Ceylon) (Republic of) - Thailand - Tonga (Kingdom of) - Viet-Nam (Republic of) - Yemen (Arab Republic of) - Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of).

2. The numbers of countries, Members of the Union, to be elected from each of the Regions A, B, C, D and E are as follows :

Region A - 7
Region B - 7
Region C - 4
Region D - 9
Region E - 9

3. The election shall take place by secret ballot.

4. Each delegation shall receive a single voting slip bearing the names, in French alphabetical order, of the countries, Members of the Union, which are candidates, grouped into the Regions A, B, C, D and E.

5. Before proceeding to the vote, five tellers, one for each region, shall be designated by the Chairman.

6. Each delegation should indicate on its voting slip the names of the countries it supports, by means of crosses against the names of a maximum of :

7 countries for Region A
7 countries for Region B
4 countries for Region C
9 countries for Region D
9 countries for Region E

7. Voting slips bearing respectively for any region more than 7, 7, 4, 9, 9 crosses will be considered invalid for the region or regions concerned.

8. After the count a list shall be drawn up by the Secretariat of candidate countries in each region in decreasing order of the number of votes obtained. This list, after verification by the tellers, shall be handed to the Chairman of the Conference.

9. If, for any region, several countries tie for the last place or places, a special vote shall be taken to decide between the candidates.

10. The following shall be declared Members of the Administrative Council :

- the 7 countries which obtained the most votes for Region A
- the 7 countries which obtained the most votes for Region B
- the 4 countries which obtained the most votes for Region C
- the 9 countries which obtained the most votes for Region D
- the 9 countries which obtained the most votes for Region E

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 108-E
24 September 1973
Original : French

COMMITTEE 8

Memorandum by the Secretary-General

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

In response to the request made by the Argentine delegation at the second meeting of Committee 8, I am transmitting to the Conference herewith the texts of Resolutions 1514(XV), 2065(XX), 2908(XXVII), 2918(XXVII) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

Annexes : 5



A N N E X 1

1514 (XV). DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE
TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

The General Assembly,

Mindful of the determination proclaimed by the peoples of the world in the Charter of the United Nations to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Conscious of the need for the creation of conditions of stability and well-being and peaceful and friendly relations based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of all peoples, and of universal respect for, and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recognizing the passionate yearning for freedom in all dependent peoples and the decisive role of such peoples in the attainment of their independence,

Aware of the increasing conflicts resulting from the denial of or impediments in the way of the freedom of such peoples, which constitute a serious threat to world peace,

Considering the important role of the United Nations in assisting the movement for independence in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Recognizing that the peoples of the world ardently desire the end of colonialism in all its manifestations,

Convinced that the continued existence of colonialism prevents the development of international economic cooperation, impedes the social, cultural and economic development of dependent peoples and militates against the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Affirming that peoples may, for their own ends, freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources without prejudice to any obligations arising out of international economic cooperation, based upon the principle of mutual benefit, and international law,

Believing that the process of liberation is irresistible and irreversible and that, in order to avoid serious crises, an end must be put to colonialism and all practices of segregation and discrimination associated therewith,

Welcoming the emergence in recent years of a large number of dependent territories into freedom and independence, and recognizing the increasingly powerful trends towards freedom in such territories which have not yet attained independence,

Convinced that all peoples have an inalienable right to complete freedom, the exercise of their sovereignty and the integrity of their national territory,

Solemnly proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;

And to this end,

Declares that :

1. The subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation.
2. All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.
3. Inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.
4. All armed action or repressive measures of all kinds directed against dependent peoples shall cease in order to enable them to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence, and the integrity of their national territory shall be respected.
5. Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom.

6. Any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a country is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. All States shall observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the present Declaration on the basis of equality, non-interference in the internal affairs of all States, and respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples and their territorial integrity.

947th plenary meeting,
14 December 1960.

.....

34. The PRESIDENT : The General Assembly will now proceed to vote on the forty-three-Power draft resolution /A/L.323 and Add. 1-67.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

Haiti, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour : Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea.

Against : None.

Abstaining : Portugal, Spain, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Australia, Belgium, Dominican Republic, France.

The draft resolution was adopted by 89 votes to none, with 9 abstentions 1).

1) The delegation of Dahomey, which was absent when the vote was taken, subsequently informed the President that it would have voted in favour of the draft resolution (see paragraph 99 below).

A N N E X 2

2065 (XX) QUESTION OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS
(MALVINAS)

The General Assembly,

Having examined the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Taking into account the chapters of the reports of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),¹⁵⁾ and in particular the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Committee with reference to that Territory,

Considering that its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 was prompted by the cherished aim of bringing to an end everywhere colonialism in all its forms, one of which covers the case of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Noting the existence of a dispute between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the said Islands,

1. Invites the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to proceed without delay with the negotiations recommended by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with a view to finding a peaceful solution to the problem bearing in mind the provisions and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and the interests of the population of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);
2. Requests the two Governments to report to the Special Committee and to the General Assembly at its twenty-first session on the results of the negotiations.

1398th plenary meeting,
16 December 1965.

¹⁵⁾ Ibid., Nineteenth Session, Annexes, Annex No. 8 (part I) /A/5800/Rev.17, chapter XXIII; *ibid.*, Twentieth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 /A/6000/Rev.17, chapter XXII.

.....

109. I now put draft resolution I to the vote. A roll-call has been requested.

A vote was taken by roll-call.

Brazil, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour: Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorusian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives Islands, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Australia.

Draft resolution I was adopted by 94 votes to none, with 14 abstentions.

A N N E X 3

2908 (XXVII) Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its Resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its Resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular Resolution 2878 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971,

Deeply concerned that twelve years after the adoption of the Declaration many Territories are still under colonial and alien domination and that millions of oppressed persons live under conditions of ruthless and blatant colonialist and racialist repression,

Deeply deploring the continued refusal of the colonial Powers, especially Portugal and South Africa, to implement the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

Strongly deploring the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, continue to cooperate with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia,

Deeply disturbed at the intransigent attitude of certain administering Powers which, despite the repeated appeals addressed to them by the General Assembly and the Special Committee, persist in their refusal to cooperate with the Special Committee in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly,

Reaffirming its view that racial discrimination in colonial Territories can be eradicated fully and with the greatest speed by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration,

Noting with satisfaction the proposed arrangements relating to the participation in the work of the Special Committee of representatives of the national liberation movements and leaders of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

Bearing in mind the constructive results achieved as a consequence of the dispatch in June 1972, of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Niue at the invitation of the Government of New Zealand, and of the participation of the Special Committee in the United Nations Visiting Mission to observe the elections to the Third House of Assembly of Papua New Guinea in February 1972, at the invitation of the Government of Australia, and noting with deep regret the negative attitude of certain administering Powers which continue to ignore the repeated appeals made by the General Assembly and the Special Committee concerning the sending of United Nations Visiting Missions to the Territories under their administration,

1. Reaffirms its Resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) and all other resolutions on decolonization, and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all the necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;
2. Notes with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, including in particular its successful series of meetings held in Africa in April 1972, and expresses its appreciation to the Special Committee for its efforts to secure the complete and effective implementation of the Declaration;
3. Approves the report of the Special Committee covering its work during 1972, 1) including the programme of work envisaged for 1973;

1) A/8723 and Add.1-7

4. Urges all States, in particular the administering Powers, and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

5. Reaffirms that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations - including racism, apartheid and activities of foreign economic and other interests which exploit colonial peoples, as well as the waging of colonial wars to suppress the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa - is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a threat to international peace and security;

6. Reaffirms its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples and peoples under alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal, and notes with satisfaction the progress made by the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, both through their struggle and through reconstruction programmes, towards the national independence of their countries;

7. Condemns the policies, pursued by certain colonial Powers in the Territories under their domination, of imposing non-representative régimes and arbitrary constitutions, strenghtening the position of foreign economic and other interests, misleading world public opinion and encouraging the systematic influx of foreign immigrants while evicting, displacing and transferring the indigenous inhabitants to other areas, and calls upon those Powers to desist forthwith from such policies;

8. Urges all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to provide moral and material assistance to all peoples struggling for their freedom and independence in the colonial Territories and to those living under alien domination - in particular to the national liberation movements of the Territories in Africa - in consultation, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity;

9. Requests all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to withhold or continue to withhold assistance of any kind from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and from the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia until they renounce their policy of colonial domination and racial discrimination;

10. Calls upon the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly Resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) in all Territories which have not attained independence and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session;

12. Requests the Special Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories which are likely to threaten international peace and security, and recommends that the Council take such suggestions fully into consideration;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese domination, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia;

14. Requests the Special Committee to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most appropriate methods and also the steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise fully and without further delay their right to self-determination and independence;

15. Calls upon the administering Powers to cooperate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate in the work of the Committee relating to the Territories under their administration;

16. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to cooperate fully with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting missions to the colonial Territories in order to secure first-hand information concerning the Territories and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants of those Territories under their administration;

17. Requests the Special Committee to continue to enlist the support of national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and in particular to assist the Economic and Social Council in the study envisaged in Council Resolution 1651 (LI) of 29 October 1971;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and personnel necessary for the implementation of the present resolution as well as the various resolutions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

2078th Plenary Meeting
2 November 1972

.....

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French) : The General Assembly will now vote on the four draft resolutions before it. In accordance with Rule 93 of the rules of procedure, I shall put these proposals to the vote in the order in which they have been submitted. A vote will be taken first on the draft resolution contained in Document A/L.677 and Add.1. The recommendations of the Fifth Committee concerning the administrative and financial implications of this draft resolution appear in paragraph 14 of Document A/8867. A roll-call vote has been requested.

A vote was taken by roll-call

Zambia, having been drawn by lot by the President, was called upon to vote first.

In favour : Zambia, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Baharain, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against : France, Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining : Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay.

The draft resolution was adopted by 99 votes to 5, with 23 abstentions / Resolution 2908 (XXVII) /.*

*) Subsequently the delegation of Pakistan advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

A N N E X 4

2918 (XXVII) QUESTION OF TERRITORIES UNDER
PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Territories under Portuguese domination,

Having examined the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹⁾ including in particular the report of the Special Mission which visited the liberated areas of Guinea (Bissau),

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General concerning the present item,²⁾

Having invited, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and through it, representatives of the national liberation movements of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and Mozambique to participate in an observer capacity in its consideration of these Territories, and having heard the statements of Mr. Amílcar Cabral, Secretary-General of the Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde,³⁾ and Mr. Marcelino dos Santos, Vice-President of the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique,⁴⁾

-
- 1) A/8723 (Part II), chaps. II and III, A/8723/Add.3, chap. X.
 - 2) A/8758 and Add.1.
 - 3) See A/C.4/SR.1986.
 - 4) See A/C.4/SR.1987.

Having heard the statements of the petitioners,⁵⁾

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions relating to the question of Territories under Portuguese administration adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee,

Condemning the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to comply with the relevant provisions of the aforementioned resolutions of the United Nations and, in particular, the continuation by Portuguese military forces of the indiscriminate bombing of civilians, the wholesale destruction of villages and property and the ruthless use of napalm and chemical substances in Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and Mozambique, as well as the continued violations of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of independent African States neighbouring Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and Mozambique which seriously disturb international peace and security,

Condemning the continued collaboration of Portugal, South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, designed to perpetuate colonialist and racialist domination in the region, and the persistent intervention against the peoples of the Territories concerned by police and armed forces, as well as mercenaries from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia,

Taking note with appreciation of the concrete programmes of assistance to the national liberation movements of those Territories initiated by several Governments and by organizations within the United Nations system, as well as a number of non-governmental organizations,

Noting with satisfaction the progress towards national independence and freedom made by the national liberation movements in those Territories, both through their struggle and through reconstruction programmes, particularly in the liberated areas of Guinea (Bissau) by the Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde,

5) See A/C.4/SR.1980 and 1992.

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and Mozambique and other Territories under Portuguese domination to self-determination and independence, as recognized by the General Assembly in its resolution 1514 (XV), and the legitimacy of their struggle to achieve that right;

2. Affirms that the national liberation movements of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and Mozambique are the authentic representatives of the true aspirations of the peoples of those Territories and recommends that, pending the accession of those Territories to independence, all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and the United Nations bodies concerned should, when dealing with matters pertaining to the Territories, ensure the representation of those Territories by the liberation movements concerned in an appropriate capacity and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity;

3. Deems it imperative that negotiations should be initiated at an early date between the Government of Portugal and the national liberation movements referred to above with a view to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and Mozambique, particularly in order to bring about the following as a matter of priority :

(a) The immediate cessation by Portugal of its colonial wars and all acts of repression against the peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and Mozambique, the withdrawal of its military and other forces and the elimination of all practices which violate the inalienable rights of those populations, including the eviction and regrouping of the African populations and the settlement of foreign immigrants in the Territories;

(b) The just treatment of the freedom-fighters of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and Mozambique captured during the struggle for freedom as prisoners of war, in accordance with the principles of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949,⁶⁾ and in compliance with the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949;⁷⁾

6) United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 972, p. 135.

7) Ibid., No. 973, p. 287.

4. Appeals to all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to render to the peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and Mozambique, in particular the populations in the liberated areas of those Territories, all the moral and material assistance necessary to continue their struggle for the achievement of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

5. Requests all Governments, particularly those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization which continue to render assistance to Portugal, to withdraw any assistance that enables Portugal to prosecute the colonial war in Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Cape Verde and Mozambique, and to prevent the sale or supply of weapons, military equipment and material to the Government of Portugal, as well as all supplies, equipment and material for the manufacture or maintenance of weapons and ammunition that it uses to perpetuate its colonial domination in Africa;

6. Calls upon all States to take forthwith all possible measures to put an end to any activities that help to exploit the Territories under Portuguese domination and the peoples therein and to discourage their nationals and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction from entering into any transactions or arrangements that contribute to Portugal's domination over those Territories and impede the implementation of the Declaration with respect to them;

7. Recommends that, in the event of the non-compliance by the Government of Portugal with the provisions of paragraph 3 above, the Security Council should urgently consider taking all effective steps with a view to securing the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and of the related decisions of the Council;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the present resolution, in particular to provide such assistance as may be necessary with respect to the negotiations referred to in paragraph 3 above, and to report thereon, as appropriate, to the General Assembly and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

9. Commends the Special Committee for the work it has accomplished during the year, particularly through the dispatch of the Special Mission to Guinea (Bissau), and requests it to continue to seek the best ways and means of effectively assisting in the achievement by the peoples of the Territories under Portuguese domination of the goals set forth in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Charter of the United Nations.

2084th plenary meeting,
14 November 1972.

.....
A vote was taken by roll call.

Portugal, having been drawn by lot by the President,
was called upon to vote first.

In favour : Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Barbados, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland

Against: Portugal, South Africa, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Brazil

Abstaining: Uruguay, Venezuela, Belgium, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Luxembourg.

The draft resolution was adopted by 98 votes to 6, with 8 abstentions / resolution 2918 (XXVII) /.*)

*) Subsequently the delegations of Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Lesotho, Niger and Togo advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

A N N E X 5

2980 (XXVII) Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Taking into account with appreciation the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General, 1) the Economic and Social Council 2) and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 3)

Bearing in mind the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Mission of the Special Committee which visited the liberated areas of Guinea (Bissau) in April 1972, 4)

1) A/8647 and Add.1 and 2; A/8862.

2) See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/8703), Chapter XVI.

3) A/8723 (Part V), Chapter VII.

4) See A/8723/Add.3, Chapter X, paragraph 36.

Mindful of the views and suggestions put forward by the representatives of the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements concerned during the meetings of the Security Council and the Special Committee held in Africa in 1972, in particular their request for assistance from the specialized agencies and other international institutions.

Conscious of the urgent and pressing need of the peoples in all colonial Territories, particularly of the national liberation movements and the populations in the liberated areas of some of those Territories, for assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, especially in the fields of education, training, health and nutrition,

Having invited, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and through it, representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa to participate in an observer capacity in its consideration of the Territories concerned, and having heard the statements of the leaders of those liberation movements relating, in particular, to the reconstruction programmes being undertaken by their organizations in the liberated areas of the Territories,

Recognizing the urgent need for further and more effective measures for the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee by all the organizations of the United Nations system within their respective spheres of competence,

Noting with growing concern that, while several of the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system have provided considerable assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, many of them have not extended their full cooperation to the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions relating to providing assistance to the national liberation movements and discontinuing all collaboration with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, as well as the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

Noting with appreciation that some of the organizations have taken or are taking steps to formulate, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, concrete programmes for providing assistance, within their spheres of competence, to the peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa striving to liberate themselves from colonial domination,

Taking into account the views expressed by the Organization of African Unity on the question of procedures for the participation of representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa in conferences, seminars and other regional meetings convened by the specialized agencies,

Mindful of the necessity to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item; 5)

2. Reaffirms that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories, including especially the liberated areas of those Territories;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and to those other specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have been cooperating in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

4. Reiterates its urgent appeal to all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and to all States to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule, to initiate or broaden contacts and cooperation with them in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and, in particular, to work out and implement, with the active cooperation of the Organization of African Unity, and, through it, of the national liberation movements, concrete programmes for such assistance to the peoples of Angola, Guinea (Bissau)

and Cape Verde, Mozambique, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, including in particular the peoples in the liberated areas of those Territories and their national liberation movements;

5. Reiterates its urgent request that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, including in particular the United Nations Development Programme and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, should take measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to increase the scope of their assistance to refugees from colonial Territories, including assistance to the Governments concerned in the preparation and execution of projects beneficial to those refugees, and, in that connection, to introduce the greatest possible measure of flexibility in their relevant procedures;

6. Urges once again the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, and to discontinue all collaboration with them until they renounce their policies of racial discrimination and colonial oppression;

7. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to ensure the representation of the colonial Territories in Africa by the national liberation movements concerned, in an appropriate capacity, when dealing with matters pertaining to those Territories;

8. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and in that connection should accord priority to the question of providing assistance, on an emergency basis, to peoples in the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

9. Recommends that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, with a view to facilitating the implementation of paragraph 8 above, should request their executive heads to formulate and submit to their respective governing bodies or legislative organs, as a matter of priority and with the active cooperation of the Organization of African Unity, concrete proposals for specific programmes of all possible assistance to the peoples in colonial Territories and their national liberation movements, together with a comprehensive analysis of the problems, if any, confronted by these agencies and organizations;

10. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

11. Requests the Secretary-General :

(a) To prepare for submission to the relevant bodies concerned with related aspects of the present item, with the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, including the present resolution;

(b) To continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its Twenty-eighth Session;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its Twenty-eighth Session.

2110th plenary meeting
14 December 1972

.....

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour : Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Bhutan, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Khmer Republic, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against : Portugal, South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining : Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Greece, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Sweden, Uruguay.

The draft resolution was adopted by 98 votes to 4, with 24 abstentions /resolution 2980 (XXVII)/.*)

*)
Subsequently the delegation of Iceland advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Corrigendum to
Document No. 109-E
26 September 1973
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES
OF THE
THIRD PLENARY MEETING

Please replace Annex 2 by the attached statement :



A N N E X 2

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF MALAYSIA

Thank you, Mr. Chairman,

Allow me to join the previous speakers in offering my congratulations to you on your election as Chairman of this Conference. Your task is an arduous one but with the goodwill and sincere cooperation from everyone present here today, we are sure this Conference will come to a very successful conclusion.

It is indeed an honour and a privilege for me to be present here today as leader of the Malaysian delegation to attend the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, which is being held in this fair city of Malaga-Torremolinos.

It gives me great pleasure to convey the sincere greetings, congratulations and best wishes of the Government and the people of Malaysia, to the International Telecommunication Union and to the distinguished delegates and representatives of Member countries on the auspicious occasion of the official opening of this Plenipotentiary Conference. We would like to thank the country and the Government of Spain for the cordial reception and very warm welcome accorded us on our arrival in this beautiful city of Torremolinos. We are also grateful for the excellent facilities and arrangements provided for this Conference. We feel certain that we shall enjoy our stay in this most hospitable country.

Since the last Plenipotentiary Conference held in Montreux in 1965, Malaysia has had the opportunity and the honour of contributing its share and playing its role in hosting a few I.T.U. Seminars and regional meetings of specialized agencies, such as the I.T.U. Seminar on Technical Aspects of Broadcasting in November 1970, and the I.T.U. Seminar on the Development and Maintenance of Telecommunications Networks, in February 1972. We have also actively participated in meetings of the Regional Cooperation in Transport and Communication, and the Economic Commission of Asia and Far East (E.C.A.F.E.), to

discuss various aspects of regional telecommunication services. In our endeavour to further involve ourselves in the work of the International Telecommunication Union, we will certainly look forward to the pleasure of hosting similar seminars and discussions in the future.

Apart from regional cooperation, our international links have also improved with the commissioning of the Satellite Earth Station situated in Kuantan in the State of Pahang in Malaysia in 1970. Plans are in hand to establish another such Station in the State of Sabah or Sarawak in East Malaysia. This will provide higher capacity link between Peninsula Malaysia and Sabah and Sarawak, a highly desirable step for the development of Malaysia as a whole.

There is a tendency in the development and advancement of the world today to create regional organizations to look after the related economic and social interests of the countries within the regions. The European Economic Community is an example. We in South East Asia have an association called the Association of South East Asian Nations (A.S.E.A.N. in short) comprising Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines. In this organization, telecommunication is one of the major matters for coordination and cooperation within the region.

I am glad to say that Malaysia has taken an active part in improving and expanding the telecommunications network in the A.S.E.A.N. region. We have now established a 960-channel microwave system between Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok. Two microwave systems of 600 and 960-channel capacities have also been commissioned between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

We have also established two V.H.F. small capacity radio systems linking Malaysia with Medan and Pekan Bahru in Sumatra, Indonesia. We have also agreed, among the four countries i.e. Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia in this network, on a standard multi-frequency code signalling system for semi-automatic telephone operation, later to be converted to full regional automatic operation. At the present time, we have subscriber trunk dialling between Singapore and Malaysia and semi-automatic operation between Thailand and Malaysia.

Malaysia being a developing country, the upsurge in demand for telephone service continues to grow at an accelerating pace. This is an indication that communication is vital in the development of a country. Realizing this fact, when the former British North Borneo and Sarawak now called the State of Sabah and the State of Sarawak joined Malaysia, we immediately installed a troposcatter system joining the east and southern part of West Malaysia 450 miles apart. This is the longest hop ever established in South East Asia. We have now covered the whole of the State of Sabah with a network of microwave for telecommunication and television services. We are now linking Kuching the capital of Sarawak, and Kota Kinabalu the capital of Sabah, nearly 1,000 miles apart, with a microwave link including television bearers. All these were accomplished within less than 6 years of these two territories joining Malaysia. Before that time, there were no proper communications system in those areas.

In the field of telecommunications development within Malaysia, my Government have embarked upon a much more ambitious programme in our Second Malaysia Plan for the period 1971-1975. This calls for an expenditure of US \$ 190 million which is more than double that of the previous first five-year plan. The major part of our investment is directed towards the automatization of local and trunk switching networks, increasing and expanding trunk and junction links and subscriber networks. With the present plan for automatization of manual telephone exchanges, we expect to increase the percentage of automatic telephones to 95% by 1975. By extension, replacement or establishment of more automatic exchanges with the latest equipment, it is envisaged that some 90% of our subscribers will have access to our Subscriber Trunk Dialling Network. Our national and international telex services will also be fully automatic by the end of next year. To cope with the spiralling increase in telecommunication traffic, we are providing some 200,000 additional channel miles of high quality trunk and junction circuits linking the various centres throughout Malaysia.

The Malaysian Telecommunications Department has long held a position of eminence in South East Asia through its initiative and sound planning and its rapid technological development. Much of this success is attributed to the special emphasis it has always given to comprehensive staff training. The national Telecommunications Training Centre in Kuala Lumpur shown at the Exhibition, a joint project between the Malaysian Government and the International Telecommunication Union, established a high reputation for its thoroughness and functional

approach to training. In order that Sabah and Sarawak may enjoy an equally high standard of telecommunications system, the joint Government - International Telecommunication Union project, was enlarged to provide for the establishment of two Regional Telecommunications Training Units in Sabah and Sarawak. The Sarawak Telecommunications Training Unit was the first to be constructed in Kuching in December 1969, and by March 1971 it was ready for use to cater for the training requirements of basic grades only - that is, telephone operators, linemen, cable jointers, wiremen and so on. Work on the Sabah Telecommunications Training Unit started in February 1971. The Training Unit formed part of a new telecommunications complex just outside Kota Kinabalu, the capital of Sabah. Construction was completed at the end of 1972. With the launching of the Government's Second Malaysia Plan (1971-1975), the Regional Telecommunications Training Units, instead of confining their activities to basic training, are now conducting the major part of the broad technical training scheme and an increasing number of specialized 'in-service' training courses which ordinarily would have been held at the Training Centre in Kuala Lumpur. Each Telecommunications Training Unit has the capacity in-take of between 75 and 100 trainees at a time, and a promising feature has been the way in which highly specialized training courses have been conducted regionally by 'seconding' experienced instructors from the Kuala Lumpur Telecommunications Training Centre. Through this cooperation, Sabah and Sarawak have been able to meet urgent training needs expeditiously, while at the same time lessening the burden on the Training Centre in Kuala Lumpur. The I.T.U.'s support for the training scheme included provision of the services of experts, the provision of basic training equipment and other materials, and overseas fellowships for counterpart staff. For all this assistance, Malaysia is very grateful to the U.N.D.P. and the I.T.U.

We are ever conscious of the valuable services rendered by the International Telecommunication Union and the heavy demands upon its services; consequently Malaysia would like to propose that a collective pool of local Regional Experts be formed to look into specific problems on telecommunication peculiar to the Region and that a scheme be initiated for the interchange of technical and operating personnel in each Region.

In order to ensure success, it is proposed that regional Ministerial meetings be held periodically say, once a year or once in two years, in different localities of the respective Regions, so that there will be a constant review of the scheme and the work carried out by the experts.

We are gathered here today with the prime purpose of reviewing the International Telecommunication Union Convention, in order to bring it up to date by considering the draft Constitutional Charter and General Regulations, and of appointing the principal office bearers of the Union. I feel quite confident that the work before this distinguished gathering will be done with despatch under your able guidance, Mr. Chairman. Apart from the main activities and the function of this Conference, I have no doubt that we shall all derive immense benefit from the exchange of views and ideas between the top-most telecommunications officials from all over the world.

Once again on behalf of Malaysia, the country which I have the honour to represent, I thank the Government and people of Spain, the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and Members of the Secretariat and all those who have done so much in contributing towards the success of this Conference.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 109-E

24 September 1973

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES
OF THE
THIRD PLENARY MEETING

Monday, 17 September 1973 at 15.30 hrs

Chairman : Mr. L. HERRERA ESTEBAN (Spain)

Subjects discussed

Documents Nos.

Adoption of the agenda of the
Plenary Meeting (continued)

DT/4
DT/5
PL/2



Adoption of the agenda of the Plenary Meeting (continued)
(Documents Nos. DT/4, DT/5 and PL/2)

1.1 The delegate of Canada congratulated the Chairman on his election and made the statement reproduced in Annex 1.

1.2 The delegate of Malaysia conveyed his congratulations to the Chairman of the Conference and his gratitude to the Spanish Government for its generous hospitality. He then made a statement which is summarized in Annex 2.

1.3 The delegate of the People's Republic of the Congo expressed his cordial congratulations to the Chairman on his election and his gratitude to the Spanish people for their fraternal welcome.

However, he protested vigorously against the fact that the red flag, symbol of the great revolution carried out by his country, was not waving alongside the flags of the numerous other countries Members of the great I.T.U. family.

1.4 The Chairman thanked the delegate of the People's Republic of the Congo and assured him that the absence of his flag was due to an involuntary omission which would be remedied as soon as possible. He requested him to excuse the Spanish Administration.

1.5 The delegate of Turkey congratulated the Chairman on his election and expressed his deep gratitude to the Spanish Administration and Government for the welcome given the participants in the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference.

As representative of a founder Member of the Union, he expressed the hope that the deliberations of the Conference would be conducted in perfect harmony and be crowned with success.

1.6 With regard to the adoption of the agenda, he considered that the question should be entrusted to an ad hoc group which would consider it on the basis of the relevant articles of the Convention.

1.7 The delegate of the Gabon Republic warmly congratulated the Chairman on his election and requested him to convey to the Spanish Government the brotherly greetings of Mr. Albert Bernard Bongo, President of the Gabon Republic.

1.8 With regard to the problem of elections and in the light of the opinions and suggestions already put forward, he considered that it would be possible to treat as a separate issue the election of the Deputy Secretary-General, the principle of which was still the subject of some discussion. In the first stage, therefore, it would be preferable to proceed with the election of the Secretary-General and the members of the new Administrative Council and to postpone the election of the Deputy Secretary or Secretaries-General.

1.9 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Nigeria congratulated the Chairman on his election and thanked the Spanish Government for having invited the Plenipotentiary Conference to hold its meetings in one of the most beautiful spots in the world. His statement constitutes Annex 3 hereto.

1.10 With regard to the date of the election of the Secretary-General, he considered that the decision should not be adjourned indefinitely. The date to be chosen for the election should be 1 October, which was the Monday of the third week of the Conference. However, that should not entail postponement of the consideration of questions relating to the Convention, the Constitution or any other matter affecting the elections.

1.11 The delegate of Ethiopia congratulated the Chairman on his election and thanked the Spanish Government for its hospitality; his statement is contained in Annex 4.

1.12 The delegate of Italy added his congratulations on the Chairman's election to those of the previous speakers and conveyed his thanks to the Spanish Government and the local authorities for the courteous and generous welcome given to the Conference and its participants.

1.13 In the view of the Italian delegation, the agenda as established and proposed was an excellent one. However, in view of the variety of views expressed and the legal arguments put forward by the representative of Yemen, supported by the representatives of the Congo, the Ivory Coast, Zaire, etc., and considering the proposals advanced by Argentina, supported for example by Brazil, Peru and Venezuela, the Italian delegation would like to attempt to bring the opposing viewpoints together.

1.14 With that in mind, he suggested that the Plenary Meeting instruct Committees 7 and 8 to submit proposals on points 2, 4 and 6 of the agenda (PL/2), not later than noon on Friday, 21 September. On that date, the Conference would have to take a decision on the election, which would have to be held between 21 and 24 September, as already proposed by the Malaysian delegation.

1.15 The Plenary would then have to consider agenda items 3 and 5 since, regardless of the decisions taken on items 2 and 4, it was clearly essential to take a decision in the matter of the elections. Item 6 (part 2) should be discussed at the Plenary held on the afternoon of Friday 21 September.

That was a compromise solution put before the Conference by his delegation.

1.16 The delegate of Bolivia, in his turn, conveyed his congratulations to the Chairman. He considered that the timing proposed by Argentina should be accepted.

1.17 The delegate of the United Kingdom added his congratulations to the Chairman on his election to those offered by the previous speakers. He expressed his thanks to the Spanish Government and the P.T.T. Administration and to the Spanish authorities and their staff for the kindness and generosity which they had shown in welcoming the Conference to a magnificent country and so enchanting a spot.

He also thanked the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. and his staff for the admirable work they had done in preparing and organizing the Conference.

1.18 As far as the agenda (PL/2) was concerned, the eight items contained therein might be split up into three categories : items 1, 7 and 8, which should certainly be retained; items 2 and 6 concerned the date of the elections and the Conference need not deal with them immediately. However, a number of delegations wished for them to be considered without delay; their wishes should be taken into consideration. With regard to items 3, 4 and 5, the time for considering them would depend largely on the decisions reached concerning items 2 and 6.

1.19 Hence, he endorsed the views expressed by the Italian representative and proposed that consideration of items 3, 4 and 5 be deferred.

1.20 The delegate of Somalia conveyed his congratulations to the Chairman and made a statement of principle, the text of which is contained in Annex 5.

1.21 On the matter of elections, he considered that the Plenipotentiary Conference should first of all decide whether it intended to follow the rules established by the Montréux Convention, in which case there would be no difficulty in choosing the date of the elections. Should that not be the case, it would have to adjourn the debate on items 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 until it had approved the draft Constitution.

1.22 In view of the radical changes which might stem from the adoption of such a document, it would assuredly be preferable for the Conference to adopt the scheme proposed by the Italian representative, which could be regarded as a perfectly reasonable and acceptable compromise.

1.23 It was to be hoped that the work of Committees 7 and 8 would be speeded up so as to avoid any waste of time.

1.24 The delegate of Iran, in his turn, offered his congratulations to the Chairman and made a statement which is summarized in Annex 6.

1.25 So far as the agenda was concerned, he approved that contained in Document PL/2.

1.26 The delegate of Costa Rica congratulated the Chairman on his election. With regard to agenda item 2, he endorsed the proposal made by the Argentine delegate, considering that the elections should be postponed. However,

since some delegations would have to leave Spain before the end of the Conference for reasons beyond their control, he proposed the selection of a date which would take account of the various proposals in such a way that the greatest possible number of delegations would still be present to take part in the elections.

1.27 The delegate of Peru added his own congratulations to those already expressed by the other speakers on the Chairman's election and conveyed to the Spanish Government his deepest gratitude.

1.28 With regard to the elections, he considered that most delegations would agree to postpone them to 21 or 24 September. On the other hand, such a postponement should not depend on the consideration of the reports by Committees 7 and 8. In view of the character and importance of the tasks entrusted to these two Committees, the Conference would have to rest content with preliminary reports as proposed by the Italian representative. Such reports could be ready by Friday, 21 September so that the Conference would be in a position to take rapid decisions on items 2 to 6.

1.29 The delegate of Papua-New Guinea expressed his wishes for the success of the Conference in a statement the text of which constitutes Annex 7 hereto.

1.30 The delegate of Japan, referring to the question of the elections of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the members of the Administrative Council, said that he shared the views expressed by the United Kingdom delegate and considered that the first essential was to establish a clear definition of the duties and responsibilities involved.

1.31 He then made a statement which is reproduced in Annex 8.

1.32 After having congratulated the Chairman on his election and expressed his deep gratitude to the Spanish Government and people for their cordial welcome, the delegate of Thailand stated, with regard to the election of the members of the Administrative Council, that it was first of all necessary to fix the number of seats in the Council and to consider the various relevant proposals. In that connexion, he called the Conference's attention to Document No. 6 submitted by his country which advocated certain measures to enable each country Member of the Union to take part in the Conference's activities. That matter, he thought, should be discussed by Committees 7 and 8 before the Conference proceeded with the elections in the first or second week following.

1.33 The delegate of Ghana, also speaking on the subject of the elections, declared his support for the views of the Malaysian delegate and considered that the matter should first be considered by Committees 7 and 8 which were responsible for examining a number of questions on which they should deliver a report in a week's time, since decisions would have to be taken, for example, on : whether or not to adopt a Constitution, the election of one or more Deputy Secretaries-General, the number of members of the Administrative Council, the procedures governing the election of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary or Secretaries-General, the members of the Council, etc. Like other delegations, he considered that the elections should be held at a later date.

1.34 He then made a statement, the text of which appears in Annex 9.

1.35 The delegate of Bangladesh also thought that the elections should not be held until the second or third week of the Conference to enable Committees 7 and 8 to make some progress with their deliberations on the increase in the number of members of the Administrative Council and the possible appointment of a second Deputy Secretary-General.

1.36 He then made the statement which figures in Annex 10.

1.37 The delegate of Niger stated that the work of the Conference should be conducted within the legal framework provided by the Montreux Convention, 1965, and that the question of the adoption of a Constitution should be considered at the appropriate time. In his view, the elections should be held later.

1.38 He then made the statement which is reproduced in Annex 11.

1.39 The delegate of Cameroon made the statement the text of which is contained in Annex 12.

1.40 The delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic congratulated the Chairman on his election and expressed his thanks to the Spanish Government and Administration and to the I.T.U. for the considerable work done in preparing the Conference. He expressed his gratitude to the Spanish people for its hospitality and the admirable welcome which it had given to the participants in the meeting.

1.41 He shared the opinion expressed by a number of speakers, for example, the delegate of the People's Republic of Poland, that the study of items 2 to 6 should be adjourned until Committees 7 and 8 had considered the questions of principle relating to the structure of the I.T.U., the number of Deputy Secretaries-General, the members of the Administrative Council, etc. The elections could not be held until those points had been settled.

1.42 He was convinced that, thanks to the spirit of understanding and cooperation which prevailed at the Conference, it would be successful despite the heavy tasks confronting it.

1.43 The delegate of Upper Volta said that he shared the fears expressed by other delegations that many persons in high office would be unable to prolong their stay in Torremolinos. It was desirable that the proposals concerning the election of one or more Deputy Secretaries-General and the increase in the number of members of the Administrative Council should be considered by Committees 7 and 8 before the elections. It was, after all, only natural that a conference due to last six weeks should allow itself the necessary time to consider all the problems with the thoroughness they deserved.

1.44 The speaker then made the statement reproduced in Annex 13.

1.45 The delegate of Lesotho endorsed the views expressed by the delegate of Ghana concerning the agenda in Document PL/2.

1.46 He then made the statement contained in Annex 14.

1.47 The delegate of Guinea thought it necessary that the number of members of the Administrative Council should be increased to ensure a better geographical distribution and for two Deputy Secretaries-General to be elected, one responsible for administrative and financial matters and one for the technical questions with which the C.C.I. and the I.F.R.B. also dealt. Each Member country should have within the Union's Secretariat a representative who would perform administrative, economic, legal, technical or other duties according to requirements and his qualifications.

1.48 With regard to the elections, they should not be held until towards the end of the Conference, after the various committees had studied the outstanding problems, and devised the appropriate solutions to them.

1.49 He then made the brief statement, the text of which is given in Annex 15.

1.50 Basing himself on the views expressed by the delegates of Italy and Upper Volta, the delegate of France proposed a compromise solution on the agenda contained in Document PL/2. He recapitulated the two viewpoints put forward, namely :

- 1) It seemed illogical to hold elections until a decision had been reached on the structural changes;
- 2) The Conference was still governed by the legal system laid down by the Montreux Convention (1965), the proposed amendments were still in the draft stage, it would still take a fairly long time to decide on their final nature and it was impossible to anticipate upon their entry into force, which could not occur until the amendments in question had been ratified by the competent national authorities.

1.51 He therefore suggested :

- a) that Committees 7 and 8, as a matter of priority, reach a decision on the following day concerning the two matters concerning an enlargement of the structure of the Union, namely :
 - i) whether a second Deputy Secretary-General post should be created, and
 - ii) the increase in the number of countries Members of the Administrative Council;
- b) that the proposals of Committees 7 and 8 be submitted without delay, namely the following day, to the Plenary Assembly. The elections could then be held on the basis of the solutions adopted.

1.52 He added that, whether the new instrument was a Convention or a permanent Charter, it would have to be submitted to the Members for ratification and that the second Deputy Secretary-General and the additional members of the Administrative Council could not take up their duties until such time as it came into force. On the other hand, for the Secretary-General, the first Deputy Secretary-General and the 29 members of the Administrative Council specified by the Montreux Convention, the legal system established by that Convention would apply, and the date on which they would take office could be fixed without reservation.

1.53 The taking office of a second Deputy Secretary-General, if there was to be one, and of the additional members of the Administrative Council would thus be subject to a suspensory condition, whereas the appointment of the Secretary-General, the first Deputy Secretary-General and the twenty-nine members of the Council would take effect on the date fixed by the Conference without any other formalities.

1.54 He then made the statement the text of which is given in Annex 16.

1.55 It came to the turn of the delegate of Argentina to thank the Spanish Government and Administration for their generous hospitality and to congratulate the Chairman on his election. He declared that his country was in favour of creating a Technical Cooperation Committee having much the same status as the C.C.I.'s. A document on the matter would be distributed on the following day to the participants in the Conference and his delegation would be glad to hear their views on that proposal. It would also be useful if countries faced with the same type of problems could exchange their views in an appropriate forum and seek the best solutions with a view to intensifying technical cooperation activities.

The meeting rose at 6.40 p.m.

Secretary-General

M. MILI

Chairman :

L. HERRERA ESTEBAN

Annexes : 16

A N N E X 1

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF CANADA

Mr. Chairman,

The Delegation of Canada would like, first of all, to congratulate you on your election as Chairman of the Conference. We count on your wise guidance and good humour in bringing our work to a successful conclusion in the weeks ahead.

We would also like to thank the Government of Spain for their kindness in inviting the Union to hold its Plenipotentiary Conference in this agreeable area of southern Spain. Others have already spoken in eloquent terms about the charms of Andalusia and a few days in your province have enabled us to see the wisdom of their comments. We are deeply appreciative of your hospitality.

Mr. Chairman,

The rapid pace of technological development in the field of communications in recent years has produced a corresponding increase in international communications requirements, posing new problems and new issues for the Union. As the only truly global organization responsible for international communications matters, the I.T.U. has a special responsibility to the international community in ensuring that the benefits of new communications technologies are made available to all.

The activities of the Union have been successfully carried out by the Administrative Conferences, the Consultative Committees and the other permanent organs. It is now for this Conference, the supreme organ of the Union, to review these activities, revise the Union's basic instrument and establish the framework and general policies within which the activities of the Union will be carried out in the years ahead.

The proposals that have been submitted by various delegations do not suggest that we need envisage radical alterations in the basic functions or structure of the Union. This does not reflect a lack of imagination or a lack of effort. Rather, it suggests that the I.T.U., as constituted, is a successful and effective organization.

Nevertheless, the Canadian Delegation considers that some improvements in the operation and structure of the Union would enable it to serve more effectively the purposes for which it was created. Canada has therefore submitted a number of proposals concerning the Act of Constitution of the I.T.U., the powers and function of the Plenipotentiary Conference, election to the various posts in the organs of the Union, the post of the Secretary-General itself and the relationship which should exist between the two Consultative Committees.

The purposes and structure of the Union are at present set out in a Convention which the Plenipotentiary Conference endeavours to revise whenever it meets. In our view, the Plenipotentiary Conference could renounce this role of systematic revision if, for example, the structure of the Union was incorporated in a document such as a constitution. The advantage of this would be to give the Act of Constitution of the Union a character of permanency. The Plenipotentiary Conference could then devote more time and energy to determining the general principles to be followed by the Union in achieving its objectives.

To enable the Plenipotentiary Conference to take on the additional tasks which we should like to give it, the Canadian Delegation has also proposed that it should meet more often - at four-year intervals. We think that this is only natural in view of the rapid development of telecommunications and of the fact that more frequent meetings would give all Members an opportunity to participate more closely in framing Union policies.

Our Delegation has also suggested strengthening the Secretary-General's post and has described specific ways and means of doing this. It also attaches great importance to better co-ordination between the two Consultative Committees.

The Canadian Delegation, Mr. Chairman, will have the opportunity of explaining more thoroughly the position it takes on the various proposals which it has submitted to this Conference but we thought that it would be useful to give a brief outline of them and, through you, Mr. Chairman, we would like to assure the other delegations of our fullest collaboration in the study of the present and future activities of our Union which we are embarking upon, with a view to making it a flexible and efficient organization fully equal to the demands of modern telecommunications.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

A N N E X . 2

SUMMARY OF THE STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF MALAYSIA

The Delegate of Malaysia said that, in collaboration with the I.T.U., his country had organized regional seminars for nationals of the countries of South-East Asia.

Malaysia had played an active role in improving and developing the telecommunication networks of South-East Asia, inter alia, through the establishment of 600 and 900 channel microwave links between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, the construction of VHF radio-relay systems between Malaysia and Indonesia and the introduction of semi-automatic working on the regional telephone network, which would soon be fully automatic. By 1975 the administration of Malaysia planned to have converted 95 per cent of its telephone network to automatic operation.

The national and international telex networks of Malaysia were already fully automated.

After mentioning the numerous improvements made to the national telecommunications network and to sound and television broadcasting installations, the Delegate of Malaysia mentioned the efforts made by his country in professional training with the assistance of the I.T.U. and its experts and with U.N.D.P. aid. The role played by the Kuala Lumpur centre was extremely important and the functions performed or to be performed by other centres were of great service not only to Malaysia but also to other countries in South-East Asia, particularly in training the hundreds of technicians that were needed for the telecommunications services of the whole region.

He wished to thank the I.T.U. and the U.N.D.P. for the assistance given to his country in the form of experts and equipment. He suggested that a meeting of regional experts be held periodically, say every year or every two years, to study the telecommunications problem specific to the region.

A N N E X 3

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF NIGERIA

Mr. Chairman,
Delegates to the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference,
Malaga, Torremolinos,

Please permit me, Mr. Chairman, to express my sincere congratulations to you on your election as Chairman of the Conference and to wish you success in steering the work of the Conference to a satisfactory end. I consider it a great honour also to congratulate the Spanish Government, the Administration of the Spanish P.T.T. for inviting the Union to hold the Plenipotentiary Conference in one of the most beautiful spots in the world. While on the floor, I should like to seize the opportunity to thank the Spanish Authorities for the excellent organization of services which have been laid on for the Conference and the warm reception for which your country is highly noted, and to convey to Your Excellency and the distinguished delegate, special greetings from His Excellency General Yakubu Gowon, Head of Federal Military Government and Commander-In-Chief of Armed Forces who is also the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.).

We have heard how the I.T.U., through a period of 108 years has grown from strength to strength and has also increased its membership from 20 in 1865 to 147 today.

The development of telecommunications over the century has had the greatest impact on economic development throughout the world. The Economic Commission for Africa, an agency of the United Nations responsible for economic planning and the development of infrastructure in Africa, signed a memorandum of understanding with the I.T.U. in 1963. The purpose of this memorandum was quite clear. It was to obtain the assistance of I.T.U. experts who will be stationed in the African region to advise in the planning, execution and development of telecommunications on that continent. We regret to note that the enthusiasm with which the association between the I.T.U. and the E.C.A. that commenced has waned and it is our opinion therefore that time is ripe to revive the association between these two agencies of the United Nations, which is very essential for the development of telecommunications in Africa.

Over the last few years, the I.T.U. assumed the responsibility for the development of Pan African telecommunications network. Experts have been sent to various countries in Africa and feasibility studies and planning of many projects have been completed. The next stage in the plan is the preparation of the technical specifications for the projects and funding arrangements. We hope that not before long, the final phases of the projects will be concluded to achieve the long awaited expectation of African countries to communicate directly with one another.

The Organization of African Unity has its own transport and telecommunications Commission, and an agreement between the Organization of African Unity and the I.T.U. was recently endorsed by the Administrative Council in 1972 at its 27th session. As a result, we expect close cooperation between the two bodies.

We expect, that in the draft of the new Constitution of the I.T.U. which will be placed before this Conference for its approval, sufficient emphasis will be placed on the importance of cooperation of the I.T.U. with other regional international bodies in order to facilitate the fulfilment of the purposes of the Union.

The Union had a Convention which has been subjected, over the period of years, to periodic amendments during plenipotentiary conferences, at the Plenipotentiary Conference held at Montreux, the Conference by its resolution No. 35 instructed the Administrative Council to prepare a draft Constitutional Charter. It is our view that on the adoption of the new draft constitution by this Conference, periodic amendments of the new Constitution may be necessary in order to facilitate the work of future conferences and enable the Union to concentrate on important matters such as development of telecommunications and international cooperation in telecommunications among its members and regional international bodies.

Another important assignment to which we trust this Conference will give close attention is the careful examination of the structure of the Union at its appropriate Plenaries and Committees. Nigeria will submit her views on what the future structure should be.

Although the I.T.U. as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations has the specific task of fostering cooperation between the peoples of the world who are members of the Union by means of efficient telecommunications services, Nigeria is of the opinion that these aims and objectives of the Union can be

achieved only if there is human respect amongst its members. The practice of apartheid, racial discrimination and particularly the humiliation and oppression of some Africans by certain countries will no longer be tolerated by Nigeria. In this context, we have no recourse but to mention the South African regime in South Africa and Namibia. Though it claims to be a member of this honourable Union, it refuses, neglects and fails to maintain the aims and objectives of the Union and also undermines the purpose for which this Union is set up. The brutal treatment, suppression and oppression of our peoples in Guinea Bissau, Mozambique and Angola by the Portuguese regime which incidentally claims to be a member of this respectable Union is of uttermost concern to Nigeria and we are sure, also to other peace-loving governments here present. That regime in Portugal cannot hold back the hands of time, that day will come, when our people will be free - free to decide their fate. As far as Nigeria is concerned, Portugal has also failed to uphold the aims and objectives of the Union and as such it is our view that both South Africa and Portugal should not be allowed to participate at our Conference.

The Federal Republic of Nigeria and all sons and daughters of Africa hereby denounce the policies and practices of the regimes of South Africa and Portugal and we are certain that all peace-loving peoples the world over will join us in the denunciation and condemnation of these regimes. We therefore call for the expulsion from this Union of these regimes. By so doing, egalitarian rights of man will be recognized, respected and protected. In Nigeria's opinion, those Resolutions of the United Nations which are regularly referred to the Administrative Council for implementation between plenipotentiary conferences for the purposes of assisting the oppressed peoples of Africa by certain colonial powers, particularly in the training of these people on telecommunications techniques are grossly inadequate.

We feel that in order to maintain the aims and objectives of the Union it should be the responsibility of the I.T.U. to ensure that strict adherence to the requirements for membership are upheld by these colonial powers.

The theme for the World Telecommunication Day in 1973 was "International Cooperation in Telecommunications". That theme was very apt particularly for this year of the plenipotentiary conference. It reiterated the aims and objectives of this Union. As far as the Federal Republic of Nigeria is concerned, membership of this Union can and should only be determined by the furtherance, practice and fulfilment of these objectives.

As this Union grows older, and by means of international telecommunication the World grows closer, may we all live to see the day when, in reality, all the aims and objectives of this Union are completely fulfilled.

Finally, we would like to refer to our previous proposal regarding the date for the election of Secretary-General and his Deputy. In this regard, we feel that this item should not be indefinitely postponed but that it should commence on 1st October, 1973 which is Monday of the 4th week of the Conference. This does not construe a postponement of the discussion of the convention and constitution and other issues leading to the election.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

A N N E X 4

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF ETHIOPIA

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Vice-Chairman,
Delegates,

On behalf of myself and my delegation I must first of all congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election as chairman of this most important Conference.

May I also express through you, Mr. Chairman, the appreciation of my delegation for the generous manner in which your government has invited this Conference to meet here in Torremolinos and for the splendid facilities which have been placed at our disposal. With such facilities both within the Conference Hall and this beautiful city of Torremolinos we have no doubt that under your able chairmanship this Conference will be a most successful one. We must also thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the Conference itself for the confidence shown in the Ethiopian delegation by the appointment of Mr. Gabriel Tedros as chairman of Committee 8.

I wish also to recall that it was in Madrid in 1932 that Ethiopia joined I.T.U. Since that time Ethiopia has participated in all Plenipotentiary Conferences and has observed the development of I.T.U. over the years. Mr. Chairman, it is now eight years since the last Plenipotentiary Conference met and during the intervening years much progress has been made. No doubt more able speakers than I will speak on the progress that the Union and world telecommunications have achieved. However, I wish to recall the increasing benefits derived by developing countries through their membership of and participation in the work of I.T.U. This is especially true in Africa where the gigantic task of establishing a Pan African Telecommunications Network is under way. The active cooperation and the studies made by all the permanent organs of the I.T.U. will ensure that the Network when established will be a truly integrated and technically viable system and not a patchwork of dissimilar networks.

We look forward in the years after this Plenipotentiary Conference to the ever-increasing involvement of the I.T.U. staff and the members of the Union in the achievement of the purposes of the Union as set out in Article 4 of the Montreux Convention which we trust will be confirmed and reiterated here in Torremolinos.

Since 1965 the membership of the Union has increased and my delegation are pleased to welcome the new members especially those from the Continent of Africa. We are of the opinion that membership of the Union should be universal.

My delegation trusts that the Conference will consider carefully the various resolutions on racial discrimination of the United Nations General Assembly and of the United Nations Security Council.

My delegation has viewed with appreciation the activities of the Technical Cooperation Department of the Union especially in the establishment of telecommunication training centres throughout the world. We must note however the difficulties which have been experienced in the recruiting of teaching staff for such training establishments.

We trust that during the course of our deliberations, we will consider ways and means of providing such training staff by perhaps establishing a centralized training centre for instructors on the lines of the I.L.O. training centre in Turin.

In conclusion, I wish to thank on behalf of my delegation and the Ethiopian government the officials and staff of the Union who have so ably carried out their duties since the last Plenipotentiary Conference. Our appreciation goes especially to the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of C.C.I.R., C.C.I.T.T. and the members of I.F.R.B.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for permitting me to the floor and I repeat my confidence in your able chairmanship.

A N N E X 5

STATEMENT BY THE SOMALI DELEGATE

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished delegates,

Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to congratulate you on behalf of the delegation from the Somali Democratic Republic on your election as a Chairman of this august Plenipotentiary. I wish also to join previous speakers in expressing our heartfelt gratitude to the Government and the people of Spain for their wonderful hospitality and warm welcome given to delegates attending this important Conference. I only regret that because all fine words have been used by earlier speakers, I am unable to find words suitable to express how grateful we are.

Founded in 1865, the International Telecommunication Union is the oldest world organization we are having today; and because of the enormous technological progress made during the present century, telecommunication is becoming the most important service needed for the management of the day-to-day life of the mankind at large. We would like to mention, however, that the degree of development in the field of telecommunication varies from country to country and that we coming from a developing country find that there is a big vacuum to be filled. In this respect, it is the feeling of our delegation that time is now ripe for the Union to provide greater and much speedier assistance to developing countries so that the existing technological gap is narrowed without much waste in time.

As regards representation in this august Plenipotentiary is concerned, allow me, Mr. Chairman, to add my voice to the statement just made by the distinguished delegate of Nigeria who proposed the expulsion of racist South Africa and Portugal. It is the sincere feeling of the Somali delegation that South Africa and Portugal because of their imperialist policy deserve no right to serve in the honourable Union.

A N N E X 6

SUMMARY OF THE STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF IRAN

The delegate of Iran said he was happy to be taking part in the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference and to be able to enjoy the hospitality of Spain in the pleasant surroundings of Torremolinos.

Iran attached the greatest importance to the work of the I.T.U. and to satellite communications in particular. His country, which was making great strides in telecommunications, was determined not to be left behind and to move in step with the progress achieved in this field by filling the technological gap which separated it from the industrialized nations.

Iran turns the recommendations issued by the I.T.U. and its specialized organs to full advantage. The assistance rendered by the United Nations and the I.T.U. had made it possible to create a nucleus of telecommunications specialists in Teheran.

The fact that such considerable progress had been made in many fields and particularly in telecommunications was due in no small part to the initiative of His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Iran.

A N N E X 7

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF PAPUA, NEW GUINEA

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen,

On behalf of the Chief Minister and the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, it is with pleasure that I bring cordial greetings from the Government and peoples of Papua, New Guinea.

For the first time, Papua, New Guinea has the privilege of joining this august conference of Plenipotentiaries. We are honoured to accept an associate Membership and trust that our delegation will have the opportunity to contribute to the work of the Conference.

May I take this opportunity to say that Papua, New Guinea wholeheartedly agrees with the principles of the International Telecommunication Union. It recognizes that the radio frequency spectrum is an expendable, international asset knowing neither border nor frontier. For this reason Papua, New Guinea must and will cooperate with its neighbours if it is to gain respect as a nation and protection for its own communication networks.

At this stage we look back to Australia and express thanks for her work performed on our behalf over the years. As we accept the transference of power and the right to implement our own policies, we are confident that the firm bond existing between our countries will serve well to overcome the problems of the future.

May I wish the Conference every success in the days that lie ahead and I thank you Mr. Chairman for your welcome. In conclusion, I hope that members of my delegation will have the opportunity of meeting with as many of you as time permits.

I thank you Mr. Chairman.

A N N E X 8

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF JAPAN

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to attend, at the kind invitation of the Government of Spain, this Plenipotentiary Conference of I.T.U. here in Torremolinos, a beautiful Andalusian city.

First of all, on behalf of the Government of Japan, I wish to express our gratitude to the Government and people of Spain for the warm hospitality and cordiality extended to us.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to express my sincere congratulations on your election to the Chairmanship of this Conference. I am confident that, under your able and wise leadership and guidance, which have already been shown in the preceding sessions, this Conference will be successfully carried out.

I wish also to take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt welcome to the various new members of the Union.

With these new members, our Union has become a more universal organization than ever and the importance of its activities has increased greatly.

On the other hand, it is significant that international telecommunication has immensely developed and changed in character, thanks to such technical achievements as satellite communication, international coaxial cables, and global automatic telephone network.

These circumstances require the I.T.U. to modernize its character in order to cope with those developments and changes. In this connection, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that the most important task which we shall tackle at this Conference is to elaborate a new permanent basic instrument to incorporate the existing International Telecommunication Convention and form a Constitution of the I.T.U.

Our delegation will not spare any efforts in elaborating the new I.T.U. Constitution, taking into account the facts that the establishment of a Constitution would clarify the status of the Union as well as its members.

Mr. Chairman, I also would like to say that we have to pay full attention to the technical cooperation problems of the Union.

We are now entering the middle of "the Second United Nations Development Decade", and I think we should make more efforts to achieve better results in the coming second half of this "Decade" by reflecting and drawing lessons from our experience in the first half.

As indicated in Article 4 of the Montreux Convention, it seems that one of the aims of the Union is to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds.

I expect that all the countries will further deepen their understanding about the meaning of the spirit of self-help for their development, and hoping that cooperative activities on a multilateral basis with the support of U.N.D.P., or on a bilateral basis will be more expanded and strengthened and that good results will be secured, I would like to express on this occasion the desire of my country to make positive contribution to these activities.

A N N E X 9

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF GHANA

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

1. On behalf of the Ghanaian delegation I wish first of all to join the other distinguished delegations in congratulating you on your election to the Chairmanship of this all important conference. We are confident that under your able leadership and guidance the conference will end its deliberations in resounding success.
2. Secondly, I wish to congratulate the Spanish Administration for the excellent facilities laid on for the conference.
3. We are happy to be in this beautiful and ultra-modern city of Torremolinos and we hope that the wonderful conditions here will also contribute to the success that we all expect.
4. Since Ghana joined the International Telecommunication Union after her independence in 1957 she has benefited in many ways from her membership of the organization particularly through the expansion of her Telecommunications Engineering School in Accra and fellowships and seminars at various levels.
5. As a developing country Ghana needs to improve and develop her technical skills and it is for this reason that she looks forward to this conference evolving the machinery necessary to ensure the equitable distribution and the proper use of resources available through technical cooperation.
6. I would like to seize this opportunity to support the resolution put forward by the distinguished delegate of Nigeria (on behalf of the Organization of African Unity Group) which calls for the expulsion of South Africa and Portugal from the International Telecommunication Union. Having been independent for over sixteen years, the people of Ghana have enjoyed with great immensity the breathing of the air of freedom and sovereignty and cannot accept any situation that

prevents human beings anywhere in the world from this right. Ghana is strongly opposed to the repressive policies of South Africa and Portugal and is pleased that South Africa in her shame could not muster courage to show her presence at this conference. Portugal has proved to be the worst leech among the colonial powers and it is about time she was shown the door out of any international conference of nations which respect the rights of human beings.

7. For this reason Ghana wholeheartedly supports the exclusion of Portugal from this conference. It is the view of the Ghanaian delegation that by her shameful acts of oppression and repression, Portugal should be debarred from any association in the world that respects the freedom of nations and their peoples.

8. It is also the wish of the Ghana Government that both Portugal and South Africa be expelled from the International Telecommunication Union until by their actions they prove themselves civilized enough to mix with nations of the world in respectable forums such as this.

9. Mr. Chairman, you are no doubt aware that through improved telecommunications, the horrors of oppressive regimes are brought to the notice of millions of people throughout the world every day. Therefore if the Union wants to remain civilized, then it is its duty to join hands with other forces, in several parts of the world, seeking through peaceful and other means an end to oppression and repression throughout the world.

10. Mr. Chairman, the delegation of Ghana calls for the immediate expulsion of South Africa and Portugal from this Union in the interest of civilization and sanity and for the good of international telecommunications.

11. Mr. Chairman, there must be mutual respect and affection among members of the Union and these two countries can neither have this respect nor affection for their sister members because of their obnoxious racial policies.

12. Finally Mr. Chairman, I would like to extend to you and all the distinguished delegates the fraternal greetings of the Chairman of the National Redemption Council and the people of Ghana. Thank you once again Mr. Chairman.

A N N E X 10

ADDRESS OF THE BANGLADESH DELEGATION

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished delegates,

This is the first time that the Bangladesh Delegation to this Plenipotentiary Conference has the honour to address the distinguished delegations of the different countries of the world, Members of the I.T.U. and I thank you again, Mr. Chairman, for allowing me to do so.

At the outset, on behalf of the Bangladesh Delegation, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election as Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference being held here. I would also like to congratulate the Government and the Administration of Spanish P.T.T. for the most efficient and wonderful arrangements made for receiving us and also for the highly satisfactory arrangements made for our deliberations here.

The climate here at this beautiful city of Torremolinos at this time of the year is almost like our own country of Bangladesh, and we are feeling very much at home here and I congratulate the organizers for their selection of this perfect venue and time for this Plenipotentiary Conference.

Mr. Chairman, the People's Republic of Bangladesh has been admitted this year to the Union, on the support of a large majority of Members, who are our friends and well-wishers and whom we admire and I must take this opportunity to show my gratitude and to thank them all for this wonderful gesture. We very much hope and wish that we shall now be able to obtain the support of all the other Members of the Union as well, a support we cherish and deserve.

Mr. Chairman, Bangladesh, the newest Member of this august body, is known to most of you. However, I would like to introduce to you our country, a country of more than seventy-five million people, situated north of the Bay of Bengal, which geographically also bears the name of our country.

Bangladesh is a newly independent country, but it is not a new nation. The name Banga and the Bangalees is mentioned in ancient history, a history dating back from many thousands of years before the common era, a nation of the Indian subcontinent of olden times, with its own independent culture and civilization. Our land, because of the abundance and natural beauty that it possesses, has been subjected to many an invasion in the past. But today, we are free, we have obtained it with blood, sacrifice and determination of our people.

Mr. Chairman, as a newly independent nation, as the newest Member of this Union, we hope that you and the other honourable and distinguished members of delegations will bear with us and listen to what we have to say. We have to learn from you all and we expect you to forgive us if we make mistakes inadvertently.

Mr. Chairman, at the present time, we are engaged in reconstructing our telecommunication system, which, along with others had also been subjected to the ravages of liberation war. However, we have not forgotten about the future and are looking forward to a highly developed telecommunications system in our country. We had lost a large number of telecommunication systems during the wars of liberation, including the complete telecommunication system of Khulna, our third biggest city and second port. But we have taken up, as a part of our first five-year plan, the work of establishment of a number of new telephone exchanges including that for Khulna, a number of microwave/VHF radio links, telex systems etc. We have taken up the establishment of microwave links for the northern parts of the country to supplement the systems already in use and in the southern part. We have also taken up with our neighbours, India and Nepal, the establishment of high capacity microwave links with them and expect these to be completed during the middle of 1975. We also expect that our new earth station for satellite communication will be commissioned during December 1974 and thereby Bangladesh will be able to raise the standards of its international telecommunication and bring it up to par with other countries Members of the I.T.U.

I thank you again, Mr. Chairman, and also other distinguished members of delegations for having listened to me.

Thank you.

A N N E X 11

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF THE NIGER

The delegation of the Niger would like to associate itself with previous speakers and congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your brilliant election to the Chairmanship of this Conference.

My Delegation would also like to thank the Spanish Government and people for their generous and kind hospitality. This hospitality, and the friendship which diplomatic relations foster, were naturally no surprise to us.

To return to the Plenipotentiary Conference, I should like to draw the attention of this august Assembly to the considerable amount of work that lies before us and to the fact that, if we are to do it well, we must organize ourselves so as to provide a sound basis for it.

In conclusion, I wish to associate myself with the Delegation of Nigeria in condemning those countries which practise racial segregation and carry out an imperialist policy based on the worst kind of oppression. Countries of this kind, among them the Republic of South Africa and Portugal, have no place in meetings as respectable as that we are now attending.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

A N N E X 12

ADDRESS BY THE MINISTER OF POSTS AND
TELECOMMUNICATIONS OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Mr. Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
Honourable Delegates,

It is an honour to my country and a great pleasure for me to address this august assembly, the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union.

Mr. Chairman, before I proceed any further, permit me to congratulate you on your unanimous election. From what we have seen since your election, it is evident that we have entrusted the affairs of this Conference into the hands of a master-technician; not a mere mason but an accomplished architect. In the name of the Cameroon Delegation I promise you our single-minded enthusiasm in the work of the Conference and full cooperation at all levels. Like the delegates who have preceded me, I should like to thank the Government, the Administration and the Spanish people for the welcome they have given us.

Ten and three years ago, Cameroon took her place in the World Council of Nations. Since then, we have taken an active part in the work of this Union : in its conferences, seminars and study groups. This is concrete proof of the importance which our Government attaches to the work of this Union and of our great faith in its future.

Our participation in the Union's activities has not been static but dynamic. It has increased with the years. Today it has reached a landmark, for today is the first time that a member of the Cameroon Government is participating at a Plenipotentiary Conference of our Union.

I take this opportunity, therefore, Mr. Chairman, to bring to you and through you to the Honourable Delegates at this Conference and the selfless and untiring staff of our Union, the very warm greetings of the President of the United Republic of Cameroon and of the entire Cameroonian people.

We in Cameroon very highly appreciate the assistance which this Union gives to developing countries. Much has been done in this field but more remains. The developing countries show great interest in the work of the Union but more is expected, particularly in the fulfilment of our obligations to the Union.

Cameroon has benefited from our Union's assistance in several ways : it has provided resident specialists and advisers; teaching staff and teaching equipment for the Yaoundé Higher School for Posts and Telecommunications; fellowships for Cameroonians to study abroad and information which has proved useful in the planning of our telecommunications development.

I wish here, therefore, to express our Government's deep gratitude to the Union for the assistance so far received. This assistance has greatly contributed towards our efforts to improve our national telecommunications network and its integration into the regional and world telecommunications systems.

As a result of the said united effort, Cameroon now has seventeen towns served by an integrated fully automatic telephone service, involving the construction of over 2,000 kms of high and medium capacity microwave links. An earth station has just been constructed to provide direct links with a number of networks in Africa, Europe and America.

Our march is ever forward, a lesson we have learned from this Union. We have just launched our second telecommunications development programme. Its main purpose is to improve our national network and have direct links with our sister and neighbouring countries. To this end, therefore, more towns will be brought within the network, some existing exchanges extended, others modernized and new ones installed; some existing microwave links will be extended and new ones constructed. Intelcam, our international telecommunications corporation will carry out defined improvements in our international telecommunications.

Mr. Chairman, I am happy that this Union, our Union, continues to move steadily and faithfully on the path of its defined objectives; that despite some difficulties, it continues to work in harmony, efficiently and effectively - thanks to the common will of its members and thanks to its well chosen and competent staff, headed by its devoted Secretary-General. But I am more happy, Sir, that our Union has contributed, in no small measure, to bringing the nations of the world closer together and thereby enhancing human understanding.

It is my fervent hope that this Conference, held in this wholesome and inspiring atmosphere of Torremolinos, will provide a suitable occasion for further and useful work in improving the structure of our Union to correspond with the requirements and needs of our time. The great increase in the membership of the Union and the very important items on the agenda of this Conference, make this summit meeting comparatively more important than any previous one. The future holds the need for a widening of the scope of the Union's activities and the possibility of an increase in its specialized organs.

I should like to support the Nigerian proposal concerning the exclusion from this Conference of the Republic of South Africa and Portugal whose policy of oppression and racialism is in flagrant contradiction with the objectives and role of the I.T.U.

This is why the United Republic of Cameroon hopes that this Conference, during its deliberations and in its decisions, will give us the opportunity to increase our participation in the activities of the various organs of the Union.

I feel certain that we who are gathered here are resolved to do our best to ensure the great success of this Conference. Only thus can we live up to the expectation of the world whose eyes are now on us; only thus shall we prove ourselves worthy of the respect and the hospitality of the great Spanish people.

Mr. Chairman, I wish this Conference every success.

A N N E X 13

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF UPPER VOLTA

Mr. Chairman,

The delegation of Upper Volta would be failing in its most elementary duty if it were not to add its voice to the voices of previous speakers in congratulating you on your election to the Chairmanship of this Conference and in expressing its deepest gratitude to the Spanish Government and Administration for their warm welcome and the perfect organization of the material side of our stay in your beautiful country.

Mr. Chairman, at the risk of offending your modesty, we must emphasize the outstanding qualities which you have evinced since you were chosen to guide and direct this Assembly. Your calmness and impartiality are proof that our Conference is in good hands.

I am convinced that under your enlightened Chairmanship our Conference will achieve constructive results of great benefit to our Union.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

A N N E X 14

STATEMENT MADE BY THE DELEGATE OF LESOTHO

Mr. Chairman,

First of all please allow me to express the sincere appreciation and thanks of the Lesotho Delegation to the Spanish Government and the P.T.T. administration for having arranged this Plenipotentiary Conference so magnificently. The Lesotho Delegation would also like to congratulate you on having been elected as Chairman of this historic Conference.

The Kingdom of Lesotho is one of the countries which became members of the I.T.U. after the 1965 Montreux Convention. We have come into the fold with pride as well as realism as to expectations and obligations.

Lesotho has always given particular significance to the fact that communication, especially telecommunication, is one of the essential ingredients for world peace and prosperity.

That is why Lesotho has steadfastly opposed and condemned any policy attempting to limit normal human contact and communication by inhuman methods. There is no need for us to remind the Conference as to Lesotho's role within the context of her political and geographical climate in southern Africa.

That is also why Lesotho has already taken significant strides in her telecommunication development. Though it was only in 1966 that Lesotho regained its independence, it has already introduced, among other things, STD services, automatic telex and gentex services. Thanks to assistance from the I.T.U. and the Swedish Government, detailed plans have been worked out for telecommunication development up to the end of this decade.

A project of particular significance in view of the sensitivity of that region is that Lesotho will establish a good link from Maseru, the capital city, to Nairobi, Kenya, so that an alternative means of communication to and from that area would be possible.

It gives the Lesotho Delegation a particular pleasure to acknowledge the continued collaboration and assistance of the I.T.U. and to give first hand evidence as to the great benefits and importance of technical cooperation activities carried out under the auspices of the I.T.U. and the U.N.D.P. Lesotho expresses the greatest appreciation to those countries which have sacrificed their most needed human resources in the technical field, in order to help other developing countries in Africa.

It is this selflessness which we all need to cultivate further and which Lesotho appreciates most sincerely.

Lesotho also congratulates the Secretary-General for his keen interest and untiring effort in the field of technical cooperation.

We trust that I.T.U.'s capabilities in the field of technical cooperation will be further strengthened by this Conference so that it will be able to take the necessary measures. The Lesotho Delegation supports the view expressed by the distinguished Delegate from Somalia that there is a need for increased technical cooperation activities.

Lesotho is on the march, Mr. Chairman, demonstrating once more that independence, self-determination, as well as political, cultural, and racial harmony, are the basis or underlying factors for peace and long-term progress.

At the same time, we humbly state that in the strong conviction that I.T.U. is not just for the mighty or the most populous but in fact for all nations and peoples of the world, Lesotho will continue to dedicate itself to the cause of the I.T.U. and to participate and be actively engaged in the service of a prospering, international telecommunication.

Thank you.

A N N E X 15

STATEMENT OF THE DELEGATE OF GUINEA

Mr. Chairman,

Our Delegation greets this Assembly, congratulates the Chairman on his election and, on behalf of the supreme head of the Guinean Revolution and strategist, Comrade Ahmed Sekou Touré, thanks the Spanish people and Government for its cordial welcome.

Let me begin by apologizing if my statement may upset some of the delegates present. Since our morning meeting, the speeches of the delegations which have taken the floor have enabled us to discern the various trends of opinion at this Conference.

I trust we have all received the documents which the Union Secretariat has sent us and we are therefore acquainted with the various amendments and proposals submitted by delegations.

As far as the Nigerian proposal is concerned, Guinea only welcome it. We are glad to see that there are progressive people who think about the problems of Africa as a whole.

The colonialist and imperialist régimes which still hold in their thrall the sources of information of the peoples of Guinea (Bissau), Zimbabwe, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, and others should not sit in the same room as the honourable Members who defend the interests of these peoples - still, I repeat, deprived of the benefits of telecommunications.

We ask all progressive countries to take the floor and join us in order to expel such unworthy countries as Portugal and the Republic of South Africa and others from so progressive an organization as the I.T.U.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

A N N E X 16

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF FRANCE

Mr. Chairman,

I want to say how much the French Delegation welcomes your election to be Chairman of this Conference; the competence and amiable manner with which you direct our debates shows, if any proof were needed, how right the delegations were to choose you.

Need I say, Mr. Chairman, that the French Delegation associates itself with the expressions of thanks made to your country by various delegations for having agreed to be host to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U., for we know by experience the preparatory work and the worries that entails.

Nor need I say how delighted we are to be in your hospitable country and to emphasize how much we appreciate your hospitality.

Need I add, Mr. Chairman, that you can count on the active participation of the French Delegation in all the work of the Conference in a generous spirit of international cooperation and friendship between all nations, in a spirit of universality.

I have listened very carefully to the speeches made by the various delegates; many very good things have been said, and with a great deal of feeling, thus showing the interest we all have in the matters under study. With your permission, however, I would like to single out the speech by Mr. Sissoko, the Minister of the Ivory Coast, who, speaking in measured tones, but with what competence, warmth and elevation, brought us a message of wisdom and emphasized the need to develop technical cooperation between our countries in order to develop not only telecommunications - for that would be a too narrow approach to the problems that assail our modern world - but also the economy as a whole, so as to create an ever better world for mankind.

COMMITTEE 2

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Socialist Republic of Roumania, the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

DECLARATION CONCERNING SOUTH VIET-NAM AND SOUTH KOREA

The Delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Roumania, the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Czechoslovakia request, in connection with the examination of the credentials of the representatives of the Saigon administration and of the representatives of the authorities of South Korea that the following declaration figure in the Report of Committee 2 to the Plenary Meeting of the Conference :

"Since there are two zones and two administrations in South Viet-Nam (the provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam and the Saigon Administration), the representatives of the Saigon administration cannot be considered to be representing the whole of South Viet-Nam.

The authorities of South Korea do not represent the whole of Korea and cannot be considered to be the representatives of Korea."

COMMITTEE 2

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Socialist Republic of Roumania, the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

DECLARATION CONCERNING KOREA

The Delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Roumania, the U.S.S.R., the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Czechoslovakia request, in connexion with the examination of the credentials of the representatives of the Saigon administration and of the representatives of the authorities of South Korea that the following declaration figure in the Report of Committee 2 to the Plenary Meeting of the Conference.

"Since there are two zones and two administrations in South Viet-Nam (the provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam and the Saigon Administration), the representatives of the Saigon administration cannot be considered to be representing the whole of South Viet-Nam.

The authorities of South Korea do not represent the whole of Korea and cannot be considered to be the representatives of Korea."



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 111-E
19 September 1973
Original : French

COMMITTEE 2

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 2
(CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE)

Wednesday, 19 September 1973, at 0930 hrs

Chairman : Mr. DUARTE (Paraguay)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. EGBE TABI (Cameroon)

In the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman took the chair.

1. Organization of the work of the Committee

1.1 Since the Committee was too large to undertake a detailed study of credentials itself, the Chairman proposed that a Working Party be set up to examine them and report back to the Committee.

1.2 It was so decided.

1.3 The Chairman thought that the Working Party should consist of five delegates representing the five regions of the I.T.U. Consequently, once the eligible delegates had expressed their willingness to serve on the Working Party, the latter was set up as follows :



- Region A : the delegate of the United States of America,
- Region B : the delegate of Spain,
- Region C : the delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,
- Region D : the delegate of Ethiopia,
- Region E : the delegate of Thailand.

1.4 On a proposal of the Chairman, it was agreed that the Working Party would submit its report to the Committee in one week's time.

1.5 It was also agreed that the Working Party should start work on 21 September so that the Conference Secretariat could arrange the credentials in order to submit them for study by the Working Party.

The meeting rose at 9.50 a.m.

The Secretary :
C. STEAD

The Chairman :
E. EGBE TABI

COMMITTEE 2

FIRST REPORT BY THE WORKING GROUP OF COMMITTEE 2

1. On 21 and 25 September, the Working Group examined the credentials which had been deposited with the Secretariat.
2. Subject to approval by the Committee, it was agreed to apply a certain amount of flexibility as regards the signature of the credentials. For example, it was learned that in certain countries, if the Minister for Foreign Affairs is absent, official documents are signed by the Deputy Minister temporarily in charge of the Ministry.
3. Having clarified such cases with the delegations concerned, the credentials of the delegations listed in Annex 1 were considered to be in order.
4. The credentials of the delegations listed in Annex 2 were considered not to be in order. The delegations concerned have undertaken to obtain supplementary credentials.
5. The delegations listed in Annex 3 have not yet deposited credentials.

C. STEAD
Secretary

Annexes : 3



A N N E X 1

DELEGATIONS, THE CREDENTIALS OF WHICH ARE
CONSIDERED TO BE IN ORDER

<u>Members</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Afghanistan (Republic of)	
Germany (Federal Republic of)	
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	
Argentine Republic	
Australia (Commonwealth of)	
Austria	
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	
Barbados	
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	
Burma	
Bolivia	
Botswana (Republic of)	
Brazil (Federative Republic of)	
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	
Burundi (Republic of)	
Cameroon (United Republic of)	
Canada	
Central African Republic	
Chile	provisionally accredited in accordance with No. 631 of the Convention
China (People's Republic of)	
Cyprus (Republic of)	
Vatican City State	
Congo (People's Republic of the)	
Korea (Republic of)	
Ivory Coast (Republic of the)	
Cuba	
Dahomey (Republic of)	
Denmark	

<u>Members</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Egypt (Arab Republic of)	
United Arab Emirates	
Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Posts and Telecommunication Agency	
Spain	
United States of America	
Ethiopia	
Finland	
France	
Gabon Republic	
Ghana	
Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)	
Guyana	powers to vote given to the Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago
Upper Volta	
Hungarian People's Republic	
India (Republic of)	
Iran	
Iraq (Republic of)	
Ireland	
Iceland	
Israel (State of)	
Italy	
Jamaica	
Japan	
Kenya	
Khmer Republic	
Kuwait (State of)	
Laos (Kingdom of)	
Lesotho (Kingdom of)	
Lebanon	
Liberia (Republic of)	
Libyan Arab Republic	
Liechtenstein (Principality of)	
Luxembourg	
Malaysia	
Malawi	
Malagasy Republic	
Mali (Republic of)	
Morocco (Kingdom of)	

<u>Members</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Mauritius	
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	
Monaco	
Mongolian People's Republic	
Nepal	
Nicaragua	
Niger (Republic of the)	
Norway	
New Zealand	
Oman (Sultanate of)	
Uganda	
Pakistan	
Panama	
Paraguay	
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	
Peru	
Philippines (Republic of the)	
Poland (People's Republic of)	
Portugal	
Portuguese Oversea Provinces	
Syrian Arab Republic	
German Democratic Republic	
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
Rwanda (Republic of)	
Senegal (Republic of the)	
Singapore (Republic of)	
Somali Democratic Republic	
Sudan (Democratic Republic of the)	
Sri Lanka (Ceylon) (Republic of)	
Sweden	
Switzerland (Confederation of)	
Swaziland (Kingdom of)	
Tanzania (United Republic of)	
Chad (Republic of the)	
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	

<u>Members</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Thailand	
Togolese Republic	
Trinidad and Tobago	
Tunisia	
Turkey	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	
Venezuela (Republic of)	
Viet-Nam (Republic of)	
Yemen Arab Republic	
Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)	
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)	
Zaire (Republic of)	
Zambia (Republic of)	
	(Total 117)
<u>Associate Member</u>	
Papua/New Guinea	

A N N E X 2

DELEGATIONS, THE CREDENTIALS OF WHICH ARE
NOT YET IN ORDER

<u>Members</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Albania (People's Republic of)	Credentials indicate only composition of delegation
Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)	Credentials indicate only composition of delegation
Costa Rica	Telegram only
Greece	Credentials indicate only composition of delegation
Guatemala	Telegram only
Guinea (Republic of)	Telegram only*)
Indonesia (Republic of)	Credentials indicate only composition of delegation
Mexico	Credentials indicate only composition of delegation
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)	Credentials indicate only composition of delegation
Sierra Leone	Telegram only*)
(Total 10)	

*) Note by Secretariat : Full powers have since been deposited.

A N N E X 3

DELEGATIONS WHICH HAVE NOT YET
DEPOSITED CREDENTIALS

<u>Members</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Belgium	
Dominican Republic	
Ecuador	
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	
Roumania (Socialist Republic of)	
(Total 5)	

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Corrigendum to
Document No. 113-E
8 October 1973
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES
OF THE
FOURTH PLENARY MEETING

The delegate of Uganda has asked for the summarized statement in Annex 12 to be replaced by the attached text :



A N N E X 12

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF UGANDA

May I, Mr. Chairman, join those delegates who have already done so in congratulating you on your election as Chairman of this Conference. My delegation is confident that under your guidance this Conference will go down in the history of the I.T.U. as the most successful one.

Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to take this opportunity to express on behalf of the three East African delegations, namely Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, our sincere gratitude to the Government of Spain for the wonderful hospitality afforded to all of us in your beautiful city of Torremolinos. We also wish to record our appreciation for the tremendous efforts made by the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. in organizing this Conference.

Almost after eight years, we have gathered again for the Plenipotentiary Conference. The achievements of the I.T.U. within the last years proves the effectiveness of the work and those decisions of the last Plenipotentiary Conference. Mr. Chairman, like other delegates, we hope, once again, that the current Conference will even achieve greater successes.

With that spirit in mind, we support those speakers who have suggested that the work of Committees 7 and 3 should be finalized before we embark on elections. We are fully aware, Mr. Chairman, that apart from coordinating telecommunications activities the I.T.U. has played an ever-increasing role in the field of technical cooperation. We are most encouraged to note this commitment, since without effective global communications the Organization cannot achieve targets aimed at.

On our part, we are glad to inform this Conference that East Africa has, since the last Conference, taken considerable strides in the development of her telecommunication systems. Perhaps our achievement would not have been possible without the cooperation which exists among Members of the Union. Some of the major projects completed in East Africa include the satellite earth station which links East Africa with the satellite system. We have also introduced semi-automatic working as a first step to international subscriber dialling services.

Next, Mr. Chairman, we would like to endorse the view of those delegates who have suggested that plenipotentiary conferences should be held at an interval of four years.

Finally, we would like to give our unreserved support to the sentiments expressed by the distinguished delegate from the Federal Republic of Nigeria with regard to South Africa and Portugal. This matter, Mr. Chairman, is of great concern to us and we intend to speak in greater detail at a later stage.

Through you, Mr. Chairman, I would like to convey greetings of the three Presidents and the entire population of the East African States to all the delegates and participants to this Conference.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 113-E

25 September 1973

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES OF THE
FOURTH PLENARY MEETING

Tuesday, 18 September 1973, at 0930 hrs

Chairman : Mr. L. HERRERA ESTEBAN (Spain)

Subjects discussed

1. Adoption of the Agenda for the Plenary Meeting (continued)



1. Adoption of the Agenda for the Plenary Meeting (continued)

1.1 The Chairman outlined the progress of discussions at the previous day's Plenary Meetings and stressed the urgency of reaching a decision on the treatment of Agenda items 2 to 6. Interpreting the views of the majority, he suggested that discussion of items 2 to 6 in Plenary should however be postponed until the following week.

It was so agreed.

1.2 He further suggested that it be left to the Chairmen of Committees 7 and 8 to decide on the respective competence and terms of reference of their two Committees, subject to approval by Committee 1 and ratification by the Plenary.

It was so agreed.

1.3 The delegate of Sri Lanka suggested that Agenda items 3, 5 and 7, which were not controversial, should be discussed first. He made the general statement summarized in Annex 1.

1.4 The delegate of India said that because of the importance of items 2 to 6 they should be discussed at the earliest possible moment. He pointed out that if a new Constitution were adopted it would have an effect on the elections. A new Constitution would not come into force for a year, but the Plenipotentiary Conference, as the supreme body, might in the interim change the procedure by the adoption of a resolution. That point required further consideration. In the meantime, he agreed with the proposal to discuss items 1, 3, 5, 7 and 8, which were purely procedural, and to keep items 2, 4 and 6 in abeyance for a week.

1.5 The delegate of Nicaragua said the elections should be held while the majority of delegations were still represented at the Conference.

He made the general statement summarised in Annex 2.

1.6 The delegate of Brazil said he was willing to withdraw his suggestion for the establishment of a working group to study and define the terms of reference and work of Committees 7 and 8 in favour of the Chairman's proposal that they should be discussed by the Chairmen of the two Committees. He pointed out, however, that approval of the Chairmen's proposals by Committee 1 and their ratification by the next Plenary Meeting would mean a delay of several

days, and suggested that either the Chairmen's proposals should be submitted that day or the Plenary should delegate to Committee 1 power to approve the proposals.

1.7 He supported the Chairman's proposal regarding items 2 to 6.

1.8 The delegate of the Philippines supported the Chairman's proposal concerning items 2 to 6 and the terms of reference of Committees 7 and 8. He made the general statement summarized in Annex 3.

1.9 The delegate of Syria supported the proposals made by various delegations regarding item 1. On item 2, he proposed that elections and the deposit of credentials should take place by 25 September. Other items should be referred to Committees 7 and 8.

1.10 The delegate of Cuba, stressing the need to speed up the work of the Conference, pointed out in connexion with item 7 that the report of the Credentials Committee must be approved before voting in the elections could take place, and it was therefore essential for that report to be submitted as soon as possible. He made the general statement summarized in Annex 4.

1.11 The delegate of Mali supported the Chairman's proposal concerning items 2 to 6. He made the general statement summarized in Annex 5.

1.12 The delegate of the Khmer Republic made the general statement reproduced in Annex 6.

1.13 The delegate of Nepal supported the Chairman's proposal for dealing with the agenda. He made the general statement summarized in Annex 7.

1.14 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic made the general statement reproduced in Annex 8.

1.15 The delegate of Sierra Leone said he would support the majority decision so far as the agenda was concerned. He made the general statement reproduced in Annex 9.

1.16 The delegate of the Netherlands said he supported the Chairman's proposal regarding the agenda, but he considered that the question of principle of the appointment of a second Deputy Secretary-General should be discussed. He was not in favour of such an appointment because he believed that good cooperation between the C.C.I.R. and the C.C.I.T.T. would render a second Deputy Secretary-General unnecessary. His delegation supported the adoption of the agenda with the inclusion of an additional item regarding the nomination of a second Deputy Secretary-General.

1.17 The delegate of Albania supported the Chairman's suggestion concerning the agenda. He made the general statement reproduced in Annex 10.

1.18 The delegate of Dahomey supported the Chairman's compromise proposal which would enable Committees 7 and 8 to begin their work as soon as possible. He made the general statement reproduced in Annex 11.

1.19 The delegate of Uganda, speaking on behalf of the three members of the East African Community - Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda - supported the speakers who had suggested that the work of Committees 7 and 8 should be finalized before the elections took place. He then made the general statement summarized in Annex 12.

1.20 The delegate of Pakistan agreed with the views expressed by the delegates of Nigeria, Iran, China and the United States of America. The election of the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and Administrative Council should not be deferred until later than the beginning of the following week. Meanwhile, Committees 7 and 8 should tackle their work and report back to the Plenary Meeting.

1.21 The delegate of Iraq agreed with the Delegation of Syria that the elections should not be delayed unduly. He then made the general statement summarized in Annex 13 to the present document.

1.22 The delegate of the Republic of Viet-Nam said that his delegation would support any proposal that enabled the Conference to carry out its work in a normal way. He then made the statement summarized in Annex 14.

1.23 The delegate of Zambia said that the Conference was governed by the terms of the 1965 Montreux Convention; the elections should therefore be held pursuant to the provisions of that Convention, and his delegation saw no reason why they should be postponed. The compromise solution proposed by the French Delegation was not, in his view, justified from the legal standpoint since there was no means of knowing at the present stage what the nature and characteristics of the new instrument would be. He therefore proposed that the elections of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General should be conducted in the way suggested by the delegate of Malaysia, in keeping with the terms of the Montreux Convention. He then made the statement summarized in Annex 15.

1.24 The delegate of Botswana considered that the agenda was acceptable. Items 2 to 6 had already been discussed at some length and merely needed finalizing. Several suggestions had been made concerning the date of the elections, and it was now for the Conference to decide which of them was the most appropriate. He then made the general statement summarized in Annex 16.

1.25 The delegate of Zaire made the statement summarized in Annex 17.

1.26 The delegate of Bulgaria said that the developments which were bound to take place in the telecommunication field in the near future made it absolutely necessary to draw up a very clear strategy and policy for I.T.U. for the coming four or five years. The Conference's task was to draw up such a policy, examine the candidatures for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General, and make its choice.

1.27 The delegate of Yugoslavia said that the ever-increasing costs incurred by I.T.U. were not matched by a corresponding increase in the effectiveness of the organization, whose future would depend on the solution found to that problem. The draft constitution before the Conference was not satisfactory because it was merely a reflection of the organization's present structure. In his view, therefore, a rational framework should be established for the preparation of a more appropriate draft Constitution, and strict budgetary discipline should be introduced. Only when those matters had been settled and the Administrative Council had submitted the relevant reports could the elections take place.

1.28 His delegation fully supported the struggle of African countries against colonialism, in the spirit of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly.

1.29 The delegate of Czechoslovakia said that his delegation had closely examined the draft proposals for the new convention or constitution and had made its comments on them in writing. He stressed the need to ensure equitable geographical representation at all levels of the secretariat, whatever the structure chosen for the organization. He fully subscribed to the principle of universality, and expressed his delegation's solidarity with the countries that were struggling against imperialism and colonialism. Close attention should be given to budgetary considerations when seeking solutions to all those problems. Technical assistance to the developing countries, which was very important for the development of telecommunications and related fields in those countries, needed particularly close examination, since it was linked with certain activities carried out both by other United Nations bodies and under bilateral arrangements.

1.30 Committees 7 and 8 should start their work and make the preliminary results of their discussions available as soon as possible, in order to facilitate consideration of items 2 to 6.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

The Secretary-General :
M. MILI

The Chairman
L. HERRERA ESTEBAN

Annexes : 17

A N N E X 1

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF SRI LANKA

The delegate of Sri Lanka said that his country had a long tradition of association with I.T.U. and was beholden to it for the aid it had given in the form of specialized personnel and technical advice. Unlike other United Nations Specialized Agencies, I.T.U. had a special role to play in bringing peace and harmony since at least two parties must be associated in setting up telecommunication links. He briefly outlined the state of development of telecommunications in Sri Lanka referring to I.T.U. assistance in projet evaluation and in the setting up of a training centre.

Sri Lanka intended to cooperate wholeheartedly in the work of the Conference. His delegation supported the interesting views expressed by various others, such as the Canadian proposal that the Plenipotentiary Conference should meet once every four years; the Malaysian proposal for greater interchange of telecommunication personnel; and the Somali proposal for increased technical assistance. He also emphasized the necessity for strengthening geographical representation in I.T.U. in a spirit of cooperation. In conclusion, he assured the Conference that Sri Lanka would do its best to look at the problems before the meeting in an objective manner as befitted a non-aligned country, with love towards all and malice towards none.

A N N E X 2

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF NICARAGUA

The delegate of Nicaragua thanked other nations and particularly the mother country, Spain, for their sympathy and support during the aftermath of the tragic earthquake which had destroyed the capital of his country, and promised his delegation's support and collaboration in the work of the Conference, referring to I.T.U.'s vital importance as the coordinator of the international telecommunication service.

A N N E X 3

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF THE PHILIPPINES

The delegate of the Philippines referred to the historic links between the Philippines and Spain, and said that the progress made by telecommunications in his country under the leadership of President Marcos augured well for its future collaboration with I.T.U. He reiterated what his delegation had said at the Montreux Conference to the effect that delegations must show a real desire to understand each other and emphasize areas of agreement rather than disagreement.

A N N E X 4

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF CUBA

The delegate of Cuba expressed his Government's wholehearted support for the African peoples in their just fight against colonialism and neo-colonialism.

A N N E X 5

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF MALI

The delegate of Mali said his country was firmly attached to the upholding of human rights and rejected any domination of one country by another. He had therefore been pained to see a colonial country, Portugal, represented at the Conference, and he supported the Nigerian delegation in calling for its immediate expulsion. Finally, he assured delegates of his Government's collaboration in helping I.T.U. to emerge strengthened from the Plenipotentiary Conference.

A N N E X 6

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF THE KHMER REPUBLIC

Mr. Chairman and Delegates,

The delegation of the Khmer Republic associates itself with the tributes paid to Spain for the very warm welcome given us in this hospitable country, and wishes to say how glad it is to see that the eminent Director-General of the Spanish Telecommunications Administration is presiding over the work of the Conference.

Many new Members have acceded to the I.T.U. since the Montreux Conference of 1965. To them I extend my fraternal greetings, in the conviction that their participation will help the harmonious development of world telecommunications. The Khmer delegation is participating in this Conference in the spirit of friendship for which Mr. Mili, our dynamic and smiling Secretary-General, appealed in such moving terms.

Our Union, which is the oldest of the international agencies, makes sense only if it is oriented towards universality. It is with pleasure that we note that, to judge by the ever-increasing number of Members, it is now set irreversibly on this path. My delegation therefore proposes that the Union's future Constitution should say something about the universal vocation of the Union.

Unfortunately, a voice is raised in this meeting with the apparent intention of disputing the representativity of my delegation - a delegation which represents a people and a government of a Member State of the United Nations. If this allegation were to have any effect, it would lead to an abnormal situation in which a group of exiles would sit in the International Telecommunication Union.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

A N N E X 7

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF NEPAL

The delegate of Nepal said that his country had had close contacts with I.T.U. over a long period and had been a member since 1957. As a non-aligned peace-loving country, Nepal was desirous of maintaining peaceful relations with all other countries. His Government was engaged in an all-out effort to promote the economic development of the country and efficient telecommunications constituted one of the most vital factors for the development of a land-locked country like Nepal. His Government appreciated the help given by I.T.U. and by various friendly countries in the form of provision of fellowships, training facilities and technical assistance. He was confident that the additional aid which Nepal would require would be forthcoming.

A N N E X 8

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF THE
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Please allow me also, on behalf of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic and on my own behalf, to congratulate you on your election to the high office of Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

My congratulations also go to the other Vice-Chairmen of this important Conference and the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees.

The German Democratic Republic will support you actively, Mr. Chairman, in carrying out your responsible tasks and will do all within its power to ensure the success of the Plenipotentiary Conference. I wish also to thank the Spanish Government, the Spanish Telecommunication Administration and the Malaga authorities for their hospitality and the excellent working conditions they have provided.

The German Democratic Republic is attending its first Plenipotentiary Conference. I feel therefore a definite need to convey to the States Members of the Union the gratitude of my Government for voting for the acceptance of the German Democratic Republic as a Member of the I.T.U.

These thanks also go to the Secretary-General, Mr. Mili, and the General Secretariat for its support.

I should in particular like to thank those States which, acting on the basis of the United Nations Charter and the character of universality required by the purposes of the International Telecommunication Union, have for many years expressed their support for the admission of the German Democratic Republic to the I.T.U. on a footing of equality.

The German Democratic Republic considers its acceptance as Member of the I.T.U. as the fruit of the unremitting endeavours of the peace-loving States and peoples to achieve universal international cooperation in the interests of world peace.

At the same time, the German Democratic Republic regards its admission to this international organization, so rich in tradition, as a tribute to its constructive contribution, which has found general international recognition, to international security, relaxation of tension and cooperation among States.

On this basis, the German Democratic Republic endorses the proposals designed to ensure that the principle of universality enshrined in the Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union is translated into reality.

It is my country's foreign policy that the sovereign equality of States should be strictly observed. The German Democratic Republic therefore takes the view that the I.T.U. cannot avoid putting into effect the principle of universality. To clarify the position of the German Democratic Republic, I should like to point out, Mr. Chairman, that the introduction of the principle of universality does not imply the tolerance of colonialism and racialism.

In the German Democratic Republic, telecommunications have developed smoothly, particularly in the last few years. This applies particularly to the automation of telephone and telex traffic. In the international telephone service, direct dialling is gradually being extended.

At the present time, the German Democratic Republic has telephone communications with 156 States and territories. There are telex links with 114 States and territories. Sound and television broadcasting have been considerably expanded with the aid of a well-equipped radio relay and broadcasting network.

As part of its bilateral international cooperation programme, the German Democratic Republic is providing teaching and training staff to two telecommunication training schools, in the Yemen Arab Republic and the Republic of Guinea.

The German Democratic Republic has always paid considerable attention to the activities of the International Telecommunication Union, and made a contribution to its development even as a non-member.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I should like to make a few comments on the agenda. The tasks facing the Plenipotentiary Conference are extremely important and responsible. In addition to the preparation of a basic document, considerable importance also attaches to the elections of the senior posts of the Union, financial and administrative matters and other problems.

It is my view that the success of the Conference will depend particularly on the degree of organization and efficiency which the Committees, especially Committees 7 and 8, are able to bring to bear on their activities from the very outset.

For this reason, we are in favour of using the documents prepared by the Study Group, thus creating a basis for the activities of the Committees.

In this connection, I should like further to point out that legal questions which are liable to arise in the course of the preparation of the Union's basic document can be solved without undue difficulty provided that we cleave to the fundamental principles relating to the rights of the Members of the Union laid down in the existing Convention and the associated General Regulations.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

A N N E X 9

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF SIERRA LEONE

Mr. Chairman,

Let me take this opportunity on behalf of the delegation from the Republic of Sierra Leone, to extend to you all on behalf of my President, the Government and people of the Republic of Sierra Leone, sincere greetings.

Permit me Mr. Chairman to subscribe to the worthy contributions of other distinguished delegations in congratulating you on your nomination and brilliant performance as our Chairman for this Conference of top-ranking officials the world over in telecommunications.

Permit me also Mr. Chairman in associating myself with others who have gone before, in expressing sincere gratitude to the Spanish Government and the I.T.U. organization for sparing no effort in making our stay here so gloriously relaxing in these pleasant surroundings of Torremolinos, even in the midst of such important tasks facing us.

The delegation from Sierra Leone wishes to identify itself with statements made by the distinguished delegate from Somalia on the all important subject of technical cooperation.

The developing countries including Sierra Leone realize the vital role being played by efficient telecommunications systems in our economic development. The vicious circle however lies in the fact that efficient telecommunications systems : initially demand high capital investment to realize; they require high technological skill to keep efficient and reliable; and finally they demand an efficient management to be a paying concern. All requiring a good national economic state of affairs.

These are the three constant and equal forces pulling on each of the sides of the equilateral triangle of telecommunications development in developing countries. The balance must be equal to maintain fair equilibrium.

We need the financial assistance to provide systems that are compatible for modern international communications; we need the technical know-how to ensure that the quality and reliability of the system throughout its life-time is maintained; and we need the managerial skill to realize and be sure that telecommunications must be run as any other good business.

Subscriber trunk dialling was introduced in Sierra Leone over six years ago, of course making use of microwave links. We participated actively in the study and production of the blueprint now in existence towards the realization of the Pan African Telecommunications Network. We are now anxious to explore and examine all possibilities towards implementing.

We have been fortunate in the past to have benefited from technical assistance fellowships from the I.T.U., and also directly from some countries : e.g. the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and Greece.

We look forward gratefully to their continued assistance and to other members who might be in a position to help us towards our objectives.

The Sierra Leone Delegation wishes it to be known that at this particular stage of our telecommunications development, there is not the anxious desire for Sierra Leone to be elevated into the Administrative Council. We prefer at least for now to contribute as effectively as possible from the floor. However, this forthright concession must be viewed from the fact that we are willing to bide our time and support others, whilst we concentrate on strengthening our national telecommunications organization.

Mr. Chairman, the Sierra Leone Delegation wishes at this point in time to lend wholehearted support to the resolution from the distinguished delegation from Nigeria, calling for the expulsion of Portugal and South Africa from this all important conference, and in fact from the I.T.U. as a whole, for reasons which have been so explicitly outlined by members of other distinguished delegations.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

A N N E X 10

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF ALBANIA

Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of the delegation of the People's Republic of Albania, we congratulate you on your election to the office of Chairman of this Conference and wish you every success in your important task.

Our delegation also wishes this Plenipotentiary Conference every success in its work and we shall do everything in our power to help.

We congratulate all the new countries which have become Members of the I.T.U. since the Montreux Conference, in particular the delegation of the People's Republic of China, which has recently obtained its rightful place in our organization and which, in our opinion, will also be of great assistance in improving the operation of the I.T.U.

In our delegation's opinion, it is of little importance whether the legal instrument embodying our Organization is called a Convention or a Constitution. The importance for us lies in its contents and its practical application.

This fundamental document should give expression to the sovereignty of each Member and its right to develop telecommunications in accordance with its own interests and possibilities within the framework of cooperation in the I.T.U.

Our organization must be universal; however, it must not be open to countries or governments following an oppressive and colonialist policy in violation of human rights and the United Nations Charter, as is the case with the Governments of South Africa and Portugal. We support the proposals made by many African countries at this Conference that the representatives of South Africa and Portugal should not be allowed to take part in our work.

We protest against the participation in this Conference of the puppet clique of Lon Nol, which was imposed on the Cambodian people by the American imperialists and which represents no one at all. The sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people is the Royal Government of National Union, which sprang from the United Front of Cambodia.

The Albanian delegation considers that the representatives of South Korea in the Union cannot represent the Korean people. It is essential that the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea be represented in the Union.

The Albanian delegation also expresses its opposition to the representation of the Saigon clique, which represents nothing but itself. The rightful representative of the people of South Viet-Nam is the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam.

In conclusion, we agree with the suggestion with regard to the agenda which you made this morning, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

A N N E X 11

SPEECH BY THE DAHOMEY DELEGATION

Mr. Chairman,
Delegates,

I realize that your time is valuable but I should be failing in a vital duty if I did not say something to congratulate you on your brilliant election as Chairman of the Conference.

I should also like to congratulate the Spanish Government for its faultless organization of the material side of the Conference.

Mr. Chairman, may I thank you and through you all the delegates present here for the honour you have done Africa by electing my country to the Vice-Chairmanship of our august assembly.

Since the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference of 1965, Dahomey has made an effective contribution to the development of telecommunications in the world and in particular in Africa by its active participation in preparing the pre-investment survey of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network, which, I sincerely hope, will mark and deliver African telecommunications from their state of underdevelopment.

Since we are at a Plenipotentiary Conference, we cannot avoid political problems. The problem which concerns us is the apartheid policy of South Africa and the representation here of Portugal. A more authoritative voice than mine - that of Nigeria - has already been heard here on these problems and I venture to count on the humanity of the delegates present here to support our cause, which is the cause of racial justice and the dignity of the African people.

I thank you Mr. Chairman.

A N N E X 12

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL STATEMENT BY THE
DELEGATE OF UGANDA

The delegate of Uganda, speaking on behalf of the three members of the East African Community, namely, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, welcomed the increasing role played by I.T.U. in the field of technical cooperation. The progress made by East Africa in improving its telecommunication systems would perhaps have been impossible without the cooperation of I.T.U. and its members. He outlined some of the recent achievements made in East Africa in the field of telecommunications.

He endorsed the view expressed by some delegations that Plenipotentiary Conferences should be held at intervals of not more than four years.

He fully supported the comments made the previous day by the Nigerian delegation with regard to South Africa and Portugal. That matter was one of great concern to the East African delegations, which intended to speak on the subject at greater length at a later stage.

A N N E X 13

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL STATEMENT BY THE
DELEGATE OF IRAQ

The delegate of Iraq associated himself with the delegations which had stressed the need to increase I.T.U.'s activities in the field of technical assistance, and to facilitate and encourage the establishment of telecommunication networks on the basis of equality. Regional I.T.U. offices should be set up in order to facilitate that task.

His delegation, which attached particular importance to the principle of equality among nations, endorsed the comments and suggestions contained in the document submitted by the Kuwait delegation (Document No. 81).

There was also a need for better geographical representation in the Administrative Council.

A N N E X 14

SUMMARY OF THE STATEMENT BY
THE DELEGATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

The delegate of the Republic of Viet-Nam said it was unfortunate that he should be obliged to comment on the statements made by two delegations concerning the Republic of Viet-Nam, since the object of the meeting was to consider the items on the agenda and not to discuss delegations' representativity.

There was only one legal government in the Republic of Viet-Nam, and that government had been a member of the Union for many years. The provisional revolutionary government referred to by the delegations in question had been established by North Viet-Nam to mask its aggressivity, and had no headquarters, territory or infrastructure of its own.

A N N E X 15

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF ZAMBIA

The delegate of Zambia said that since acquiring its independence in 1964, his country had benefited from its membership of the Union. He hoped that I.T.U. assistance would continue and expand over the years to come. His country was endeavouring to improve telecommunications generally, and had established a staff training college since it subscribed to the principle that services should be manned by nationals of the country in question.

Man was the centre of all activity, and the I.T.U. had been established to serve man better. It was therefore astonishing that the Union should tolerate the presence in its midst of members with political regimes whose object was to oppress man. He was referring to South Africa, Angola, Mozambique and the other colonial countries in Africa. Time and again the air and land space of independent neighbouring countries had been violated by those regimes, and innocent people had been killed or maimed. Time and again the "civilized" world had expressed its support of the struggle for dignity being waged by the African people, but words were not enough. The regimes in question were not fit to sit side by side with countries which subscribed to the principle of human dignity.

The work of the I.T.U. could benefit big and small, rich and poor alike. It would not be right for the big and rich countries to claim the lion's share. Representation in the Union must be seen to be just and fair. The contribution made by the small members to the work of the I.T.U. would increase steadily if the necessary encouragement was forthcoming.

Any substantial expansion of the organization would call for greater funds, and an increase in contributions would place a heavy strain on the economies of many developing countries. He did not deny the need for expansion, but considered that caution should be exercised in that respect.

He supported the activities undertaken by the I.T.U. in collaboration with U.N.D.P. for the improvement of telecommunication services, and hoped that such assistance would be intensified. It was important to ensure proper representation of the interests of regions where communications were particularly difficult.

A N N E X 16

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF BOTSWANA

The delegate of Botswana said that his Government was endeavouring to improve telecommunication services despite an acute shortage of manpower and financial resources. He described several projects that were under way or in the planning stage. The results of the pan-African survey undertaken under the auspices of I.T.U. had been incorporated in his country's system wherever possible. His Government attached particular importance to training and had set up a training school. It hoped that continuing technical assistance from I.T.U. would enable Botswana to take its place in the modern world of telecommunications.

A N N E X 17

SUMMARY OF THE STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF ZAIRE

The delegate of Zaire said that his Government, which was grateful to I.T.U. for its efforts to assist developing countries to improve their telecommunication services, was particularly sorry to note that the Union had not taken any noticeable steps to implement the General Assembly resolutions calling upon the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to support the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for independence and to grant assistance to refugees from countries such as Namibia, Rhodesia, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau). At the present Conference, Portugal was purported to represent the people of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), despite the fact that both the General Assembly and the Organization of African Unity had requested that the representatives of liberation movements in those countries should be invited to participate in international conferences. It was becoming more and more embarrassing for those who subscribed to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to sit side by side with the representatives of colonial régimes. There was no difference between the South African and Portuguese régimes, despite the arguments sometimes advanced to the contrary; both generated death and insecurity. He hoped that the day would come when Portugal would heed the voice of reason and refrain from exploiting Africans merely to protect certain national interests.

His delegation was making the present statement because Portuguese aggressivity was a constant threat to his country, to which thousands of refugees fled from territories under Portuguese domination.

Other United Nations bodies, such as UNESCO and F.A.O., had been more courageous than I.T.U. in inviting the authentic representatives of the people of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) to participate in their meetings. He associated himself with the delegations which had requested that I.T.U. should take the necessary steps to ensure proper representation of those peoples. The Union should also help to establish telecommunication networks in the parts of those countries that had already been liberated.

He echoed the Nigerian Delegation's request for the immediate expulsion of the Portuguese Delegation.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Corrigendum to
Document No. 114-E
2 October 1973
Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(Rights and obligations)

Page 5, paragraph 2.16 : Please delete the words
"was purely provisional and".



COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8
(PURPOSES, COMPOSITION, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS,
AND GENERAL LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS)

Wednesday, 19 September 1973, at 1540 hrs

Chairman : Mr. GABRIEL TEDROS (Ethiopia)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. HERNANDEZ (Mexico)

<u>Subjects discussed</u>	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Work programme of the Committee	DT/2, DT/7
2. Texts : Preamble (Nos. 1-3)	DT/1 and No. 3 Proposals : PRG/17 E/23/36 CAN/24 KWT/37/1 and 2 IND/64/1 ARG/67/1 and 2 MEX/69/1 INS/88/1

1. Work programme of the Committee

1.1 The Chairman drew attention to Document No. DT/2, which listed certain documents allocated to the Committee, and pointed out that the list was not necessarily complete. Document No. DT/7 contained a detailed list of texts to be studied by the Committee and of the relevant documents; that list would be kept up to date by the Secretary.

1.2 The Committee's terms of reference were contained in the Corrigendum to Document No. 2. He observed that the Committee would not be able to finalize its work until the Plenary Meeting had taken a decision on the status of the new basic instrument.

1.3 He suggested that the draft constitutional charter attached to Document No. 3 should be the Committee's basic working document, since all the proposals made had been drawn up on the basis of that draft. He drew attention to Document No. DT/1 and Corrigendum which contained proposals from Documents Nos. 1 to 57. Documents Nos. 64, 67, 68, 69 and 72 and Document No. 26, Add.1 and Rev.1 also contained proposals of interest to the Committee. As the proposals submitted by the delegation of Paraguay (Document No. 17) were in the form of a general drafting proposal which it had not been possible to incorporate in Document No. DT/1, he requested that delegation to introduce each of its proposals at the appropriate point in the Committee's discussions.

1.4 The delegate of Brazil said that some clarification of the terms of reference of the Study Group set up under Montreux Resolution No. 35 should perhaps be given at the outset of the Committee's work. The Study Group's task had not been to modify the existing Convention but to divide its texts between those of a fundamental and permanent character to be retained in the Constitution and those more subject to change in the light of developments which should be put in the General Regulations. The Group could only take note of proposals it received from Members for changes of substance, commenting on them as relevant, but leaving it to the Members concerned to re-submit these proposals of substance directly to the Plenipotentiary Conference if they so wished.

1.5 The Committee agreed to use the draft constitutional charter as its basic working document.

2. Texts : Preamble (Nos. 1-3)

2.1 The Chairman drew attention to the amendments proposed to the Preamble of the draft constitutional charter by the delegations of Paraguay (PRG/17), Canada (CAN/24), Mexico (MEX/69/1), Kuwait (KWT/37/1 and 2), India (IND/64/1), Argentina (ARG/67/1 and 2), Spain (E/23/36) and Indonesia (INS/88/1).

2.2 The delegate of Belgium requested that the Committee should take account of the Belgian proposals contained in Document No. 26 (Rev.) and Addendum No. 1 to that document during its discussion of the present item on the agenda.

2.3 Although his delegation had proposed no amendments to the Preamble, he wished to raise certain general questions of principle at the present stage of the Committee's work. No decision had yet been taken on the status of the new instrument and, in his view, the word "constitution" should be left pending wherever it appeared in the draft constitutional charter until the Plenary Meeting had taken a decision on that question. His delegation feared that "charter", "constitution" and "convention" might not have the same value in all languages, and considered that neither "constitution" nor "charter" would be the most appropriate choice for the Union's basic instrument.

2.4 On the basis of Number 41 of the Convention, his delegation considered that the basic instrument of the Union should not systematically be revised by each Plenipotentiary Conference, but should only be modified when the development of telecommunications, technical cooperation and new techniques in satellite telecommunication made it necessary to do so.

2.5 The delegate of Brazil remarked that the Study Group had been specifically instructed by the Montreux Conference to prepare a draft constitutional charter rather than a draft convention. There was a fundamental difference between the two types of instrument, the former being much broader in scope than the latter. The term used in the draft prepared by the Study Group should be retained pending the Plenary Meeting's final decision on the matter.

2.6 Referring to proposals CAN/24, INS/64/1 and ARG/67/1 he said that he did not consider it necessary to mention the International Telecommunication Union in the Preamble, since the title of the instrument would make it quite clear that the entire text referred to I.T.U.

2.7 He did not agree that paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Preamble should be merged into one paragraph.

2.8 The delegate of Argentina associated himself with the views expressed by the previous speaker with regard to the desirability of retaining the term "constitutional charter" until the Plenary Meeting had taken a decision.

2.9 The delegate of Zaire said that there was no reason why the Committee should not submit a proposal for a title to the Plenary Meeting.

2.10 The delegate of Italy considered that the Committee should focus its attention on the substance of the texts before it rather than on their wording. However, it might be useful for the Committee to consult with Committee 7 and the Plenary Meeting with a view to reaching preliminary agreement on the status of the instrument. Some countries might find it difficult to ratify an instrument which bore a name that was unusual in international agreements.

2.11 The Deputy Secretary-General said that the Montreux Conference had decided in Resolution No. 35 that a document of a permanent nature should be drawn up, and had established a Study Group to prepare a draft. Note No. 1 in Part III of the Report of the Study Group explained why the term "Constitutional Charter" had been chosen. The Administrative Council had then decided that the proposals submitted to the Torremolinos Conference should be based on the Study Group's draft. In adopting the agenda for the Conference, the meeting of heads of delegations and the first Plenary Meeting had decided that an early decision should be taken on whether to accept the concept of a constitution or return to the concept of a convention. For the time being, therefore, the word "constitution" should be used for the purpose of the Committee's discussions, on the understanding that it would, if necessary, be amended at a later stage in the light of the final decision taken by the Plenary Meeting.

2.12 The delegate of Canada supported the view that the fundamental principles governing the Union should be embodied in a permanent instrument not open to amendment in the ordinary way at each Plenipotentiary Conference. He then introduced his delegation's proposals concerning the Preamble (CAN/24).

2.13 The delegate of India introduced his delegation's proposed amendments to the Preamble (IND/64/1).

2.14 With regard to the proposal made by Canada and Spain (E/23/36) to substitute the word "State" for "country", his delegation would prefer "country" to be retained unless there was any specific legal objection to the use of that word in a constitution.

2.15 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. observed that the word "State" was generally used in international documents of the type under consideration. Furthermore, the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties laid down that international organizations should use the terminology that appeared in the Vienna Convention when drawing up and adopting their basic instruments, and "State" was the word used throughout the Vienna Convention.

2.16 His delegation considered that inclusion in the I.T.U. instrument of terms such as "territory" and "groups of territories" was purely provisional, and should not affect the implementation of the General Assembly Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV)).

2.17 The delegate of Argentina introduced proposals ARG/67/1 and 2. The terms "territories" and "groups of territories" had a colonial connotation that was quite unacceptable in an international instrument, since the principle of colonialism had been condemned by the international community on many occasions and in many forums.

2.18 The delegate of Yugoslavia said that "State" should be substituted for "country" pursuant to the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, even though the word "country" had a broader meaning.

2.19 He was opposed to the deletion of paragraph 2.

2.20 The delegate of France, speaking as Chairman of Committee 9, said that the legal difference between a "country" and a "State" was a highly complex question with which only very few specialists in international law were familiar. Under French constitutional law, however, the use of the word "State" would make the instrument a solemn convention subject to a long and complex ratification procedure requiring parliamentary discussion and a parliamentary vote on both the constitution itself and any subsequent amendments to it.

2.21 The delegate of Spain agreed that use of the word "State" would give more weight to the instrument. That was why his delegation proposed its substitution for the word "country".

2.22 The delegate of Indonesia introduced proposal INS/88/1, a proposed modification of paragraph 3.

2.23 The delegate of Cuba supported the Indian proposal to delete "fully" from the first line of the Preamble.

2.24 He also supported the proposal to substitute "State" for "country", for the reasons given by the delegate of the U.S.S.R.

2.25 The sentence contained in paragraph 2 of the draft constitution should be retained, either as a separate paragraph or as the last sentence of paragraph 1.

2.26 All reference to "territories" or "groups of territories" should be deleted from the text.

2.27 The delegate of the United States of America supported the proposal to substitute "State" for "country", for the reasons given by previous speakers.

2.28 He suggested that Committee 9 should be requested to study the implications for I.T.U. documentation as a whole of the proposal to use the plural form of the word "telecommunication" in the constitutional charter. (proposals CAN/24, KWT/37/1 and IND/64/1).

2.29 With regard to proposal MEX/69/1, he was not sure whether the phrase "in accordance with" would be appropriate in the context of the Preamble to such an instrument, and he would be interested to hear other delegations' views on that question.

2.30 Turning to the proposal to delete "groups of territories", he observed that the Union made provision for separate full membership for such groups and that such territories had in the past made substantial contributions, both financially and otherwise, to its work. Furthermore, the matter was not one that could be solved by one international organization. He saw no justification for the deletion of that phrase at the present time.

2.31 Proposal ARG/67/1, he thought, was a fundamental departure from the original purposes of the Union. The Preamble of the existing Convention had proved adequate for many years and any proposal for such substantial and fundamental modification of its wording should be given very careful consideration indeed.

2.32 He assumed that the phrase "not open to amendment in the ordinary way" used by the Canadian delegate meant that the constitution would not be subject to re-ratification at each Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.33 The delegate of Canada said that the previous speaker's interpretation of his remarks was correct.

2.34 He agreed that the question of whether "telecommunication" should be used in the singular or plural form might be referred to Committee 9, although his delegation had not intended to suggest that the word should henceforth be used solely in the plural form in all documentation.

2.35 The delegate of the United Kingdom considered that the wisest course would be to leave the Preamble as it stood in the Montreux Convention, except for the amendments that would be necessary if the form of instrument called a constitution was adopted.

2.36 The delegate of Mexico, referring to the remarks by the United States' delegate, said that his delegation had proposed the deletion of the phrase "While fully recognizing" in the first line of the Preamble, because it implied that the sovereign right of each country might not be recognized.

2.37 His delegation supported the proposal to substitute "State" for "country".

2.38 The delegate of Kuwait said that his delegation would not press proposal KWT/37/1 and could accept the suggestion that the question should be referred to Committee 9. He had no objection to the substitution of "State" for "country".

2.39 The delegate of France said that adoption of the more restrictive word "State" would deprive the Union of much of the flexibility it enjoyed at present under international law. With regard to the references made to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, he observed that the draft under consideration was not the constituent instrument of the Union, that instrument having entered into force long before the drawing up of the Vienna Convention.

2.40 The delegate of Peru favoured the deletion of the phrase "While fully recognizing" from the first line of the Preamble.

2.41 Whether used in the singular or plural form, "telecommunication" should be appropriately defined in Chapter 30 of the General Regulations.

2.42 He agreed that "country" should be replaced by "State".

2.43 He shared the views of the delegate of Argentina concerning the colonialist connotation of the phrase "groups of territories". However, the question was a complex one and all its aspects needed careful study.

2.44 The delegate of Zaire observed that the United Nations Economic and Social Council had at its last session requested that the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies should take account of the national liberation movements struggling against colonial domination. He therefore assumed that inclusion of the terms "territories" and "groups of territories" in the I.T.U. basic instrument would mean that such liberation movements could apply for and be admitted to membership of the Union.

2.45 The delegate of Ghana considered that the terms "territories" and "groups of territories" should be deleted from the text forthwith.

2.46 The Chairman, summing up the discussion, said that there seemed to be a fairly good case for replacing "country" by "State" and for using the plural form of "telecommunication". However, the necessity of amending a text which had proved satisfactory in the past could be questioned, particularly as some of the amendments proposed seemed likely to cause difficulties for some countries.

2.47 The term "group of territories" was unacceptable to some countries, but attention had also been drawn to the fact that certain groups of territories were members of I.T.U. Perhaps a compromise solution could be found to the problem by using a term such as "groups of countries" and including an appropriate explanation in the list of definitions.

2.48 In view of the fact that the first phrase of the Preamble had not caused any problems up to present, the Mexican delegation might consent to consider the possibility of withdrawing its proposal, even though there seemed to be some justification for introducing such an amendment.

The meeting rose at 1835 hrs.

The Secretary :
A.C. DAVID

The Chairman :
GABRIEL TEDROS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 115-E
25 September 1973
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

FIFTH PLENARY MEETING

Tuesday, 18 September 1973, at 1530 hrs

Chairman : Mr. L. HERRERA ESTEBAN (Spain)

Subjects discussed :

1. Adoption of the agenda for the Plenary Meeting (continued)



1. Adoption of the agenda for the Plenary Meeting

1.1 The delegate of Equatorial Guinea said he supported the recommendation made by the Chairman at the preceding meeting and made the statement of a general nature reproduced in Annex 1.

1.2 The delegate of Australia thanked the delegate from Papua and New Guinea for his kind remarks and congratulated that country on assuming Associate membership of the Union. He said that the initiatives taken with regard to the agenda had enabled him, as Chairman, to prepare the agenda for the first meeting of Committee 7.

1.3 The delegate of Lebanon supported the proposal by Syria and Iraq, which approached that made by the Chairman.

1.4 The delegate of Belgium said he was entirely in favour of the proposal to withdraw agenda items 2 to 6 for the moment; he hoped that the argument put forward that many Heads of Delegations intended to leave before the end of the Conference did not mean that certain delegations would be headed during the Conference by persons not duly authorized to vote.

1.5 The delegate of Malawi made the suggestion that, in future, the agendas of the first Plenary Meeting should include a specific item "General Debate" to cover discussions such as the one in progress.

1.6 He then made the general statement reproduced in Annex 2.

1.7 The delegate of Denmark expressed the hope that the work of the Conference would be successful and that, to the extent possible, the Conference would deal with telecommunication matters only.

1.8 The delegate of the Netherlands made the statement reproduced in Annex 3.

1.9 The delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic supported the French compromise solution and proposed formally that the Conference take a decision that the Plenary Meeting request Committee 7 to study immediately :

- i) the question relating to the increase or not of the number of Deputy Secretaries-General;
- ii) the widening of the membership of the Administrative Council; and present to the Plenary Meeting on 21 September a draft decision on these two points.

1.10 If that Committee decision were adopted by the Plenary, the elections could begin on Tuesday, 25 September, Committee 7 having determined in advance the deadline for submission of candidatures. Another date would be fixed for the election of Members of the Council.

1.11 Should the Conference decide to replace the Convention by a Constitution, the elections would only take legal form after the entry into force of the new juridical instrument, but there was nothing to prevent newly-elected officials from being considered as possessing all their rights.

1.12 The delegate of Greece also supported the French proposal with regard to the agenda.

1.13 The delegate of Oman supported the proposals to the effect that discussion of items 1, 3, 5, 7 and 8 be continued and that items 2, 4 and 6 be taken the following week and at the latest before 25 September.

1.14 The delegate then made the general statement reproduced in Annex 4.

1.15 The delegate of Mauritania likewise supported the French proposal and added an appeal to all delegations to exclude Portugal and South Africa from the Conference.

1.16 The delegate of Argentina said the ideal solution would be for Committees 7 and 8 to discuss the elections and their mechanism on a priority basis. He asked for clarification from the Secretariat on the application in the I.T.U. of No. 121 (date of taking up of duties), the existence in the Convention of any item referring to the urgency of appointing officials, the interpretation of Article 6 (as regards the priority of the tasks of the Plenipotentiary Conference) and the fact that delegations could not exercise the right to vote until their credentials were verified (quoting No. 638).

1.17 In reply, the Secretary-General said it was not for him to give an interpretation of the Convention, but that the tasks in Article 6 did not reflect any priorities, as proved by the fact that revision of the Convention, if necessary, came last on the list, and that No. 639 provided for delegations to vote pending verification of their credentials. He added that at the time of speaking only 85 countries out of more than 130 had deposited credentials.

1.18 The delegate of Belgium said he failed to understand the urgency of deciding on whether or not there should be a second Deputy Secretary-General post, which was a matter requiring thorough and objective study, nor could he see why those elections need be disassociated from the election of Members of the Administrative Council.

1.19 The delegate of Switzerland was in favour of the French proposal, supported by the delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic, which would have the effect of proceeding with the elections as soon as possible.

1.20 The Yemen proposal, as a synthesis of the compromise proposals made earlier by the delegates of Italy and France, was supported by the delegates of Laos, Cyprus and Tunisia.

1.21 The delegate of Laos made the general statement reproduced in Annex 5.

1.22 The delegate of Tunisia made the general statement reproduced in Annex 6.

1.23 The delegate of Trinidad and Tobago made the general statement reproduced in Annex 7.

1.24 In order to solve the question of elections, the number of posts up for election and of Members of the Administrative Council, and to meet the provisions of No. 639 of the General Regulations, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested that voting be delayed until after the Credentials Committee had completed its work. Supported by the delegates of the Democratic Republic of Germany, Roumania and Mongolia, he proposed 28 September as the deadline for the submission of that Committee's report, 5 October as the deadline for nominations for Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General(s) and Members of the Administrative Council and 18 October as the date for the elections.

1.25 The delegate of Guinea said he did not see the need to anticipate the election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General(s) in that way and thus prejudge the work of the Committee. According to the Secretary-General, credentials had so far been received from no more than two-thirds of participating delegations and ten delegations had still not yet arrived. He considered there was still ample time ahead of the Conference before making decisions on dates and deadlines. He then made the general statement summarized in Annex 8.

1.26 The delegate of Poland, supporting the proposal made by the delegate of the U.S.S.R., said he also agreed with the delegate of Belgium that before voting could take place it was necessary to know what countries had their credentials in order and were entitled to vote, otherwise difficulties would arise in view of the fact that voting was by secret ballot and a vote might be cast by a delegation not entitled to do so. October 15 was an acceptable date for the elections since all Heads of Delegation would be present for the voting.

1.27 The delegate of Peru requested clarification on the status of the two proposals, which he had supported, made by the Chairman at the Plenary that morning.

1.28 The delegate of Argentina said that he had also supported those proposals but that as a compromise would accept the proposal made by the delegate of the U.S.S.R.

1.29 Summarizing the situation, the Chairman said that agreement had been reached that morning on the first proposal, which was to delete items 2 to 6 from the draft agenda. The second proposal was that Committee 7 be requested to undertake consideration, on a priority basis, of the number of Members for the Administrative Council and whether there should be one or more posts of Deputy Secretary-General, while delaying consideration of the other items before it. The question of election dates and procedures was still to be left to the Plenary although discussion on the subject was postponed. Subsequently, useful proposals had been made by the delegates of Yemen and the U.S.S.R. and those were still before the Plenary for decision. He reminded the meeting of the working procedures agreed for Committees 7 and 8 to allow them to pursue their work as expeditiously as possible and provide the next Plenary Meeting with sufficient background to consider the issues before it.

1.30 The delegate of Brazil said that although there was a Committee dealing with Technical Cooperation, the question of incorporating Technical Cooperation into the future Charter or Convention of the Union, a proposal which Brazil supported, ought also to come before Committees 7 and 8. He proposed that on completion of the Technical Cooperation Committee's deliberations on the subject their conclusions should be referred to Committees 7 and 8 for further processing.

1.31 The delegate of Belgium expressed fears that Committee 7 would be unable to pronounce on the number of posts of Deputy Secretary-General and other matters relating to the structure of the Union until Article 4 (Purposes of the Union) had been examined by Committee 8. He therefore doubted whether Committee 7 would be in a position to report to the next Plenary Meeting.

1.32 The Chairman of Committee 7 said that the work of many Committees would inevitably overlap but was sure that cooperation between their respective Chairmen would allow any difficulties to be resolved. With regard to the division of responsibilities between Committees 7 and 8, it had been agreed in discussion with the Chairman of Committee 8 that Article 4 covered functions of the Union as a corporate body so that if a new function was proposed for the Union it would come under Article 4 and be considered by Committee 8, while if a restructuring of the Union was required to cover an existing function then it would be covered by Article 5 (Structure of the Union) and dealt with by Committee 7. Under that arrangement the proposal for incorporating Technical Cooperation into the Union instrument would be essentially a matter for Committee 7. In discussion with the Chairman of Committee 6 the suggestion had been made that Committee 6 give priority consideration to that proposal and provide Committee 7 with guidelines to work on as soon as possible. Committee 7 itself intended to start by giving priority consideration to the number of Members for the Administrative Council and the number of posts of Deputy Secretary-General. After dealing with those matters and subsequently with the question of I.F.R.B. elections, the Committee would turn to the examination of the proposals concerning the Draft Constitution, including comments by the Charter Group, i.e. with the rest of its terms of reference.

1.33 The Chairman of Committee 8 endorsed the remarks made by the Chairman of Committee 7 with regard to the tasks assigned to their respective Committees. He requested the Plenary, if possible, to come to a decision between a Charter or a Convention rapidly as that would lighten the workload on his Committee.

1.34 The proposal made by the delegate of Yemen, further supported by the delegates of France and Kuwait, was adopted.

1.35 A decision on the proposal made by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. was deferred to the beginning of the Plenary Meeting on Friday, 21 September.

The meeting rose at 1855 hrs.

The Secretary-General

M. MILI

The Chairman

L. HERRERA ESTEBAN

Annexes : 8

A N N E X 1

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA

On behalf of our President for life, Comrade Francisco Macias Nguema Byogo, who firmly guides the destinies of our country and the revolutionary people of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and also in the name of our delegation, we should like to congratulate the Chairman of the Conference on his election and to express our appreciation to the Spanish Government for the great efforts it is making in the enormous task of playing host to all the many delegations to this Conference. We should like in particular to thank the Spanish Government for the technical assistance in telecommunications which it is providing in our country.

Mr. Chairman, we are proud of being the only Hispanic country in Africa.

May we ask this Conference to give the fullest consideration to the speeches of all the delegations and to make sure that the statements made are not just treated as formalities.

Mr. Chairman, enough lives have been sacrificed in the past two centuries in all those countries which have yearned for freedom and have longed to be rid of usurpation of their natural resources by imperialist powers. We ask for your understanding if we depart from the agenda but one of the most urgent problems of our time has been touched upon - the question of countries suffering from barbarious colonial domination and exploitation. We cannot ignore a thorn stuck in the heart of Africa - to do so would be contrary to the morality of the countries of Africa.

Further to our comments yesterday on the presence here in this magnificent chamber of Portugal and the ignoble, cowardly and fascist régime of South Africa - should they still be present - and to the statements by our African brothers and other peace and justice-loving countries such as the People's Republic of China, Cuba, Albania, the German Democratic Republic, etc., we firmly support the immediate expulsion of the oppressors not only from this conference room but from the International Telecommunication Union.

Equatorial Guinea has benefited from its relations with the I.T.U., inasmuch as some of our nationals are at present attending courses in friendly countries as I.T.U. fellowship holders. In this connection we would urge the I.T.U. to give even more comprehensive and unreserved assistance to the developing countries.

A N N E X 2

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF MALAWI

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,

My delegation has listened very carefully to all the points that have been raised here and seen how the Conference has progressed since it was opened last Friday.

This is our second Plenipotentiary Conference and we are convinced now that there is a great need for our agenda to include an item for a General Debate. Believe me, Mr. Chairman, sometimes I have been lost like yesterday - I did at one time not know whether it was a General Debate or merely a discussion to agree on the agenda items as proposed by the Bureau. I am therefore of the strong opinion that the Committee responsible for drafting our standing orders should specifically include a General Debate in our proceedings rather than have a debate emerge from procedural wrangles.

My delegation has followed very carefully the views expressed by a number of delegates on the question of the expulsion of South Africa from either the Union or this present Conference. For the past five years my Government has openly explained its convictions that the policy of seeking to isolate the Republic of South Africa from the international community is a wholly misguided one. It is not my intention to reiterate here the various points that have made us reach this conclusion. But for the record I should like briefly to recall our view that this policy represents a negative approach to the problem of making South Africa revoke its evil system of racial segregation. While we believe that the policy of isolating South Africa serves to give public expression to the Union's justified sense of outrage, we also feel that it is a self-defeating tactic in terms of achieving the Union's avowed objectives. Far from encouraging the Republic to give up racial discrimination policies, it is merely reinforcing their defiant attitude.

In relating my delegation's views more specifically to the present proposals to expel South Africa, I may point out that there is now more than sufficient evidence to demonstrate the inutility of trying to isolate the Republic of South Africa. The Republic has already been expelled or

else in order to forestall expulsion as is in the present Conference - has itself voluntarily withdrawn from several important international bodies and conferences. Yet has there been a single shred of evidence to show that the Republic is considering revoking the system of racial segregation as a result of its ever-increasing isolation? On the contrary the Republic has continued to buttress its policy still more firmly.

So what can the policy of isolation said to have achieved in practical terms? South Africa continues to flourish and pursue its horrid apartheid undeterred. Indeed it is the international bodies themselves - all of which were created for the purpose of furthering technical cooperation for the benefit of the entire international community - that have necessarily suffered by the absence of so wealthy, prosperous and populous a nation.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that I will not be misunderstood as to be in favour of the horrible practice of apartheid because we are not. We hate it more than anyone else.

In the meantime, the majority of our people are dependent on other ways of making a living. They have to commute to neighbouring States for work. And this is the harsh economic reason why the government of our country has not cut off relations with the governments of Rhodesia and South Africa, our nearest neighbours, despite the fact that the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity have urged all countries to boycott and isolate those nations which practise apartheid as part of their domestic policies. There are other reasons, too, besides the economic: there are philosophical, political and tactical reasons why we believe in keeping the lines of communication open even with governments whose policies we dislike, and I will discuss these in a moment, but in the meantime I want to emphasize, so that there is no misunderstanding, this basic point.

We in Malawi abhor the practice, and the philosophy, of apartheid with as much vigour and sincerity as any other nation. Indeed, our own bitter hatred of apartheid is woven into the very warp and woof of our being, because we ourselves have lived, intimately, for such a long time with apartheid. We have been its personal victims. When our people go into Rhodesia or South Africa to labour in the mines, or when they go into white Rhodesian or South African homes to work as domestic servants, they must endure the daily inconveniences, indignities, insults, injustices that are inherent in apartheid.

So we hate it, not with the detachment or theoretical indignation of a liberal observer, but with the outraged shudders only its victims know. We Malawians are therefore determined to build a society in which racial prejudice, racial hatred, racial discrimination, have no place. And we are so determined to end this aspect of life as we have always known it that we are also resolved to be extremely practical in the way we fight it. Because we intend to win the battle against apartheid, not merely to join the struggle. We intend to abolish the system of apartheid, not merely to deplore it. We intend to change the attitudes that have caused and perpetuated this ancient form of injustice, not merely to rail against them. And because we are determined realists, we have adopted a strong and independent attitude toward the problem, an attitude which, we are sorry to say, is not shared by most of our African brothers and sisters, but an attitude which we are convinced is the only one that will succeed in abolishing apartheid once and for all.

All Africans worthy of the name are in principle, firmly and forever, committed to fight against apartheid. We are convinced that it is wrong, that it is vicious, that it is inhuman. It is only on tactics, not on principle, that there is any disagreement on this subject among all black and most white Africans.

With regard to the question of Portugal and her colonial territories, we agree with everyone that these should be given their independence and we do not agree with Portugal's argument that these territories are her overseas provinces: we are in total agreement on this principle, but we do not agree with the Conference's call for expulsion. We believe in contact and communication and it is only by communication and contact that we can understand each other's viewpoint and intention.

The People's Republic of China was kept out of the international community for well over 25 years under the pretext that they were undesirable, but look today, well, you merely have to check the list of people who have gone there and the large queue that is waiting for an invitation to go, to prove the lie. But it is not the People's Republic of China that has changed, at least in my delegation's view. It is the international community that has changed its attitude to the People's Republic of China.

So, Mr. Chairman, who knows? Who knows that the very people who condemned South Africa and Portugal will be the first to go and enjoy the citrus fruits of the Republic and the gorgeous port of Portugal. The Chinese example must guide all of us in our international behaviour.

Credit must go where credit is due but Albania and Algeria and a few others who kept fighting for the People's Republic of China's rights in the international community are now in the back seat as spectators. Maybe when the time comes we too in Malawi will take our back seat as spectators. The way in which the two problems can be solved is the job of the United Nations General Assembly. Our duty here is to concentrate on technical cooperation and we should concern ourselves with that job more seriously.

My delegation greatly appreciates the very good work of the I.T.U. But no organization is perfect and we must beware of guidance which has a certain paternal aspect. The recipient country's views should always prevail. Here we would like to record the great assistance given by the U.N.D.P. and trust that the I.T.U. will continue to act as executing agency.

We know that the dollar for dollar contribution of the U.S.A. may not continue, but we nevertheless sincerely hope that the funds available will be equitably distributed.

Developing countries

This is a description which has become so general that it is practically meaningless. (Even the largest countries in the world are increasing their GDP and GDP/capita and therefore developing.)

This delegation would like to suggest that emphasis is placed on the less developed or countries with the least money. Twenty-five countries were so categorized under the aegis of the United Nations. These are the countries most in need of assistance in the form of capital funding, training and manpower assistance. Following this train of thought, Malawi's main outlet for international communications is by shortwave radio. This is a limiting factor in connection to international network. What is required is a low capacity earth satellite station having a capacity of 12 or 24 telephone channels at a cost of, say, 1/2 million dollars as against the present cost of a field station of 5 million dollars.

This difference is of the order 10:1 and although one hears of certain agencies working on this matter it has come rather late and I would request that priority be given to this project.

A N N E X 3

STATEMENT MADE BY THE DELEGATE OF THE
NETHERLANDS

It is impossible to deny the important part played by telecommunications in bringing countries and their populations closer together. A proposal aimed at excluding certain Member countries from our cooperation activities is liable to impede the development of telecommunications in relations with the countries concerned and, to some extent, to isolate them.

The Netherlands draws the attention of delegates to some aspects of the problem, to which serious consideration should be given.

The Netherlands takes the view that a procedure for excluding certain countries from our activities will open the way to the disintegration and the disbandment of the Union.

The Netherlands considers that there are other organizations more appropriate for dealing with political matters without involving any risk that the measures adopted will shake the foundations of the organization or cause harm to groups whose interests it is intended to promote. In the field of telecommunications, on the other hand, political influence is at variance with the objective of harmonization which is designed to eliminate the real and figurative distances between the peoples of the world.

The Netherlands is convinced that it is not the only country to regard cooperation among all Members of the Union as an essential prerequisite for the smooth functioning of the organization. In the view of the Netherlands, the delegations of Portugal and the South African Republic are rightful Members of the Union.

In conclusion, the Netherlands appeals to all delegates to consider the points raised here and proposes that political measures should not be applied, but that close cooperation among all Members should be continued.

A N N E X 4

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF OMAN

Mr. Chairman, the Oman delegation has the honour to express its sincere congratulations on your election as a Chairman of this Plenipotentiary Conference.

We also wish to express our gratitude to the Spanish Government for their kind hospitality and for giving us a warm welcome to their beautiful land of Torremolinos.

We are confident under your chairmanship and your guidance, this Conference will end its celebration with full success.

Mr. Chairman, allow me to introduce our Country Sultanate of Oman which became a Member of this Union in April 1972. Oman has been for many years cut off from her neighbouring countries, so much so that our country ranks among the least-known countries of the world. It occupies the south-east corner of Arabia, the area of the country is estimated at 220,000 km² with a population of one million.

The climate is marked by very hot summers, even the highlands of Al Jebel Al Akhdar plateau, most of which lies at about 2,000 m in altitude with the peak of 3,000 m.

Oman is ruled by His Majesty Sultan Qalons. He came to power in July 1970 after a peaceful coup which ended the reign of his father, Sultan Saidbin Toumur. Sultan Said, who reigned for 38 years, was the last custodian of a century-long status quo which was almost medieval.

As soon as the news reached neighbouring countries large numbers of young Omanies who had sought abroad the education and training denied to them at home, returned to their country to help in its development and emergence into the modern world. Nobody who could help was excluded on political grounds. Many Omanies who had gone to Soviet Russia for lengthy courses of training in a variety of technical trades were welcomed back.

Development projects previously held up for political and other reasons were set in motion as soon as possible. Priority was given to those most urgently needed in health, education and communications.

Many of the development projects are now reaching completion.

In the field of telecommunication development, a contract has recently been signed with the Swedish L.M. Ericsson for establishing a comprehensive modern automatic national telecommunication network. This network will consist of 960 channel coaxial cable, the backbone of which links the capital Muscat with all the towns on the coast to the north. It also consists of microwave systems which link the coast with the interior of Oman; 17 automatic exchanges will be installed - this will cover nearly all the towns in the Sultanate. The telephone service was introduced in 1952 but with a very limited number of subscribers, there being 600 exchange lines in the capital only. Since 1970 this number of lines has increased up to the present total of 2,500 exchange lines in the capital, Muscat, and 350 lines in the southern province. A telex service has been introduced in the last two years. Our international telephone and telegraph traffic is carried by high frequency radio links. The new national network will allow both transmitting telephone traffic and television programmes.

At the present stage, when we are making efforts to develop our telecommunication system, we are in a state of having non-technical trained personnel. This year we started with the first training of our local people in this field.

Though we were assisted and are still getting assistance from technical cooperation; technical cooperation provided us with a general telecommunication adviser at the stage of planning, in order to give his opinions and technical advice in establishing our new telecommunication network. One of our technical personnel was awarded a fellowship through technical cooperation in the past few months and, within the next month, through technical cooperation and with the funds allocated by the United Nations Development Programme, we will be assisted by six technical personnel. These personnel will assist the Government of Oman in establishing a technical telecommunication organization, which has never existed before. Their main work will be in operating and maintaining, planning for future expansion and improvement in developing our national and international telecommunication network, and also training the counterparts in Oman.

We appreciate that the technical cooperation activity is mainly financed by funds allocated by the United Nations Development Programme.

Nevertheless we are certain that the Conference is in agreement that technical cooperation is, for most of the members, one of the most important activities of the Union. We also feel that, due to difficulties in provision of the necessary funds, technical cooperation activity is handicapped.

We therefore have the honour to propose to the Plenipotentiary Conference that redistribution of the expenditure budget of the Union should be considered with a view to allocation of a higher proportion to the technical cooperation item. This, we feel, should enable the Department of Technical Cooperation to be more successful in playing its most important role.

A N N E X 5

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF LAOS

Mr. Chairman, Honourable Delegates,

Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to associate myself with the many previous speakers in offering you, on behalf of the delegation of the Kingdom of Laos, my sincere congratulations on your brilliant election to the chairmanship of this important Conference. I beg you also, on behalf of my delegation, to convey our sincere thanks to the Postal and Telecommunications Administration, Government and people of Spain for the warm welcome given us at Torremolinos. I hope that the Plenipotentiary Conference of Málaga-Torremolinos will be engraved in the memories of the delegates present here, not only as the conference of the universality of telecommunications, but also as the conference of international cooperation and understanding between nations, in accordance with the wish expressed by the Chairman himself in his inaugural speech.

I also wish to congratulate the Secretary-General on the way in which he has succeeded despite the great difficulties of his task in arranging for the Conference which we are attending today.

The International Telecommunication Union now groups 147 countries and I am glad to greet the new Members attending this meeting, in particular the great country of China, which has at last joined us again after many years of absence.

Before closing, allow me to say a few words about the situation in Laos.

It is no secret that we still have difficulties, due to a protracted war, followed by a long drawn-out cease-fire which, however, should shortly give way to the era of peace that our country needs to press on with the economic development essential to it.

This economic development cannot take place without a sound telecommunications infrastructure. Laos is very well aware of this and is at present experiencing spectacular growth in this area, largely with the help of international cooperation.

Considerable efforts have been concentrated, in particular, on developing automatic telephony and setting up a telex service for international relations.

Furthermore, under a major I.T.U. project, a complete telecommunications training centre is being built up from nothing to meet an urgent need for skilled personnel.

In the near future, bilateral aid from friendly countries and multilateral cooperation will permit the establishment of a telecommunications network able to sustain the development of a Laos which is finally at peace, and mainly concerned with improving all sectors of activity and increasing the well-being of its citizens.

Mr. Chairman, Honourable Delegates,

Our delegation is very pleased to announce that the Protocol of the Peace Agreement of 21 February for Laos was signed at Vientiane on Friday, 14 September, by the representatives of the Royal Government and of the Pathet Lao, thus putting an end to the conflict in Laos.

The new Provisional Government of National Unity will certainly be formed by 10 October.

This peace, so anxiously awaited by the people of Laos, will, I am sure, bring a ray of hope to all the countries of Indo-China.

I should like to conclude this brief statement by an appeal to the universal telecommunications assembly meeting here. Remember that, on the South-East Asian Peninsula, there is a tiny country which has been racked by war and which will need you. The enormous post-war national reconstruction effort which Laos will have to make in the near future, with such scanty resources, means that a vast movement of international cooperation will be required to assist it.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

A N N E X 6

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF TUNISIA

Let me begin, Mr. Chairman, by congratulating you on your brilliant election to the chairmanship of this important Conference. The competence, patience and thoroughness you have already shown are ample proof of the wisdom of our choice and a sure indication that our Conference will be a success.

I should also like to offer my warmest thanks, on behalf of the Tunisian people, to the Government and people of Spain and to your postal and telecommunications administration for the spontaneous welcome that the Tunisian delegation has received since our arrival here in this pretty town of Torremolinos.

We have been entranced and captivated by the beauty of the setting, the azure tints of its sky and the colours of the flowers which turn this town into one immense bouquet.

I speak with authority, Mr. Chairman, since I come from Tunisia where the climate is mild, the sun clement and the beaches beautiful with their turquoise colour and their fine light-coloured sand. Although I am not easy to please, I must say that I have been completely won over by your country and I promise that I shall not fail to return to it often. Here, as in many other respects, I feel that we have many points in common and many close and friendly bonds, all of which have helped to foster cooperation between our two countries.

I should like to recall on this occasion the effective relief which your country, among so many others, brought us during the disastrous floods which threw all Tunisia into mourning in 1969. We still have some bridges thrown across rivers which bear the name of Spain and which are still there to recall our friendship and to give our means of communication or telecommunication their full significance in bringing men together and getting them to cooperate effectively.

In rendering tribute to your country, I should like to emphasize that this example of bilateral cooperation encourages us to undertake similar action for the general welfare.

As regards the proposals which have been made by a very large number of African or other delegations to the effect that Portugal be excluded from our Conference, we have heard here, in this very room, and we hear behind the scenes the voices of delegations which see in this a poor solution for the international family and a bad service to it.

But, Mr. Chairman, when you realize that the authorities of a country which is a Member of our Union and sits among us for the purpose of useful and fruitful cooperation neglects elsewhere the most elementary principles of human dignity and holds them to scorn in certain brother countries of Africa, you will readily understand that we Africans can have no trust in cooperation with such a country.

Of what use can that country be for us and our Union? How can we sit beside it to discuss common problems and work with it in finding a solution which takes account of our common interests?

Mr. Chairman, for us Africans, as indeed for all of us, it is difficult to understand how one can behave as a democrat and seek the welfare of peoples at Torremolinos and as a reactionary colonialist in Angola or Mozambique.

The Netherlands have begged the Conference and the delegations concerned not to talk of a resolution of exclusion but what do they propose in its place?

What else can all the countries do, Mr. Chairman, who talk about exclusion? Believe me, they have been driven to such desperate solutions because they have no alternative in face of the intransigence of those countries which still live in a dream world of powerful empires that have seen their day and which are blinded by their strength and take no notice of what is said here or anywhere else.

We hope that the Conference will understand this situation which we have neither sought nor desired. Far from it; if we talk of the situation of our brothers in Angola, Mozambique or South Africa it is precisely with the desire to see spread among those countries that peace, dignity and cooperation about which the representative of the Netherlands has spoken.

Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, we earnestly wish this Conference to give serious consideration to this painful problem, to shoulder its responsibilities and find the appropriate solution to it.

A N N E X 7

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Mr. President, Fellow Honourable Delegates,

My delegation wishes to join with the other delegates in congratulating you on your appointment as President of the Conference and to thank the Government of Spain for its tremendous accomplishment in providing such extensive and lavish facilities.

It seems to me, Sir, that matters are about to reach a point of consideration for final deliberation. I therefore wish to thank you, Sir, for the opportunity you have now given me to speak on behalf of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

I believe that all the Delegates here are aware that Trinidad and Tobago is a relatively small nation situated in the Caribbean Seas and we thank you for hearing us.

Despite our size we are proud of the fact that we have progressed a great deal and are the proud owners of modern telecommunication equipment including tropospheric scatter link and a satellite earth station which gives us telecommunication facilities to all points in the world.

We have limited resources, however, and have quite openly sought assistance from the U.N.D.P. and I.T.U. As a matter of fact we now have the services of an I.T.U. Expert in Regional Frequency Management.

We have requested and hope to receive further assistance in the form of another Expert in Telecommunication Management and Organization.

So you see, Sir, we are indeed indebted to the I.T.U. and would and in fact sincerely wish this Organization to continue to go forward.

My delegation hopes that under your outstanding ability and expert guidance, Mr. Chairman, that this Conference will be a successful one and that our Union would become a more effective organ because of the decisions that will emerge from our deliberations.

Thank you, Sir.

A N N E X 8

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL STATEMENT MADE BY THE DELEGATE OF GUINEA

The Delegate of Guinea said that with regard to what had been said on the subject of countries practising racialist policies, Africa could accept no compromise on the issue. The Nigerian proposal was one that ought to be supported by all countries with a progressive outlook and he much regretted the Netherlands attitude. It was not possible to separate the question of colonialism from the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Union had such a wide membership today thanks largely to decolonization. He was disturbed to see that the feelings of the whole of Africa were not being taken into consideration. The expulsion of inhuman States was necessary to give the Union a healthy structure. It should not be said that the contributions of developing countries were meagre. Those countries had contributed much to the world by way of the raw materials they provided and the labour they exported. There was a give-and-take operating between developed and developing countries. Portugal and South Africa, however, took and gave nothing in return and so merited expulsion from the Union.

COMMITTEE 2

Khmer Republic

STATEMENT FOR INCLUSION IN THE REPORT TO
THE PLENARY MEETING

Through the intermediary of its delegation, the Government of the Khmer Republic states :

1. that it is the sole legal representative of the Khmer people and that it is recognized as such by the United Nations;
2. that the so-called Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, which has its seat in Peking and is the accomplice of foreign aggression in an attempt to regain a power of which it was legally deprived, cannot in any circumstances represent the Khmer people;
3. that the claims expressed by certain Members of the Union constitute a serious interference in the internal affairs of the Khmer people, exacerbating the already sufficiently painful division which exists within this people which we are constantly endeavouring to bring to an end.

COMMITTEE 2

Khmer Republic

STATEMENT

Through the intermediary of its delegation, the Government of the Khmer Republic states :

1. that it is the sole legal representative of the Khmer people and that it is recognized as such by the United Nations;
 2. that the so-called Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia with headquarters in Peking cannot in any circumstances represent the Khmer people;
 3. that the claims expressed by certain Members of the Union constitute a serious interference in the internal affairs of the Khmer people, exacerbating the already sufficiently painful division which exists within this people and which we are constantly endeavouring to bring to an end.
-

PLENARY MEETING

FIRST REPORT BY COMMITTEE 2

(CREDENTIALS)

1. Committee 2 has held two meetings. At the first of these a small Working Group was constituted which examined the credentials which had been deposited with the Secretariat.
2. On the recommendation of the Working Group, it was agreed to apply a certain amount of flexibility as regards the signature of credentials. For example, it was learned that in certain countries, if the Minister for Foreign Affairs is absent, official documents are signed by the Deputy Minister temporarily in charge of the Ministry.
3. Having clarified such cases with the delegations concerned, the credentials of the delegations listed in Annex 1 were found to be in order.
4. The credentials of the delegations listed in Annex 2 were considered not to be in order. The delegations concerned have undertaken to obtain supplementary credentials.
5. The delegation mentioned in Annex 3 has not yet deposited credentials.
6. The Committee suggests that, in application of No. 639 of the Convention, it should report on its conclusions to the Plenary Meeting on 22 October.
7. At the request of the delegations concerned, the declarations published in Documents Nos. 105, 110(Rev.), 116(Rev.), 118, 119, 120 and 122 were brought to the attention of the Committee.

E. EGBE TABI
Vice-Chairman
Committee 2

Annexes : 3



A N N E X 1DELEGATIONS, THE CREDENTIALS OF WHICH ARE IN ORDER

<u>Members</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Afghanistan (Republic of)	
Germany (Federal Republic of)	
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	
Argentine Republic	
Australia (Commonwealth of)	
Austria	
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	
Barbados	
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	
Burma	
Bolivia	
Botswana (Republic of)	
Brazil (Federative Republic of)	
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	
Burundi (Republic of)	
Cameroon (United Republic of)	
Canada	
Central African Republic	
Chile	provisionally accredited in accordance with No. 631 of the Convention
China (People's Republic of)	
Cyprus (Republic of)	
Vatican City State	
Congo (People's Republic of the)	
Korea (Republic of)	
Ivory Coast (Republic of the)	
Cuba	
Dahomey (Republic of)	
Denmark	
Dominican Republic	provisionally accredited in accordance with No. 631 of the Convention

<u>Members</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Egypt (Arab Republic of)	
United Arab Emirates	
Group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Posts and Telecommunication Agency	
Spain	
United States of America	
Ethiopia	
Finland	
France	
Gabon Republic	
Ghana	
Guinea (Republic of)	
Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)	
Guyana	powers to vote with respect to the election of the Administrative Council given to the Delegation of Trinidad and Tobago
Upper Volta	
Hungarian People's Republic	
India (Republic of)	
Iran	
Iraq (Republic of)	
Ireland	
Iceland	
Israel (State of)	
Italy	
Jamaica	
Japan	
Kenya	
Khmer Republic	
Kuwait (State of)	
Laos (Kingdom of)	
Lesotho (Kingdom of)	
Lebanon	
Liberia (Republic of)	
Libyan Arab Republic	
Liechtenstein (Principality of)	
Luxembourg	
Malaysia	
Malawi	
Malagasy Republic	
Mali (Republic)	
Morocco (Kingdom of)	

<u>Members</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Mauritius	
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	
Mexico	
Monaco	
Mongolian People's Republic	
Nepal	
Nicaragua	
Niger (Republic of the)	
Norway	
New Zealand	
Oman (Sultanate of)	
Uganda	
Pakistan	
Panama	
Paraguay	
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	
Peru	
Philippines (Republic of the)	
Poland (People's Republic of)	
Syrian Arab Republic	
German Democratic Republic	
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	
Rwanda (Republic of)	
Senegal (Republic of the)	
Sierra Leone	
Singapore (Republic of)	
Somali Democratic Republic	
Sudan (Democratic Republic of the)	
Sri Lanka (Ceylon) (Republic of)	
Sweden	
Switzerland (Confederation of)	
Swaziland (Kingdom of)	
Tanzania (United Republic of)	
Chad (Republic of the)	
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	

<u>Members</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Thailand	
Togolese Republic	
Trinidad and Tobago	
Tunisia	
Turkey	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	
Venezuela (Republic of)	
Viet-Nam (Republic of)	
Yemen Arab Republic	
Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)	
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)	
Zaire (Republic of)	
Zambia (Republic of)	
	(Total 119)
<u>Associate Member</u>	
Papua/New Guinea	

A N N E X 2

DELEGATIONS, THE CREDENTIALS OF WHICH ARE
NOT YET IN ORDER

<u>Members</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Albania (People's Republic of)	Credentials indicate only composition of delegation
Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)	Credentials indicate only composition of delegation
Belgium	Credentials indicate only composition of delegation
Costa Rica	Telegram only
Ecuador	Telegram only
Greece	Credentials indicate only composition of delegation
Guatemala	Telegram only
Indonesia (Republic of)	Credentials indicate only composition of delegation
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	Credentials indicate only composition of delegation
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)	Credentials indicate only composition of delegation

(Total 10)

A N N E X 3

DELEGATION WHICH HAS NOT YET DEPOSITED CREDENTIALS

Roumania (Socialist Republic of)

PLENARY MEETING

Delegation of the Republic of Viet-Nam

DECLARATION TO BE INCLUDED IN THE REPORT OF COMMITTEE 2
TO THE PLENARY MEETING

Contrary to the tendentious statements by some delegations, there is only a single government in South Viet-Nam - the Republic of Viet-Nam - and it has been a Member of the I.T.U. since 1951.

The title of "Revolutionary Provisional Government of South Viet-Nam" is just a name adopted by the so-called "National Liberation Front of South Viet-Nam", which is organized and led by Hanoi.

This so-called Provisional Revolutionary Government controls neither territory nor population, except for the zones in which are stationed troops from North Viet-Nam which, in breach of the Geneva Agreements, crossed the demilitarized zone and the three frontiers of the Republic of Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos to try and conquer South Viet-Nam by force.

COMMITTEE 2

The Republic of Korea

DECLARATION

The Delegation of the Republic of Korea requests, on behalf of its Government, that the following declaration figure in the report of Committee 2 to the Plenary Meeting of the Conference.

"The Republic of Korea has participated in I.T.U. conferences and meetings as a full Member for over two decades and at the current Plenipotentiary Conference has but one wish, that of contributing to the best of our ability to the success of the deliberations.

We respectfully invite all Members' attention to point 4 of the seven-point Declaration of the President of the Republic of Korea on 23 June 1973, to the effect that the Republic of Korea would not oppose North Korea's participation with us in international organizations, if it is conducive to the easing of tension and the furtherance of international cooperation. In other words, the doors are wide open for the North Korean regime to take part in international organizations if it is willing to contribute to cooperation among nations. We do not even oppose North Korea joining the United Nations along with the Republic of Korea.

As all Members are well aware, the Republic of Korea initiated the talks with the north two years ago with a view to relieving tension and to securing peace on the Korean Peninsula. The efforts on our part have received acclamation from all peace-loving peoples of the world.

Moreover, under the new foreign policies of the Republic of Korea, we have opened our doors to all nations irrespective of their ideologies and political systems. It is our hope that this friendly gesture of ours will be reciprocated in the interest of promoting understanding and friendship among all peoples.

We wish all Members of the I.T.U. to encourage and promote the process of detente which is now underway in the Korean Peninsula and which has good prospects for peace in that part of the world."

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 120-E(Rev.)
1 October 1973

COMMITTEE 2

People's Republic of Albania

DECLARATION CONCERNING CAMBODIA, SOUTH KOREA
AND SOUTH VIET-NAM

The revision does not concern the English version.



COMMITTEE 2

People's Republic of Albania

DECLARATION CONCERNING CAMBODIA, SOUTH KOREA
AND SOUTH VIET-NAM

1. The delegation of the People's Republic of Albania does not recognize the credentials issued by the puppet regime of Lon Nol, which represents nothing and which has been imposed on the Cambodian people by the American imperialists to serve their aggression in Cambodia. The sole legitimate representative of the Cambodian people is the Royal Government of National Union of Kambudja which arose from the United Front of Kambudja.
2. Nor does the Albanian delegation recognize the credentials issued by the South Korean authorities, which were placed in power illegally by the American imperialists during their aggression against Korea. The sole legitimate representative of the Korean people is the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
3. The Albanian delegation expresses its opposition to the credentials issued by the Saigon clique, which represents nothing but itself. The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam is the legitimate representative of the people of South Viet-Nam.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Corrigendum to
Document No. 121-E
10 October 1973
Original : English

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

In paragraph 3.8 on page 4, amend the final sentence to read :

"There had been a drop of 25 per cent in the value in Swiss francs of the dollar. Salaries had been affected to some extent, but the position had been ..."



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 121-E
26 September 1973
Original : English

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5
(STAFF MATTERS)

Wednesday, 19 September 1973, at 1530 hrs

Chairman : Mr. F.G. PERRIN (Canada)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. A. ZAIDAN (Saudi Arabia)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Consideration of work programme | |
| 2. Statement by the Chairman of the Staff Association | |
| 3. Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference | |
| Sub-paragraphs | 2.5.4.1 to 2.5.4.18 |
| PART VI | 1.1 to 1.6 |



1. Consideration of work programme

1.1 The Chairman proposed that the Committee should normally conduct all its work in plenary session and should follow the normal conference hours.

1.2 It was so agreed.

1.3 The Chairman drew attention to Document No. DT/2, page 2, which indicated the documents referred to the Committee, pointing out, however, that that was not an exhaustive list and that other subjects might be added.

2. Statement by the Chairman of the Staff Council

2.1 Speaking at the invitation of the Chairman, the Chairman of the Staff Association made the statement reproduced in the Annex.

2.2 The Chairman said that all delegations appreciated the importance of good management/staff relations and would do everything possible to correct any inequalities which might exist.

2.3 The Chairman of the Staff Association's request for permission to submit two resolutions from the Staff Council to the Committee's next meeting was granted.

3. Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Sub-paragraphs 2.5.4.1 to 2.5.4.18, PART VI, 1.1 to 1.6)

3.1 At the invitation of the Chairman, the delegate of the United Kingdom, speaking as Chairman of the Personnel Committee of the Administrative Council, introduced the report of the Administrative Council, sub-paragraphs 2.5.4.1 to 2.5.4.18.

3.2 Sub-paragraph 2.5.4.2 referred to Resolution No. 6 of the Montreux Convention in compliance with which the 21st session of the Council had established a team of two experts to draw up job descriptions of all posts. Those descriptions had not proved totally satisfactory and the latest session of the Council had agreed that an effective system of organization and methods inspection was needed. It would be for the Council at its next session to decide on the machinery for such inspection and other related questions and the only action called for by

the present Conference would be to note that the Administrative Council had carried out the instructions in Resolution No. 6. The question of grading standards was one of the most sensitive aspects in staff administration. Staff members felt that the machinery for revising job descriptions was not adequate and salaries were not in all cases commensurate with responsibilities. On the other hand, there was a feeling in the Administrative Council that not all staff members were fully occupied, and a satisfactory organization and methods system of inspection might allay concern on both sides.

3.3 Sub-paragraphs 2.5.4.3 and 2.5.4.4 referred to Montreux Resolution No. 8. Fair progress had been made in its implementation, as shown in the first table on page 2/13, but it should be noted that in 1972, although there had been only 19 fixed-term posts, there had been 78 fixed-term contracts. That was due in some cases to budgetary reasons, but also to the fact that because of the very nature of the Organization, the need for senior level technical posts was much less than for junior grades and thus promotion prospects were poor. It was not possible to create more senior posts for which there was no need; such action might increase the pay of staff members but would provide no job satisfaction which, in the case of senior staff, was even more important. Thus some fixed-term contracts still applied to jobs of a permanent nature and the Administrative Council had invited the Conference to make provision within the budget ceiling for permanent posts and additional posts to the extent considered necessary.

3.4 Sub-paragraph 2.5.4.5 did not require action by the Plenipotentiary Conference and he thought it had been included in Part VI by mistake.

3.5 In connexion with sub-paragraph 2.5.4.7, it must be admitted that progress since 1965 had been modest but that was no reflection on the Secretary-General or the Administrative Council which had allowed some relaxation of language requirements. The fact must be faced that only a limited number of countries were in a position to spare skilled staff for work with I.T.U.

3.6 In connexion with sub-paragraph 2.5.4.8, the United Nations proposal for the establishment of an International Civil Service Commission with advisory and regulatory powers might in the long run solve many of I.T.U.'s problems.

3.7 Sub-paragraph 2.5.4.9 indicated that the Council had approved amended regulations applicable to elected officials. The Committee might decide that those regulations should no longer be provisional.

3.8 The report covered a number of other subjects among which the two of most interest to the Conference were grading problems, and the effect of dollar devaluation on professional grades whose salaries were paid in Swiss francs but expressed in dollars. There had been a drop of 25 per cent in the value of salaries and the position had been even worse for pensioners who did not receive the advantages of post adjustments.

3.9 In connexion with sub-paragraph 2.5.4.11, the Administrative Council at its 28th session had approved a set of rules for in-service training on the basis that the needs of the service should remain the primary consideration in deciding what training the Administration would pay for. That approval was subject to allotment of funds by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

3.10 Summing up, the action required by the Conference arising out of the report was :

1. to draw up a new resolution to replace Resolution No. 1 of the Montreux Convention with respect to the salaries of elected officials;
2. to consider whether the new Staff Regulations for elected officials should continue to be regarded as provisional;
3. to approve the Administrative Council's discharge of its instructions on Resolution No. 6 concerning grading standards;
4. to approve funds for the new in-service training arrangements proposed by the last Administrative Council;
5. to consider whether to make credits available to enable the Council to establish permanent posts when it considered it appropriate;
6. to consider the question of pensions (Document No. 35).

3.11 The Committee noted the report of the Administrative Council, sub-paragraphs 2.5.4.1 to 2.5.4.18.

3.12 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the Administrative Council's report reflected the position in the field of staff policy and it was for the Committee to evaluate the contents of the document in its report to Plenary. The points of particular concern to his Administration were : (1) the excessive growth in the permanent staff; (2) the continuous increase in the reclassification of posts; and (3) the failure to implement properly Resolution No. 7 of the Montreux Convention on geographical distribution.

3.13 The delegate of the United States said that his Administration was particularly concerned at the growth of the Secretariat staff; between 1965 and 1973 there had been a 30 per cent increase. It was also concerned at the increase in regrading of posts.

3.14 In reply to the Chairman, the Secretary of the Committee stated that he would be glad to supply all information, statistics etc. which might be requested from him. While it was not for him to comment on staff increases or upgrading which were both decided upon by the Administrative Council itself, he would point out that the Council report indicated that there were 130 professional category officials paid against the ordinary budget and to whom geographical distribution applied at the end of 1972 as against 131 at the end of 1965 - a decrease of one.

3.15 The Chairman, referring to Part VI, 1.3, proposed that the Committee recommend to Plenary that the word "Provisional" be deleted.

3.16 It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 17.55 hrs.

The Secretary :
M. BARDOUX

The Chairman :
F.G. PERRIN

Annex : 1

A N N E X

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STAFF COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, distinguished Delegates,

On behalf of the members of the I.T.U. staff, I wish to begin by saying how much I appreciate this opportunity to address this important Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference. I do realize how much work you have to accomplish in the next few weeks and I will try to take no more of your time than is strictly necessary for a fair representation of the opinions which my members wish me to make known to you.

The most important matter with which I have to deal is the situation in which the Union staff finds itself as a result of the recent world-wide monetary fluctuations. As, of course, you know, two Plenipotentiary Conferences ago, the Union staff were assimilated into the United Nations Common System. Although pensions, salaries and allowances continued to be paid in Swiss francs, the assimilation introduced the use of the dollar as a universal monetary unit for fixing the levels at which these should be paid in all the various countries in which United Nations staff were stationed. The recent changes in the relative value of this unit have caused considerable losses to pensioners and serving staff.

Pensions paid under the United Nations scheme have lost about 25% of their value - a considerable proportion in a large pension and for a small pension a transition from "enough-to-live-upon" to hardship level. The Pension Fund Committee in Vienna has prepared certain proposals for the United Nations General Assembly which, if adopted, will go some way towards improving the situation of pensioners, but they will not fully correct for the losses suffered, particularly in high value currency areas such as Switzerland. The machinery for accomplishing such changes in the United Nations works very slowly and, in order to provide some measure of immediate relief, the Pension Fund Committee found itself obliged to set up an Emergency Fund, based upon voluntary contributions, to help those whose pension is below subsistence level in the countries in which they live.

I am proud to say that the I.T.U. Staff Association has contributed to this Fund, partly with funds destined for other purposes held in common with other Geneva associations, partly from its own resources and also from contributions by some individual staff members - on the other hand I feel ashamed that retired staff should have to depend upon organized charity.

Within the Union somewhat similar action was taken using monies available from an earlier Union Pension Fund; with some "stretching" of the rules, it was possible to satisfy the needs in much the same way as the Emergency Fund of which I have just spoken.

The International Labour Office and the World Meteorological Organization governing bodies have both allocated a sum of money from the regular budget to help make up the pensions of their retired officials. I ask you, through you, Mr. Chairman, for this Conference to make a similar gesture towards its former staff. I ask, too, that until the pension situation is fully restored, that some measure of flexibility be authorized in the application of the Rule on retirement age : this particularly for the General Service staff who are paid in Swiss francs and are affected by the use of the dollar merely as a unit of account by the Fund. A tolerance of two to three years would greatly help them.

These are short term measures and the staff wishes me to ask this Committee to recommend long term measures in the form of an active policy by your representatives in the Pension Committee - which I am happy to say have already been in evidence - and by the study, perhaps within the Administrative Council, of any possible alternative to the present scheme. I hope, too, the Committee would recommend support of the proposals contained in Document No. 35 (Pensions).

I must also make some reference to the effects of these fluctuations on professional salaries and allowances. As regards the first, an attempt has been made to compensate by equating exchange losses to an increased cost of living and applying the post adjustment procedure. Even the E.C.P.A. - the Expert Committee on Post Adjustment - admits that this is unsatisfactory. The loss of purchasing power of salaries is as far as we can estimate about 15%. Allowances, of course,

are reduced in direct proportion - a serious matter in the case of the education allowance where often the mother tongue of the children actually obliges the parents to send them to private schools at ever increasing cost.

Evidently, it is to the Common System that the staff must turn to seek redress. The Staff Association is already working on this in all ways open to it but I hope that it will be possible for this Committee to reinforce this action by authorizing the Secretary-General to pursue similar vigorous action in the various Common System administrative bodies.

Now all that I have just told you was discussed by the staff at a well attended Extraordinary General Meeting in July. The feelings of this assembly are summarized in the two Resolutions which were adopted unanimously. I would like to ask through you, Mr. Chairman, to have these brought to the notice of this Committee and to have them published as a document of the Conference.

Mr. Chairman,

I would now like to take up the thread of another matter of great importance for the staff, namely staff policy. This relates essentially to the classification and reclassification of posts and also to the nomination and promotion of the officials of the Union. Unlike other conditions of service, where the decisions are taken within the Common System Administrative bodies, this is a domestic matter, although Common System practices do provide the guidelines.

My Staff Council has drawn up a list of specific points which it considers are sources of staff discontent and which seem to merit the adoption of special remedial measures. These are :

- unequal career possibilities within the different sections of the Union, whereas the Staff Regulations promise each official individually "reasonable promotion possibilities",
- an over-large and steadily increasing number of officials are "stagnating" at the top of their salary scales,

- certain classes of jobs both in the General Service and the Professional Categories seem to be less well graded in the Union than in other Common System organizations.

In this connexion, I want to insist a little upon the very specialist or technical character of many jobs in the Union as compared with other organizations. It is very hard, and unfair, for a capable technician to remain years at the same grade, despite the experience and skill he has gained, to see colleagues in less specialized sectors make a considerable career simply because there is more expansion in that sector or even because the non-specific character of their abilities allows them to be considered for a variety of other jobs. My Staff Council considers that this results from an over-rigid application of the rank-in-post concept widely current in the Common System organizations. I do hope that this Committee will find it possible to allow sufficient easement in the application of this rule as to provide some encouragement to a number of capable, highly experienced officials who find themselves virtually without career prospects, but yet who accomplish a quality of work far above that which they performed on recruitment.

Finally, I would touch upon the question of the Headquarters Agreement : This is a matter which causes concern to many expatriate staff who feel their personal security depends upon it. Other also expatriates feel that it is less advantageous to the Union staff than similar agreements that other organizations have concluded. Perhaps it would be possible to have a comparative study made of the privileges of the I.T.U. against those of other organizations as well as a study of the manner in which it will be applied.

Mr. Chairman,

I have been longer perhaps than I should have been and of the other matters to which we attach importance I will pick but one : In-service training. We have put a great deal of work into this : the Administrative Council has accepted the principle and now we hope that this Conference will find it possible to allow a start to be made at a reasonable level. This will provide a facility in the I.T.U. that has long been available in other organizations and one which will be as great an advantage to the Administration as to the Staff.

I am sorry to have been quite so long, but I really felt it necessary to say what I had in mind. It is perhaps an innovation and my own initiative, but in order to create a true dialogue I would wish to end by offering to transmit to my colleagues any message that this Committee or this Conference would wish them to receive.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 122-E

26 September 1973

Original : English

COMMITTEE 2

People's Republic of China

STATEMENT BY THE CHINESE DELEGATION

25 September 1973

The Delegation of the People's Republic of China to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, Spain, 1973) deems it necessary to point out that the traitorous Lon Nol clique is a handful of Cambodian national scum, which is illegal from the very beginning and by no means qualified to represent the Cambodian people in I.T.U. conferences, and that the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk is the sole legal representative of the Cambodian people.

The Paris Agreement on Viet-Nam has given de facto recognition to the existence of two administrations in South Viet-Nam, i.e. the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam and the Saigon authorities. In the present situation, it is inappropriate for the Saigon authorities unilaterally to be represented in the the present Conference.

In the circumstances in which the north and the south of Korea have reached agreement in principle on the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the unilateral representation of the South Korean authorities at the present Conference is unreasonable and abnormal.

The Chinese delegation also holds that the White colonialist authorities in South Africa is a minority racist regime, which is imposed on the broad masses of the people of South Africa and by no means qualified to represent the people of South Africa at the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference.



COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7
(ORGANS OF THE UNION)

Wednesday, 19 September 1973, at 0940 hrs.

Chairman : Mr. SAWKINS (Australia)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. KATONA KIS (Hungary)

<u>Subjects discussed</u>	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Consideration of work programme	DT/2
2. The Administrative Council	
2.1 Members of the Administrative Council	14
2.2 Classification of Members of the Union according to region	39
2.3 Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference	Sub-paragraphs 2.1 to 2.4, 2.5.1 and 2.5.2
2.4 Composition and term of office Draft Constitutional Charter and related amendments	Article 8, Number 53 DT/1 13(Rev.), 26(Rev.), 27(Rev.), 60, 64 + Corr.

1. Consideration of work programme (Document No. DT/2)

1.1 The Chairman reminded the Committee that the Plenary had instructed it to deal with the questions of the size of the Administrative Council and the number of Deputy Secretary(ies)-General as a matter of urgency in order to be able to report on its deliberations by midday on Friday, 21 September. He suggested that the Committee should first dispose of some related but non-controversial questions and should then consider the size of the Administrative Council and the question of eligibility for re-election. Then it would discuss the second part of its mandate. The question of the body responsible for the election of I.F.R.B. members would be discussed next. After it had completed consideration of these points, the Committee could proceed to examine paragraph by paragraph the parts of Document No. DT/1 assigned to it, as well as other relevant documents issued since the circulation of that basic working paper.

1.2 It was so agreed.

1.3 The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that, although his delegation did not intend to lodge any formal objection to the order of work outlined by the Chairman, it was gravely concerned by the possible adverse effects of the decision to speed up the election of the Administrative Council and of the senior officials of the General Secretariat. Since widely divergent views on those and related questions had been expressed in the Plenary meetings, it would have been only logical to consider the structure and composition of I.T.U. organs against the background of an exhaustive study of the purposes of the Union, the volume and methods of its work, the effect of increased membership and radical changes in all branches of telecommunications. After such a detailed study, the Conference might well decide to make changes in the structure of the Union which at that stage could only be surmised, in view of the wide differences of opinion; postponement of a final decision on the questions at issue would create a favourable atmosphere for reaching well-considered and generally acceptable solutions. He therefore hoped that the Committee's report would contain a recommendation to the Plenary to give Committees 7 and 8 time to discuss those problems more comprehensively.

2. The Administrative Council

2.1 Members of the Administrative Council (Document No. 14)

The Committee took note of Document No. 14.

2.2 Classification of Members of the Union according to region (Document No. 39)

The Committee recommends that the wish expressed by the Government of Turkey that this country be placed in Region B be met.

2.3 Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (sub-paragraphs 2.1 to 2.4, 2.5.1 and 2.5.2)

The Committee took note of the above-mentioned sub-paragraphs of the report of the Administrative Council.

2.4 Composition and term of office

Draft Constitutional Charter and related amendments (Article 8, Number 53; DT/1, 13(Rev.), 26(Rev.), 27(Rev.), 60, 64 + Corr.)

2.5 The Chairman invited the authors of proposals concerning the size of the Administrative Council to introduce their amendments.

2.6 The delegate of Thailand said that subsequent consultations had led his delegation to amend its proposal (Document No. DT/1, page 45) for an increase to 34 members and to propose an increase to 36 members, 7 from Region A, 7 from Region B, 4 from Region C, 9 from Region D and 9 from Region E (Document No. 13(Rev.)). That distribution would most accurately reflect the increase in the number of Members of the Union since 1965.

2.7 The delegate of Kuwait said that he could support the increase proposed by the Thai delegation.

2.8 The delegate of Cameroon, introducing the proposal submitted by 15 African countries (Document No. 27(Rev.)), which coincided with the Thai proposal, said that it seemed only fair to increase the proportion of African and Asian participants in the Council, in view of the large number of countries from those regions which had recently become Members of the Union.

2.9 The delegate of Venezuela said that his delegation wished to amend its proposal (Document No. DT/1, page 50) to conform with the Thai proposal for an increase to 36 Members.

2.10 The delegate of India observed that long discussions at the Montreux Conference had resulted in the number of countries in a region being adopted as the main criterion for the apportionment of seats on the Administrative Council. His delegation had based its proposal (Document No. 64, pages 16 and 17) to increase the membership to 33 on that criterion and also on the consideration that the Council should not be increased beyond 25% of the total membership of the Union. In accordance with the Indian proposal, the number of seats would represent 22.4% of the total membership; nevertheless, his delegation could accept an increase to 36, since that would still account for less than 25% of the total number of Members.

2.11 The delegates of the United Kingdom, Indonesia, France, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, Brazil, Italy and China supported the proposals to increase the membership of the Administrative Council to 36, with the distribution of seats announced by the delegate of Thailand.

2.12 The delegate of Argentina proposed that the number of seats should be increased to 37, with an extra seat for Region A, to allow for the more equitable representation of the Latin American countries.

2.13 The delegate of the United States of America, supported by the delegates of the Netherlands, Belgium and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, said that he could not endorse the proposals to increase the membership of the Council to 36. While the interest taken by new Members in the Council's work was laudable, it was doubtful, to say the least, whether the efficiency of that body would be enhanced by the increase; with a membership much in excess of about 25, the Council was likely to become a forum for discussions, rather than the executive board it was meant to be. Moreover, the additional cost of the increased membership should be borne in mind, at a time when the Union should be particularly anxious to reduce its expenditures and to use its available funds for such essential purposes as technical cooperation.

2.14 The delegate of Morocco said that it might be useful at this stage to consider proposals concerning the rotation of Council seats. If that principle was adopted, it might be possible to avoid increasing the membership; in the contrary case, the proposed increase would be justified.

2.15 The delegate of Peru said that, since one of the main objectives of the I.T.U. was to promote the extension of telecommunications to the developing countries, it was only fair for those countries to be more widely represented on the Council. With regard to the United States delegate's arguments, it was difficult, if not impossible, to draw the line between the political and management activities of any international body; secondly, the contention that a larger Council would be unwieldy was unfounded, as there was no hard and fast rule concerning the numbers that made for the greatest efficiency; and the financial issue could certainly be settled by further rationalization of the Union's expenditures. He supported the proposals for an increase to 36 and shared the Argentine delegate's concern about the representation of Latin American countries.

2.16 The delegate of Australia said that he could support the proposal to increase the number of seats to 36, but not to 37. The proposals were based on the increase in the total membership, and it would be seen that that was largely accounted for by new Members from the African and Asian and Australasian Regions.

2.17 The Secretary-General announced that the proposed increase in membership, calculated on the basis of a three-week session, would entail extra expenditure of some 60,000 Swiss francs, and an increase of some 120 Swiss francs per contributory unit. In round figures, that would be the equivalent of about \$20,000 and \$40 per unit.

2.18 The delegate of Belgium, supported by the delegates of Kuwait, the Netherlands, the United States of America, Nigeria and Malaysia, suggested that the vote on the size of the Council should be postponed until after the Committee had discussed the question of eligibility for re-election.

2.19 It was so agreed.

2.20 The Chairman invited the authors of proposals to introduce their amendments.

2.21 The delegate of Thailand said that his delegation had made its proposal (Document No. DT/1, page 44) with a view to enabling all Members of the Union, especially small and developing countries, to take part in the Council's work. It would be seen from Document No. 14 that only 38 of the 147 Members had served on the Council and that of those 11 had held

their seats since 1948. Under the Thai proposal, new Members could bring new ideas into the Council and those who had served for two successive terms would have a chance of reflecting on Union matters outside that body. That system of partial rotation was practised successfully in other agencies, such as the Universal Postal Union.

2.22 The delegate of Kuwait said that his delegation's proposal (Document No. DT/1, page 51) had been submitted for the same reasons as the Thai proposal, with the difference that no Member was to be elected for more than two successive terms.

2.23 The delegate of Belgium said that his delegation had deliberately left its proposal on rotation (Document No. 26(Rev.), paragraph 4.1) rather vague, as it was prepared to consider more specific suggestions in that regard.

2.24 The delegate of Sri Lanka said that, although he sympathized with the delegates of Thailand and Kuwait in their wish to increase the representation of the developing countries, it should be borne in mind that the countries which made the largest financial contributions to the Union and had the largest telecommunication requirements must be allowed to play a proportionately large part in the management of I.T.U. affairs. He therefore suggested that several permanent seats might be established.

2.25 The delegate of the United States of America said that a system of compulsory rotation would have the effect of curtailing the freedom of the Plenipotentiary Conference to choose members of the Council. If a country served satisfactorily for a term or two, sovereign States should be free to decide to re-elect it if they saw fit to do so in the interest of the efficient operation of the Union. Moreover, the test of a country's eligibility should be the wise counsel that it could provide, not its degree of development. Rotation should therefore be decided by the voting procedure, rather than established by a constitutional provision.

2.26 The delegate of Malaysia said that the principle of rotation would solve the problem of full participation by all Members in Union affairs, which could only enhance the effectiveness of the I.T.U.

2.27 The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that the principle of freedom of election must be retained. The analogy with the U.P.U. was unsound, as

the functions of that agency's governing body were different from those of the Council. The rotation system should not be included in the Constitutional Charter, but might be operated on a regional basis.

2.28 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed that the system of free election should be retained, especially since that system had in practice resulted in a considerable degree of rotation.

2.29 The delegate of France said that the system of automatic rotation had two major disadvantages, that of eliminating countries which had acquired experience in the Council's important and difficult tasks and that of minimizing the role of the Plenipotentiary Conference by restricting freedom of election. His delegation could not support the proposals before the Committee; even if they were adopted, they should not have a retroactive effect.

2.30 The delegate of Somalia said it was only fair for all Member countries to serve on the Council and not to be excluded by the few countries which had monopolized seats for 25 years.

2.31 The delegate of Iraq said that the rotation system would not infringe the sovereign right to vote freely in the Plenipotentiary Conference, but would merely impose another limit on absolute freedom of elections, in the interests of equity; after all, the number of members and regional distribution were also limitations. Nevertheless, it might be wise to allow one member from each Region to serve for more than two terms, for the sake of continuity.

The meeting rose at 1230 hrs.

The Secretary :
M. BARDOUX

The Chairman :
E. SAWKINS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Corrigendum to
Document No. 124-E
4 October 1973
Original : English

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7
(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Paragraph 1.3 on page 2 should read :

"The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that the presence of certain experienced members was desirable to ensure continuity in the Council. The demand for wider representation..."



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 124-E
26 September 1973
Original : English

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7
(ORGANS OF THE UNION)

Thursday, 20 September 1973, at 0935 hrs

Chairman : Mr. Evan SAWKINS (Australia)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. KATONA KIS (Hungary)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. The Administrative Council

Composition and term of office
Draft Constitutional Charter and
related amendments

Article 8, Number 53
DT/1
13(Rev.), 26(Rev.),
27(Rev.), 60, 64-67

2. Structure and functioning of the
permanent organs

2.1 Report of the Administrative
Council to the Plenipotentiary
Conference

Part IV

2.2 Proposals for additional elected
officials

26(Rev.) and Add.1
67



1. The Administrative Council

Composition and term of office

Draft Constitutional Charter and related amendments (Article 8, Number 53; Document Nos. DT/1, 13(Rev.), 26(Rev.), 27(Rev.), 60, 64-67) (continued)

1.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to reflect on the question whether, in the event of the adoption of an increase in the membership of the Administrative Council, there would be any need for a formal rotation procedure.

1.2 The delegate of Sri Lanka said that he had reconsidered the suggestion he had made at the preceding meeting concerning the provision of a few permanent seats on the Council, owing to the difficulty of implementing such a proposal. Nevertheless, since the Council needed members with experience in administrative, financial and economic matters and with a broad understanding of many complex issues, the system of rotation should not be pressed too far; indeed, the desired balance of representation might well be achieved by increasing the membership of the Council in accordance with the proposal before the Committee.

1.3 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that, although certain experienced members should be allowed to ensure continuity in the Council, it would be unwise to institute a system of permanent members. The demand for wider representation should be dealt with on a regional basis, and the existing election procedures should be retained. His delegation supported the proposals to increase Council membership to 36.

1.4 The delegate of Ethiopia said that he too objected to the principle of establishing permanent seats on the Council, although in fact the long-term effects of that body's actions required certain delegations to give practically full-time attention to Union matters. Plenipotentiary Conferences would therefore tend to re-elect certain members, but it would be unwise to lay that or compulsory rotation down as constitutional provisions. Moreover, although nominations might be considered on a regional basis, in the final count it was for the Conference as a whole to decide who was best fitted to manage the affairs of the Union.

1.5 The delegate of Brazil said that the system of compulsory rotation ran counter to the provision of Article 2 of the Montreux Convention that all members should be entitled to participate in conferences of the Union and should be eligible for election to any of its organs. Rotation could be ensured by the regions; in any case, it was undesirable to include a constitutional provision on the subject.

1.6 The delegate of Mexico said that he too opposed the idea of having permanent members and also the system of automatic rotation, which would restrict the freedom of choice of Plenipotentiary Conferences.

1.7 The delegate of Liberia said that it would be most undesirable to destroy the tradition whereby experienced members could hand on their knowledge to newcomers. To secure fuller representation, Council membership should be increased and rotation should be settled on a regional basis.

1.8 The delegate of Japan said that, on the basis of decisions of earlier Plenipotentiary Conferences, his delegation opposed the compulsory rotation principle, which would impair continuity and efficiency in the Council.

1.9 The delegate of Ireland said that, although rotation was desirable, it would be impracticable to lay down a constitutional provision which would infringe the right of the Conference to elect the members of its choice.

1.10 The delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic suggested, as a compromise solution, that the Committee should submit to the Plenary a draft text to the effect that the Plenipotentiary Conference recommended to all Members of the Union, when elections to the Administrative Council would take place at the current and future Conferences, to respect the principle of fair and equitable rotation, in order to enable members wishing to serve the I.T.U. in its Council to occupy the seats for which they had been freely chosen and elected. Such a recommendation should meet the views of both the authors and the opponents of proposals for rotation procedures.

1.11 The delegate of the Ivory Coast said that, although the principle of rotation was important, it could not be institutionalized and should be left to the regions. He could not agree that a system of permanent members should be established; a further argument against that course was that experience and technical know-how would not for ever remain the monopoly of the existing developed countries.

- 1.12 The delegate of Denmark said that his delegation was in favour of increasing the membership of the Council, but could not support any proposals for a rotation system. Denmark had never been a member of the Council, and had never aspired to become one, being aware of the heavy responsibilities involved, which could not be discharged satisfactorily by a small Administration. The interests of the Union would be best served by the free election of the most qualified candidates.
- 1.13 The delegate of the Philippines said that his delegation was in favour of the proposed increase in membership, but was against inserting a provision on rotation in the Constitutional Charter. Rotation should be arranged for on a regional basis.
- 1.14 The delegate of Venezuela pointed out that neither the Montreux Convention nor the Draft Constitutional Charter contained any provision for rotation of Council membership. Indeed, the institutionalization of rotation would infringe the declared right of all members to be elected to organs of the Union.
- 1.15 The delegate of Zambia said that his delegation supported the principle of rotation, ensured on a regional basis, because it would reduce tension at election time and would save much of the time spent in lobbying at Conferences. The insertion of an appropriate provision in the Constitution would involve no infringement of the rights of the Plenipotentiary Conference, since it would merely be an indication of the course to be followed by future Conferences.
- 1.16 The delegate of Guinea said he was opposed to the idea of establishing a system of permanent members of the Council. No country should be allowed to monopolize a Council seat on the grounds of its alleged experience. Satisfactory service could entitle a country to be re-elected once, but not more.
- 1.17 The delegate of Pakistan expressed the view that the membership of the Council should be increased and that the existing election system was most likely to ensure the efficient and economical functioning of the Council.

1.18 The delegate of Saudi Arabia said that rotation of membership was desirable, but should not be obligatory. Moreover, since the members of the Council served the Union, not the regions, rotation on a regional basis was also inadvisable. The solution proposed by the delegate of Yemen seemed to be commendable; the wording of the text might be discussed at a Plenary meeting.

1.19 The delegate of Canada said that his delegation endorsed the proposal to increase Council membership to 36, but considered that the adoption of the principle of compulsory rotation would have adverse effects on freedom of election and even on the broader participation of all Members in Union affairs.

1.20 The delegate of Spain said that his delegation supported the proposal to increase Council membership to 36 and shared the concern expressed by the Argentine delegate with regard to the representation of the Latin American countries. On the other hand, it was opposed to the idea of establishing permanent seats and to the principle of compulsory rotation, since both would have the effect of restricting freedom of election and impairing the efficiency of the Council.

1.21 The delegate of Kuwait said that his delegation was prepared to accept the compromise solution proposed by the delegate of Yemen.

1.22 The delegate of Ireland moved the closure of the debate.

1.23 The Chairman drew attention to No. 707 of the Convention, under which two speakers opposing the motion might be given the floor before the vote.

1.24 The delegates of Poland and the Central African Republic opposed the motion on the grounds that delegations should be given an opportunity to express their views on a matter of such great importance to all members.

1.25 The Chairman put the Irish motion to the vote.

1.26 The motion was carried by 59 votes to 26, with 30 abstentions.

1.27 The delegate of Thailand proposed that the Committee should take a decision at once on the proposal that membership of the Council should be increased to 36, with 7 members from Region A, 7 from Region B, 4 from Region C, 9 from Region D and 9 from Region E.

1.28 The delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic supported the Thai proposal since the size of the Administrative Council was not directly linked to the question of rotation.

1.29 The delegate of the United States of America said that he had been impressed by the Danish delegate's observations about the functioning of the Administrative Council and the Saudi Arabian delegate's observations also deserved attention as coming from a developing country. The Yemeni proposal had introduced a new factor which had enabled the United States delegation to reconsider its position and withdraw its objection to increasing the Administrative Council's size provided that the following proposals were accepted as a whole in the interests of unanimity and of meeting the views of developing countries. First, an increase of membership to 36 could be recommended with 7 members each from Regions A and B, 4 from Region C and 9 each from Regions D and E. Secondly, there should be no provision in the basic instrument concerning rotation of membership. Thirdly, the following recommendation should be made to the Plenary : "It is the unanimous view of Committee 7 that the Plenary recommend to the members present that, when they exercise their sovereign right to vote for members of their choice for the Administrative Council, they bear in mind the need for a proper balance between experience, expertise and continuity, on the one hand, and the great benefits to be gained by both the I.T.U. and the countries involved from the widest possible participation by developing countries as members of the Administrative Council, on the other hand".

1.30 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that in view of the great interest shown by developing countries in broader representation in the Administrative Council, his delegation favoured an increase in membership to 36 with the proposed distribution as between the five regions. The Yemeni proposal deserved support but he preferred the wording of the United States recommendation.

1.31 The delegate of Thailand considered the United States proposal to be out of order because the motion of closure had been carried and the Committee had decided to vote forthwith on the size of the Administrative Council.

1.32 The Chairman ruled that the United States proposal was in order since it referred to a procedure which could enable the Committee to reach a final decision.

1.33 The delegates of India, Italy and Turkey supported the United States proposal.

1.34 The delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic said that although the United States wording did not mention rotation in the form he would have wished, if the proposal were generally acceptable he would not object to its adoption.

The United States proposal was adopted by acclamation.

2. Structure and functioning of the permanent organs

2.1 Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference

The Chairman suggested that the Committee take note of Part IV of the Administrative Council's report which was a reference document dealing with Headquarters' activities since the Montreux Conference.

It was so agreed.

2.2 Proposals for additional elected officials
(Document Nos. 10 and Corr.; 26(Rev.) and Add.1; 67)

2.3 The Chairman observed that the Argentine proposal in Document No. 67 concerning the transfer of technical cooperation functions from the Secretary-General to another body did not appear to have a significant bearing on the appointment of one or more additional Deputy Secretaries-General. He asked that delegate in introducing the proposal to direct his observations to the latter question as much as possible.

2.4 The delegate of Argentina said that the Chairman was mistaken and he would have to elucidate the Argentine proposals to enable the Committee to reach an informed decision. His delegation was not proposing to curtail the Secretary-General's prerogatives with the establishment of an international technical cooperation committee for the reasons given in Document No. 67. Originally, it had intended to canvass opinion on the proposals informally so as to save time but progress had been so rapid that the document had been circulated among the official Conference papers.

2.5 In spite of what had been done by way of technical assistance, many delegations considered that there was room for improvement and expansion to which end the existing Committee's functions would have to be extended. As an example of the failure to realize hopes he mentioned that, despite Montreux Resolution No. 29 under which four telecommunication specialist engineers were to be recruited, a request by his Administration for a draft plan of an automatic telephone service in Buenos Aires had met with a negative reply. He had been concerned to hear of a similar experience in the Congo at a discussion during the previous day. Evidently requests for assistance were being filed away without any action being taken, and hence there was an obvious need to create an appropriate body to make the best use of available resources.

2.6 The Chairman pointed out that so far the Argentine representative had not presented detailed explanations of his delegation's view about an additional deputy Secretary-General which was the subject under discussion.

2.7 The delegate of Czechoslovakia said that his delegation's proposal in Document No. 10 and Corrigendum for an additional deputy Secretary-General had been prompted by the fact that the volume of the I.T.U.'s work had increased and that that trend would undoubtedly continue. The number of Member countries had also risen. A second Deputy Secretary-General would enable the Secretary-General to tackle problems in an orderly and effective fashion with available resources. He should have the function of planning, programming and studying problems. The proposal would enable countries in all the regions to put forward a candidate for one of the important posts in the Organization.

2.8 The delegate of Belgium said that hitherto the I.T.U. had concentrated on the elaboration of international rules and regulations and its work had been largely empirical. However, its activities should be extended because certain general rules must be framed by an organization of world standing, objectives fixed and a flexible programme drawn up in order to meet requirements as they arose. The scope of such a task was too great for the Secretary-General or his Deputy to undertake and accordingly a new post should be created for the direction of a "studies, planning and programming unit within the General Secretariat". The official would need to spend all his time on those duties but need not necessarily be given the title and rank of Deputy Secretary-General : that was a matter for discussion. If the Belgian proposal relating to this new task were rejected, his delegation would not favour the creation of a second post of Deputy Secretary-General.

2.9 The delegate of Argentina considered that by virtue of Article 6, paragraph 2 a), b) and c) of the Montreux Convention, the Plenipotentiary Conference must fix certain general principles and study the report of the Administrative Council so as to determine the future direction of I.T.U.'s work. Naturally, it was difficult to get unanimity of view between 145 Member States. Yet much had been achieved since 1965 and the structure of the Union should probably not undergo excessive change.

2.10 The Chairman said that he had hoped that the Argentine delegate would be in a position to give more definitive explanations concerning an additional Deputy Secretary-General. In the meantime further discussion on the item would have to be adjourned and the floor would be given to the Argentine delegation at the following meeting.

The meeting rose at 1240 hours.

The Secretary :

M. BARDOUX

The Chairman :

E. SAWKINS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Corrigendum to
Document No. 125-E
2 October 1973
Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
2nd MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8
(Rights and Obligations)

Please delete paragraph 2.9 on page 3.



COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8
(Rights and obligations)

Thursday, 20 September 1973 at 1530 hrs

Chairman : Mr. Gabriel TEDROS (Ethiopia)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. G. José J. HERNANDEZ (Mexico)

Subjects discussed

Documents Nos.

Texts : Preamble

Numbers 1 and 2

No. 3, DT/1, 17, 23, 24, 37,
64, 67

Number 3

No. 3, DT/1, 17 Add.1, 23,
24, 36, 37, 67, 88

Chapter 1 - Article 1

Number 4

No. 3, DT/1, 7, 10, 11, 17,
22, 23, 24, 37, 48, 57, 67,
69, 88

Number 5

No. 3, DT/1, 7, 10, 11, 15,
17, 23, 24, 36, 57, 67, 88

Texts : Preamble (Numbers 1 and 2) (Documents DT/1, draft Constitution and General Regulations - Proposals MEX/69/1, E/23/36, CAN/24, KWT/37/1, IND/64/1, ARG/67/1)

1. Proposal MEX/69/1

1.1 The Chairman submitted to the Committee the proposal by Mexico to begin Number 1 of the Preamble with the words : "In accordance with the sovereign right of...".

1.2 A number of delegates expressed their views on this point. The delegates of United States, Ireland, India, Nigeria and the U.S.S.R. said they would prefer to retain the text proposed by the Study Group in the draft Constitution.

1.3 The Mexican delegation agreed to withdraw proposal MEX/69/1.

2. Proposals E/23/36 and CAN/24

2.1 The Chairman then invited discussion on the proposal of Canada and Spain to replace the word "country" in the first line of the Preamble by "State".

2.2 A long debate ensued on the subject, the delegates of Switzerland, Nigeria, Ireland, Australia and the United States all speaking in favour of the first term as that which the Union had always used without encountering any difficulties, whereas the concept of "State" might raise legal problems since there were many cases where a country included several States.

2.3 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that it was the word "State" that should figure in the basic instrument of the I.T.U. in due accordance with the provisions of the Conference on the Law of Treaties (Vienna, 1969). The term "States" was used throughout that Convention and the term "country" was never employed. In its Constitutive Act, the Union should observe the provisions of the Vienna Conference which applied to every basic instrument of an international organization.

2.4 The delegate of Cuba entirely shared that view. The question of ratification, the importance of which was evident to all, was quite distinct from that of the terminology employed in the Constitutive Act of the Union and that it was the duty of the Plenipotentiary Conference to examine all the numbers of the existing Convention with utmost care so as to bring them into line with present-day legal practice.

2.5 Following that statement, the delegate of France made some remarks on the question of ratification of the Montreux Convention, saying that it would be difficult for him to accept the word "State" instead of "country" because, under French constitutional law, use of the former term would entail very complicated and difficult procedures for purposes of ratification.

2.6 The delegate of Zaire thought that the Committee was devoting too much time to a point which was not of fundamental legal significance. In his view the term "State" was used in the Vienna Convention only by way of indication and there was therefore no occasion to substitute it for "country" in the Union Constitution.

2.7 The delegates of Canada and Spain, though preferring to use the word "State", declared that, to expedite the work of the Committee, they were prepared to accept retention of the word "country".

2.8 The delegates of the U.S.S.R. and Cuba said they were unable to do likewise, the first emphasizing that his country had signed the Vienna Convention and was therefore bound to carry out its provisions.

2.9 Bowing to the views of the majority of speakers, the delegates of Canada and Spain withdrew their proposals to replace the word "country" by "State" in Number 1 of the Preamble (CAN/24 and E/23/36).

3. Proposals CAN/24, IND/64/1 and KWT/37/1

3.1 It was decided that the above-mentioned proposals for the use of the term "telecommunications" in the plural in Number 1 of the Preamble instead of the singular would be transmitted to the Editorial Committee for it to decide on the matter.

4. Proposal MEX/69/1

4.1 The delegate of Mexico announced that he withdrew his proposal to replace the words "contracting governments" by "contracting States".

5. Proposal ARG/67/1

5.1 The delegate of Argentina announced that he withdrew his proposal to replace the words "efficient telecommunication services" in Number 1 of the Preamble by "an adequate development of telecommunications systems".

6. Proposals IND/64/1 and CAN/24

6.1 The delegate of India thought that the merger of Numbers 1 and 2 of the Preamble in a single paragraph would give more force to their substance.

6.2 The delegate of Brazil could not agree and recalled that the Study Group had precisely divided the text in two to throw the ideas expressed into greater relief.

6.3 His views were shared by the delegates of Ireland, Belgium, Zaire and Peru.

6.4 The delegate of Nigeria said she was not opposed to the proposals of India and Canada. She thought that the words "shall be" should be used instead of "is" in Number 2 of the Preamble to the draft Constitution.

6.5 The delegate of the United States pointed out that the Committee was agreed on the substance of Numbers 1 and 2 of the Preamble.

6.6 It was decided to leave the final form of the text to the Editorial Committee.

7. Number 3 - Proposals CAN/24, KWT/37/2 (total deletion), E/23/36, PRG/17 Add.1, INS 88/1, ARG/67/2 (amendment)

7.1 The Chairman, summarizing the situation, said that there were two kinds of proposal for Number 3 - either to delete the provision completely or to delete the words "groups of territories".

7.2 The Argentine delegate said that Number 3 raised a fundamental political problem. The Plenipotentiary Conference of Torremolinos should endeavour to produce an international instrument intended to last for a long time; to do this, and pay due regard to the wind of change that was now blowing, all phraseology savouring of the colonialist era, must be swept out of the basic texts of the Union including the words "group(s) of territories", which could not appear in the Convention or Constitution in course of preparation. That was part of the efforts to be made to put an end to colonialism in all its forms and all its manifestations. He would remind the Committee in that connexion of Resolution 1514 of the XVth United Nations General Assembly which had forcibly reaffirmed the right of man to dignity and equality and the need to promote social justice.

7.3 The Chairman said that the term "group(s) of territories" appeared not only in the text of Number 3 but also in Number 5. The Committee must ask itself what would be the repercussions of deleting that term on the list of countries annexed to the Convention, and what other term could be used in its place.

7.4 The delegates of Algeria and Madagascar congratulated the Chairman and Vice-Chairman on their election, going on to say that their respective delegations favoured deleting the words "group(s) of territories".

7.5 The delegates of Kuwait (KWT/37/2) the United Kingdom and Switzerland all supported the Canadian proposal (CAN/24) to delete Number 3 completely.

7.6 The Argentine delegate said that simply deciding to delete Number 3 completely would not solve the problem of the term "group(s) of territories" appearing elsewhere in the text of the Convention.

7.7 It was finally decided to delete the text of Number 3 completely from the Preamble.

8. Chapter I - Article 1

Number 4 - Proposals : HNG/7/1, 4, 5, TCH/10/1, 2, 5, BUL/11/1, 3, USA/22/1-3, E/23/37, 44, 48, CAN/24, KWT/37/3-6, POL/48/1, 2, 5, DDR/57/1, 45, ARG/67/3, 5, MEX/69/2, IND/88/3.

8.1 The delegate of Spain recalled that his country had proposed deleting the category of Associate Members (E/23/37, 44, 48) on the grounds that whereas the financial commitments of Associate Members were almost as heavy as those of full Members, Associate Members did not enjoy the same rights since they could neither vote, sit on the Administrative Council nor submit candidates for the I.F.R.B. There seemed to be nothing in the draft Constitution to prevent Associate Members from becoming full Members.

8.2 The Netherlands delegate said that he was in favour of retaining the Associate Member category to cover cases in which there was no way of knowing exactly when a Member admitted in that category would really fulfil the conditions required to become a full Member.

8.3 The delegate of Australia thought that if the Associate Member category were to be deleted, the rights of Associate Members - in particular, those of Papua-New Guinea - should be safeguarded - perhaps by the addition of a protocol to the Convention or Constitution.

8.4 The delegates of Norway and Belgium also wanted to keep the Associate Member category.

8.5 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic quoted Resolution No. 1514 (XV) (14 December, 1960), of the United Nations General Assembly, in support of his request to abolish the Associate Member category which he considered a vestige of colonialism. By abolishing such discrimination the I.T.U. would be falling into line with the principles of the United Nations.

8.6 The delegate of Venezuela thought that retention of the category was justified by a de facto situation whereby some countries were not responsible for their foreign affairs.

8.7 The delegate of Hungary said that, although his country had accepted the admission of Papua-New Guinea as an Associate Member, inequality of rights among Members of the Union should no longer exist; he therefore confirmed his country's initial proposal (HNG/4/1, 4, 5) for the final deletion of the Associate Member category.

8.8 The delegate of France said that he was in favour of keeping Associate Membership; it had existed since 1947 and had never caused any contention. Besides, abolishing the category would be prejudicial to Papua-New Guinea.

8.9 The delegate of Spain said that the aim of his country in proposing the abolition of the Associate Member category (E/23/37, 44, 48) was to give those in that category a higher legal status than they had in the draft Convention.

9. Number 5 - Proposals : HNG/7/2, 3, TCH/10/3-5, BUL/11/2, 3, DDR/57/2, 3, 5, URS/15/1, ARG/67/4, E/23/36, CAN/24, PRG/17, Add 2, IND/88/2.

9.1 The Committee passed on directly to Number 5, the text of which contained the term "group of territories" discussed earlier in the meeting.

9.2 The delegate of Algeria supported the arguments previously put forward by the Argentine delegate in favour of deleting the term.

9.3 The delegate of France noted that the term "group of territories" or "territories" appeared in only three places in the list of Members in Annex 1 to the Montreux Convention. He failed to understand what progress would be achieved by deleting the expression, since such deletion would be tantamount to excluding some Members who, precisely by virtue of the Convention, had acquired recognition as an entity in the international community.

9.4 Replying to the Argentine delegate, the Chairman said that it was essential to find a name or expression to describe such Members adequately.

9.5 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that he wondered how the Conference while abolishing the term "territories", could manage to safeguard the interests of Members at present designated as such, otherwise than by finding another more appropriate expression.

9.6 The delegate of Canada said that he was deeply impressed by the arguments of the French delegate. He was most anxious to consider any proposal which offered an alternative to the expression "territory" or "group of territories".

9.7 The delegate of Ghana shared the views expressed in turn by the delegates of the German Democratic Republic, Argentina and Algeria. It was clear that any "territory" or "group of territories" was in fact constituted by one or more countries deprived of their independence because they were still under a colonial régime.

9.8 The delegate of the Republic of Zaire made a statement which is reproduced as an annex. He urged that in reviving the Union's basic instrument, the Plenipotentiary Conference should finally abandon the colonialist-type terminology hitherto current, which could do nothing but harm to international cooperation.

9.9 The delegate of the United States said that he was perfectly aware of the problems which a change in the terms used hitherto might cause, however justified the change was. The Plenipotentiary Conference could do nothing by its decisions to alter the course of history, but it must on the other hand, take account of the trend of events. It was reasonable and logical that the "territories" in question should have the possibility of

taking part in the Union's activities and of making a valuable contribution to them through the channels which their existing political status permitted. He appreciated the well-considered attitude taken by the U.S.S.R. delegate who, while fully recognizing the process of transition that was taking place, had not requested the deletion of the term in question.

9.10 The Union had been founded more than 100 years ago to facilitate communications between peoples, to help bring them closer together and to foster peace throughout the world. In the present state of the world, it was important to preserve the bonds of cooperation which it had succeeded in forging, despite political situations on which the I.T.U. could scarcely exert an influence. He wished strongly to emphasize, in reply to the delegate of Zaire, that no delegation at the Conference felt any desire to maintain colonialism in the world. Each of them, on the contrary, wished for all peoples or groups of peoples to be represented within the Union and to take part freely in its activities.

9.11 His delegation was therefore opposed to any proposal which would have the effect of preventing the free participation of some of those groups. It was therefore opposed to the deletion of the terms "associate Member" (unless the majority should decide otherwise) and "group(s) of territories". It accordingly withdrew the proposal USA/22/1, 2, 3 which it had submitted before Papua-New Guinea had joined as an associate Member.

9.12 The delegate of Argentina requested that, for the next meeting of the Committee, the Secretariat distribute as a working paper the resolutions on colonialism and decolonization adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (accompanied by the list of countries which had taken part in the vote showing how they had voted). The resolutions in question were Nos. 1514 (XV), 2065 (XX) and 2908 (XXVII).

9.13 The delegate of Cuba requested the addition of resolution No. 2918 (XXVII).

9.14 The Chairman said that he took note of those requests and would transmit them to the Secretariat.

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.

Secretaries :

A. DAVID

R. MACHERET

Chairman :

Gabriel TEDROS

Annex : 1

A N N E X

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF ZAIRE

Mr. Chairman,

We legislate only for the future! Our delegation has listened with great interest to the many arguments put for and against deleting the term "group of territories". It is, in my view, very difficult to go against the stream of history whatever the circumstances. Colonization stands condemned, and what is now needed is for certain specialized agencies of the United Nations to act in accord with their status as such and to fall in line with the others.

The founder Members of the I.T.U. were extremely wise in providing for the constitutive Convention of the Union to be renewed periodically to take account of changing circumstances not just in telecommunications but also in the living conditions of the people who are served by, and use, telecommunications.

You are saying here that you can delete neither the term nor the concept of "groups of territories" since by so doing you would deprive such territories of their rights. They haven't any! To ask for the phrase to be deleted is fully in line with your intentions - i.e. it is doing something to enable such territories to have rights, and real ones, namely the rights to independence. We cannot have dual standards. On the one hand, you want to strengthen the legal equality of countries, while on the other hand you want to keep in an international organization - in which this equality between countries is respected - territories which, under whatever name they may go, are colonies. For us, "group of territories", "territories", "Portuguese provinces" and so on are all colonial terms! You can no longer ask us, who not so very long ago were colonized, to approve the terminology which you have been using for such a very long time to colonize regions and to colonize peoples who, too, aspire to happiness and greater well-being!

Mr. Chairman, there are many reasons for deleting the term. The first is the recognition of fundamental human rights which you may find in the Charter of the United Nations, and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Why look any further for reasons for getting rid of a colonial terminology the sole aim of which is the perpetuation of colonialization? If some Members retain in their Constitution a terminology now looked upon as out of date, it may be said

that we have no right to meddle in their domestic affairs. But how can anyone dare ask a specialized agency of the United Nations which is renewing its constitutional instrument to approve and strengthen colonial rights? How can a meeting of plenipotentiaries make such a challenge to human rights in the world? We are well aware that colonies exist! We condemn their existence and we want them to become independent countries. So why are you unwilling to help these countries gain their independence so that their representatives can sit with you here and have the same rights and obligations as you have? I believe the time is past, Mr. Chairman, when efforts were made to convince people by telling them that colonization had a civilizing mission. We know now that colonization plunders and kills, that it delays and prevents development, understanding and international cooperation. What more do you want? No, Mr. Chairman, I think that the sovereign equality of countries calls for respect from every delegation, even in vocabulary, when a problem concerning other delegations is discussed. You cannot just go on forever trifling with countries which are colonized or which suffer as a result of colonization. We think that countries which still have colonies should feel embarrassed whenever colonization is mentioned.

Mr. Chairman, we know the origin of the terminology whose deletion we are requesting. It is a colonial kind of terminology which dates back a very long time. It must change, it must disappear from the official documents of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and international bodies of the United Nations system, if we are to stop there, otherwise the words should be expunged from the dictionaries themselves.

Mr. Chairman, keeping this term implies inadmissible discrimination between such territories and the countries which represent them and which received, with the "divine blessing", the authority to control and manage their foreign affairs. Why? In the name of what principle should this power be maintained today? These are ideas which must be abandoned because they are out of date. Mr. Chairman, keeping this terminology would be tantamount to the I.T.U.'s agreeing to strengthen the will to dominate which unfortunately still possesses some countries.

I am aware that it is difficult for a delegation present here to alter its country's policy. We are, however, asking a single delegation to be very understanding nevertheless and to swim with the current and avoid reminding us here of things which shock us. Mr. Chairman, in the preparation of a constitutive convention for an international organization it

is difficult to ask us to strengthen the acquired rights - if they are acquired... they have been wrongly acquired! - and to consider us as bound by the text of an international convention which is in course of being amended. This is precisely the occasion for us to eliminate unwelcome ideas still found in some conventions, such as that adopted in 1965 at Montreux. At that time many of the delegates now present still belonged to colonies. Today, these delegates are present with us because of the will of such countries and of their struggles, carried on with the understanding and cooperation of independent countries. I hope that between now and the next Plenipotentiary Conference, the "territories" which it is desired to protect as such will also become independent countries. Consequently, Mr. Chairman, the new list of Members of the Union should cease to contain items such as "Overseas Territories". You understand, we are very shocked to hear people talk of "overseas territories". From here, the overseas countries are America, Africa and perhaps also Asia, but from Africa the overseas countries are you here, Europeans, Americans. The term is therefore meaningless; it means simply colonies. There is no such thing as a Portuguese province - except in Portugal - i.e. in Europe. In Africa they are not Portuguese provinces but colonized African countries. We therefore ask, Mr. Chairman, for the understanding of all delegations present here not to insist too much on colonization. We want to work together, which can be done only if there is good faith.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

1. In paragraph 2.8 on page 3, amend the third line to read :

"... a detailed scrutiny of the expenditure appearing in the budget and was in fact..."

and begin the final sentence of the paragraph by :

"Scrutiny of expenditure was the best method..."

2. Replace paragraph 3.15 on page 5 by :

"On the other hand, he would have thought that such items of income as profit from the Telecom 71 exhibition or the surplus income from the sale of centenary stamps would have been included in 'other income'."

3. In paragraph 3.40 on page 8, in the last line, replace "Union's accounts" by "nature of Union expenditure".



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 126-E
26 September 1973
Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Friday, 21 September 1973, at 0930 hrs

Chairman : Mr. RÜTSCHI (Switzerland)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. AHMED (Pakistan)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Organization of work | |
| 2. Review of Financial Management 1965-1972 | 31 |
| 3. Report of the Administrative Council to
the Plenipotentiary Conference | 42 and Corr.
Items 2.5.5 |
| - Budgets and Finances | 34 |



1. Organization of work

1.1 The Chairman stated that at that meeting Committee 4 had to examine the review of financial management 1965-1972 and certain sections of the Administrative Council's report. During the two meetings planned for the following week it should consider the question of arrears in contributions. During the third week the Committee could discuss the I.T.U.'s finances, contributions and proposals from the Administrative Council and delegations for improving the position. At the beginning of the fourth week it might discuss the headquarters building and during the rest of that week and the beginning of the following fix the budget ceiling for 1974 and the years following. He hoped that programme of work was acceptable.

1.2 The programme of work was approved.

2. Review of financial management 1965-1972 (Document No. 31)

Annex and Annexes 1-8

2.1 There were no comments.

Annex 9

2.2 The draft resolution in Annex 9 was approved.

2.3 The review of the financial management of the Union was approved for transmission to the Plenary.

2.4 The Chairman said that the General Secretariat was to be commended on the fact that expenditure since 1965 had been kept within the established budget ceiling.

2.5 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the budgetary limits established at the Montreux Conference provided guidance for the Administrative Council and determined the scope of the Union's activities but in fact its financial position was not as satisfactory as it ought to be because annual expenditure was systematically exceeding the prescribed level. He was aware of the provision in the additional Protocol I, Point 3, authorizing the Administrative Council to exceed the limits established for the annual budget but that was surely designed for exceptional circumstances. The budgetary control mechanism must now be examined to ascertain whether it was being effective.

2.6 The delegate of the United States of America said that owing to various factors, the annual budgets since 1965 had been larger than many delegations would have wished so the need for strict economy must be reaffirmed.

2.7 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that his delegation had proposed that careful budgetary control should be one of the Administrative Council's main functions. The I.T.U. had manifold tasks so that excessive rigidity should be avoided but expenditure must be confined to genuine Union objectives and projects of marginal interest needed to be scrutinized most carefully.

2.8 The delegate of Mexico regretted that after 1965 the Administrative Council had abandoned its practice of carrying out a detailed budgetary scrutiny and was in fact no longer discharging its obligation in that respect imposed by the Montreux Convention. Budget scrutiny was the best method of ensuring the proper use of resources.

2.9 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany expressed concern about the effect of increases in the budget and considered that the control mechanism certainly required improvement. His delegation had made some proposals on the subject.

2.10 The delegate of Canada agreed that more effective control of Union finances was required.

2.11 The Chairman pointed out that all delegates who had commented on budget control came from countries represented in the Administrative Council and thus bore some responsibility for what had happened. The Finance Committee of the Administrative Council always had the ungrateful task of trying to keep expenditure as low as possible when expenditure was settled in other bodies. The Administrative Council had for some years decided to suspend its budget control operation because it had not seemed to be very effective so that proposals about how it could best be done would be extremely useful.

3. Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference - Budgets and Finances (Document No. 42 and Corrigendum)

3.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider the Administrative Council's report point by point on the understanding that certain points would be taken up again later in connection with arrears of contributions.

Budgets of the Union (Section 2.5.5.1)

3.2 The delegate of the United States of America asked for information about the source of funds in the Reserve Account.

3.3 The Secretary of the Committee said that details of the component elements were given in the table at the beginning of page 2/32. The main item was interest on arrears. It was an account for accounting purposes.

3.4 The Chairman observed that in the circumstances it would be difficult to know how much liquid cash was available in the Reserve Account at any given time.

3.5 The delegate of Mexico said that in the past withdrawals had been made from the Reserve Account to meet unforeseen expenditure and how could that have been done without liquid funds?

3.6 The Secretary of the Committee explained that as contributions were paid in advance some came in in July/August for the following year and could be drawn on in advance, otherwise a loan had to be obtained from the Swiss Confederation until further contributions were received.

3.7 The delegate of Mexico said that the question needed further study. If the Reserve Account was to be drawn on to meet unforeseen increases in expenditure there would have to be some liquid cash in the Account. Furthermore, the advance would ultimately have to be found from some source or another.

3.8 However, withdrawals should not be made from the Reserve Account to cover additional expenditure on the pretext that they would not entail an increase in the contributory unit.

3.9 The Chairman said that the problems touched on by the Mexican Delegate had been discussed in the past and had prompted proposals for separating the Reserve Account into sums in hand and sums that were in effect debts in the form of unpaid contributions or interest on them.

The ordinary budget (Section 2.5.5.1.2)

3.10 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, referring to the last two columns in the table at the bottom

of page 2/26 asked why there was always a difference between estimated income from recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations and actual income.

3.11 The Secretary of the Committee replied that the actual income was usually higher than estimated because of the appearance of new private operating agencies and organizations which raised contributions.

3.12 The delegate of Canada asked what was included in "other income".

3.13 The Secretary of the Committee said that the main element consisted of the payment of insurance benefits for staff.

3.14 The delegate of Mexico questioned how such repayments could form an element of other income when presumably they were paid to the individuals concerned.

3.15 He would have thought that such items as income from the 1972 exhibition or the sale of centenary stamps were included in "other income".

3.16 The Secretary of the Committee confirmed that receipts from the sale of stamps was included under "other income". By arrangement with the Swiss Administration I.T.U. received 50% of the profits from sales to philatelists.

3.17 As for insurance payments, if a staff member did not have to be replaced the Union was credited with the sum paid by the insurance company which paid the salary during the period of sickness after an accident.

Supplementary publications budget (Section 2.5.5.1.4)

3.18 The delegate of Mexico, referring to the section dealing with the supplementary publications account budget, observed that the income under that item was steadily growing. However, the high cost of publications which were automatically sent to Administrations was burdensome particularly for developing countries and those with weaker economies. Moreover, important technical documents particularly those emanating from the Consultative Committees often did not reach the technicians for whom they were designed. Something should be done to keep prices down particularly for the category of countries he had mentioned.

3.19 The Chairman observed that the subject came up regularly at each session of the Administrative Council. It was difficult to keep prices down because of the cost of the original material, translation, printing, binding and distribution. It should be noted that publications were also bought by scientific and industrial organizations at a higher price than that charged to Administrations.

3.20 The Secretary of the Committee said that the cost of the original material and its translation was met from the ordinary budget otherwise the price of the publications would be even higher.

3.21 The delegate of Mexico observed that if such costs were being charged to the ordinary budget then the apparent profit on publications was being obtained at the expense of Member States and particularly the poorer ones.

3.22 The delegate of the United States of America, noting the deficits in the supplementary publications account in the years 1965, 1968 and 1969, asked whether they had been due to the fact that the Telecommunications Journal had been running at a loss for a considerable time.

3.23 The Secretary of the Committee confirmed that that was so and added that the 1965 deficit had been due to the fact that the centenary book had been sold at below cost.

3.24 The Administrative Council had fixed the margin to cover overheads at 15% of production costs. Every effort was made to keep the selling price down, but costs of printing and binding as well as postage which were going up had to be covered.

3.25 The delegate of Mexico considered that the Administrative Council should be requested to study the problem and fix prices on a more reasonable basis as well as revise the prices charged to Administrations.

3.26 The Chairman pointed out that the Administrative Council had asked for a report on the problem which would be available for examination at its next session. It might have to be asked to review the relevant provisions of the Financial Regulations if changes were to be made in existing practice.

3.27 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. wondered why there should be fluctuations in the profits from publications. Perhaps they were due to reasons not directly connected with costs and prices.

3.28 The Secretary of the Committee said that the fluctuations, which were very small, were inevitable. The sale price for publications was calculated on the basis of actual costs plus the 15% for overheads fixed by the Administrative Council. It was difficult to estimate in advance how many copies would be sold and hence what profit would be made. Sometimes a publication produced in one year only resulted in a profit the following year.

Cash resources (Section 2.5.5.2.3)

3.29 The Chairman suggested that the Secretary should be asked to prepare a draft resolution for the Committee's approval in connection with the last sentence of point 2.5.5.2.3.

3.30 It was so agreed.

Balance sheets of the I.T.U. on 31 December 1972
(Section 2.5.5.2.5)

3.31 The delegate of Indonesia said that delegations had only had time to examine the grand totals on pages 2/22 and 2/35 of the Council's report and pages 6 to 35 of Document No. 31, and suggested that the reports of the external auditors might be used as a basis for evaluating the financial management of the Union from 1965 to 1972.

3.32 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked whether the auditors ever made any specific comments on the Union's accounts.

3.33 The Secretary of the Committee said that the voluminous reports in question, which were submitted to the Administrative Council every year, could be consulted in his office. The reports always ended with a statement that the accounts were in order.

3.34 After a brief discussion, the Chairman suggested that the Indonesian delegate, accompanied by one or two others, should consult the reports of the external auditors and report back to the Committee on any action he thought should be taken in pursuance of those reports.

3.35 It was so agreed.

3.36 During the consideration of the statement of Union accounts on 31 December 1972, the Secretary of the Committee drew attention to the fact that the cash in hand and in the bank amounted to some 18 million Swiss francs, whereas contributions paid in advance amounted to about 28 million and the Reserve Account to nearly 1.5 million. That discrepancy was accounted for by accounts in arrears amounting to some 10 million.

3.37 The Chairman said that the question of accounts in arrears would be discussed at a later meeting and he hoped that representatives of the delegations concerned would be present.

Internal and external audit of Union accounts (Section 2.5.5.4)

3.38 The Chairman suggested that the Secretary should be asked to prepare a draft resolution in accordance with the last sentence of point 2.5.5.4.

3.39 It was so agreed.

3.40 The delegate of Mexico said it should be made absolutely clear that the internal audit was a purely formal exercise, completely separate from the checking of the Union's accounts.

3.41 The Chairman said that the point could be considered in detail at a later meeting. One of the difficulties in that regard was that the Council was in action for only three weeks a year; some Members had proposed that machinery should be established to enable it to operate between sessions.

3.42 The delegate of Indonesia supported the idea of an internal audit to help Union officials to discharge financial duties as efficiently as possible.

Coordination of budgetary and financial activities of organizations in the United Nations system (Section 2.5.5.6)

3.43 In reply to the delegate of Nigeria, the Chairman said that the question of a biennial budgetary cycle could be considered in connection with the finances of the Union, during the third week of the Conference.

Currency fluctuations (Section 2.5.5.8)

3.44 The Chairman pointed out that Document No. 34 brought the information in point 2.5.5.8 up to date, and drew attention to a typing error in the last sentence, where "12%" should be replaced by "25%".

3.45 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, referring to Document No. 34, asked why readjustment of the rate of exchange from 3.23 to 3.03 Swiss francs to the U.S. dollar had resulted in a change to class 15 in June 1973, while the readjustment from 2.80 to 3.03 Swiss francs had led to a change to class 15.6 in September 1973.

3.46 The Secretary of the Committee explained that the very complex system of calculating the post adjustment was based both on the cost of living index and on the exchange rate of the Swiss franc to the U.S. dollar. The rise in the cost of living at the beginning of 1973 had been absorbed by the change in the post adjustment class but there had been a further rise later in the year, and when the exchange rate had returned to 3.03 Swiss francs in September it had proved necessary to change the class to 15.6.

Limits on expenditure for 1974 and subsequent years
(Section 2.5.5.9)

3.47 The Chairman pointed out that the Administrative Council had submitted a provisional budget for 1974 which appeared in Annex 11 to the report and would serve as a basis for the establishment of ceilings in an Additional Protocol to the basic instrument to be adopted by the Conference. The ceilings would, of course, not be examined until the fourth or fifth week of the Conference, because they would be affected by the decisions of other Committees and of Plenary Meetings.

3.48 The meeting rose at 1225 hours.

The Secretary :
R. PRELAZ

The Chairman :
R. RÜTSCHI

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 127-E

27 September 1973

Original : Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Memorandum by the Secretary-General

PROXY FOR THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

I have the honour to transmit to the Conference the text of a letter I have just received from the Head of the Delegation of the Dominican Republic.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex : 1



A N N E X

The Ambassador of the Dominican Republic

Torremolinos, 26 September 1973

Sir,

Owing to my obligations as my country's ambassador in Madrid, and in connection with the European Common Market which has its headquarters in Brussels, it is absolutely necessary for me to be away for short periods which will never be more than four or five days. I therefore request you to note that, under No. 641 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention, I have asked the delegation of Argentina to this Conference, which has kindly agreed, to exercise the right to vote on behalf of the Dominican Republic at all meetings which I cannot attend.

Accept, Mr. Chairman, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Anselmo Paulino ALVEREZ

The Chairman of the
Plenipotentiary Conference of
the International
Telecommunication Union

COMMITTEE 3

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

Wednesday, 19 September 1973, at 0930 hrs

Chairman : Mr. K. BASU (India)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. C.A. WOODSTOCK (Jamaica)

<u>Subjects discussed</u>	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Terms of reference of the Committee	Corr. to Doc. No. 2 (p. 3)
2. Agreement between the Spanish Government and the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. relating to the arrangements for the organization of the Plenipotentiary Conference	Annex 1 to Doc. No. 55
3. Budget of the Conference	58
4. Cost of printing the Final Acts	75

1. Terms of reference of the Committee (Corrigendum to Document No. 2, page 3)

1.1 The terms of reference of the Budget Control Committee, as specified in the above-mentioned document, were approved without comment.

2. Agreement between the Spanish Government and the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. relating to the arrangements for the organization of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Annex 1 to Document No. 55)

2.1 The Committee examined the document paragraph by paragraph. The Chairman noted that the agreement was being applied by the Spanish authorities to the entire satisfaction of all participating delegations to which the Spanish Government was extending every hospitality.

2.2 In connection with paragraph 4.2.b, the Chairman recalled that the Spanish Government was prepared to bear the difference in expenditure resulting from the holding of the Conference in Torremolinos instead of Geneva.

2.3 In reply to a question from the delegate of Canada, the Chairman said that the Administrative Council had studied the whole subject at length and in particular the difficult problem of calculating the difference, which had been fixed at 275,000 Swiss francs. The sum in question represented an approximate limit above which the Spanish Government might not be bound to make any additional reimbursement. It was extremely difficult to calculate the difference in expenditure resulting from the holding of the Conference in Torremolinos instead of Geneva.

2.4 The Chief of the I.T.U. Finance Department and Secretary of the Committee said that the sum of 275,000 Swiss francs had been arrived at by working out the budget required for holding the Conference in Torremolinos (3 million Swiss francs) and deducting the sum that would have been required to hold the same Conference in Geneva (2,725,000 Swiss francs).

2.5 In actual fact the situation was more complex particularly because of the fluctuations in the currency rates since 1972. The subsistence allowances had been calculated in 1972 on the basis of 3.84 Swiss francs per dollar (Document No. 58). The rate of exchange had dropped considerably since then and the budget of the Plenipotentiary Conference should really have been revised and cut by some 100,000 Swiss francs, which would have reduced the difference

between the Geneva and Torremolinos budgets to 175,000 Swiss francs. For various reasons of a technical nature the General Secretariat had refrained from revising the budget and had considered it preferable to submit to the Plenipotentiary Conference the budget as it had been approved by the Administrative Council in 1972.

2.6 He concluded by asking the Budget Control Committee to give him directives and, if possible, to indicate a precise method for calculating the difference so that it would be borne by the host Administration in accordance with the agreement. In any case the Secretariat would be submitting an amended budget which would take account of the fluctuations in the rates of exchange.

2.7 The delegate of the United States said that it was a great pleasure for him to work under the chairmanship of the delegate from India. In connection with paragraph 4.1.b of Document No. 55 he thought that the Committee would be able to give the General Secretariat the directives requested on how to calculate the budgetary difference when it considered the revised budget.

2.8 The Chairman said that a statement of expenditure for the first week of meetings should be drawn up as soon as possible. On the basis of previous experience and all the relevant factors, the Committee would then be in a position to make a fairly rapid budgetary assessment for the remaining five weeks and to take steps not to exceed the cost differential limit of 275,000 Swiss francs.

2.9 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he too was happy to be able to work under the chairmanship of the delegate of India. Everything should be done to avoid exceeding the limit of 275,000 Swiss francs.

2.10 There were no comments on the rest of Document No. 55. The Agreement between the Spanish Government and the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. was approved.

3. Budget of the Conference (Document No. 58)

3.1 The Chairman, noting that the document had been distributed late, suggested that the Committee make only a preliminary examination of the Document to give the delegations time to examine it more thoroughly.

3.2 The delegate of the United States agreed but suggested that the examination of the Budget should be taken up at the next meeting.

3.3 The Chief of the Finance Department indicated the amendments which would be made to the document to take into account the variations in the exchange rate of the dollar. He said that, because of the fluctuations in the exchange rates, it had been decided not to calculate the subsistence allowance in United States dollars but in Swiss francs. The allowance had been fixed at 80 Swiss francs for elected officials, 66 Swiss francs for the D category and 57 Swiss francs for other officials. Thus the difference for subsistence allowances alone involved a reduction of 100,000 Swiss francs.

3.4 That reduction of 100,000 Swiss francs was directly applicable to the budgetary difference of 275,000 Swiss francs to be charged to the Spanish Administration.

3.5 The Chairman asked the Secretariat to prepare a supplementary document for the next meeting giving the reasons why amendments had had to be made to the Budget of the Plenipotentiary Conference as contained in Document No. 58.

3.6 Pending publication of the supplementary document the Chief of the I.T.U. Finance Department clarified a number of points in response to questions from the delegates of the United States, Nigeria, Malawi and Algeria; the latter took the opportunity to congratulate the Chairman on his election.

3.7 The Committee considered that, for the time being, it was necessary to maintain the budgetary difference at 275,000 Swiss francs.

3.8 The Chairman said that he would not fail to consult the Chairman of the Conference on the matter.

4. Cost of printing the Final Acts (Document No. 75)

4.1 In reply to a question from the delegate of Brazil, the Chief of the I.T.U. Finance Department explained how the cost of printing the Final Acts was distributed between the budget of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the publications budget (proportion 2/3 - 1/3) and gave information of an accounting nature on the various items of the budgets.

4.2 In reply to the delegate of the Republic of the Congo and to the delegate of the United States, the Chief of the I.T.U. Finance Department said it was always very difficult to make exact estimates of every category of expenditure when the budgets were prepared. For that reason a safety margin of "sundry and unforeseen" expenditure was generally allowed for. It would obviously become possible towards the end of the Conference to specify exactly the nature of that unforeseen expenditure.

4.3 In conclusion the Chairman asked the Secretariat to prepare a document giving as detailed and precise a budgetary estimate as possible of the total expenditure of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the basis of the expenditure for the first week and the known data for subsequent weeks, and taking into account the requirements of the Conference particularly as regards the cost of printing the Final Acts.

4.4 The delegate of the United States asked that in future documents should be distributed at least three days before the meeting at which they were due to be discussed so that delegations would have time to study them.

4.5 The Chairman said that the request would be taken into account.

The meeting rose at 1055 a.m.

Secretary :
R. PRELAZ

Chairman :
M.K. BASU

COMMITTEE 6

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

PROPOSAL

The I.T.U. has been giving important assistance to countries under the U.N.D.P. The procedures do not always permit a rapid response for urgent requirements, particularly for the needs of the small countries, and the U.N.D.P. procedures are complex and engage much administrative effort and sometimes delays.

The Delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen proposed that the Plenipotentiary Conference should discuss this question in detail to find means to enable the I.T.U. to have specialists to advise during short missions on the preliminary identification and planning of telecommunication needs of an administration.

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6
(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Wednesday, 19 September 1973, at 1530 hrs.

Chairman : Mr. M. BEN ABDELLAH (Morocco)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. L. DVORACEK (Czechoslovakia)

Subjects discussed :

Document No.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Terms of Reference of the Committee | - |
| 2. Brief survey of the Technical Cooperation activities of the Union | - |
| 3. Action taken on the Resolutions concerning Technical Cooperation adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965) | Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference :
Sections 5.2.1-5.2.4 |

1. Terms of reference of the Committee

1.1 The Chairman said that he considered it a great honour, both for his country and himself, to be entrusted with the task of chairing Committee 6, which had such an important role to play. He congratulated the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Dvoracek (Czechoslovakia), on his election and said he would be relying greatly on his support in his duties. He was sure also that he could count on the cooperation and support of the delegates and members of the I.T.U. Secretariat.

1.2 It was in the interests of all countries that the developing countries should reach the level of the developed countries. Improvement of the telecommunication systems in the former was an essential step towards that goal and one that it was impossible to reach without technical assistance from the latter through the U.N.D.P. and other channels. Technical cooperation was thus a vital issue for both developing and developed countries and he was sure the Committee would approach its task with the highest degree of responsibility.

1.3 Referring to the creation of the Technical Cooperation Committee for the first time at Montreux in 1965, he expressed appreciation for the valuable work done by it under its Chairman, Mr. Barajas (Mexico).

1.4 The work of the present Committee would consist in dealing with all aspects of Technical Cooperation including relations with the United Nations and its specialized agencies, while leaving the question of the structure and form of a possible permanent organ of the I.T.U. devoted to technical cooperation to Committees 7 and 8. He then outlined the plan of work proposed for the Committee and submitted the draft agenda, which was approved.

1.5 The delegate of Mexico thanked the Chairman for his kind words on the work of the previous Technical Cooperation Committee and warmly congratulated him on his election.

2. Brief survey of the Technical Cooperation activities of the Union

2.1 The Secretary-General made the statement reproduced in Annex 1 (Document No. DT/9).

2.2 The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. made the statement reproduced in Annex 2 (Document No. DT/10).

- 2.3 The Director of the C.C.I.R. made the statement reproduced in Annex 3 (Document No. DT/12).
- 2.4 The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. made the statement reproduced in Annex 4 (Document No. DT/11).
3. Action taken on the Resolutions concerning Technical Cooperation adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965) (Document : Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Sections 5.2.1 - 5.2.4)

Participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (Resolution No. 27) (Section 5.2.1)

3.1 Noted.

Methods of improving Technical Cooperation (Resolution No. 28) (Section 5.2.2)

3.2 The Secretary-General said that the effect of the 1969 reorganization referred to in the last paragraph on page 5/12 had been to set up in the Technical Cooperation Department three regional divisions. The resulting increase in effectiveness had been remarkable. It should be noted that the U.N.D.P. had lately advised other specialized agencies to follow the same practice and had also reorganized itself into four regional divisions.

3.3 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. wondered why the costs of seminars had been borne by the Union's regular budget, as mentioned in the second last paragraph of page 5/12, when the first paragraph of Section 5.1.1 (page 5/1) stated that all Technical Cooperation activities were financed from extra-budgetary sources.

3.4 The Secretary-General said that the vast majority of funds for I.T.U.'s technical assistance activities came from the U.N.D.P. and were for the operation and administration of U.N.D.P. projects. Those were the activities referred to in Section 5.1.1 and the figure of US \$45.7 million only applied to them. However, the provision of interpretation facilities for seminars and the salaries of the three specialist engineers recruited in 1968 were not covered by the U.N.D.P. and the very much smaller sum needed to cover those expenses came out of the regular budget. I.T.U. expenditure on seminars in 1972 could be seen from the table on page AN 11/18. Although the report did not give the total for

1965-72, it would be possible to provide that figure, and the total expenditure on the specialist engineers for the same period, at the next meeting of the Committee.

3.5 In reply to the delegate of the Congo, who expressed dissatisfaction with a seminar he had attended, the Secretary-General said that I.T.U. was anxious to improve the quality of its seminars and that was why participants were issued with questionnaires asking for their opinions so that weak points could be rectified.

3.6 In reply to a further observation by the delegate of the Congo that effectiveness rather than reorganization should have priority in the Technical Cooperation Department and that his country had had difficulties in obtaining the services of an expert from I.T.U. to help with switching specifications, the Secretary-General said that the reorganization initiated by the Administrative Council had in fact led to increased effectiveness and productivity in the Department but that further improvement was impossible unless the budget credits for the specialist engineers were increased.

3.7 With regard to the difficulty of obtaining experts, the chief problem was to find the funds to finance them. The specialist engineers had so many demands made on them from different countries that they could not all be met. Two weeks was about the maximum period they could spend in giving assistance on the spot in any one country. An expert required for a longer period would have to be financed by U.N.D.P. funds and the matter of obtaining extra U.N.D.P. funds was out of the hands of the I.T.U. It was the responsibility of the administration of the country concerned to convince its government of the need to give priority in its U.N.D.P. allocation to financing the expert required. Once credits had been allocated it would be relatively simple for the I.T.U. to find the expert.

3.8 The delegate of Lesotho said the main problem in improving Technical Cooperation appeared to be the lack of adequate funds. I.T.U. might consider setting aside a special fund for fellowships and other technical assistance matters as had W.M.O., I.C.A.O. and the U.P.U.

3.9 The Committee took note of section 5.2.2.

Improvement of Union facilities for providing information and advice to new and developing countries (Resolution No. 29)
(Section 5.2.3)

3.10 The delegate of Nigeria asked why the missions of the nine outside specialists mentioned in the second last paragraph on page 5/13 had been partially borne by the regular budget and not financed entirely by the U.N.D.P. and the Funds-in-Trust.

3.11 The Secretary-General said that as those missions were generally in response to urgent requests for short-term assistance they could not be financed from U.N.D.P. funds. To meet such needs, recourse was had to Resolution No. 29, which provided (under item b)) for the recruitment of outside specialists for short periods. That was one instance where the existing financial system was inadequate as it provided no funds to meet emergencies. The matter ought to be discussed at the appropriate time in the Committee and proposals put forward on how to deal with the situation.

3.12 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that Resolution No. 29 made no provision for travelling on the part of the specialist engineers although he noted from Section 5.2.3 that they had visited 51 administrations in the last five-year period. Since such travelling expenses were borne by the regular budget of the Union, he was concerned about other similar unforeseen expenses arising in the future. Furthermore, it was necessary to know what benefits were being obtained from those engineers as the Committee might wish to amend the Resolution if its purposes were not being fulfilled. Since there was no information on that head in the reports, perhaps delegates from countries visited by experts could comment on the quality of assistance received.

3.13 The Secretary-General said that the travel expenses of the experts had been entirely borne by the U.N.D.P. However, it was difficult to apply the Resolution under the present system and if the Committee wished to retain the services of the specialist engineers it would have to consider making provision in the regular budget for funds to allow those experts to fulfill their tasks, which meant, if necessary, travelling to the countries requiring their assistance, as studies had to be made on the spot if they were to be effective. The report before the Committee was necessarily compressed and omitted details, as the Administrative Council had restricted the number of pages to

prevent it from becoming too voluminous. The report was intended as a basis for discussion and any further information required could be provided by the Secretariat in the course of the Committee's deliberations. There had been very many demands for the services of the engineers and it would appear that they had been helpful to the countries concerned. Nevertheless, he welcomed the U.S.S.R. proposal that delegates whose countries had been visited by those experts should make known their opinion of the assistance received as their views would be very useful in improving the services provided.

3.14 The Committee took note of Section 5.2.3.

Debiting of administrative and operational costs resulting from the Union's participation in the United Nations Development Programme (Resolution No. 30) (Section 5.2.4)

3.15 The Secretary-General drew the Committee's attention to the fact that due to the growth of the Union it could no longer be ranked as a "small organization" and therefore lost the benefit of the flexibility rule and special allocations mentioned in the last paragraph of Section 5.2.4. Those credits would no longer be available for extra work or for meeting certain expenses on the Technical Cooperation Special Budget.

3.16 The Committee took note of Section 5.2.4.

The meeting rose at 6.35 p.m.

The Secretary-General :

M. MILI

The Chairman :

M. BEN ABDELLAH

Annexes : 4

A N N E X 1

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Mr. Chairman :

I should like to give a very brief summary of the points contained in the fifth part of the Administrative Council's report. This gives a detailed account of the I.T.U.'s technical cooperation activities and particularly those connected with the United Nations Development Programme (U.N.D.P.). I would add that these points are considerably amplified in the special issue of the Telecommunication Journal, of which you will presumably already have received a copy. When you come to discuss the contents of this section point by point, I shall of course be glad to provide you with any extra information you may need.

The account which I am going to give you now relates very generally, to the pattern in which technical cooperation has developed since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965. To start with, I might point out that during this period, U.N.D.P. itself and international cooperation have evolved considerably and that this evolution has resulted in a reform which was approved by the U.N.D.P. Governing Council following the famous Jackson report.

I have already had occasion to explain the extent to which these reforms have benefited the developing countries. I shall start by sketching out the main lines of development.

In the first place, it is as a fundamental principle essentially the business of each individual country to decide what its priorities are. For each country, the U.N.D.P. Governing Council fixes a target figure, which is the overall sum which cannot in any circumstances be exceeded. It is within this target figure that the country concerned may fix its priorities. This is highly important, since it is at the level of the national coordinating body that the P.T.T. administration should attempt to obtain the necessary priority for telecommunication projects.

The second characteristic of this reform is the essential part played by the United Nations Resident Representative. He is henceforth a key part of the implementation of all projects. The United Nations Resident Representative is, as it were, the Government's adviser, and it is in this capacity that he assists governments in establishing priorities and implementing programmes. To carry out his task, he must have precise information on the various sectors, particularly telecommunications. Since he cannot himself be an expert on the subject, he must enlist the services of those who are. For the past four years, the role of adviser to the Resident Representatives has been perfectly well fulfilled by our Regional Experts.

Finally, the third important decision of the U.N.D.P. Governing Council relates to the credits allocated to regional projects. In order to allocate the maximum funds to the national projects, the U.N.D.P. Governing Council has been impelled to make drastic cuts in the credits normally earmarked for regional and inter-regional projects, with the result that, for the past two years, the I.T.U. has been in an awkward situation with regard to such projects.

One typical example I might point to is the seminars, the importance of which is obvious to all of us. Since they involve a number of countries at one time, the seminars can only be financed from funds allocated to regional projects. Since these funds have been cut substantially, we have encountered some difficulties in the past two years in continuing the activities which we launched several years ago in this field.

So far as the activities of the Technical Cooperation Department are concerned, the figures which you will find on page 5.1 of the Administrative Council's report and the various graphs which you will see in the exhibition in the hall of this beautiful conference centre testify to the quite remarkable development which has taken place.

These activities have been focussed on two main sectors. First of all, that of human resources. For some years now, all countries, whether developed or developing, have been aware that the most important factor for the developing countries is the training of national staff to ensure the rational operation of their existing and newly installed networks. This has meant a sustained effort on our part to set up training centres. The I.T.U.'s policy in this field, backed up by U.N.D.P. and the countries themselves, may be defined as follows.

To train technicians at the basic level, each country should have at its disposal a national school. For training medium-level staff, national centres have been set up in countries where they are justified by requirements. However, if a country's requirements do not warrant the establishment of a national centre, we have attempted to encourage the setting up of regional centres. The two most striking examples are in Africa. The Rufisque Centre near Dakar can now be used for the training of medium-level staff for nine French-speaking African countries. In East Africa, the Nairobi Centre is available for the training of medium-level technicians for a number of English-speaking countries. In Asia, I might point to the remarkable centre at Kuala Lumpur, which trains technicians at all levels for countries wishing to assign their nationals for courses. In Central America, we also have centres for training technicians for a number of countries simultaneously.

In all cases, the problem of vocational training has called for the greatest attention on our part and we think that the ITU will be required to assist a large number of countries in this field for some time to come.

Also in the field of training, I was speaking a moment ago about seminars, and I think that it is unnecessary to labour their importance. Three or four years ago, owing to funds allocated by UNDP, the ITU was able to organize a seminar for each region on pure telecommunications and a seminar for broadcasting staff, giving an annual total of four seminars. I might point out that UNDP highly appreciates the ITU's activities in this connection and acknowledges that the seminars arranged by the ITU represent a key part of staff training or retraining. But, as I was just saying, we are finding some difficulty in continuing our activities in this area, since, owing to decisions of the UNDP Governing Council, the credits allocated to such projects are unfortunately inadequate.

Still on the same subject of vocational training, one of our jobs is to find places for the numerous holders of our fellowships. When we come to this subject, I should like this Committee to hold a far-reaching discussion, since it is unfortunately becoming more and more difficult to place our fellowship holders in countries which can receive them. There are various reasons for these difficulties. Firstly, the number of fellows is steadily increasing; further, their fields of specialization are more and more diversified and the countries capable of receiving them are virtually always the same. To remedy this state of affairs, it will no doubt be necessary to agree on a certain degree of co-ordination or a system of reciprocal information among countries capable of receiving fellowship holders and the ITU in order to facilitate placing.

Finally, the extension of our activities in the field of technical cooperation in the first place, and the constantly increasing requirements of the developing countries for experts in various specialities in the second place, mean that we are experiencing considerable difficulties in finding the experts we need at short notice. Here, too, an exchange of views should be held to enable us to find experts more readily in future and to obtain more than the number at present offered by the developed countries. So much for the development of human resources.

The second fundamental activity of the Union relates to the development of regional or inter-regional networks. In this connection, our activities have been expanded owing to the new policy of UNDP adopted four or five years ago, i.e., followed in the period from 1965 to 1972. This new directive authorizes the Administrator of UNDP to finance pre-investment surveys. This is extremely important for telecommunications, and the ITU has been able to act vigorously in this field owing to the availability of these funds. You are aware of the pre-investment survey we have carried out for the installation of the Pan-African telecommunication network. In association with the Inter-American Development Bank and CITELE, we have also launched a similar survey for the Interamerican telecommunication network; in the same way, in Asia, we have launched a study for the development of the Asian inter-regional network. The three pre-investment surveys are virtually completed and some of the projects relating to one or other of the three continents are already in the course of execution.

I would point to Africa as an example, where a coordinated programme is now being carried out in conjunction with the Organization of African Unity, which is the political body. This is extremely important, because a top-level political decision is required in each of the countries concerned for telecommunication projects to be accorded the necessary priority. Our programme is also coordinated with that of the Economic Commission for Africa, which is a United Nations body, and with the African Development Bank. We hold meetings whenever necessary, attended by representatives of the OAU, the ECA, the ADB and the ITU. Since it is a problem of financing, it is up to the African Development Bank to take the necessary steps to find the funds required to enable the countries to carry out their projects, the ITU acting as technical adviser. We hope that our activities will permit the rapid installation of this great Panafrikan telecommunication network.

In Latin America, it is the Interamerican Development Bank which is responsible for the overall project, and, being a Bank, it also has the financial resources. We think that we are justified in hoping that the Interamerican telecommunication network will also be installed without too much delay.

In Asia, we are in close contact with the Asian Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. This Commission is extremely active and, in conjunction with the Asian Development Bank, is taking all the necessary steps to ensure that the network can be set up as soon as possible.

At the request of the various countries, tariff studies have also been undertaken. The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. will shortly be speaking of this himself.

Finally, we note with satisfaction that many countries realize that it is not enough to install new equipments, but that sufficient importance should be attached to operation. For example, we have been requested to organize operating courses in a number of centres. This is fairly new, and I think that in future we shall be stepping up our activities in this area, because it is becoming increasingly obvious that once a network has been established and the new equipment has been installed, the necessary staff must be trained to operate the equipment in a rational way.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, I should like to pay tribute to the valuable services rendered within the ITU by the coordination which takes place between the various permanent bodies of the Union. The Coordination Committee, under the Convention, meets at least once a month. At each of these meetings, it studies the problems of technical cooperation, following extremely attentively the activities of the ITU in this field.

I would also point out that, to facilitate its tasks, the Coordination Committee has set up an Expert selection committee on which the four permanent organs are represented. Finally, for equipment procurement, the Coordination Committee has set up a procurement committee on which the four permanent organs are represented. The presence of the representatives of the C.C.I.T.T., the C.C.I.R. and the I.F.R.B. in particular enables us to have every guarantee with regard to the selection of the expert or the equipment. When an item of equipment concerns switching or transmission, for example, the opinion of the C.C.I.T.T. representative is of the essence. With regard to matters relating to frequencies, the I.F.R.B. representative also has a valid opinion to give. The same applies to the C.C.I.R. representative.

Mr. Chairman, this is a very brief account of our activities relating to technical cooperation and, as I was saying earlier, I think that we shall have to answer a large number of questions in the course of the discussion.

A N N E X 2

STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE C.C.I.T.T.

Mr. Chairman,
Gentlemen,

In response to the Chairman's invitation, I might briefly say that C.C.I.T.T. activities as a whole are one, and in my view, an important one of the constituents of technical cooperation in telecommunications.

The Study Groups fix standard procedures for the establishment and operation of networks and recommend specifications for equipments so that all administrations may work on a common basis in developing and operating their networks.

However, activities more directly linked with technical cooperation are carried on by the Plan Committees, Tariff Groups and the Special Autonomous Working Parties.

The Plan Committees, namely the World Plan Committee and the four Regional Committees, which are joint C.C.I.T.T./C.C.I.R. Committees administered by the C.C.I.T.T., deal with planning problems affecting the development of networks linking the different regions of the world and within each region; the traffic studies they make should be usable as a basis for preparing pre-investment surveys. However, the documentation on traffic forecasts and arteries prepared by these Committees can be of real value only if all countries reply to the world or regional questionnaires; and the Regional Committees can do useful and effective work only if virtually all the countries in each Region are represented at meetings of the Committee which concerns them. I would urge this point on the attention of the Plenipotentiaries.

The establishment by each Regional Committee of a Coordination Committee or a Working Party meeting every two years and preparing the work of the Committees (which meet every four years) will certainly make it possible to increase the effectiveness of the Regional Committees and raise the quality of their work. I hope that we shall soon see an improvement in results on that account.

On several occasions already, the Plan Committees have submitted for study by the C.C.I.T.T. or C.C.I.R. Study Groups, questions of particular concern to the developing countries.

The Regional Tariff Groups have as their function to establish the bases for the fixing of telephone and telex tariffs in accordance with the general principles defined by C.C.I.T.T. Study Group III but adapting them to the peculiar circumstances and requirements of each region. They have already done a considerable amount of work.

The Special Autonomous Working Parties (GAS) were set up by the IIIrd Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. to prepare, in some cases with the help of the C.C.I.R., handbooks of general interest and direct utility to all countries, but more particularly to the developing countries, in fields not within the terms of reference of the Study Groups.

For instance, three of the GAS, numbers 1, 2 and 4, have already completed their work and published handbooks on "National Telephone Networks for the Automatic Service" (GAS/1), "Local Telephone Networks" (GAS/2) and "Primary Sources of Energy" (GAS/4).

In 1968, GAS/3 published a handbook, which was improved and enlarged in 1972, on "Economic and Technical Aspects of the choice of transmission systems", and GAS/5 did the same for the handbook on "Economic Studies at the National Level in the Field of Telecommunications". GAS/3 and GAS/5 are continuing their work during the period 1973-1976 until the VIth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T.

I think I am right in saying that these various handbooks have proved very helpful and have already been widely used.

I am the first to admit that in the three areas examined, namely planning, tariffs and handbooks, a great deal still remains to be done, and we shall make every endeavour to do it.

In conclusion, I would say that, whenever requested to do so, the C.C.I.T.T. has given the General Secretariat all possible help in the study of the reports of experts, in drawing up network projects, in preparing seminars and in choosing lecturers and discussing training programmes. I hope that the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat may have at its command the means to enable it to increase considerably both this aid and its participation in I.T.U. Technical Cooperation activities, as I am convinced that the International Consultative Committees can play an extremely useful role in this field.

A N N E X 3

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR OF C.C.I.R.

COOPERATION IN THE C.C.I.R.

The technical cooperation activities of the C.C.I.R. follow the general directives of C.C.I.R. Resolution 33-1 which was adopted by the XIth Plenary Assembly in Oslo and revised by the XIIth Plenary Assembly in New Delhi after careful consideration by the Technical Cooperation Committees of these assemblies.

These activities have resulted in the publication of a number of manuals of particular importance to the new and developing countries. These manuals have included a manual of antenna diagrams of particular importance to the fixed services and for broadcasting, a manual on tropical broadcasting, a manual on monitoring giving the information necessary for establishing a monitoring station including the organization, equipment and operation of monitoring facilities. The C.C.I.R. has also participated in the preparation of manuals prepared by the GAS groups under the supervision of the C.C.I.T.T.

In addition, the C.C.I.R. has taken part in the Joint C.C.I.T.T./C.C.I.R. Plan Committee (World and Regional) meetings where common technical cooperation problems between the two C.C.I.'s are discussed.

The C.C.I.R. has organized seminars and participated in seminars arranged by other organs of the I.T.U. in order that new or developing countries may be kept up-to-date as to the latest state of development in various branches of radiocommunications. The seminar on LF/MF broadcasting in preparation for the forthcoming conference on this subject has particular importance to new and developing countries.

The Secretariat of the C.C.I.R. has provided assistance to the General Secretariat in the review of the reports of experts from the field who are assisting the new and developing countries in the improvement of their telecommunication services. These reviews have been with particular regard to the radiocommunication aspects of proposed new telecommunication installations, including proposed microwaves and satellite systems for operation in various geographical regions of the world.

The C.C.I.R. Plenary Assembly at New Delhi established an Interim Working Party to study possible broadcasting satellite systems and their relative acceptability, taking account of both technical and economic aspects of the problem with special application to the new and developing countries. A preliminary report on this subject was prepared during the Special Joint Meeting of C.C.I.R. Study Groups for use by the 1971 World Administrative Conference on Space Communications. A final report is expected to be ready at the time of the next C.C.I.R. Plenary Assembly to be held in Geneva in 1974.

This is only a brief and incomplete review of the activities of the C.C.I.R. of considerable importance to the new and developing countries and it is believed that the working arrangements provided in the I.T.U. Convention and the C.C.I.R. Plenary Assembly, including the close inter-organ cooperation provided through the Coordination Committee have been very satisfactory and efficient. A further account of these activities is contained in pages 408-414 of the August 1973 issue of the I.T.U. Telecommunication Journal.

A N N E X 4STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE I.F.R.B.

There is a tendency to think that the work of the International Frequency Registration Board is concerned solely with the registration of frequencies and has nothing to do with technical cooperation. As a matter of fact, the recording of frequencies as defined in Number 165 of the Convention has the effect of rendering technical assistance to administrations since, when the I.F.R.B. records a frequency, it issues a finding which contains the necessary information to enable administrations to solve questions of harmful interference. The purpose of the findings of the I.F.R.B. is, in fact, to determine, on purely technical grounds, the rights and obligations of the various administrations when one of them uses a particular frequency for a clearly defined end.

In addition to the recording of frequencies, other tasks entrusted to the Board (Number 166 of the Convention) have as their object to aid administrations individually according to the need they may have for what is known in the Radio Regulations as "special assistance".

Among these tasks may be mentioned :

1. Action on requests to seek the frequencies an administration requires to set up a particular link, particularly in the high frequencies. This is an extremely laborious task, based mainly on the Master International Frequency Register and on monitoring information; it is of the highest interest to administrations and gives full time occupation to many persons in the I.F.R.B. A great number of countries has received such help from the Board, some of them for services such as HF broadcasting, meteorology, the maritime mobile service, the aeronautical mobile service, etc.;

2. action on requests for coordination in connexion with the establishment of space telecommunication systems or stations; the assistance rendered by the I.F.R.B. in this field may go so far as making the calculations for the various coordinations and serving as intermediary in the discussions between countries. This task, which was explicitly stipulated by the Space Conference, is an extremely arduous one and many countries do not have the requisite means to perform it successfully;
3. the study and solution of cases of harmful interference which it has proved impossible to settle by bilateral negotiation between the administrations concerned. This study is sometimes most difficult and finding a solution is inevitably a slow process, particularly when broadcasting stations are involved;
4. replying to general questions put by administrations to the Board on national and international coordination of frequency usage and on methods of frequency management.

All these tasks are in accordance with the text of the Convention and are described in general terms in the Radio Regulations.

Moreover, in pursuance of Administrative Council Resolution No. 528, the I.F.R.B. has organized once every two years since 1963 a seminar on frequency utilization and management. The last one, held in 1972, mustered about 100 participants, some of whom held U.N.D.P. fellowships. In each of its seminars, the I.F.R.B. puts emphasis on matters which will be dealt with at the forthcoming radio conferences.

The Board has a virtually continuous flow of trainees sent by administrations; they come, some for a few days, others for several weeks, to learn about the methods used by the I.F.R.B. in discharging its functions.

The Members of the Board and officials of its Specialized Secretariat also take part in the seminars arranged by the Technical Cooperation Department, for example those at present being organized in Africa and Asia in preparation for the Broadcasting Conference in 1974.

The Board has written and published a handbook on the utilization of, and reduction of congestion in, the HF radio spectrum. This handbook has just come from the press and a copy is available at Torremolinos.

Like the other permanent organs of the I.T.U., the I.F.R.B. studies the reports of technical cooperation experts, particularly those of experts in frequency management and, where necessary, it makes comments on them. It collaborates, too, in the preparation of the seminars organized by the Technical Cooperation Department.

The foregoing is merely intended to make a brief survey of those tasks of the Board which are most closely linked with technical cooperation in the broadest sense of the term.

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6
(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Thursday, 20 September 1973 at 1530 hrs

Chairman : Mr. Ben ABDELLAH (Morocco)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. L. DVORÁČEK (Czechoslovakia)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Action taken on the Resolutions concerning Technical Cooperation adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965) (continued) | Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference : sections 5.2.5 - 5.2.9 |
| 2. General characteristics of the Technical Cooperation activities of the Union from 1965 to 1972 | Report : sections 5.1.1 - 5.1.3 |

1. Action taken on the Resolutions concerning Technical Cooperation adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965)
(Document : Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, sections 5.2.5 - 5.2.9) (continued)

Training standards (Resolution No. 31) (Section 5.2.5)

1.1 The delegate of Mexico said that those parts of Resolution No. 31 relating to the provision of information and advice to administrations setting up vocational training centres had not been fully implemented as other more urgent demands had been made on the limited staff of Training Division. Nevertheless it was vital to strengthen those activities and the Administrative Council had been in favour of allocating the necessary credits to do so. Committee 6 would have to consider carefully what guidelines to give on the matter to Committee 4, when the latter was examining the financial aspects of the problem.

1.2 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that on the contrary a considerable amount of work had been done on the implementation of the Resolution, one of the most important to be adopted on technical cooperation at Montreux. He agreed, however, that the training of qualified staff in developing countries was of the highest priority and considered that the allocation of the resources available to the Union should be so arranged as to concentrate on vocational training. U.N.D.P. also showed considerable interest in training and it should be possible to have such activities financed out of U.N.D.P. funds.

1.3 The Committee took note of section 5.2.5.

Application of telecommunication science and technology in the interest of developing countries (Resolution No. 32)
(Section 5.2.6)

1.4 In reply to the delegate of Malawi, who asked whether a matter of extreme interest to the least developed countries, namely the specifications, design and manufacture of small capacity satellite stations, had been considered by the Union, the Chairman said that point would be examined later under the appropriate item of the Committee's agenda, when the Director of the C.C.I.R. would be present to answer questions.

1.5 In response to the delegate of the Philippines, who, as one of the countries which at the 1971 Space Conference had introduced the proposal for the use of satellites in coping with natural disasters, was interested to know when the study mentioned on the first paragraph of page 5/15 would be complete, the Secretary said the study was in its final stages and that the report would be available for distribution within a month or two.

1.6 The Committee took note of section 5.2.6.

Assessment of progress and results in carrying out the technical cooperation programmes and the activities of experts on mission (Resolution No. 33) (Section 5.2.7)

1.7 The Secretary-General drew the Committee's attention to the new U.N.D.P. system for improving appraisal of the work of experts assisting developing countries. Under that system U.N.D.P. Resident Representatives would send reports to New York, with copies to the Executing Agencies, on the activities of all experts in their areas. To complete such information, the I.T.U. would find it very useful to receive in addition reports on experts from the administrations themselves.

1.8 In response to the delegates of Malawi and the Congo, who asked for clarification on the first sentence of the last paragraph on page 5/16 as they had no records of such attempts, the Secretary said that after the Montreux Conference a circular letter asking for appraisal of experts' work had been sent out and the matter had also been mentioned in other Union documents. In view of the poor response, that system had been judged unsatisfactory for a continuing evaluation of the qualitative and quantitative contributions of experts. The same situation prevailed in other organizations acting as executing agencies of the U.N.D.P.; hence the development by U.N.D.P. of its new and simplified reporting system. There was a need, however, to supplement the U.N.D.P. reports by assessments from sources with a more detailed knowledge of the field in which the expert was working and that would be where reports from administrations would be particularly helpful.

1.9 The delegate of the People's Republic of the Congo said it was very difficult for an administration to assess the work of an expert before his mission had been completed and his final report on his work was before the administration. His administration was still waiting for the mission report on a regional project carried out in his area to come from I.T.U. headquarters where it had been sent by the expert concerned and would find it difficult to comment on the work done without having seen that report.

1.10 The delegate of Australia said he was under the impression that experts always sent a copy of any report they had prepared to the administration of the country concerned as well as to I.T.U. headquarters. That was certainly the practice of any experts his country had provided.

1.11 The Secretary-General explained that there were two types of reports prepared by experts. The first was the end of mission report prepared by the expert on completion of his assignment. That was always sent first, as a draft to the administrations and to I.T.U. headquarters for detailed scrutiny by the specialists of the permanent organs of the Union and for final checking by the Coordination Committee to ensure that the complex technical points covered were correct in all their details. That procedure was necessary as the report was an I.T.U. document coming out under its authority and not a personal report by the expert. When the final report was ready a copy was sent to the parties concerned. Delay in producing the final report on a regional project was to be expected as the issues were very complex and required careful study. However, with regard to national experts, assigned to one country alone, it should not be too difficult for the administration to assess the quality of the work performed for them.

1.12 The second type of report was the progress report, sent by the expert at regular intervals to I.T.U. headquarters to inform it of the progress of his work.

1.13 The delegate of Trinidad and Tobago appreciated the fact that experts' reports were reviewed by specialists at I.T.U. headquarters. Administrations could not know of all the technical pitfalls or always pick them out on reading the experts' draft report, otherwise they would not have required assistance in the first place.

1.14 Notwithstanding the Secretary-General's explanations, a number of delegates agreed with the delegate of the Congo that it was easier for an administration to comment on an existing report than to appraise the work of an expert without one. The delegate of Argentina felt there must be some way administrations could see the experts' reports earlier. In the case of progress reports, in the view of the delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic, and in the case of both progress and mission reports, in the view of the delegates of Cameroon, Dahomey and Botswana the copies sent to the administration concerned at the same time as the original sent to I.T.U. headquarters enabled them to draw attention to any possible inaccuracies. However,

it would be preferable for the original to be sent to Headquarters through the administrations so that the latter could countersign it to show approval or add any comments it felt necessary in a covering letter. The delegates of Botswana and Niger felt that too often experts felt no direct responsibility to administrations and tended to bypass them by reporting solely to Headquarters. They considered that a system whereby experts reported through the administration to Headquarters would remedy that state of affairs.

1.15 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that while supporting the view that mission and progress reports should go through the administration concerned to the I.T.U., he felt that, as proposed in Resolution No. 33, administrations should provide appraisal of the overall quality and quantity of experts' work in addition to commenting on their reports, and believed that it would be possible for the Committee to provide some mechanism for achieving that end.

1.16 The Chairman said that, after consulting the Secretary-General, he had a suggestion to make. The periodic reports to be submitted each half year under the new U.N.D.P. procedures posed no problem, since they were jointly prepared by the Resident Representative, the national administration and the expert concerned. On the other hand, technical and final reports are sent to Union headquarters for study before being officially transmitted to the administration. The Secretary-General agreed that copies of those reports would be submitted simultaneously to the administration and the Union. They would be marked provisional and any comments which the administration might wish to make would be taken into account in preparing the final versions.

1.17 The delegate of Mauritania said that his country had always received copies of the periodic reports produced before the end of a mission. Since it would also like to receive technical and end-of-mission reports before they were studied by Headquarters officials, he approved the Chairman's suggestion.

1.18 The delegate of the People's Republic of the Congo expressed his support for the Chairman's suggestion. He hoped that under the new U.N.D.P. regulations the Resident Representatives would take a greater interest in telecommunications.

1.19 The delegates of Sweden and Saudi Arabia supported the Chairman's suggestion.

1.20 The delegate of Libya said that when a group of specialists was sent to a requesting country, the Union usually selected a team leader. In his view, that practice could be dispensed with in certain circumstances, at the administration's request. The group of experts should come under the direction of the administration, which should not be bypassed by the system of direct reporting.

1.21 The Secretary-General replied that, as far as he knew, team leaders had always been appointed with the agreement of the administration concerned. Moreover, experts did not form a separate entity, but worked within the administration they were assisting.

1.22 The delegate of Sri Lanka said that regular reporting was very important because it helped to ensure that the maximum benefit was obtained from the funds expended. The periodic reports prepared under the new U.N.D.P. procedures should be made available in a document. Furthermore, it would be desirable to provide administrations with a copy of all other reports at the same time as the Union. A standard procedure, binding on both experts and administrations, should be laid down for reports. Finally, he thought that the periodic reports should be quarterly.

1.23 The Chairman pointed out that U.N.D.P. had laid down a standard procedure for reports.

1.24 The delegate of Poland said he entirely agreed with the Chairman's suggestion. In future, administrations should be kept fully informed of all aspects of the experts' work. He considered it essential to appoint a coordinator for each group of experts.

1.25 The delegate of Bolivia said that he too agreed with the Chairman's suggestion and was surprised to learn that some countries had not received copies of expert reports. His own country had always seen the reports and been able to discuss the contents with the experts concerned and to clarify particular points.

1.26 The Chairman said that all delegates seemed to be in agreement with his suggestion which would be forwarded in the form of a recommendation to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.27 It was so agreed.

1.28 The Committee took note of section 5.2.7.

Seminars (Resolution No. 34) (Section 5.2.8)

1.29 The delegate of Mauritius pointed out that, contrary to the terms of Resolution No. 34, his country had not received the summaries of discussions and conclusions of all the seminars. It hoped that they would be circulated as soon as possible.

1.30 The Secretary acknowledged that delays had taken place in issuing seminar documents but hoped that the process would be speeded up in the future.

1.31 The delegate of Kenya said that seminars were a very useful activity and that he was therefore perturbed to note that activities had diminished in 1972. He hoped that more U.N.D.P. funds would be made available for seminars in the future.

1.32 The delegate of Mali said that his country had benefited from seminars organized by the Union and wished to express its gratitude for that assistance. It had been able to discuss its network problems and had received all seminar documentation. He hoped that the Union would further develop its activities in that field and supported the practice of holding seminars within administrations in the developing countries.

1.33 The Committee took note of section 5.2.8.

Regional offices (Resolution No. 40) (Section 5.2.9)

1.34 The Chairman pointed out that section 5.2.9 contained a recommendation which would be dealt with under item 4 of the agenda.

1.35 The delegate of Mexico recalled that his country had submitted a proposal concerning regional offices, which it considered an extremely important subject. He would make a statement on the matter at the proper time.

1.36 The Committee took note of section 5.2.9.

2. General characteristics of the Technical Cooperation activities of the Union from 1965 to 1972 (Report of the Administrative Council : Sections 5.1.1 to 5.1.3)

General review (Section 5.1.1)

2.1 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that the Union was receiving an increasing volume of U.N.D.P. resources for its activities in member countries. Consequently, provided the Union carried out its task satisfactorily, telecommunications might be expected to play a larger part in the projects submitted to U.N.D.P. Unfortunately, however, it would appear that the Union was not supplying the qualified assistance that member countries needed for the preparation of such projects, with the result that, as compared with other international organizations, it had been appointed Executing Agency for only a small number of U.N.D.P. projects. Nevertheless, the section under discussion provided useful information on the experts and fellows financed by the Union. The expenditure on projects by region reflected the general distribution of resources in other international organizations and seemed equitable. The Administrative Council should be requested to make a special effort to expand regional and inter-regional projects financed under U.N.D.P.

2.2 The Committee took note of section 5.1.1.

Main aims (Section 5.1.2)

2.3 The delegate of Poland asked what measures were taken by the Union to coordinate the development of regional networks.

2.4 The Secretary said that coordination was highly important from both the economic and the operational point of view and the Union was devoting as much attention as possible to the matter. In the first place, all experts and sub-contractors were instructed to use as background material the regional plans of the regional planning committees. Secondly, before studies were initiated, national officials from the participating countries were assigned to work with the experts, thereby ensuring that the international staff took all national

plans into consideration. Thirdly, meetings and working groups were organized among the participating countries to ensure coordination of all parts of the network. Furthermore, the technical reports prepared by the experts were submitted to the national administrations concerned and studied by C.C.I.T.T. and other organs of the Union in order to ensure full coordination.

2.5 The delegate of Poland said he was not entirely satisfied and would return to the subject at a later stage.

2.6 The delegate of Liberia expressed his thanks for the technical assistance his country had received from the Union. He wished to draw attention to an unfortunate incident which had occurred in Liberia. Experts had been made available for a small-scale training project, but the necessary equipment had not been delivered until after the contracts of the experts had expired. The project had therefore not been as effective as it should have been and he wished to suggest that in future more attention be given to the preparatory work.

2.7 The Secretary agreed that in some cases the planning of projects had been inadequate. The process was under review and an effort was being made to improve the planning and coordination of the various international inputs as well as the coordination of the latter with the national inputs. One of the problems was the coordination of the international and local inputs.

2.8 The Committee took note of section 5.1.2.

Forms and fields of assistance (section 5.1.3)

2.9 The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics asked what was covered by "feasibility surveys and pre-investment studies" at the bottom of page 5/3.

2.10 The Secretary said it might be more precise to refer to feasibility studies and pre-investment surveys. The type of activity involved was expanding regularly. Many countries, whether individually or in groups, requested assistance from the Union with regard to the feasibility of investment projects. Studies were carried out, mainly through sub-contractors, and after discussion with the requesting governments and capital-lending institutions, suitable projects moved on to the pre-investment survey stage, which called for a clearer definition of the economic justification of the project, with an optimum cost/benefit relation. As examples, he wished to cite the

studies carried out in connection with a Panafrican network, a regional network in Asia and others involving two countries and a single country.

2.11 The delegate of Malaysia said he wished to thank the Union and the donor countries for the assistance which his own country had received in the telecommunications field. With regard to operational assistance, he pointed out that the experts must be properly qualified and fully aware of their terms of reference. The Union should not be influenced by the donor country when considering candidatures for expert posts. Furthermore, when organizing seminars, the Union should not allow itself to be influenced by any country or manufacturer of equipment which offered to supply lecturers.

2.12 The Committee took note of section 5.1.3.

The meeting rose at 1835 hrs.

The Secretary :

H. RUUD

The Chairman :

M. BEN ABDELLAH

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

SIXTH PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 21 September 1973, at 1715 hrs

Chairman : Mr. L. HERRERA ESTEBAN (Spain)

<u>Subjects discussed</u>	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Announcement by the Chairman	-
2. Report of the Chairman of the Administrative Council	-
3. Report of Committee 7	98 and 100
4. Final date for submission of the report of the Credentials Committee to a Plenary Meeting (No. 639 of the Convention)	-
5. Dates of the election of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General and closing date for the submission of candidatures	-
6. Approval of the Minutes of the 1st Plenary Meeting	94
7. Statement by the delegate of Nigeria	-

1. Announcement by the Chairman

1.1 The Chairman recalled that, at its current session, the General Assembly had admitted to membership of the United Nations the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic. He wished to draw the attention of all participants to the fact that, for the first time, the delegations of both those countries were attending the Plenipotentiary Conference and extended a warm welcome to them.

1.2 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany thanked the Chairman for reminding the Conference that his country had recently been admitted to membership of the United Nations. The Federal Republic of Germany had for some time been a member of the specialized agencies, where it had actively promoted cooperation in the various technical fields, including that of telecommunications. It intended to continue and to intensify its activities in I.T.U. He congratulated the Chairman on his election and expressed his thanks to the Government of Spain for its hospitality.

1.3 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic thanked the Chairman for his announcement concerning his country's admission to membership of the United Nations. His delegation viewed that historic decision by the General Assembly, at its 28th Session, as a recognition of the constant desire of the German Democratic Republic to contribute to the building of peace throughout the world. He wished to stress once again his country's willingness to work with all other countries for the peace and welfare of mankind.

2. Report of the Chairman of the Administrative Council

2.1 The Chairman of the Administrative Council introduced the report, which was divided into six parts, laying particular emphasis on the extraordinary growth of the Union's technical assistance activities recorded in the fifth part, and drawing attention to the various questions in the sixth part which the Administrative Council had decided to place before the Conference. The report represented a summary of eight years of activity and provided sufficient details to enable all delegations to assess the Union's work objectively. As Chairman of the Administrative Council, he felt it to be his duty to draw special attention to certain specific problems which called for fresh approaches and decisions.

2.2 In the first place, while the Union had made considerable progress, there was a danger that, owing to the spectacular progress that had taken place in modern telecommunications, it would be incapable in the future of meeting the requirements of the developing countries for training and equipment. Efforts to fill the technological gap would have to be greatly intensified.

2.3 Secondly, he wished to comment on the Union's financial problems, which were now so serious that they could only be solved by radical measures. In order to retrieve a precarious situation, extensive recourse had been had to reserves of all kinds, but the safety margin had now been exceeded and expenditures were still rising. It had become imperative to tackle the problem at its source, which could be done only by setting strict limits to arrears. It was not enough merely to charge interest on outstanding contributions, which might lead to the unacceptable practice of cancelling debts. Sanctions should be introduced for use against debtor countries, which should be deprived of their right to vote. In addition, the system whereby countries themselves chose their class of contribution should be modified in such a way that the contribution of each Member reflected its actual capacity to pay. He put forward those remarks as suggestions only and invited the Plenipotentiary Conference to take the necessary decisions.

2.4 In conclusion, he wished to thank all members of the Administrative Council, as well as the Secretary-General and his assistants, for their unfailing help. The task of the Union was to seek a common language that would enable all men to take advantage of the vast possibilities opened up by modern telecommunications, which now extended not just throughout the world, but into space as well. The International Telecommunication Union must now become the Interplanetary Telecommunication Union.

3. Report of Committee 7 (Documents Nos. 98 and 100)

3.1 The Chairman of Committee 7 introduced the Committee's first and second reports.

3.2 The first and second reports of Committee 7 (Documents Nos. 98 and 100) were adopted.

4. Final date for submission of the report of the Credentials Committee to a Plenary Meeting (No. 639 of the Convention)

4.1 The Chairman recalled that the delegate of the Soviet Union had proposed 28 September 1973 as the final date for the submission of the Credentials Committee's report.

4.2 The delegate of Argentina asked when delegates were required to deposit their credentials.

4.3 The Secretary-General read out No. 639 of the Convention. Two important points should be noted : first, the Plenary Meeting was responsible for setting a date for the submission of the report of the Credentials Committee, and second, pending the decision of the Plenary Meeting a delegation was entitled to participate in the Conference and to exercise the right to vote of the Member concerned. Usually, the date set by the Plenary Meeting had been towards the end of the Conference and, bearing in mind the practice followed at Montreux, that date could be 22 October 1973. The Conference could, however, call for interim reports, the first of which could be presented on 28 September. The report would include three lists : delegations whose credentials were in order, delegations whose credentials were not in order, and delegations which had not yet submitted credentials.

4.4 The Chairman suggested that the Conference instruct the Credentials Committee to submit an interim report on 28 September 1973. The report would cover the three points mentioned by the Secretary-General and include a suggestion for the date of the final report, which the Conference itself must approve.

4.5 It was so agreed.

5. Dates of the election of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General and closing date for the submission of candidatures

5.1 The delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic proposed that the closing date for the submission of candidatures for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General should be 26 September 1973, and that the election itself should take place on 28 September, after the submission of the preliminary report of the Credentials Committee. With regard to the election of the new Administrative Council, he wished to propose that the closing date for the submission of candidatures should be 3 October 1973 and that the election should be held on 5 October.

5.2 He hoped the Conference would express its gratitude to the Secretary-General and his Deputy, who had served the Union with the utmost devotion and skill.

5.3 The delegate of Italy said that, before commenting on item 5, he wished to express his condolences to the delegation of Hungary on the death of the Hungarian Vice-Prime Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr. Peter Valyi.

5.4 In his view, the dates proposed by the delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic were a little early. He would like the election of the Secretary-General to take place on 10 October but could agree to holding the elections for the Administrative Council on 5 October.

5.5 The delegates of France, Saudi Arabia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Spain, Kuwait and the Ivory Coast supported the proposal by the delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic.

5.6 The delegate of Peru, supported by the delegate of Argentina, suggested that, as in the past, the elections of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General should be separated in time so as to enable unsuccessful candidates for the post of Secretary-General to stand for the post of Deputy.

5.7 The delegate of Dahomey suggested that, in the light of the decision to submit the interim report of the Credentials Committee on 28 September, the election of the Secretary-General should be held on 1 October. The closing date for the submission of candidatures for the Administrative Council should be set at 5 October.

5.8 The Secretary-General pointed out that, for the reasons he had already stated, the date of submission of the interim report had no effect on the right of delegations to vote.

5.9 The delegate of Israel observed that the proposed date of 28 September 1973 coincided with the Jewish New Year. Consequently, for religious reasons, the Israeli delegation and individual Jewish members of other delegations would be unable to attend the Conference on that date. He hoped that his observation would be taken into account when fixing the date for the elections.

5.10 The delegate of Canada said he had intended to endorse the proposal by the delegate of Yemen but would not wish to inconvenience any delegation. He was therefore willing to support the Yemeni proposal on a date as close to it as possible.

5.11 The delegate of Sri Lanka also endorsed the proposal by the Yemen Arab Republic but could agree to a minor adjustment of the dates for the sake of the delegation of Israel, provided both sets of elections were completed by 5 October.

5.12 The delegate of Zambia said that his delegation would be unavailable after 30 September and would therefore like the elections to be held prior to that date.

5.13 The delegate of Cuba said he was not opposed to the Yemeni suggestion but would like the Secretary-General to inform the Conference whether delegates which had not deposited credentials were nevertheless entitled to exercise the right to vote.

5.14 The Secretary-General said that, at previous Conferences, all delegations, whether they had deposited credentials or not, had been entitled to vote until such time as the Credentials Committee had submitted its final report.

5.15 The delegate of Cuba said that he was perturbed by that interpretation of No. 639 since, in the Spanish version at least, it was clear that only those delegations which had deposited credentials were entitled to vote pending the decision of the Conference.

5.16 The Secretary-General said that the French text of the Convention, which was the authentic version, made it quite clear that, pending the decision of the Plenary Meeting, any Member having the right to vote was entitled to exercise that right.

5.17 The delegate of Cuba pointed out that the Secretary-General's interpretation of No. 639, which he did not contest, might give rise to an anomalous situation, since it would permit an individual purporting to represent a Member to participate and vote in the Conference without having to present any proofs of his identity.

5.18 The Chairman recalled that at previous conferences the provisions of the Convention relating to credentials had been given a liberal interpretation. With regard to the point raised by the delegate of Cuba, he wished to draw attention to the situation of a delegate who arrived at the Conference without credentials. The liberal interpretation of the Convention would allow him to participate and vote in the Conference pending the arrival and acceptance of his credentials. However, according to this interpretation a delegation whose credentials were inadequate or were never found to be in order would have taken part in all the votes held up to the time the Plenary Meeting approved the Final Report of Committee 2. On the other hand, under the Cuban interpretation, he would be unable to take part in the Conference even though his credentials might later be found to be in order. He therefore believed that the liberal interpretation should prevail. Nevertheless, he wished to assure the delegate of Cuba that his point would be carefully studied and that consultations would be held to clarify the issue.

5.19 The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said he shared the concern expressed by the delegate of Cuba. While agreeing that a liberal attitude must be taken in so delicate a matter, he thought it important for a Plenipotentiary Conference to be clear about the rules governing credentials. No. 628 stipulated that delegations should be duly accredited. No. 639 further stated that credentials should be deposited as early as possible, then verified by the Credentials Committee. Naturally that process took time, and while it was going on, delegations were entitled to participate and vote in the Conference, but only such delegations as had deposited credentials.

5.20 The Chairman suggested that the debate be adjourned till the next meeting.

5.21 It was so agreed.

6. Approval of the Minutes of the 1st Plenary Meeting
(Document No. 94)

6.1 The minutes of the first Plenary Meeting were approved.

7. Statement by the delegate of Nigeria

7.1 The delegate of Nigeria recalled that the Plenary Conference held at Montreux in 1965 had adopted Resolutions Nos. 44 and 45 relating to South Africa and Resolution No. 46 concerning the territories under Portuguese administration. The African delegations to the present Conference had prepared two draft resolutions on South Africa and Portugal respectively, which they wished to be placed on the agenda for the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 1845 hrs.

Secretary-General :

M. MILI

Chairman :

L. HERRERA ESTEBAN

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES
OF THE
SEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

1. Replace paragraph 5.1 on page 3 by the following :
"5.1 In reply to a comment by the delegate of India, who suggested publication of a complete list of Members from time to time until the final list was published just after the closing date for submission of candidatures, the Secretary-General said that a number of delegations had asked for the names of Members submitting candidatures for the Administrative Council to be published as they were received. For that reason a first list and a series of addenda had been published. It was however up to the Conference to decide whether it wished to follow a different procedure."

2. Amend paragraph 6.2 on page 4 to read :
"6.2 The Chairman, supported by the delegate of Iran, proposed that Documents Nos. 101 and 102 be examined at the next Plenary meeting."

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

SEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

Monday, 24 September 1973, at 0930 hrs

Chairman : Mr. L. HERRERA ESTEBAN (Spain)

<u>Subjects discussed :</u>	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Minutes of the second Plenary Meeting	99
2. Dates for the election of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Members of the new Administrative Council - closing dates for the submission of candidatures	
3. Procedure for the election of the Secretary-General or Deputy Secretary-General	DT/4
4. Procedure for the election of the Members of the Administrative Council	DT/5(Rev.)
5. Publication of the list of Members submitting candidatures for the Administrative Council	
6. Comments on the consideration of the draft resolutions in Documents Nos. 101 and 102	
7. Other business :	
7.1 Expression of gratitude to the President of the Malaga Diputación Provincial and the Head of the Moroccan delegation	
7.2 Congratulations to the Chairman and thanks to the Spanish Government and people	
7.3 Statement by the Head of the delegation of the Republic of Zaire	
7.4 Thanks of the delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic	

1. Minutes of the second Plenary Meeting (Document No. 99)

The document was approved without comment.

2. Dates for the election of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Members of the new Administrative Council - closing dates for the submission of candidatures

2.1 More than 30 delegations took part in the discussion, at the end of which it was decided to fix the closing deadlines for the submission of candidatures and the dates for elections as follows :

	Deadlines for the submission of candidatures	Dates for elections
Secretary-General	26.9 - midnight GMT	28.9
Deputy Secretary-General	28.9 - midnight GMT	1.10
Members of the Administrative Council	1.10 - midnight GMT	3.10

3. Procedure for the election of the Secretary-General or Deputy Secretary-General (Document No. DT/4)

3.1 The Chairman, presenting Document No. DT/4, said that the procedure described therein had already been used at the Plenipotentiary Conference of Montreux where it had proved entirely satisfactory.

3.2 The delegates of Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Cameroon and India said they were in favour of applying the procedure.

3.3 Document No. DT/4 was approved.

4. Procedure for the election of the Members of the Administrative Council (Document No. DT/5(Rev.))

4.1 The delegate of Saudi Arabia said that the procedure described in Document No. DT/5(Rev.) had been successfully applied at previous elections and proposed that no changes be made.

4.2 Document No. DT/5(Rev.) was approved.

5. Publication of the list of Members submitting candidatures for the Administrative Council

5.1 In reply to a comment by the delegate of India, the Secretary-General said that a number of delegations had asked for the names of Members submitting candidatures for the Administrative Council to be published as they were received. For that reason a first list and a series of addenda had been published. It was however up to the Conference to decide whether it wished to follow a different procedure.

5.2 The Chairman said it would be useful if a complete list of candidatures for the Administrative Council could be issued as soon as possible after the closing date for the submission of candidatures.

5.3 The delegate of Peru asked for the final list to be prepared on a regional basis.

5.4 The delegate of the United Kingdom proposed that, instead of issuing addenda to the original list, the Secretariat should merely update the list. It would be easier for delegations to have a single document.

5.5 The delegates of Poland, Lebanon and Israel supported the proposal.

5.6 There being no objections, the Chairman said that the Secretariat would issue regular up-to-date lists of candidatures for the Administrative Council classified by region and that a final list would be drawn up as soon as possible after the closing date for the submission of candidatures.

6. Comments on the consideration of the draft resolutions in Documents Nos. 101 and 102

6.1 In reply to a remark by the delegate of Nigeria concerning the examination of the draft resolutions contained in Documents Nos. 101 and 102, the Chairman said that the documents in question dealt with particularly important questions. For that reason the Steering Committee thought it would be useful to give delegations time to consult their Administrations and it therefore recommended that Documents Nos. 101 and 102 should be examined at the first Plenary Meeting in the following week, i.e. on 1 October.

6.2 The Chairman, supported by the delegate of Iran, endorsed the recommendation.

6.3 The delegate of the Central African Republic said that the work of the Conference should be conducted in a spirit of peace and fraternity. Two countries, Portugal and the Republic of South Africa, refused certain peoples of Africa the right to live in freedom and they were using telecommunications for military and oppressive purposes. It was inadmissible that the representatives of those countries should continue to take part in the deliberations of the Conference for a few more days and in particular participate in the elections for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. Documents Nos. 101 and 102 should therefore be examined without delay.

6.4 The delegate of Guinea agreed and attached what he described as the policy of terror conducted by the two countries.

6.5 The delegate of Equatorial Guinea said he was surprised that Portugal and the Republic of South Africa were able to take part in a meeting such as the Plenipotentiary Conference in spite of the resolutions and declarations issued by the United Nations and other international bodies on the subject of the racist and colonialist attitude of those two countries which were jeopardizing world peace.

6.6 The delegate of New Zealand said that Documents Nos. 101 and 102 should be examined without delay. He suggested that the item should be placed on the agenda of the Plenary Meeting of 26 September.

6.7 The delegate of Burundi said that he wished first of all to congratulate the Chairman on his election, which was a tribute to his competence and ability. He requested him to convey to the Spanish Government and people his gratitude for the hearty welcome which the participants in the Conference had received. He also thanked the Conference Secretariat for doing all it could to ensure its smooth functioning. Concerning the point at issue, he stated that his country endorsed the two draft resolutions contained in Documents Nos. 101 and 102 and supported the proposal of the New Zealand delegate.

6.8 This proposal was also supported by the delegates of Iraq, Tanzania (who also spoke on behalf of the delegates of Uganda and Kenya) and Ghana.

6.9 The delegate of the Central African Republic requested that priority should be given to consideration of Documents Nos. 101 and 102 at the Plenary Meeting of 26 September.

6.10 The delegates of Liberia, Mali, Guinea, Australia, Bangladesh, the People's Republic of the Congo, Zaire, the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Libya, India, China, Kuwait, Gabon, Albania, Argentina and Saudi Arabia supported the proposal, some pointing out that their countries had repeatedly condemned all forms of oppression and colonialism, others that United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2426 called for the cessation of all financial, economic, technical and other assistance to the Government of South Africa, others that a proposal had been adopted at the beginning of the Conference by numerous African delegations concerning Portugal and South Africa and others again that the situation of those two countries should be settled without delay to enable the work of the Conference to proceed calmly and in a true spirit of international cooperation.

6.11 The delegate of Morocco then submitted a procedural proposal that the discussion should be closed and that, in the light of the numerous opinions expressed in that sense, consideration of Documents Nos. 101 and 102 should be included as a priority item on the agenda of the Plenary Meeting of 26 September.

6.12 The proposal was approved by acclamation.

7. Other business

7.1 Expression of gratitude to the President of the Malaga Diputación Provincial and the Head of the Moroccan delegation

7.1.1 The delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic said that he spoke on behalf of many delegations in expressing his appreciation at the entertainment of the past weekend and his cordial gratitude to the President of the Diputación Provincial of Malaga for the magnificent reception held on Saturday, 22 September, in the gardens of "El Retiro" and to the Head of the delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco for the splendid excursion which he had organized and the admirable hospitality shown by his country in extending such a generous invitation to the participants to cross the sea and spend Sunday, 23 September, in Tangier.

7.2 Congratulations to the Chairman and thanks to the Spanish Government and people

7.2.1 The delegate of Egypt and other delegations also extended their congratulations to the Chairman for his election and thanked the Spanish Government and people for the welcome given to the Plenipotentiary Conference at Malaga-Torremolinos.

7.3 Statement by the Head of the delegation of the Republic of Zaire

7.3.1 The Head of the delegation of the Republic of Zaire, who had just arrived in Malaga-Torremolinos, congratulated the Chairman on his election. At the end of a statement contained in Annex 1, he officially announced the candidature of the Republic of Zaire for membership of the Administrative Council.

7.4 Thanks of the delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic

7.4.1 The delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic made the statement, contained in Annex 2, concerning the death of the Deputy Prime Minister of Hungary.

The meeting rose at 1250 hrs.

The Secretary-General :
M. MILI

The Chairman :
L. HERRERA ESTEBAN

Annexes : 2

A N N E X 1

STATEMENT BY THE HEAD OF THE
DELEGATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE

Mr. Chairman,

I thank you for giving me the floor. I promise to be brief in order to enable you to proceed with the work of the Conference.

Mr. Chairman, I beg you to excuse me for being unable to remain at the Plenipotentiary Conference in Torremolinos for longer than a brief period.

Despite the shortness of my stay in these beautiful surroundings of Andalusia, I should not like to leave the Conference without conveying to you my cordial congratulations on your election to the post of Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference. This election marks the general recognition of your wide abilities and experience as well as your knowledge. I should like also to congratulate all the officers of the Conference and of the various Committees.

Mr. Chairman, I would also request you to convey to the Spanish Government and people, to whom no tribute would be excessive, my appreciation for the welcome we have received, the practical arrangements made for the Conference and the hospitality shown my delegation. Finally, I would wish to thank all the other delegations for the sympathetic understanding which they have displayed to the delegation of Zaire.

I do not wish to revert to the problems which have confronted the Conference since the beginning. These problems have already been widely discussed and conclusions have been reached to the satisfaction of the honourable delegates of the States Members of the Union. I can only endorse these conclusions in a democratic spirit. With your permission, I should simply like to inform the Conference that the Republic of Zaire :

- a) reaffirms its position on the policy of apartheid and colonialism pursued in Southern Africa;
- b) designates telecommunications as one of its priority sectors in its development plan.

This priority is motivated by the conviction held by the Zaire authorities that telecommunications play a decisive

part in the overall development of nations and particularly of young countries.

For this reason, the authorities of the Second Republic are in the process of stepping up their efforts in the telecommunication sector with a view to equipping the country with a high-capacity, high-quality and up-to-date infrastructure. This national effort has been supported by friendly countries and the I.T.U. I wish to pay particular tribute to the Union for the assistance which it has given us in the difficult times which followed our country's accession to national sovereignty.

At the national level, the effectiveness of the I.T.U.'s activities needs no further demonstration. We hope that these activities will be continued within the framework of the world network and, more particularly, of the Panafrican Telecommunication Network.

In this connection, I should like to remind you that Zaire is a co-sponsor of the resolution adopted at the tenth summit meeting of Heads of State and Government held in Addis Ababa last May, in which the I.T.U. was requested to assist with the coordination and interconnection of networks already in existence and in the process of installation in the African countries Members of the O.A.U. This concerted policy in telecommunications is designed to avoid the unnecessarily costly transit of traffic in inter-African communications.

By way of example, I might quote the case of an African country A having a joint frontier with another African country B but being obliged to route its communications with this country via Europe. This makes communication expensive and involves the expenditure of foreign currency. There is no need to labour the point that such a situation is incompatible with the requirements of political and economic independence widely proclaimed by all young States.

Our greatest wish is to see the most rapid possible achievement of the Panafrican Telecommunication Network project in harmonious cooperation between the I.T.U., the African telecommunication administrations and the international financing bodies.

To this end, Zaire supports the vigorous efforts made by the I.T.U.'s General Secretariat to obtain the necessary resources for the achievement of this ambitious project. By the same token, our country is encouraging the states members of the Union to conclude bilateral agreements calculated to contribute to the advancement of the Panafrican Telecommunication Network project.

The Republic of Zaire wishes to take an active part in the preparation of the new I.T.U. Constitution which, we hope, will result in considerable improvements in international cooperation in telecommunications, the forming of closer contacts among peoples and the betterment of the whole of mankind without any political, racial or philosophical discrimination.

What is more, Zaire is determined to make its contribution to the workings and activities of the Union. It is precisely for this reason that the Republic of Zaire is submitting its candidature for membership of the Administrative Council.

In the hope that this candidature will be favourably received, I wish to express to this august assembly and to yourself, Mr. Chairman, my wishes for the complete success of the Conference.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.

A N N E X 2

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF THE
HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Mr. Chairman,

At our last Plenary meeting, the honourable head of the Italian delegation was kind enough to express his condolences on the death of our Deputy Prime Minister Peter Valyi, an outstanding economist and a well-known personality on the international scene.

With the death of our Deputy Prime Minister we have lost an eminent figure who played an active part in the development of our national economy.

Mr. Chairman, we are very appreciative of the condolences of the Italian delegation and of the attitude of other delegations who expressed their sympathy after the meeting. Their words are a testimony to the mutual international understanding which has already been manifested on several occasions in the course of this Plenipotentiary Conference. I should like to hope that this mutual understanding, this international cooperation, will be equally manifest in the future in all discussions on important questions during this Plenipotentiary Conference.

Mr. Chairman and Honourable Delegates, I wish to thank you for your attention.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 134-E
27 September 1973
Original : English

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

3rd MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

Friday, 21 September 1973 (First part at 09.30 hrs)
(Second part at 15.30 hrs)

Chairman : Mr. Evan SAWKINS (Australia)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. L. KATONA KIS (Hungary)

Subjects discussed :

Document No. :

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Proposals for additional posts of Deputy Secretaries-General (Number 61 of Draft Constitutional Charter) (continued) | DT/1
26(Rev.) and Add. 1
ARG/67/20 |
| 2. First report of Committee 7 | 98 |
| 3. Second report of Committee 7 | - |
| 4. International Frequency Registration Board | - |



The Chairman announced that under No. 641 of the General Regulations the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic had delegated its right of vote to Mongolia for that meeting of the Committee.

1. Proposals for additional posts of Deputy Secretaries-General (Number 61 of Draft Constitutional Charter) (continued)

1.1 After an exchange regarding the conduct of the previous meeting, in which the delegate of Argentina indicated that he considered the Chairman had shown bias when applying the rules of procedure, and the Chairman justified his action, the delegate of Argentina reverting to the item under discussion, said that the Committee's terms of reference were to devise a valid basic structure for the Union, with one, two or more Deputy Secretaries-General depending on the wishes of the majority of Administrations. The Conference must make the changes necessary to enable the I.T.U. to discharge its functions adequately in future, lest in the changing world of technology it should perish like the dinosaur because its brain was too small for its vast body. His delegation was in favour of the creation of additional posts of Deputy Secretaries-General, and he would revert to that point in Plenary. To those who objected on grounds of expense, he would point out that expenditure on the I.T.U.'s new headquarters had been approved without difficulty at a time when the Organization's budget had been much smaller than it now was.

1.2 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that in view of the technological revolution now taking place and the increased importance of telecommunications, his delegation supported the proposal for the establishment of a second post of Deputy Secretary-General, which he considered entirely justified by the volume of work. The increase in work in connection with space communications, satellite communications and the Regional Plan Committees made concrete guidance by a Deputy Secretary-General all the more essential. There would, of course, have to be a strict demarcation of duties between the Deputy Secretaries-General, proposed by the Secretary-General himself and endorsed by the Administrative Council. In all administrations technological and planning activities were dealt with by specialized staff, and those activities were such an important function of the I.T.U. that he did not see how the additional post could be rejected on the grounds of extra cost. Moreover, the establishment of a second post of Deputy Secretary-General would allow for fairer representation of all regions in the higher echelons of the I.T.U.

1.3 The delegate of Italy said that his delegation was not in favour of additional Deputy Secretaries-General mainly for budgetary reasons. However, if a clear majority in the Committee was in favour of increasing the number from one to two, he would support that. Should that be decided upon, the Committee's resolution for submission to the Plenary should emphasize the principle referred to by the Czechoslovak and U.S.S.R. delegates that the second Deputy Secretary-General should be chosen with a view to increasing the universality of the Organization.

1.4 The delegate of Sweden said that his views were not biased by personal or regional interests. The question must be considered on its merit and giving due account to financial considerations. On those grounds, his delegation was not convinced of the need for additional Deputy Secretaries-General. The Organization already had a top-heavy staff structure and any increase in staff might mean an undesirable split in responsibilities which would complicate the management of the I.T.U.

1.5 The delegate of Belgium said that before deciding on the need for new posts, the Conference should first take a decision regarding the future development of the Union's activities. If the Conference did not entrust new tasks to the Union, there would be no need to create new posts.

1.6 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that it would be easier to settle the question if more were known about the future structure of the I.T.U. and about technical developments in the telecommunication field. He endorsed the views of the Argentinian and U.S.S.R. delegates. A second Deputy Secretary-General should be appointed to strengthen the role of technical planning in the I.T.U. and he supported the proposal for the establishment of a new post.

1.7 The delegate of Morocco said that in view of the existing federal structure of the Union, within which there was a Secretary-General to deal with administrative and financial problems and to represent the Union, and three technical organs to cover technical problems, he saw no need for a second Deputy Secretary-General. It had been suggested that such a post was necessary because of developments in space telecommunications, but unless the Montreux Convention were altered, the Secretary-General and his deputies could not deal with technical problems. The Regional Plan Committees to which the U.S.S.R. delegate had referred, were dependent on administrations, and the Secretariat merely recorded the wishes of administrations. Neither the Coordination Committee nor the Administrative Council, which looked after the Union's affairs in the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences, had felt it necessary to propose to the Conference that there should be a second Deputy Secretary-General. He felt that the views of the Coordination Committee should be ascertained before a decision was taken on the matter.

1.8 The delegate of France said that after careful consideration of the arguments advanced in favour of the creation of a second post of Deputy Secretary-General he supported that, but with two reservations, namely : (1) that no other post of Director or Elected Official should be created at that Conference; and (2) that the role of each Deputy Secretary-General should be defined by the Administrative Council on the proposal of the Secretary-General, so that the latter retained full authority.

1.9 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that his delegation's views were similar to those expressed by the Delegations of Sweden, Belgium and Morocco. He did not in principle oppose the appointment of one or more additional Deputy Secretaries-General if there was a clear need for them. That could not, however, be determined without more information regarding the actual tasks the Deputy Secretary-General would be called on to perform, and a fairly sophisticated assessment of the additional costs involved in terms of supporting staff, etc.

1.10 The delegate of Cuba said his delegation supported the establishment of a second post, in view of the developments in telecommunications and in the number of tasks allocated to the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. An accurate estimate by the Secretariat of exactly what extra cost would be involved would help the Committee to reach a decision.

1.11 The delegate of Peru said that in principle his delegation was in favour of more Deputy Secretaries-General. The new tasks I.T.U. must cope with would involve widening the basis of its structure which in turn would create a need for more posts at the top of the pyramid. He supported the United Kingdom view that the new tasks to be undertaken must be defined so as to enable the Committee to decide how many more Deputy Secretaries-General were needed.

1.12 The delegate of Kuwait associated his delegation with the views expressed by the delegates of Belgium, Sweden and Morocco to the effect that there was no need for a second post. In Document No. 81 his delegation had proposed the creation of a new Committee along the lines of the C.C.I.T.T. and C.C.I.R. to deal with questions such as planning, coordination, satellite communications and others to which the U.S.S.R. delegate had referred. The creation of a new Committee under a Director would be both less expensive and more effective than the establishment of a new post of Deputy Secretary-General.

1.13 The delegate of China said that one Deputy Secretary-General was enough for I.T.U.'s requirements and his delegation opposed the proposal that there should be more.

1.14 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany associated himself with the views expressed by the delegate of Morocco. The I.T.U. appeared to function quite satisfactorily with only one Deputy Secretary-General. The C.C.I.R. and C.C.I.T.T. were available to deal with technical matters and the Secretary-General was assisted by the Coordination Committee in administrative matters. So he was not in favour of having more than one Deputy Secretary-General.

1.15 The Chairman, summing up the situation, said that a number of delegations had drawn attention to the difficulty of taking a decision on the creation of additional Deputy Secretary-General posts until the additional tasks to be undertaken by the Union had been identified. Most such tasks identified up to present concerned the Union's technical organs rather than the General Secretariat. As had been pointed out by one delegation, the Union had a federal structure, the C.C.I.s being answerable to Plenary Assemblies and not to the Secretary-General, whose responsibilities were related essentially to administrative, financial and technical cooperation questions. Up to present, no proposals had been made for significant new tasks to be undertaken by the Secretary-General. Indeed, the Argentinian Delegation had proposed that some of the Secretary-General's present tasks should in future be performed by a new Committee.

1.16 It was true that as the Union grew, the workload of all its organs would increase. However, such growth was normally handled by the Administrative Council within the budgetary limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference. If the need for an additional Deputy Secretary-General made itself felt, the Administrative Council might be expected to submit a proposal to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.17 As he saw it, two possible courses of action were open to the Committee at the present stage of its discussion. It could either continue the discussion or decide to close the debate and proceed to a vote.

1.18 A short discussion followed, during which the delegates of Iraq, Sri Lanka, the U.S.S.R., Saudi Arabia and Ireland expressed their views on the two possibilities mentioned by the Chairman.

1.19 Having invited the members of the Committee to indicate by a show of hands whether they were in favour of closing the debate and proceeding to a vote, or whether they preferred to continue the discussion, the Chairman remarked that there appeared to be a small majority in favour of closing the debate. However, in view of the fact that so many delegations had not yet had the opportunity of stating their views on the subject and had expressed the wish to do so, he suggested that the list of speakers should now be closed and that each speaker should limit his intervention to three minutes.

1.20 It was so agreed.

1.21 The delegate of Brazil considered that it would be preferable to improve the existing post and functions of Deputy Secretary-General than to create additional posts.

1.22 The delegate of the United States of America was opposed to an increase in the number of Deputy Secretaries-General until such time as an increase in the number and diversity of substantive duties attached to the post was such as to warrant the creation of additional posts.

1.23 The delegate of Malaysia said there was no indication that the General Secretariat was unable at present to cope with the tasks entrusted to it. The creation of new posts needed very careful consideration, since the financial implications were significant, particularly for the developing countries. The Secretary-General or the Administrative Council would no doubt request additional posts if needed, but no such request had yet been received.

1.24 The delegates of Iraq, Israel, Niger, Ivory Coast and Togo opposed the creation of any additional Deputy Secretary-General posts.

1.25 The delegate of Sri Lanka said that any funds available should be channelled into the Union's more meaningful activities. He considered that the Secretary-General, whose functions were not purely administrative and financial, might usefully be backed up by a telecommunication specialist. Yet it would be most unfortunate if the Union were to fall victim to Parkinson's Law.

1.26 The delegate of Nigeria said that there was not a convincing case for increasing the number of posts. No information had been supplied about the cost of the proposed additional posts. Neither should the danger of overlapping of duties and duplication of work be ignored. If the Union had funds to spare, technical assistance to the developing countries should be given priority. The Committee could not possibly take a decision on the issue under discussion; the most it could do was to submit a recommendation to the Plenary Meeting.

1.27 The delegate of Mali considered that a more thorough study should be made of the question, and that the Administrative Council should determine whether additional posts were needed before the matter was brought before the Plenipotentiary Conference. At the present stage, it was not at all clear that such a need existed.

1.28 The delegate of Egypt did not favour an increase in the number of Deputy Secretaries-General.

1.29 The delegates of Pakistan and Dahomey shared that view, and considered that the Union's financial burden should not be increased without very good justification.

1.30 The delegate of Somalia said that there did not seem to be any need for an increase in the number of Deputy Secretaries-General at the present stage, although he appreciated the arguments put forward in favour of the creation of more posts to enable the Secretariat to deal with its increasing workload. He proposed that the Committee should recommend to the Plenary meeting that the Administrative Council to be elected during the present Conference, should be requested to consider whether there was sufficient reason to justify the creation of new posts, and to submit a report on the question to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.31 The delegate of Sierra Leone shared the views expressed by the United Kingdom delegate. Before any decision was taken, the extra duties involved must be identified and the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General must be requested to indicate whether or not it would be possible to perform those extra duties without creating new posts.

The meeting was adjourned at 12.35 p.m. and resumed at 3.30 p.m.

1.32 The delegate of Singapore associated himself with those speakers who were opposed to the creation of the post in question especially as the proposal did not come from the I.T.U. Secretariat and in view of the strict control which had to be exercised over the budget.

1.33 The delegate of Venezuela agreed with the comments made earlier by the delegate of Dahomey but felt the proposed post was not fully justified and therefore could not support its creation.

1.34 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalled that his Delegation had always urged more economic use of the Union's resources and he did not feel that increasing the staff every time the Union was given new tasks was the correct approach. However he felt that the present size of the staff and the magnitude of the tasks of the Union were such that a new post of Deputy Secretary-General, where responsibilities would have to be defined by the Council, would stabilize the structure.

1.35 The proposal was also opposed by the delegate of Zaire, the delegate of Albania, the delegate of the Philippines and the delegate of Ghana, the latter adding that the funds which would have been spent on the item might well be channelled into technical assistance activities.

1.36 The Chairman asked the supporters of the proposal if they would be prepared, in view of the large body of opposition, to accept the majority view.

1.37 The proposal to create an additional post or posts of Deputy Secretary-General was rejected unanimously.

2. First Report of Committee 7 (Document No. 98)

2.1 The report was approved for submission to the Plenary meeting.

3. Second Report of Committee 7

3.1 The Chairman presented the report orally :

"At its meeting on 21 September, the Committee decided unanimously to recommend that no additional post of Deputy Secretary-General be created at the present time."

3.2 The report was approved for submission to the Plenary meeting.

4. International Frequency Registration Board

4.1 The Chairman introduced the item by referring to Nos. 172 - 174 of the Convention which constituted the existing provisions for the election of members of the Board.

4.2 At the invitation of the Chairman, the delegates of Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Canada, Kuwait, Italy and India introduced their proposals (respectively SUI/8/4, G/9/3, TCH/15/23, CAN/24, KWT/37/10, I/47/3, IND/64/8) all to the effect that the members of the I.F.R.B. should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, in view of the fact that general administrative radio conferences were no longer held at regular intervals. The delegates of Canada and Italy also considered that the Plenipotentiary Conference was the most representative of all Union meetings as radio conferences were attended only by experts in specialized fields.

4.3 The delegate of Belgium introduced proposal BEL/26/5 which differed in that it preferred election of Board members by an administrative radio conference precisely because such conferences were attended by radiocommunication experts. Election of Board members at the Montreux Conference could not be regarded as a valid precedent as that was an exceptional occasion on which the number of Members was reduced from 11 to 5. He was prepared however to support election of Board members at the Plenipotentiary Conference if the regularity of such conferences were assured.

4.4 The delegate of Mexico introduced Document No. 85 which proposed that election of Board members should normally be carried out by administrative radio conferences with election by the Plenipotentiary Conference only if no radio conference was convened for the appropriate year. It also recommended partial renewal of members to ensure continuity and limited eligibility of members to two terms.

4.5 The delegate of Australia (see Document No. 44) also felt that the present arrangement was unsatisfactory but shared the view that the Plenipotentiary Conference was not the right body to elect officials of the highest level of technical competence. Hence the suggestion that elections be held at a conference whose agenda included that item.

4.6 The delegate of Japan made a similar proposal (J/19/8) with the wording "... competent World Administrative Radio Conference in the agenda of which the election of the Members of the Board is specifically included".

4.7 The delegate of the United States of America introduced proposal USA/22/13 which was identical to those presented at the opening of the discussion (election by the Plenipotentiary Conference) but said he found considerable merit in the arguments just put forward and would like a consensus to be reached.

4.8 The delegate of the Congo also favoured election of Board members by radio conferences provided there was a mechanism for ensuring their regularity.

The meeting rose at 4.45 p.m.

The Secretary :

M. BARDOUX

The Chairman :

Evan SAWKINS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Corrigendum to
Document No. 135-E
5 October 1973
Original : English

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
4th MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

1. Paragraph 1.13 on page 5 should read as follows :

"....the members of the Board could, by way of exception, be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference if the date of such a conference fell during the year when the elections were due. His delegation further considered that the elections could be held at specialized administrative conferences and that the Council could give Administrations due notice that the elections were to be held at a particular conference of that type so that they could send suitable delegates. Normal election by administrative conferences and exceptional election by the plenipotentiaries would guarantee the necessary periodicity of elections."

2. Paragraph 1.18 on page 6 should read as follows :

"...had proved their value. They included the proposal to elect the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General at the Plenipotentiary Conference and for a specific period, the creation of the Coordination Committee and the reduction in the number of members of the I.F.R.B. with regional representation..."



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 135-E
27 September 1973
Original : English

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7
(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Monday, 24 September 1973, at 1540 hrs

Chairman : Mr. Evan SAWKINS (Australia)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. KATONA KIS (Hungary)

Subject discussed

Document No.

International Frequency Registration
Board (continued)

Articles 6 and 10
DT/1

Question of body responsible for
election of members

(AUS/44, COG/20, F/29,
HNG/7, J/19, G/9, I/47,
KWT/37, TCH/10, SUI/8,
USA/22, CAN/24, E/12)

Draft Constitutional Charter
(Number 67) and related
amendments

+ IND/64, BEL/26(Rev.),
MEX/85



1. International Frequency Registration Board (continued)

Question of body responsible for election of members
Draft Constitutional Charter (Number 67) and related amendments
(Article 6 and 10; Document No. DT/1, (AUS/44, COG/20, F/29, HNG/7, J/19, G/9, I/47, KWT/37, TCH/10, SUI/8, USA/22, CAN/24, E/12) + IND/64, BEL/26(Rev.), MEX/85)

1.1 The delegate of Spain, introducing his delegation's amendment (E/12), said that the question of the number of members of the I.F.R.B. did not seem to be important enough to warrant inclusion in the new basic instrument, so that Number 67 could well be transferred to the General Regulations. Moreover, that paragraph might contain only a general description of the Board's tasks, and the details of those tasks and the I.F.R.B.'s working methods could be left to the Radio Regulations. That proposal was, of course, contingent on the adoption of the thesis, upheld by Spain, that the members of the Board should be elected by world administrative radio conferences; if it was decided that those members should be elected by Plenipotentiary Conferences, the number of members would obviously become a relevant factor which could not be consigned to the General Regulations.

1.2 The delegate of France said that there were two main reasons for his delegation's proposal (F/29) that the members of the Board should be elected by a world administrative conference dealing with radiocommunication matters and empowered by the Administrative Council to hold such elections. In the first place, since the essentially technical work of the I.F.R.B. required its members to have a profound knowledge of the Radio Regulations, with special emphasis on frequency management, they must be elected judiciously for their qualifications by experts in radiocommunications. Secondly, election by Plenipotentiary Conferences ran counter to Resolution No. 1 of the Montreux Conference, which prescribed three distinct levels of elected officials, the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Directors of the C.C.I.s, elected by their respective Plenary Assemblies, and the members of the I.F.R.B., elected by administrative radio conferences; in his delegation's view, it would be undesirable to upset that structure and to have officials with essentially different duties elected by the same body.

1.3 The fact that the present members of the Board had been elected by the Montreux Conference could not serve as a precedent, since at that time the membership had been reduced from 11 to 5 with immediate effect, thus making it impossible to defer the election. It was significant, however, that the 1965 Conference had maintained in the Convention the rule that the I.F.R.B. was to be elected by administrative radio conferences. It was further argued that specialized conferences were not attended by all the Members of the Union: yet all Members received invitations to such conferences, and if they were notified in time that elections would be held, they could make the necessary arrangements to participate. Finally, his delegation could not regard as a major objection the argument that specialists in various branches of radiocommunications would tend to confine their choice to experts in those branches: not only was narrow specialization well on the way to disappearing, but Governments could compose their delegations appropriately and could give them the necessary instructions.

1.4 It was because of the relatively long intervals between general administrative radio conferences that his delegation proposed that the Administrative Council should decide on the conference at which the elections should be held. The proposal was not unlike those of Australia (AUS/44) and Japan (J/19).

1.5 The delegates of Morocco, Hungary, Lebanon and Israel supported the French, Australian and Japanese proposals.

1.6 The delegate of Dahomey said that, although his delegation had been in favour of the election of the I.F.R.B. by the Plenipotentiary Conference, it had been impressed by the arguments that the members of the Board, like the Directors of the C.C.I.s, should be elected by well-informed technicians and that the election of the present members by the Montreux Conference had been an exception due to the reduction of the membership. In any case, it was encouraging to note that the current Conference, unlike the previous one, was not questioning the collegiate character of the Board. Perhaps the elections could be included in the agenda of the forthcoming Maritime Conference.

1.7 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that, in his delegation's opinion, the members of the Board should be elected at intervals of about 5 years by administrative radio conferences, whether world-wide or extraordinary. If, however, no such conference was to be held within the appropriate interval, the Board could be elected at the next conference of government representatives. That view concurred with the Mexican proposal (MEX/85), except that his delegation did not consider that any limit should be set for re-election.

1.8 The delegate of Afghanistan said he supported the Indian proposal (IND/64). Owing to the long intervals between suitable administrative conferences, it would be better for Plenipotentiary Conferences to elect the members of the I.F.R.B.

1.9 The delegate of Belgium drew attention to his delegation's proposal (BEL/26), to the effect that the members of the I.F.R.B. should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, provided that the intervals between such Conferences were reduced to 4 or 5 years, or by a general administrative conference. On the other hand, experience had shown that it was not always easy to have even seemingly related items added to the agenda of a specialized radio conference; but if the Administrative Council was authorized by the current Conference to place the elections on the agenda of a forthcoming specialized conference, his delegation would be prepared to withdraw its proposal.

1.10 The delegate of Denmark supported the views of the delegations of Australia, Japan and France and paid a tribute to the excellent work of the I.F.R.B., without which the activities of the Union since 1947 would certainly not have been as outstandingly successful as they had been: the I.T.U. had every reason to be proud of the results obtained through the Board's technical advice and spectrum management and, indeed, there was hardly any field of human activity in which so much cooperation had been shown by so many countries.

1.11 Specialized conferences were undoubtedly competent to deal with the election of Board members, and the rapid development of telecommunication techniques led to the assumption that such conferences would become increasingly frequent. The Administrative Council should therefore have no difficulty in fixing suitable time intervals between the elections; in any case, neither the current Conference nor any future Plenipotentiary Conference should elect the members of the Board.

1.12 The delegate of Saudi Arabia pointed out that another exceptional feature of the Montreux Conference was that it had abolished the category of ordinary administrative radio conferences in favour of a more flexible system. Thus, under No. 172 of the 1965 Convention, the members of the Board could be elected at any administrative radio conference where matters of a general nature were being discussed. He was therefore in favour of the proposal that the Administrative Council should be given the responsibility for choosing the conference at which the members would be elected. The Conference might adopt that proposal and give the Council the necessary instructions in a separate Resolution.

1.13 The delegate of Mexico said that his delegation's proposal (MEX/85) was essentially similar to that of the French delegation, except that it also provided for a limit of two terms for each member and specified that, in order to ensure regularity of elections, the members of the Board could be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference if the date of such a Conference fell during the year when the elections were due. Nevertheless, his delegation could agree that the elections should take place only at administrative conferences, provided the Council was instructed to give Administrations due notice of the elections, so that they could send qualified delegates and to guarantee the necessary periodicity of elections.

1.14 The delegate of Yugoslavia associated his delegation with the tribute paid to the I.F.R.B. by the delegate of Denmark and supported the view that the members of the Board should be elected only by administrative radio conferences attended by experts. Furthermore, to avoid the difficulties experienced by the Administrative Council in connection with the election of the Directors of the C.C.I.s, it would be useful to specify the procedure for electing the members of the I.F.R.B. in the General Regulations.

1.15 The delegate of Argentina expressed his delegation's support for the view that the members of the I.F.R.B. should be elected by administrative radio conferences, whether world-wide or not, in view of the technical nature of the Board's work. Indeed, if those elections were left to the Plenipotentiary Conferences, it might only be a matter of time before the Directors of the C.C.I.s were also elected by that body. The proposal that the periodicity of elections should be settled by the Administrative Council was also wise.

1.16 The delegate of India said that the purpose of his delegation's proposal (IND/64) was to ensure that the elections were held at regular intervals. No general administrative radio conference had been held since 1959 and, since no such conference was planned until 1978-1980, a period of at least 13 years might elapse until new elections could be held. The argument that any administrative conference could elect the members of the Board did not seem to be valid, since specialized conferences were not usually attended by all the Members of the Union. Thus, the 1967 Maritime Conference had been attended by less than half the Members, and the same was likely to occur in the case of the 1974 Maritime Conference; moreover, the Administrative Council had finalized the agenda for the latter Conference without including in it the election of the members of the I.F.R.B.

1.17 Accordingly, his delegation believed that the most appropriate body for the elections was the Plenipotentiary Conference, for which a periodicity of 4 to 5 years was likely to be established. If the majority insisted that further elections should be held at the general conference in 1978-1980, his delegation would have no serious objection, but it considered that the current conference should hold such elections. It had been argued that insufficient notice had been given for nominations to be submitted; but the question had been before Administrations for several months, delegations had already consulted together informally on the subject and, on the basis of experience at the Montreux Conference, there should be no difficulty in holding the elections 2 or 3 weeks after a decision to that effect. The suitable candidates were well known to all through their work at administrative radio conferences and in the C.C.I.R.

1.18 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. reminded the Committee of his delegation's constant concern for improving the structure of the Union with a view to enhancing its efficiency and of the many proposals which the U.S.S.R. had initiated and which, when adopted after exhaustive discussion, had proved their value. One such proposal had been the reduction of the membership of the I.F.R.B. from 11 to 5, with regional representation. His delegation was of the opinion that the terms of members of the Board should not be too long and that elections should be held regularly every 5 or 6 years, without, however, precluding the

possibility of re-election. It had therefore been in favour of proposals that the elections should be held during the current Conference, but had observed that the majority seemed to prefer to entrust the elections to administrative radio conferences. It therefore would not insist on the former course, although it would advocate holding the elections as soon as possible.

1.19 The delegate of Bangladesh said that his delegation, too, was concerned by the question of the periodicity of the elections and by the fact that No. 172 of the Montreux Convention did not set a maximum interval, but only stated that elections should be held not less than 5 years apart. The arguments advanced during the debate had convinced his delegation that administrative radio conferences were the proper bodies to elect the members of the Board; since the next general conference would not be held for at least another 5 years, however, the best course might be to include the elections in the agenda of the 1974 Maritime Conference, which would thus automatically become a general administrative radio conference.

1.20 As the discussion continued, the following viewpoints emerged:

1.21 The delegates of Cameroon, Cyprus and Singapore, supporting the French proposal, said that the most important need was to ensure periodicity in the election of I.F.R.B. Members, i.e., to provide for renewal of that organ's mandate at regular intervals. On the same consideration, the delegate of Switzerland withdrew his country's proposal in favour of that of France. The delegate of Cameroon felt it was wise to entrust the Administrative Council with the choice of the opportune moment and the right conference for the election.

1.22 The delegates of Canada and Czechoslovakia, on the contrary, considered that holding the election at Plenipotentiary Conferences would solve the question of periodicity quite satisfactorily. Concern was expressed at the fact that under the French proposal minor administrative radio conferences might be asked to deal with such an important matter as the election of I.F.R.B. Members.

1.23 The delegate of Singapore joined earlier speakers in support of Australia, Japan and France and shared their views that, as the I.F.R.B. was a highly specialized technical body, it ought to be elected by the specialized technical forum that an administrative radio conference represented.

1.24 Notwithstanding the importance of periodicity and the requirements of the specialized nature of the I.F.R.B., the delegate of Canada believed it to be a fundamental matter of principle that the I.F.R.B., due to the importance of its functions, should receive its mandate from the supreme organ of the Union, the Plenipotentiary Conference. For the same reason, Canada thought the Plenipotentiary Conference ought also to elect the Directors of the C.C.I.s. Even if it was impractical for administrative reasons to hold an I.F.R.B. election at the present Plenipotentiary, that principle should be adopted for future practice.

1.25 The delegates of Paraguay, Venezuela, Algeria, Peru and Iraq shared Canada's opinion that, in view of the political and technical importance of management of the radio frequency spectrum, the supreme organ of the I.T.U. should elect the Members of the I.F.R.B. The Plenipotentiary Conference was quite capable of doing so as most delegations included highly qualified technical specialists. The delegate of Paraguay drew attention to his country's proposal (Add.1 to Document No. 17), which was on similar lines to that of Canada.

1.26 The delegates of Italy, Venezuela, Paraguay, Czechoslovakia, Peru, Iraq and Nepal expressed concern on the point raised by the delegate of India, namely that some administrative radio conferences were poorly attended by Members of the Union. They felt that the election of the I.F.R.B. should reflect the views of the greatest possible number of Union Members, and considered that, as the majority of countries sent delegations to the Plenipotentiary Conference, that Conference was the most representative I.T.U. assembly and should therefore elect the I.F.R.B.

1.27 The delegate of the United States of America said that after listening to the discussion, his country had somewhat modified its earlier views. He reminded the Committee that the Union was a federative organization and not a unitary one like the majority of other specialized agencies. He therefore felt that administrative radio conferences were the proper forum to elect I.F.R.B. Members. However, there were valid arguments for each of the views expressed, and to take account of the objections made he proposed the compromise text reproduced in Annex.

1.28 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that, in consideration of the general desire for periodicity in the election of the I.F.R.B. and in view of the fact that some administrative radio conferences were not sufficiently representative of Union Membership to justify their holding an I.F.R.B. election, he proposed the further compromise text reproduced in Annex, which would permit the election to take place at a Plenipotentiary Conference if that was the most convenient forum.

1.29 A proposal by the delegate of Morocco that the delegates of the United States of America and the United Kingdom jointly agree on a compromise text and submit it to the next Committee 7 meeting in writing, was adopted.

The meeting rose at 1835 hrs.

The Secretary

M. BARDOUX

The Chairman

Evan SAWKINS

Annex : 1

A N N E X

PROPOSALS FOR AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 10, No. 67

Text proposed by the delegate of the United States of America

The I.F.R.B. shall consist of five independent, technically qualified members, elected for a term of not less than five years, by a World Administrative Radio Conference. The Administrative Council shall designate that World Administrative Radio Conference scheduled to take place more than five years after the members of an I.F.R.B. have been elected which the Administrative Council believes to be best qualified as the appropriate conference to hold such election. After designation by the Administrative Council, the matter of the election of the members of the I.F.R.B. shall be timely placed on the agenda of such world administrative radio conference. Each member of the Union may propose only one candidate who shall possess the qualifications set forth inand

Text proposed by the delegate of the United Kingdom

--- The members of the I.F.R.B. shall be elected by the conference of the Union on the agenda of which the election has been placed by the Administrative Council. In choosing a conference for this purpose, the Administrative Council should take account both of the interval that has elapsed since the existing members took office and the extent of representation of members of the Union at the conference. ---

COMMITTEE 4

Note by the Secretary-General

ACCOUNTS IN ARREAR

At the third meeting of the Finance Committee a number of questions were raised in connexion with the technicalities of arrears. The replies to these questions are given below.

1. The contribution per unit is calculated by dividing the total amount of the budget by the total number of units contributed by Members. The income for any financial year takes account of all these contributions whether they have been paid or not. Non-payment of even a very small part of these contributions thus results in a deficit on budgetary expenditure, thus giving rise to a lack of liquid assets in the Union's cash resources.
2. The cash resources of the Union are therefore short of liquid assets because they have to cover 100% of actual expenditure by contributions which are only paid to the extent of 92%. This produces an annual deficit in liquid resources amounting to about 8% of the budget. These annual deficits have accumulated and now total ten million Swiss francs.
3. The Reserve Account of the Union is at present financed mainly by interest on arrears, which is posted to account but most of which is not actually paid. On the other hand this accounting income is used to finance, say, increases in salaries resulting from rises in the cost of living. In other words this accounting income is used to cover real expenditure, which also gives rise to a lack of liquid assets. The table annexed hereto shows the movement of funds in the Reserve Account between 1970 and 1972.
4. To sum up, arrears are made up of unpaid contributions plus interest on arrears; as the latter is compound interest, it represents an increasing proportion of the debts contracted towards the Union. It will also be noted that the lack of cash resources is produced by the use of accounting income to cover actual expenditure and that this applies both to contributions and to interest on arrears.

5. The arrears now amount to about 10 million Swiss francs, with an equivalent cash resources deficit. In order to meet this situation, the I.T.U. is compelled to use in the course of the second half-year, and at a constantly earlier date, the contributions paid in advance by the Members of the Union for the following year. If these payments are insufficient, the Union has to obtain short-term loans from the Swiss Confederation (3 million Swiss francs in 1971, 4 million in 1972 and 5 million in 1973).
6. The balance sheet shown on pages 2/36 and 2/37 of the Administrative Council's Report reveals that, out of the 1973 contributions paid by Members in 1972, representing 28 million Swiss francs, 10 million had to be used in 1972 to meet current expenditure. So far as the present situation is concerned, the total contributions for 1974 paid by the end of September 1973, i.e. 1,650,000 Swiss francs, have already been used to cover expenditure under the current budget. Furthermore, the actual expenditure for 1973, amounting so far to 28,700,000 Swiss francs, is covered by actual income of 34,500,000 Swiss francs, 10 million of which were already used in the second half of the previous year.
7. The accounting system which consists in listing as income all contributions posted to account, whether paid or not, therefore automatically entails a deficit for the simple reason that, in each year, it is impossible to rely upon the full payment of contributions posted to account.
8. In the same way, the interest on arrears is also posted to account as income, which also distorts the true picture of the funds available insofar as they remain unpaid.
9. To enable the arrears to be cleared, various possibilities might be considered :
 - 9.1 Payment of arrears by debtors in a proportion to be determined.
 - 9.2 Freeze the arrears at their present level without charging any further interest. This would avoid increasing the debt and, what is more, would prevent the Reserve Account from being increased each year by theoretical inflows subsequently used to finance real expenditure.
 - 9.3 Neutralization of the arrears by removing them from the debtor's account and placing them in a special account which would not then be included in the debtors' balance sheet.

- 9.4 Amortization of the special account including all or only part of the arrears by entering credits in the budgets of a certain number of years.
- 9.5 A combination of several of the aforementioned possibilities might be considered in finding a solution to the problem of arrears.
10. A lasting settlement, however, could only be achieved by altering the accounting system; this is to say that, in future, in accordance with the proposal by Mr. Bertrand of the Joint Inspection Unit in the study annexed to the Administrative Council's Report on the finances of the Union (Document No. 32), only the sums actually paid would be entered as income (contributions and interest on arrears).
11. Resolution No. 14 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965, concerning the cancellation of the sums due from the Republic of San Marino, might possibly be taken as a basis for the cancellation of the arrears in question here. It will be noted, however, that Resolution No. 14 related in the first place to a State which had ceased to be a Member of the Union and in the second place to a sum of about 23 thousand Swiss francs which could easily be covered by the Reserve Account. The situation is quite different for the present arrears due from Members of the Union, which amount to 10 million Swiss francs. In particular, this is considerably in excess of the funds in the Reserve Account, which amounted to some 1 1/2 million Swiss francs at the end of 1972, 600,000 Swiss francs of which were accounted for by interest on arrears posted to account in 1972.
12. Publications
- A complete set of the publications issued in 1972 would cost each Member of the Union 3,100 Swiss francs, including postage by ordinary mail. Administrative Council Resolution No. 191 (modified) provides that a copy of each publication shall be sent automatically to each Member of the Union but that this automatic dispatch may be withdrawn at the express request of an Administration. A number of Members of the Union have therefore requested the General Secretariat to stop sending copies automatically and to send only the publications deliberately ordered.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

A N N E X

RESERVE ACCOUNT

Movement in funds for the years 1970 to 1972

Year	Payments					Withdrawals				Position at end of year
	Interest on arrears	Interest on advances to publications budget	Interest on investments	Miscellaneous	Total	United Nations Common System	Additional credits	Interest on loans in Switzerland	Total	
1969										4,241,725
1970	499,645 ¹⁾	65,311 ²⁾	319,788 ²⁾	947,483 ³⁾	1,832,227	90,000	2,832,000	-	2,922,000	3,151,952
1971	556,411 ¹⁾	107,896 ²⁾	196,416 ²⁾	116,522 ³⁾	977,245	88,600	1,646,500	32,507	1,767,607	2,361,590
1972	624,538 ¹⁾	83,146 ²⁾	19,279 ²⁾	40,471 ³⁾	767,434	514,500	1,088,400	31,795	1,634,695	1,494,329

- Notes :1) Sums posted to account but not received
2) Sums received
3) Balances of unused credits and surplus income over expenditure

COMMITTEE 4

Republic of El Salvador

ACCOUNTS IN ARREARS

In accordance with Resolution No. 13 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965, the position of the accounts in arrears of the Republic of El Salvador has been examined by our competent authorities. In view of its financial situation, the Republic of El Salvador is not in a position to pay the substantial sums involved. I would ask you to submit the following proposal for consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference in Málaga-Torremolinos.

Accounts in arrears

- a) The Republic of El Salvador has already paid the contributions for 1961 to 1964, 1972 and 1973 on the basis of the half-unit class.
- b) The Republic of El Salvador proposes that the Plenipotentiary Conference should waive the balance of the contributions in arrears (including the related interest on arrears) for the years 1965 to 1971.

Publications with payments pending

The Republic of El Salvador proposes to pay 19,955.30 Swiss francs by 31 December 1973 for publications (including interest on arrears) for the years 1962 to 1972.

Class of contribution

The Republic of El Salvador chooses the half-unit class of contribution.

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

1. Amend paragraph 1.9 on page 3 to read :
"... in the field enjoyed conditions of
promotion at least equal to those of their colleagues at
home ..."
2. Paragraph 1.12 on page 4 : delete the word
"practically" in the second line.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 138-E

1 October 1973

Original : English

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Tuesday, 25 September 1973, at 0930 hrs

Chairman : Mr. BENABDELLAH (Morocco)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. DVOŘÁČEK (Czechoslovakia)

Subject discussed :

Document No.

1. General characteristics of the activities of the Union in technical cooperation from 1965 to 1972

Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference :
Section : 5.1.4



1. General characteristics of the activities of the Union in technical cooperation from 1965 to 1972 (Document: Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, section 5.1.4)

Project components (section 5.1.4)

a) Expert services

1.1 The Secretary-General said that the Union was having some difficulty in meeting the increasing demand for experts. The Committee might therefore wish to give some thought to the formulation of a general recruitment policy. The possibility might be envisaged of recruiting experts not only from the national administrations but also from other sectors such as industry, although candidatures should no doubt continue to be channelled through the administrations. Vacancy notices also needed to be more widely publicized in the countries providing experts.

1.2 The delegate of Mexico said that the posts offered to experts ought perhaps to be made more attractive. The salary factor was very important, particularly if experts were to be recruited from industry, where salaries were generally high.

1.3 The delegate of the United States of America said that there was a special government office in his country to handle recruitment of experts for projects sponsored by international organizations. His administration collaborated closely with that office, and had also found that publication of vacancy notices in appropriate trade publications generally produced good results. The fact that possible candidates often hesitated to accept assignments that would interfere with their career interests at home made recruitment more difficult. The age limit was also a problem.

1.4 The Secretary-General said that recruitment of experts was a general problem which was at present being studied by U.N.D.P. The Union tried to be as flexible as possible when recruiting experts. The qualifications and previous experience of the candidates and the nature of the post itself were always taken into account and, within the limits of U.N.D.P. regulations, steps were taken to ensure that salaries were commensurate with qualifications and job requirements. The age limit rule was also applied with a great deal of flexibility.

He was glad that the United States delegate had raised the career problem, which was indeed a serious one. The Committee might wish to consider the possibility of proposing that the Conference should adopt a recommendation or opinion in that connection.

1.5 The delegate of Mexico shared the view that the time spent by experts on I.T.U. missions should not be considered by administrations as an interruption of service. He also suggested that the possibility should be envisaged of preparing a register of experts with a view to speeding up the recruitment process and making it more efficient.

1.6 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. drew attention to the fact that only twenty experts had been recruited from socialist countries since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, and said that fuller use should be made in future of the expert services available in those countries. The present practice of recruitment through national administration channels should be continued, but efforts should be made to obtain experts from the industrial and scientific sectors. It might also be useful to draw up a handbook for the recruitment of experts, taking account of future requirements. Under no circumstances should seniority and promotion rights be jeopardized by an expert's acceptance of a mission, and a specific recommendation should be adopted by the Conference to that effect.

1.7 The delegate of Poland agreed that a recommendation should be adopted on the question of careers. He also considered that the age limit should be raised.

1.8 The delegate of Somalia fully endorsed the views expressed by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. He raised the problem of incompetence, and said that the Union's recruitment policy and conditions of service should be revised in order to ensure that the best type of expert was always recruited and that the wishes of the requesting administration were respected.

1.9 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that in his country staff members assigned to development projects in the field enjoyed better conditions of promotion than their colleagues at home. However, social and human problems sometimes arose when they returned home after their mission.

1.10 The delegate of Sri Lanka agreed that experts should be recruited from industry and other sectors related to the telecommunication field. However, he drew attention to the obvious dangers inherent in recruiting experts from the industrial sector. He agreed with the delegate of Somalia that experts sometimes had inadequate qualifications. Steps should be taken to remedy that situation. Age was important, particularly in tropical countries. His delegation was in general agreement with the suggestions contained in Document No. 61. He asked whether the Secretary-General could provide any information on the percentage of failures encountered with respect to experts recruited by the Union.

1.11 The Secretary-General described the procedure used to select experts, and said that all the necessary precautions were taken to ensure that the person chosen was properly qualified for the job in question. The vast majority of experts had provided valuable services and the percentage of failures, which were not by any means all due to inadequate qualifications, was low.

1.12 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that his administration had practically no control over the career policies of the Post Office and other organizations. That factor must be taken into account if a recommendation was drafted for adoption by the Conference. It might be difficult to keep a register of experts up to date. There was a general shortage of highly specialized experts, even in the developed countries. More recourse to consultant services might help to solve that problem.

1.13 The delegate of Tanzania suggested that future vacancy notices should not stipulate any age limit, and that they should include information on the tourist and other attractions of the country of assignment. Administrations should also be requested to guarantee that the expert's advancement prospects would not suffer when he returned to his former appointment.

1.14 The delegate of the Philippines drew attention to the valuable services that could be rendered by the I.T.U. regional experts.

1.15 The delegate of Indonesia expressed appreciation of the desire to increase technical assistance to developing countries voiced by the Chairman and the Secretary-General. It was sometimes difficult for developing countries to select experts purely on the basis of a written curriculum vitae and it would be helpful if the Committee could arrange for candidates to be interviewed.

1.16. The delegate of Nepal voiced his Government's appreciation of the great contribution made to the development of telecommunications in his country by technical assistance experts, mentioning particularly the assistance given by I.T.U. in cooperation with E.C.A.F.E. in the planning of the Asian regional telecommunication network.

1.17 The delegate of Sierra Leone concurred with the desirability of having a system of personal interviewing of expert candidates, so as to assess their capacity for effective communication, a point not always evident from their curricula vitae. Consideration should also be given to how to attract the more experienced experts required by developing countries. Not only should the salaries be taken into account but it should also be considered that the present fringe benefits were perhaps not a sufficient incentive.

1.18 The Secretary of the Committee said that, in view of the expense involved, only project managers, regional experts and certain other "key" experts were currently interviewed, but the possibility of extending the system was being considered. Efforts would be made to improve the presentation of curricula vitae so as to reflect such aspects as capacity for good human relations. The question of improved fringe benefits was being studied by U.N.D.P., and I.T.U., having raised the question at several U.N.D.P. meetings, would do its best to improve the situation in that respect.

1.19 The delegate of Botswana drew attention to the increasing need for longer term aid and asked whether I.T.U. was offering adequate career prospects to experts, or whether more might be done, for example by a system of multiple contracts.

1.20 The Secretary-General said that in I.T.U. a mission usually lasted between one and five years, and an expert who had completed a five year mission satisfactorily would normally be offered another post. The whole question of career prospects for experts within the United Nations system was a major problem which was being seriously studied.

1.21 The Secretary of the Committee said that all participating U.N.D.P. agencies were fully alive to the problem of recruiting good experts. They would try to continue using the services of those who had proved themselves, and to update their knowledge so that they would be better prepared for subsequent missions. There was currently a trend towards increasing use of highly qualified experts on a short-term basis, and this together with an increased use of consultancy services might also help to ease the problem.

1.22 The delegate of Pakistan suggested that other countries might adopt the procedure followed in Pakistan whereby experts deputed for mission service abroad were considered in absentia for career promotion within the country.

1.23 The delegate of Nigeria suggested that countries desiring the services of experts should establish medium and long-term plans to enable them to give I.T.U. good notice of their expert requirements. The Secretary-General said that that point was covered by the new U.N.D.P. country programming procedure, which he outlined. It was important that telecommunication administrations should be prepared to put their case cogently and to play their proper part in the procedure.

1.24 In reply to the delegate of Nicaragua, the Secretary-General explained that the Central American area, consisting as it did of six small countries, constituted a special case. The credits available were not sufficient to pay for a full-time expert in a given subject for each country. The present procedure of employing a number of full-time technicians whose services were shared among the area on a rotating basis in accordance with requests received had been approved, indeed endorsed by U.N.D.P. as an excellent model to follow.

1.25 The delegate of Nicaragua said his Administration was very satisfied with I.T.U. technical assistance, which had joined the six countries of the region by one of the most modern microwave systems. His concern had been merely that the rotation of experts should not be too rapid and that the expert should stay long enough in each country to complete the job in hand.

1.26 The Chairman summed up the debate and said that the Secretariat would prepare a draft resolution covering all the points raised, for consideration by the Committee.

b) Fellowships

1.27 The Secretary-General introduced the subject of fellowships, drawing particular attention to the problem set out in sub-section 5.1.4 (b), second paragraph, second sentence, and stressing the need for improved coordination between I.T.U.'s Technical Cooperation Department and host countries.

1.28 The U.S.S.R. delegate endorsed that need.

1.29 In reply to a question by the U.S.S.R. delegate, as to why Nigeria had received only ten fellowships for the period 1965 - 1972 whereas other smaller African countries had received many more (report of the Administrative Council, Annex 13, Appendix 7), the Secretary-General explained that in many cases a substantial number of fellowships were provided under bilateral agreements with friendly countries. Appendix 7 showed only fellowships provided from multilateral sources.

1.30 The delegates of Malaysia and Jordan drew attention to the lengthy delays which sometimes intervened between the granting of a fellowship and the actual commencement of study. As a result, fellowships sometimes lapsed because in the interval the fellow elect had taken up another job. The Chairman, speaking as delegate of Morocco, advocated direct initial bilateral contacts between countries wishing to place fellows and host countries. The I.T.U. would then be advised so that it could facilitate the administrative formalities.

1.31 The Secretary-General explained the complicated administrative procedure for matching needs for fellowships with opportunities available in host countries, which sometimes led to delay, and urged Administrations to seek ways of streamlining it and of centralizing information concerning fellowships within I.T.U.

The meeting rose at 1240 hours.

The Secretary :
H. RUUD

The Chairman :
M.M. BENABDELLAH

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

1. Please replace paragraph 1.16 by the following :

The delegate of China held that the I.T.U. should not go against the inevitable historical trend towards countries seeking independence, nations wanting liberation and people revolution. His delegation reserved the right to make further comments on the provisions concerning "group of territories" in the Constitution (or Convention) of the International Telecommunication Union.

2. Paragraph 1.32 : replace "Article 47" in the seventh line by "Articles 46 and 47".

3. Paragraph 1.38 : replace the word "region" in the sixth line by "continent".
-

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 139-E

1 October 1973

Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS)

Tuesday, 25 September 1973, at 0935 hrs

Chairman : Mr. GABRIEL TEDROS (Ethiopia)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. HERNANDEZ (Mexico)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Texts :

Chapter 1 - Article 1

No. 5

DT/1, 3, 7,
10, 11, 22,
24, 37, 57,
48, 15, 23,
64, 67, 69,
88



1. Texts :

Chapter 1 - Article 1

No. 5 (Documents Nos. 7, 10, 11, 22, 24, 37, 57, 48, 15, 23, 64, 67, 69, 88)

1.1 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that his delegation, in consultation with others, had sought but unsuccessfully to find a solution that would meet the objections raised at the previous meeting to the inclusion of the term "group of territories" and saw no alternative to its retention in draft Article 1 and others. The delegate of France had pointed out the administrative, legal and financial difficulties that would result from the exclusion of certain territories from the I.T.U. and the United States delegate had emphasized that, more than any other specialized agency, it needed the widest possible participation to be fully effective. The delegate of Zaire had argued that the term must be deleted as a consequence of decolonization which was of course far advanced and continuing but the process would in no way be affected by the deletion.

1.2 Provision must be made for a number of territories, mostly small islands or groups of islands, for the international relations of which the United Kingdom was responsible. It would be noted that they were not listed in Annex 1 administered by the British Government and indeed many had reached the stage of internal self-government and were fully autonomous in matters of telecommunications. Under the present arrangements, the United Kingdom acted as agent for their telecommunications authorities through the institution of joint membership and represented their views which might not necessarily coincide with its own as for example on the question of radio frequency allocation.

1.3 The term "territories" was used in the United Nations Charter and other United Nations documents and could not be avoided in the final clauses of the Union's draft constitution since, if there were no provision for their accession, they would lose the protection at present enjoyed under the Montreux Convention and would also be released from the obligations it imposed.

- 1.4 It was incomprehensible why the many delegations that favoured universality should desire to exclude territories from the application of the constitution. He noted, however, that the reference to territories had been retained in the proposal of the German Democratic Republic (Document No. 57). Terminating the present arrangements could not benefit the I.T.U. or the peoples of the territories concerned.
- 1.5 The delegate of Cuba said that the term "territory" was synonymous with a colony or a military base and must be dropped so as to give moral support to peoples fighting for their independence.
- 1.6 The delegate of Nigeria observed that if the term were deleted the status of associate members would have to be redefined. Even United Nations instruments contained provisions relating to countries which had not gained their independence and to trust territories. The I.T.U.'s new constitution should be permanent in form so as not to require continuous revision.
- 1.7 The delegate of Nicaragua said that there was no need to refer to territories and provision should simply be made for any countries subscribing to the constitution to become a member of the Union.
- 1.8 The delegate of Guinea said that the arguments for retaining references to territories were an insult to newly independent States. Inevitable historical changes must be accepted and a term which recalled the shameful record of domination must be abandoned.
- 1.9 The delegate of Tanzania, speaking also on behalf of Kenya and Uganda, favoured the deletion of the term because of its colonial connotation. Allowance must be made for the transitional period during which all countries would gain their independence but new attitudes should prevail and States which were deliberately frustrating the extension of independence must not receive support.
- 1.10 The delegate of Peru said that the term "territory" was repugnant and should be removed from the Constitution as a vital matter of principle. Furthermore, the I.T.U. should conform with the action taken by the United Nations.

1.11 The delegate of Argentina said that the discussion had done nothing to alter his delegation's conviction that the terms "territory" or "group of territories" must be dropped altogether from the Constitution.

1.12 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that his Government was firmly opposed to all manifestations of colonialism and neo-colonialism and considered that United Nations resolutions calling for their complete eradication must be implemented. Anachronistic provisions could not be left in the new draft constitution of the Union. It was also unacceptable that reference should be made to the Territory of South-West Africa under South Africa in the list of countries in Annex 1. His delegation would certainly support the draft resolution on Portugal (Document No. 102) in the belief that Portugal had no right to speak on behalf of overseas countries fighting for their national independence. The present Conference must take a firm stand on those issues.

1.13 In the interests of universality dependent territories must enjoy full membership.

1.14 The Chairman observed that the list of countries in Annex 1 was not under discussion. The Administrative Council had already decided that South Africa could not represent the territory of South-West Africa.

1.15 The delegate of Jamaica endorsed the United Kingdom delegate's view because some countries in the Caribbean area would be adversely affected if excluded from participation in the Union's work.

1.16 The delegate of China said that the I.T.U. should not resist the inevitable historical trend towards countries seeking their independence and peoples striving for revolution.

1.17 The delegate of Ghana supported the Argentine proposal for deletion and considered that Members of the I.T.U. which were all Members of the United Nations must conform to the latter's injunctions concerning the abolition of colonial domination.

1.18 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that at the twenty-eighth Session of the United Nations General Assembly the representative of the German Democratic Republic had stated that priority should be given to the final eradication of all forms of colonial domination and racialism.

1.19 The delegate of Albania was opposed to the term "group of territories" which belonged to the shameful period of colonialism.

1.20 The delegate of Upper Volta said he was surprised that, despite the declarations of the United Nations about the need for the rapid eradication of colonialism, attempts were being made to perpetuate the use of the term "territory" in the Constitution.

1.21 The delegate of Malawi said that the Committee should take care not to overlook valid reasons for retaining the reference to territories by being over-zealous in its opposition to colonialism. Unquestionably all colonial territories must acquire independence. But there were some islands for example which were occupied exclusively by the nationals of metropolitan States and there were also territories in Europe which had become dependent upon other Powers and if they were excluded from the constitution control over their radio frequencies would be lost. The Committee of Twenty-Four had recognized that there were some countries under the tutelage of certain Powers which could not be included among those covered by General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV).

1.22 The issue under discussion was a political one and the Conference being concerned with technical matters must take such action as would be consistent with what was being done at the present session of the United Nations General Assembly.

1.23 The delegate of Yugoslavia said that his Government had consistently opposed all forms of colonialism and neo-colonialism and would pursue the policy decided upon at the recent conference of non-aligned States in Algeria.

1.24 The delegate of the Central African Republic, supporting the deletion of the reference to "groups of territories", said that newly independent States were having difficulties in developing their telecommunications when they had to pass through countries still under colonial domination.

1.25 The Chairman said that the majority of speakers were in favour of deleting the term "group of territories" but no one had proposed a replacement for it. Was he to understand that the intention was not to exclude the territories in question from participation in the Union? If so, No. 5 might have to be redrafted so as to indicate that Members of the Union would be those listed in the General Regulations. Presumably new Members would be those which joined the United Nations or secured the approval of

two-thirds of I.T.U.'s Members. Perhaps a draft resolution was needed recalling United Nations resolutions on the granting of independence and urging countries to fulfil the provisions of those resolutions.

1.26 The delegate of the United States of America did not believe that all speakers who favoured deleting the reference to groups of territories wished to oust them from membership of the I.T.U. as all would wish to strengthen the Union and adopt a rational solution which could not be attained by intransigence and failure to take account of the view of others. The right of self-determination would be exercised regardless of what was decided by the Conference.

1.27 The delegate of Brazil asked what would be the implications for draft Article 47 of dropping the reference to groups of territories in draft Article 1. Clearly it would be inconsistent to retain the former if deletion were agreed upon.

1.28 The delegate of Zaire agreed that there was a clear consensus in favour of deletion.

1.29 The delegate of Cuba said that as Article 75 of the United Nations Charter dealt with the representation of trust territories by the United Nations there would be no difficulty in retaining Article 47.

1.30 The delegate of Argentina said that his delegation's new draft for Article 47 would dispel the Brazilian delegate's doubts.

1.31 The delegate of New Zealand said that as some speakers appeared to assume that silence signified agreement with their views he must state that his Government was opposed to colonialism and welcomed self-determination but that process would not be accelerated by removing the reference to any group of territories in draft Article 1. If that deletion resulted in some territories being excluded from participation, the Union would be the poorer.

1.32 The delegate of the United Kingdom noted that there was a substantial body of opinion with reservations about the deletion. His delegation's own doubts about such a course had partly been prompted by the implications it would have for draft Articles 46 and 47. Some alternative wording for draft Article 1 might be found but territories would still have to be mentioned in draft Article 47 otherwise they would be excluded from accession to the Constitution.

1.33 The delegate of France recalled that as a practical arrangement his Government assumed responsibility for defending the interests of the group of territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency at I.T.U. Those territories were entirely independent as far as telecommunications were concerned, which was the only matter that concerned the present Conference. As members of I.T.U. they enjoyed recognized international status. Furthermore, the French Constitution stipulated that they were entitled to accede to independence as soon as their representative institutions so requested. Thus, the French Government and the Government of the Comores had recently concluded a protocol providing for the latter's independence by mutual agreement.

1.34 In his view, no consensus had been reached on the deletion of the phrase "or group of territories". His Government would be obliged to reserve its position with regard to the legal, technical and possibly financial repercussions of any measure that might result in the exclusion of present Members of the Union.

1.35 The delegate of the United States of America considered that no clear consensus had emerged from the debate, other than the need to find a new formula. Some delegations seemed to object to the terminology, others to the actual concept involved. His own delegation was in favour of clarifying the alternatives and saw merit in the Chairman's suggestion that the matter be referred to the Editorial Committee.

1.36 The Chairman of Committee 9 pointed out that, in accordance with the provisions of No. 759 of the Convention, the role of the Editorial Committee was limited to perfecting the form of texts without altering their sense. Since the sense of the present debate was not entirely clear, he doubted whether the Editorial Committee could arrive at any universally acceptable conclusion.

1.37 The delegate of Zaire agreed with the Chairman of Committee 9 that the Editorial Committee was not competent to tackle the present issue. The position of the majority was perfectly clear; it wanted the deletion from the text of the words "or group of territories" on the grounds that such countries as Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Namibia were not truly represented at the Union by the present colonial authorities.

1.38 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that his delegation also questioned the existence of a consensus on the deletion of the phrase under discussion. His own Government was responsible for representing a number of territories, many of them islands, not one of which was located in the African region. If the Zaire point of view was accepted, they would be excluded from the Union. In that connection, he recalled that another Commonwealth country had spoken in support of the United Kingdom position.

1.39 He proposed that the Chairman seek the Committee's position on whether or not it was opposed in principle to the retention of arrangements for the participation of the territories mentioned in Article 1 in the International Telecommunication Union.

1.40 The delegates of the United States and France supported that proposal.

1.41 The delegate of Guinea said that the United Kingdom proposal was an unnecessary complication and a waste of time. He proposed that the Committee vote on the deletion of the words "or group of territories".

1.42 The delegates of Argentina and Algeria supported that proposal.

1.43 The delegate of Zaire said that what the majority wanted was to put an end to the artificial representation of certain countries by colonial authorities. Such countries should be represented directly, and for that purpose he was in favour of admitting liberation movements to membership of I.T.U.

1.44 The delegate of Argentina pointed out that the exclusion of the groups of territories from the Union would be yet another step in their advance towards liberation, in accordance with the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter. He pointed out that, pursuant to No. 732 of the Convention, his own proposal had priority and requested a vote by roll call in order to find out exactly where each country stood on the issue.

1.45 The delegate of Algeria supported that proposal.

1.46 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that his own proposal, which concerned a matter of principle, was intended to serve as a guide to the Editorial Committee in its work. He proposed that a secret ballot be taken, in accordance with No. 727 of the Convention.

1.47 The Chairman recalled that a secret ballot could be taken only if requested by at least five delegations.

1.48 The delegates of France, the United States of America, Netherlands, Belgium and Italy supported the United Kingdom proposal.

1.49 The Chairman said that, in accordance with No. 732 of the Convention, proposals should be put to the vote in the order in which they were presented. In the present instance, the United Kingdom had made its proposal first, followed by a formal proposal from the delegate of Guinea.

1.50 The delegate of Argentina, supported by the delegates of the Central African Republic, Guinea, Peru and Brazil, disagreed with the Chairman's ruling. His own delegation had formally submitted a written proposal to delete the words "or group of territories" and had presented that proposal to the Committee at its first meeting. It consequently had precedence over the United Kingdom proposal.

1.51 The delegate of the United States of America expressed his entire confidence in the Chairman's handling of the debate. In his view, the United Kingdom proposal, being concerned with a matter of principle, should be voted on first.

1.52 The Chairman said that, after listening to the various arguments, he would, in order to expedite matters, put to the vote first, by secret ballot, the Argentine proposal to delete the words "or group of territories" from No. 5 of the draft Constitution.

1.53 A vote was taken by secret ballot, the delegates of Brazil, the Central African Republic and Denmark acting as tellers at the request of the Chairman.

The result of the vote was as follows :

For : 58

Against : 41

Abstentions : 12

1.54 The proposal was therefore approved.

The meeting rose at 1335 hours.

Secretaries :

A. DAVID

R. MACHERET

Chairman :

GABRIEL TEDROS

COMMITTEE 4

Republic of Haiti

ACCOUNTS IN ARREAR

The situation of the accounts in arrear of certain I.T.U. Members was considered at the 28th Session of the I.T.U. Administrative Council. The Council suggested that administrations having a proposal to submit on this matter could do so to the Plenipotentiary Conference, the supreme organ of the Union.

The administration of Haiti, being unfortunately unable to be represented at the Torremolinos Conference, thought nevertheless that it was both useful and necessary to submit the following proposal for study by the Conference, which started on 14 September :

1. Unpaid contributions

a) The Republic of Haiti has already paid the 1973 contribution in the 1-unit class and the interest thereon. The payment was made in August 1973.

b) The Republic of Haiti proposes that the Plenipotentiary Conference waive settlement of the balance of unpaid contributions (and the interest thereon) for the years 1957 to 1972.

2. Unpaid publications

The Republic of Haiti proposes to pay by 1 January 1974 the sum of 28,228.90 Swiss francs, due for the supply of publications during the period 1956 to 1973.

3. Class of contribution

The Republic of Haiti chooses the half (1/2) unit class.

COMMITTEE 4

Republic of Costa Rica

ACCOUNTS IN ARREAR

In pursuance of Resolution No. 13 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965), the situation of the accounts in arrear of the Republic of Costa Rica has been examined by the competent authorities of our country. However, its financial situation is such that Costa Rica would find it very difficult to settle such large amounts.

It would, therefore, be most grateful to have the following proposal submitted for consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference to be held at Malaga-Torremolinos, Spain, in September/October 1973.

1. Contributions in arrear and interest

The Republic of Costa Rica requests the Plenipotentiary Conference to waive payment of the contributions (including the corresponding interest) outstanding for the years 1960 to 1972 inclusive.

At the same time, the undersigned also undertakes to take immediate steps with the Ministry of Finance to obtain appropriation specifically for settlement of the outstanding balance of the contribution for 1973 and all arrears for publications supplied.

2. Class of contribution

The present class of contribution of the Republic of Costa Rica is the 1/2 unit class.

Should the Plenipotentiary Conference decide to adopt a lower minimum unit of contribution, we would formally request that Costa Rica be placed in the 1/4 unit class.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 142-E

1 October 1973

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden

GENERAL WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE AND
PLANNING CONFERENCE FOR THE SATELLITE
BROADCASTING SERVICE IN
THE 12 GHz BAND

The above-mentioned Administrations have noted the decision of the I.T.U. Administrative Council, at its 28th Session, to convene a world administrative radio conference in the period 1978-1980 to deal with radiocommunications in general and the planning of satellite broadcasting in the 12 GHz band.

The Nordic countries support the idea of convening a general world administrative conference as early as possible, preferably in 1978, for revising inter alia, Articles 1, 2, 5 and 7 of the Radio Regulations, as expressed in Document No. 29 of France.

However, the Nordic countries consider that a planning conference for satellite broadcasting in the 12 GHz band should be organized in the period 1975-1976, for the reasons given in Document No. 63 of Switzerland and in Document No. 91 of France.



COMMITTEE 5

FIRST REPORT OF COMMITTEE 5

(STAFF MATTERS)

The Committee met on 19 September and on 1 October 1973.

At its first meeting, the Committee heard a statement by the Chairman of the Staff Council and agreed that two resolutions adopted by the Staff Association dealing respectively with the depreciation of salaries and that of pensions could be published as a Conference document (No. 97).

1. Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference

The Committee noted the relevant sections of this report : 2.5.4.1 to 2.5.4.18.

With respect to Staff Regulations for Elected Officials, the Committee agreed that these should henceforth have permanent effect (see draft Resolution at Annex 1).

2. Pensions questions

The Committee noted Document No. 35 : Report of the Pensions Committee as well as a Resolution adopted by the Staff Association (Document No. 97, Annex 2) and heard a statement by the representative of the Administrative Council (Mr. J. Kupper, Federal Republic of Germany) on developments at the meeting of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board.

It amended and adopted the text of a recommendation to the General Assembly of the United Nations (Annex 2).

Having considered a document submitted by the Secretariat on the subject of the purchasing power of pensions, it adopted the text of a resolution proposed in draft by the Administrative Council representative on the Pension Board aiming at providing the Relief Fund with the necessary credits to enable it inter alia to continue aiding required staff in strained circumstances (Annex 3).

3. In-service training for I.T.U. staff

The Committee noted Document No. 45 which contained a set of Rules governing In-service training which the Administrative Council had approved subject to the Plenipotentiary Conference allocating the necessary credits under the budgetary ceiling.

The Committee invites the Finance Committee to take the draft resolution appearing in Annex 4 into account.

4. Transformation and creation of posts

The Committee considered separately the two groups of posts in Section 2.5.4.4 of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

While it was the responsibility of the Administrative Council to decide on the establishment of new posts on the basis of appropriate justification and taking into account the provisions of Resolution No. 8 adopted by the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference, the Committee recognized that the Council had been unable to create posts in the first group for lack of budgetary appropriation and agreed to recommend to Committee 4 that such specific appropriation be made under the budgetary ceiling.

As regards posts in the second group as well as posts which might have to be created by the Administrative Council later as a result of decisions taken by Governments through Administrative Conferences and to meet growth in the work at Headquarters, the Committee recommended that the Finance Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference provide for an appropriate yearly percentage increase in staff expenditure.

5. Review of Resolutions Nos. 6, 7 and 8 adopted by the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference

The Committee approved the texts of three draft resolutions appearing at Annexes 5, 6 and 7, the object of which is to update and replace resolutions adopted by the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference.

6. Opinion No. 6 of the Vth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T.

The Committee took note of Document No. 18 which reproduced Opinion No. 6.

7. Salaries and allowances

The Committee took note of a Resolution submitted by the Staff Association (Document No. 97, Annex 1). As indicated by the Administrative Council in its Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Secretary-General representatives were taking an active part in inter-organizations discussions on the remuneration of staff.

Annexes : 7

A N N E X 1

Draft resolution

STAFF REGULATIONS FOR ELECTED OFFICIALS OF THE UNION

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

considering

- a) that provisional Staff Regulations for Elected Officials were established and amended by the Administrative Council in pursuance of Resolutions Nos. 1 and 4 adopted respectively by the Plenipotentiary Conference of Geneva, 1959, and Montreux, 1965;
- b) that the decisions taken by this Conference entail amendments to these provisional Staff Regulations;
- c) that such Staff Regulations should be given permanent effect;

instructs the Administrative Council

to review and amend as necessary the Staff Regulations for Elected Officials, taking into account the decisions of this Conference.

A N N E X 2

RECOMMENDATION

relating to Pension Adjustments

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union

recalling

Resolution No. 5 relating to the assimilation to the
United Nations Common System adopted by the Plenipotentiary
Conference, Montreux, 1965,

having considered

the report by the I.T.U. Staff Pension Committee,
Document No. 35 concerning adjustment of pensions,

requests the United Nations General Assembly

to keep in mind the objectives summarized hereafter,

- 1) an early adjustment of pensions in payment :
 - a) to restore to the greatest extent possible the purchasing power of pensions equivalent to that of before May 1971; and
 - b) to maintain this purchasing power by adapting pensions within the shortest possible delay;
- 2) the consideration of urgent provisional measures to compensate for the losses suffered by pensioners since May 1971; and to avoid similar losses suffered by recipients of benefits other than pensions;

and urges

the General Assembly of the United Nations to do all possible to ensure urgent and uninterrupted action towards these objectives.

A N N E X 3

Draft Resolution

FINANCING OF THE RELIEF FUND

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)

considering

the usefulness of the Relief Fund for aiding staff
members of the Union in strained circumstances and, in
particular, its value in aiding pensioners affected by
variations in monetary exchange rates,

noting

that it is necessary to provide an income to the Relief
Fund both to restore its capital and to provide for future needs,

requests the Administrative Council

to arrange for monies derived from extra-budgetary
sources to be paid into the Relief Fund for such purposes.

A N N E X 4

Draft Resolution

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

having noted

sub-paragraph 2.5.4.1 of the Report of the
Administrative Council dealing with In-Service Training for
I.T.U. staff;

endorsing

the action taken by the Administrative Council in regard
to In-Service Training;

instructs the Secretary-General

to implement the rules for In-Service Training of the
I.T.U. staff;

instructs the Administrative Council

to keep the subject under review and allocate
appropriate credits for this purpose.

A N N E X 5

Draft Resolution

GRADING STANDARDS AND POST CLASSIFICATION

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Málaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

noting and approving

the action taken by the Administrative Council in pursuance of Resolution No. 6 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965), as described in the Report of the Administrative Council;

considering

that, taking into account the needs of the Union, the appropriate classification of posts must be achieved through an efficient system of organization and methods inspection, the continuous adaptation of grading standards to the guidelines approved for the United Nations Common System as a whole, the keeping up to date of job descriptions, the periodic review of the post classification plan and the securing of independent advice on individual gradings;

instructs the Administrative Council

to take whatever steps it considers necessary, without incurring unreasonable expense, to ensure that the above objectives be met.

A N N E X 6

Draft Resolution

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNION STAFF

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Málaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

considering

- a) the pertinent provisions of the Constitution (Convention) of the International Telecommunication Union;
- b) the provisions of Resolution No. 7 adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965);
- c) the present geographical distribution of Union staff;
- d) the need to further improve geographical distribution both generally and for particular regions of the world,

resolves

to reaffirm the directives contained in Montreux Resolution No. 7 as follows :

- I. In order to improve the geographical distribution of appointed staff in grades P1 and above :
 1. 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 in service must also be ensured;
 2. 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 Regions of the Union when filling posts in grades P5 and above;

- II. 1. officials in grades G1 to G7 shall, so far as is possible, be recruited from among persons resident in Switzerland, or in French territory within twenty-five kilometres of Geneva;
2. in exceptional cases where the vacancies in grades G7, G6 and G5 are of a technical character, consideration shall be given in the first place to recruitment on an international basis;
3. where the recruitment of staff with the requisite qualifications is not possible in accordance with paragraph II.1 above, the Secretary-General should recruit them from as near a place to Geneva as possible. Where this is not possible, he should notify all administrations of the vacancy but should, in selecting the recruit, have regard to the financial implications;
4. staff recruited in grades G1 to G7 shall be regarded as internationally recruited and entitled to the benefits of international recruitment, as provided in the Staff Regulations, if they are not of Swiss nationality, and if they are recruited from outside the area referred to in paragraph II.1 above;

instructs the Administrative Council

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

A N N E X 7

Draft Resolution

MANNING TABLE POSTS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Málaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

noting and approving

- a) the action taken by the Administrative Council in pursuance of Resolution No. 8 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965), as described in the Report of the Administrative Council;
- b) the present distribution of permanent and fixed-term posts in the manning table as well as the distribution of permanent and fixed-term contracts;
- c) the considerable number of short-term contracts granted every year;

resolves

to reaffirm the policy principles embodied in Montreux Resolution No. 8 :

- a) tasks of a permanent nature should be performed by staff members holding permanent contracts;
- b) the manning table should combine maximum stability with economic staffing;

instructs the Administrative Council

to implement the decisions of this Conference on staffing, to keep the manning table under review and to create permanent posts for duties which it is satisfied are of a permanent nature.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 144-E
2 October 1973
Original: French

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
(FINANCES)

Tuesday, 25 September 1973, at 1600 hrs

Chairman: Mr. R. RÜTSCHI (Switzerland)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. AHMED (Pakistan)

Subjects discussed:

1. Accounts in arrears
2. Consideration of Document No. 86 and comments on Documents Nos. 33(Rev.) (+ Corr.1) and 73
3. Special case of Nicaragua



1. Accounts in arrears

1.1 The Chairman said that at each of its sessions the Administrative Council had given the closest attention to the question of accounts in arrears and that members of the Council had very much appreciated the efforts made by the Secretary-General during his official journeys to recover as far as possible the sums due to the Union.

1.2 In reply to a remark by the delegate of Mexico, he said that arrangements would be made for a representative of each of the countries concerned to be present when the question of accounts in arrears was examined.

1.3 The delegate of Peru said that, after hearing a statement on the situation by the Secretary-General, the Committee should study the various proposals submitted to it with a view to a settlement of the accounts in arrears, in order to be able to take a decision in full knowledge of the facts.

1.4 The delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic agreed and said that the Committee might start by considering the proposal of Venezuela (Document No. 86)..

1.5 The Secretary-General noted that the Administrative Council had been favourably impressed by the manifest good-will of the debtor countries but that it had become increasingly concerned at each of its successive sessions at the increase in the amount of the sums in arrears, which at the present time amounted to some ten million Swiss francs or about one-quarter of the annual budget of the I.T.U. He had had numerous contacts with the authorities of the countries concerned and their permanent missions in Geneva and he had everywhere met with the greatest understanding and a sincere desire to arrive at an arrangement on the subject of the payment of arrears. Most of the debtor countries had submitted proposals with a view to settling their debts but some were in a particularly difficult situation because of the fact that they had originally chosen the lowest class of contribution, i.e. the three-unit class, and they had subsequently failed to notify their intention of going over to the new lowest class of contribution, i.e. the one-unit class up to 1953 and then the half-unit class, which would have been more in line with their financial possibilities.

1.6 In reply to a question by the delegate of Venezuela, the Secretary-General said that for the last three years the I.T.U. had been forced to seek loans from the Swiss Confederation in order to ensure the normal deployment of its activities. Under an agreement concluded between the parties concerned, the loan, which now stood at 5 million Swiss francs, had been granted at the particularly low rate of interest of 3 per cent.

2. Consideration of Document No. 86 and comments on Documents Nos. 33(Rev.) (+ Corr.1) and 73

2.1 The delegate of Venezuela, presenting Document No. 86, said that most of the I.T.U. debtor countries had originally chosen a class of contribution out of all relation to their financial resources and, not having taken part in the Plenipotentiary Conference which had decided to introduce the half-unit class, those countries now owed the Union considerable sums which it was impossible for them to pay. That was why the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Telecommunications Conference had decided to present the draft resolution in Document No. 86.

2.2 The delegate of Argentina noted the difficulties encountered by most of the debtor countries in settling their debts and said that a very careful study should be made of the Venezuelan proposal.

2.3 The delegate of Nicaragua agreed.

2.4 In response to a comment by the delegate of the People's Republic of the Congo, the Secretary-General said that Annex 10 to Document No. 33(Rev.) contained the names of countries with debts accumulated over a number of years (from 7 to 23 years). Sometimes there were slight delays in the payments made by certain Members but if the contributions were paid fairly rapidly, those countries were not regarded as I.T.U. debtors. He drew attention to Article 16 of the Montreux Convention which dealt inter alia with the interest due on arrears.

2.5 The delegate of Cuba gave a brief account of the situation as it affected his country and said that the problem of arrears was a source of grave concern. A solution must be devised which was as satisfactory as possible but which under no circumstances should constitute a precedent. It was only just that debtor countries should pay at least a part of the amounts due since it was obviously inadmissible to allow their debts to be simply cancelled. It was important to work out basic principles which would enable the financial situation of the Union to be put on a sound footing.

2.6 The delegate of Argentina said it was essential to liquidate the problems of the past and then to consider the question of what sanctions to apply to Members who failed to pay their contributions.

2.7 The delegate of Canada said that the payment of sums in arrears should be staggered over a period to be defined during which no sanctions would be applied to the countries concerned. Amounts in arrears could be reduced to facilitate matters for the debtor countries but there could be no question of simply cancelling debts.

2.8 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed and said that he recognized that certain countries were in classes of contribution that were too high for them while others could have chosen a higher class. The idea of staggered payments was excellent. It was essential to work out some arrangement which would enable the Union to recover most of the amounts due within a reasonable time.

2.9 The delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic said that he supported the proposal contained in Document No. 86 which was both practical and realistic. While the measures envisaged for settling the sums at present in arrears should under no circumstances constitute a precedent, the Union should make a clean break with the past and make a fresh start on a new and sounder basis.

2.10 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said he fully understood the position of countries with arrears and that it was essential to devise a solution that was acceptable for all Members of the Union. He suggested a compromise solution which would involve :

- i) waiving the interest due on contributions in arrears,
- ii) recalculating the amounts due on the basis of the lowest contributory unit for the years in question,
- iii) asking the debtor countries to settle, within a given time limit and without interest, the amount of their debts worked out in accordance with point ii),
- iv) waiving the interest on amounts due for publications, and
- v) obtaining within a reasonable period the payment of the amounts due for publications received by Members.

2.11 The delegate of Italy and the delegate of the U.S.S.R. expressed their understanding for those countries whose financial situation was such that they had had to contract debts towards the I.T.U. They said that the solution advocated in Document No. 86 was acceptable and they supported the views expressed by the delegates of Canada and the United Kingdom.

2.12 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the Montreux Convention contained no provision which allowed a country to reduce the number of contributory units chosen during the lifetime of the Convention.

2.13 The delegate of the United States supported the views expressed by the delegates of Canada and the United Kingdom. He referred to Document No. 22 in which his Administration proposed that Members in arrears with the payment of their contributions should be subject to sanctions but that sanctions should not be applied when those countries made a serious effort to reduce the amount of their debts. The fact remained that it might in some cases take quite a long time for the arrears to be paid in full. Finally, it was necessary to find a way of settling the accounts in arrears without violating the principle that all the Members of the Union should pay their contributions.

2.14 The delegate of Australia endorsed the views expressed by the delegates of Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States and supported the suggestion made by the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit in the Annex to Document No. 32.

2.15 The delegate of France considered that the Venezuelan proposal raised an important point of principle and that the Committee should endeavour to find an overall solution to the question of arrears. He shared the views of the delegates of Canada and the United Kingdom, but thought that arrangements could be made with regard to the procedure for settling debts, for example :

- a) staggering of payments over a period to be determined,
- b) waiver of interest on arrears,
- c) revaluation of the amount of the debt in the light of the suggestions made by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany.

It was important not to depart from the fundamental principles while displaying a certain degree of flexibility to take account of practical realities.

2.16 The delegate of Argentina pointed out that the staggering of payments proposed by the United States delegate would mean that some countries would have to make payments for forty years before settling the debt, which was a rather unrealistic solution. He was therefore in favour of the compromise solution advocated by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany and the waiver of interest on arrears recommended by the French delegate.

2.17 The delegate of Uganda then expressed his support for the suggestion made by the Canadian delegate.

2.18 The delegate of Cuba proposed to add the following to Annex 10 to Document No. 33(Rev.) :

- i) an Annex 10 a) showing the calculations relating to the new contributions announced by certain countries,

- ii) an Annex 10 b) containing the figures for the contributions calculated without interest, and
- iii) an Annex 10 c) defining the procedure for the staggering of payments, the period of which should not be less than two years or more than ten years.

In the light of this additional material prepared by the Secretariat, the Committee would be in a position to arrive at a clear analysis of the situation and to submit practical proposals to the Plenary Meeting.

2.19 The delegate of Mexico considered that it was important to translate the proposal of the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany into figures.

2.20 The delegate of Peru thought that the proposal represented a satisfactory compromise solution which might be supplemented by the new Annexes suggested by the Cuban delegate.

2.21 The delegate of Nicaragua said that it was essential to define the criteria applicable to the debtor countries. Measures should be taken with regard to Members in arrears for more than two years to ensure that they paid their debts or to provide for the suspension of technical assistance until such time as the debts were settled.

2.22 The delegate of Canada made suggestions akin to those of the Federal Republic of Germany, namely :

- i) payment with interest of debts contracted under the head of publications,
- ii) payment of other debts retroactively, including interest, but without the addition of new interest to the first interest during the payment period, which should be as short as possible,

- iii) apart from the payments referred to above, the debtor countries should be up to date with the settlement of their contributions, otherwise they would be subject to sanctions, to be defined,
- iv) the remaining deficit should be met by means to be decided later.

2.23 The delegate of Mexico stated that debts connected with the despatch of publications of the C.C.I.s not specifically ordered by Administrations should be cancelled.

2.24 The delegate of Cuba said that the position of each debtor should be considered on its merits and enquired what action would be taken with regard to countries in arrears which were not represented at the present Conference.

2.25 The Secretary-General replied that only El Salvador and the Republic of Haiti were absent and that Document No. 33(Rev.) contained all the necessary information on their intentions concerning the payment of arrears.

2.26 The delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic considered that the proposal submitted by Argentina (Document No. 73) had the merit of clarity and brevity. He therefore expressed the wish that the Secretariat should prepare a document containing all the numerical information resulting from the proposal, which he wished to modify slightly by providing that payments should be staggered over a period of ten years rather than five.

2.27 The Chairman summed up the various opinions expressed concerning the settlement of accounts in arrears :

- a) most of the speakers were opposed to a solution consisting of cancelling all debts outstanding up to a recent date;
- b) the solution by which debtor Members would be given the necessary time to settle their debts would in some cases mean that payments would be staggered over nearly forty years, which seemed difficult to accept;

- c) although the Convention did not allow a Member to reduce its class of contribution, it might be possible to calculate the arrears which the countries concerned would owe if they had announced their wish to reduce their class of contributory unit at the right time;
- d) the proposed waiver of interest on arrears called for some calculation in order to provide a clear idea of the sum involved.

2.28 The Chairman considered that the Secretariat could safely be entrusted with the task of expressing in numerical terms the proposals submitted during the meeting in order for agreement to be reached at the following meeting.

The Committee approved that conclusion.

3. Special case of Nicaragua

3.1 In the course of the foregoing interventions, the delegates expressed their unanimous sympathy to Nicaragua for the catastrophic earthquake of 1972, which had seriously damaged its telecommunication facilities. They assured the Nicaraguan delegate that they appreciated Nicaragua's position and that every facility would be granted for the settlement of its contributions.

3.2 The Chairman took note of those statements and said that the request submitted by the Nicaraguan Government concerning its contributions would be considered at the next meeting of the Committee.

The meeting rose at 1840 hours.

Secretary :
R. PRELAZ

Chairman :
R. RÜTSCHI

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Corrigendum to
Document No. 145-E
8 October 1973
Original : English

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
5th MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

Please amend paragraph 1.8 on page 4 to read :

"....around 1976, to be convened at the request of I.C.A.O., which was at present holding a consultation of its Members, and a World...."



COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7
(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Tuesday, 25 September 1973, at 1600 hrs

Chairman : Mr. Evan SAWKINS (Australia)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. KATONA KIS (Hungarian People's Republic)

<u>Subjects discussed</u> :	<u>Document No.</u>
1. International Frequency Registration Board (continued)	Articles 6 and 10 DT/1
Question of body responsible for election of members	(AUS/44, COG/20, F/29, HNG/7, J/19, G/9, I/47, KWT/37, TCH/10, SUI/8, USA/22, CAN/24, E/12)
Draft Constitutional Charter (No. 67) and related amendments	+ IND/84, BEL/26 (Rev.), MEX/85, PRG/17 + Add. DT/15, DT/16

1. International Frequency Registration Board (continued)

Question of body responsible for election of members

Draft Constitutional Charter (No. 67) and related amendments

(Articles 6 and 10; Document Nos. DT/1 (AUS/44, COG/20, F/29, HNG/7, J/19, G/9, I/47, KWT/37, TCH/10, SUI/8, USA/22, CAN/24, E/12); IND/64, BEL/26 (Rev.), MEX/85, PRG/17 + Add.; DT/15, DT/16)

1.1 The delegate of Mali said that his delegation was in favour of elections of members of the I.F.R.B. being held during Plenipotentiary Conferences, since the Board's function of arbitration made it essential for it to be elected by the supreme organ of the Union, on which nearly all the Members of the I.T.U. were represented. Delegations to such Conferences usually comprised the necessary highly qualified technicians. Moreover, the atmosphere of administrative radio conferences was not propitious for elections, which might even delay the important business of those meetings. Mali therefore supported the Canadian, Nigerian and Venezuelan draft resolution (DT/16) and hoped that it would be voted on soon.

1.2 The delegate of Nigeria said that the main disadvantages of elections at administrative radio conferences were that those conferences were not convened at regular intervals, that specialized conferences were not attended by all members and the participation of countries in conferences which they would not normally attend would result in high cost for them. For those reasons, his delegation, together with those of Canada and Venezuela, had submitted a compromise proposal (DT/16), under which Plenipotentiary Conferences would normally elect the members of the Board, but that the forthcoming elections should be held during the 1974 Maritime Conference as an exception, because many members seemed to be unprepared for elections at the current Conference.

1.3 The delegate of the Philippines said that his delegation's position was reflected in the United States and United Kingdom proposal (DT/15). He drew attention to a typing error at the end of the twelfth line of that text : the word "Conference" should be replaced by "Council".

1.4 The delegate of Australia said that the proposal that members of the I.F.R.B. should be elected by Plenipotentiary Conferences struck at the very concept of the I.T.U. as a federated organization and, for no good reason, negated the principle laid down in Article 13 of the Montreux Convention. Where the question of periodicity was concerned, there could be no doubt that administrative conferences were more frequent than Plenipotentiary Conferences; changing the intervals between the latter provided no solution for the problem, although in exceptional circumstances the Administrative Council could decide that the task should be entrusted to a Plenipotentiary Conference if the next administrative conference was unsuitable. His delegation therefore supported the United States and United Kingdom proposal (DT/15) and would suggest that the question of principle be settled forthwith, and the modalities be left to a Working Party.

1.5 The delegate of Cuba said he agreed with earlier speakers that delegations to Plenipotentiary Conferences usually comprised high-level technicians. Owing to the limited attendance of specialized administrative conferences, it would be wise to accept the principle of holding elections of Board members during Plenipotentiary Conferences with a stable periodicity, while making an exception in the case of the 1974 Maritime Conference, for purely practical reasons.

1.6 The Chairman asked the Deputy Secretary-General and the Chairman of the I.F.R.B. to give the Committee some relevant facts concerning past and future administrative conferences.

1.7 The Deputy Secretary-General said that the information on attendance of recent administrative radio conferences was given in Section 3.3 of the Administrative Council's report. It referred to the numbers of countries which had signed the Final Acts, whereas some delegations had left the conferences before the end. According to the Secretariat's figures, the 1963 Space Conference had been attended by 71 members out of 124, the 1966 Aeronautical Conference, by 56 out of 129, the 1967 Maritime Conference, by 70 out of 131 and the 1971 Space Conference, by 100 out of 140.

1.8 The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. said that the administrative radio conferences, which could conceivably be held in the next five years, were a World or Regional Administrative Conference to draw up plans for satellite broadcasting, to be held in 1975 or 1976, a World Administrative Radio Conference on the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service around 1976, to be convened at the initiative of I.C.A.O., which was already holding consultations, and a World Administrative Conference on general radiocommunication matters, to be held around 1978 with a view to revising the Radio Regulations as a whole.

1.9 The delegates of the United States of America and the United Kingdom said that they had been able to agree on a joint proposal (DT/15) under which the widely-accepted principle that the members of the I.F.R.B. should normally be elected by administrative radio conferences was retained, but which was made more flexible by the proviso that the Administrative Council could decide to have the elections held during a Plenipotentiary Conference in the event of there being no suitable administrative conference planned for the near future.

1.10 The delegate of Canada said that Italy had become a sponsor of the draft resolution in Document No. DT/16.

1.11 The main purpose of the proposal was to lay down the principle that the members of the Board should be elected by Plenipotentiary Conferences. The sponsors were aware, however, that some delegations would find it difficult to participate in elections during the current Conference and had therefore inserted the last paragraph, providing that the next elections should be held during the 1974 Maritime Conference. Although by no means all members now intended to attend that Conference, it was the only one for which a definite date had been set, and the Secretary-General might be requested to inform members in specific terms of the desirability of the largest possible attendance in view of the elections.

1.12 The delegates of Venezuela and Italy endorsed those remarks.

1.13 The delegate of Zambia pointed out that under No. 171 of the Montreux Convention, each member of the Board, apart from being a thoroughly trained technician, was required to be familiar with geographic, economic and demographic conditions within a particular area of the world. Accordingly, the I.F.R.B. transcended the sphere of radio alone, and should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, as the supreme organ of the Union. Moreover, that body was more representative than any administrative conference, and it was dangerous to leave such an important election in the hands of relatively few countries. Zambia therefore supported the proposal in Document No. DT/16; although it would have preferred the elections to be held at the current Conference, it was aware of the difficulties that prevented such a course from being followed.

1.14 The delegate of China said that his delegation, in keeping with its view that the affairs of international organizations should be managed jointly by all their members, considered that the members of the I.F.R.B. should be elected at regular intervals by the Plenipotentiary Conference, as the supreme and most representative body of the I.T.U. Moreover, the new basic instrument should provide that the Plenipotentiary Conference should be convened at regular intervals of 4 or 5 years.

1.15 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he could not understand why the supreme organ of the I.T.U., an organization primarily concerned with technical questions, should be precluded from electing any senior officials of the Union, all of whom should be competent in technical matters. Nor could he follow the argument that election by the Plenipotentiary Conference would undermine the federal structure of the Union, for surely that structure was determined, not by the body which elected officials, but by the rights and status of the latter; the status of the members of the I.F.R.B. could only be enhanced if they were elected by the supreme organ of the I.T.U. His delegation therefore preferred the Canadian draft resolution (DT/16) to the United States and United Kingdom proposal (DT/15), which complicated matters by leaving it to the Administrative Council to decide on the competence of various administrative conferences to elect the members of the Board. On the other hand, his delegation could not fully agree that the current Conference was not in a position to conduct the elections, since a number of proposals to that effect had been circulated to members several months previously. Nevertheless, if the majority of delegates considered themselves to be unprepared for the elections, the Soviet Union could agree that they should take place at the Maritime Conference in 1974.

1.16 The delegate of India said that his delegation could not support the United States and United Kingdom proposal. In the first place, the Administrative Council would be obliged to consult all the members of the Union on its recommendation, and it was notoriously difficult to obtain the necessary replies before the end of the Council's session. Secondly, if the procedure was adopted and included in the new Constitution, it would not take effect until 1 January 1975, and the Council could not take a decision on the elections until its session in the spring of that year; accordingly, the earliest possible date for the elections would be the autumn of 1975. That was quite unacceptable, and the Committee should accept the principle, set out in the draft resolution, that the members of the Board should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.17 His delegation could not, however, agree with the proposal in the last paragraph of the draft resolution that the next elections should be held during the forthcoming Maritime Conference. Most delegations to the current Conference included qualified radio experts; all must be aware of the nominations for the posts; the relevant proposals had been circulated many months previously; and there was plenty of time for delegations to consult their governments before the end of the Conference. Moreover, the idea of including the elections in the agenda of the 1974 Maritime Conference had been rejected by the Working Party of the Administrative Council which had drawn up the final agenda. He therefore suggested that the last paragraph of the draft resolution should be altered to read: "that the next election of the members of the I.F.R.B. shall be held during the present Plenipotentiary Conference".

1.18 The delegates of Brazil, Upper Volta, Mauritius, Bangladesh, Lebanon, Kuwait, Iraq and Mauritania, considering that the supreme organ of the Union should be responsible for the election of the I.F.R.B., supported the proposal by Canada, Nigeria and Venezuela (Document No. DT/16). The delegate of Mauritius said that election by the Plenipotentiary would in no way injure the federal nature of the I.T.U. The delegate of Brazil felt that the trend to hold Plenipotentiaries more frequently, as exemplified in many conference documents, would solve the problem of periodicity.

1.19 Of the above speakers, the delegates of Mauritius, Bangladesh and Iraq were in favour of holding the next I.F.R.B. election at the present Plenipotentiary Conference, in view of the long interval since the last election. They were of the opinion that the difficulties involved were not insuperable and supported India's proposal to amend the draft resolution in Document No. DT/16 accordingly.

1.20 The delegate of Bangladesh said that, in the interests of proper regional representation, all elected officials of the Union should be nationals of different countries. To that end he proposed that members of the I.F.R.B. should be mentioned along with the other elected officials in No. 160 of the Convention.

1.21 In reply to a question from the delegate of Morocco, the Deputy Secretary-General said that at the present juncture it was difficult to give a precise figure for the financial implications of holding an I.F.R.B. election at the present Conference. The letter of offer of employment sent after Montreux to the four I.F.R.B. members elected at that Conference who were still in office stated among other things that, in conformity with the provisions of Article 13, paragraph 3, subparagraph 4 (No. 175) of the Montreux Convention, they would remain in office until the date determined by the World Administrative Conference which was to elect their successors. While it was for the Plenipotentiary Conference to decide on the exact interpretation of that provision, it would also have to consider the rights of I.F.R.B. members whose mandates were terminated under conditions other than those specified in the written offer of employment made to them. If the precedent set at the Montreux Conference was to be followed (Resolution No. 3) and on the assumption of a complete turnover in the membership of the Board, the total of inclusive end-of-service payments for the budget could be expected to be of the order of US \$ 230,000.

1.22 The delegate of Italy said that the key word in No. 175 was "normally" and that the present conditions were exceptional because of the abnormally long time between world administrative radio conferences of a general nature. However, the question would not arise if the draft resolution in Document No. DT/16 was adopted, as the fact that the next I.F.R.B. election would be held at an administrative radio conference would comply with the provisions of the Montreux Convention.

1.23 The delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Norway supported the proposal by the United States of America and the United Kingdom. While concurring that the Plenipotentiary was fully competent to choose the members of the I.F.R.B., they nevertheless felt that administrative radio conferences, where there would be a large number of delegates with a broad technical background in radio matters and a thorough understanding of the qualities required to fill the highly responsible posts on the Board, were the appropriate forum for the election of the I.F.R.B. The delegate of Morocco expressed concern that if the Plenipotentiary were to elect the I.F.R.B. and Directors of the C.C.I.s as well as the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and Administrative Council, it would, with such a heavy programme, become no more than an election forum and would have no time for the other even more important tasks before it. The delegate of Saudi Arabia considered that holding the I.F.R.B. election at an administrative radio conference would encourage attendance at such meetings, which were of interest to all countries. In disagreement with India, he said that the five-year period was a minimum and not a maximum period for the I.F.R.B. mandate, and that it would be in order to delay the election until the next administrative radio conference. The Plenipotentiary Conferences had not, as yet, shown reliable periodicity and the larger number of administrative radio conferences gave greater flexibility in that respect. The agenda of the administrative radio conferences came out a long time in advance and Union members had plenty of time to consider the question of the election.

The meeting rose at 1835 hours.

The Secretary :
M. BARDOUX

The Chairman :
Evan SAWKINS

COMMITTEE 4

Yemen Arab Republic

ACCOUNTS IN ARREAR

To put the finances of the Union on a sounder footing, the Committee proposes the adoption of Annexes 3, 4 and 5 of Document DT/25 as a basis for the final settlement of the arrears which, by their persistence and their rapid growth owing to the compound interest charged on them, are overburdening those Members in difficulty.

Debtor Members will have to clear their debts, as exceptionally revised and calculated in Document DT/25, in ten interest-free annual instalments starting from the financial year 1974.

The deficit resulting from this final settlement of arrears will be absorbed in the general budget and spread over ten years.

This solution mainly necessitated by a mistaken and over-optimistic choice of class of contributions, must on no account be regarded as a precedent or a change of class of contribution between Conferences but rather as a calculatory expedient designed to lighten the burden on Members in difficulty.

COMMITTEE 8

Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden

PROPOSALS Nos. 41/9 and 41/19

In Proposals Nos. 41/9 and 41/19 it was suggested that some specific provisions regarding the telecommunication operating services of the United Nations and the right of those services to attend I.T.U. conferences and meetings be transferred from No. 146 of the basic document of the Union (called Constitution by the Working Group) to the General Regulations, in view of the detailed nature of the said provisions.

This proposal was made by the five Nordic countries against the background that only certain fundamental provisions were intended to be included in the Constitution, and on the understanding that the Constitution and the General Regulations would be considered as equally binding, fundamental acts of the Union, the only difference of substance being the provisions regarding the adoption of amendments.

However, it has afterwards appeared from other proposals submitted to the Conference, that the Constitution alone may come to be considered in future as the supreme act of the Union, the General Regulations being placed on an equal level with the Administrative Regulations.

Under such circumstances, the provisions in No. 146 might, if transferred, lose some of the fundamental character that would seem appropriate to rules regarding the United Nations. For the avoidance of this unwanted consequence Proposals Nos. 41/9 and 41/19 are withdrawn.

application of the common conditions of employment for the staff of the Union. The staff appointed to assist directly the Directors of the Consultative Committees and the International Frequency Registration Board shall work under the direct orders of those senior officials concerned but in accordance with general administrative directives of the Administrative Council and of the Secretary-General.

ARS/148/3 ADD 268A

The Secretary-General shall have the authority to reassign staff members from their appointed positions to assist the progress in the work of the Permanent Organs consistent with the fluctuating work requirements at the Headquarters and subject to the necessary financial provisions.

Reasons : Clarify the hierarchal relationship for administrative direction of the Union through the Secretary-General to the Administrative Council, and the accountability of the Secretary-General in administrative and financial affairs, introduce specific authority for the assignment or reassignment of staff to meet the fluctuating work requirements associated with the support necessary for effective functioning of the Permanent Organs of the Union.

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

3rd MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

1. Add new paragraph 1.3 a) as follows :

"1.3 a) The delegate of Brazil, taking into consideration the very special situation in which Nicaragua found itself after being affected by the well-known catastrophe, fully supported the request presented by the Nicaraguan delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference".

2. Amend the fifth line of paragraph 1.7 to read :

"not oppose the proposal...."

3. Complete paragraph 2.11 by the following :

"There was a clearly defined tendency to make up the projected 'working capital fund' (not to be confused with the existing 'Reserve Account') with the amounts recovered from certain debtor countries. If the two problems were to be linked together, the first thing to do was to define the level of the working capital fund, which should be no more than was strictly required to meet actual needs. It would then be easy to determine either the amount to which the burden on the debtor countries might be reduced, without thereby increasing the annual contributory unit of the other Members, or else the maximum amount of such increase if it was decided to waive the formers' debts, or else the most appropriate combination of the two possibilities."

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
3rd MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
(FINANCES)

Thursday, 27 September 1973, at 0930 hrs

Chairman : Mr. RÜTSCHI (Switzerland)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. AHMED (Pakistan)

<u>Subjects discussed</u> :	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Request of the Government of Nicaragua	40, 78
2. Accounts in arrear	A.C. Report para. 2.5.5.3 33 (Rev.) and Corr. 1 54, 76, 77, 73, 86, 93 DT/21

1. Request of the Government of Nicaragua (Documents Nos. 40 and 78)

1.1 The delegate of Nicaragua recalled the tragic circumstances which had led his country to request exemption from payment of its contribution for 1973 and reduction of the quota for 1974 to one half unit, with payment as from 1975 at the rate of one unit as chosen by Nicaragua (Document No. 78).

1.2 The delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic said he strongly supported the Nicaraguan request and that, in view of the catastrophe which had so cruelly struck Nicaragua, the Plenipotentiary Conference should make a gesture of international solidarity by agreeing to the Nicaraguan Government's request.

1.3 The delegate of Argentina said that he also supported the Nicaraguan request and recalled that the Administrative Council had discussed the problem at length at its 28th Session. Notwithstanding the eagerness of its Members to help the people of Nicaragua, the Council had had no authority to take a decision in the matter and it had decided to transmit the request of the Nicaraguan Administration to the Plenipotentiary Conference, which was authorized to apply the requisite solution even if there was no express provision for such an exceptional situation in the Convention.

1.4 The delegate of Mexico said the request was particularly justified in view of the fact that Nicaragua had made the praiseworthy effort to pay all its arrears shortly before the event which had plunged the country into mourning and ruin.

1.5 In the ensuing discussion, the delegates of Bolivia, China, the Congo, Venezuela, the U.S.S.R., Peru, Italy, Japan, Chile, France, the People's Republic of Poland, Iraq, Kuwait and Rwanda all expressed their sympathy with the Government and people of Nicaragua and unreserved support for the request for exemption.

1.6 The delegate of the United States of America said he fully sympathized with the Nicaraguan people; however, for reasons of principle his Government would prefer, rather than to grant exemption from the debt, to give Nicaragua the chance of continuing to pay its contribution, on the basis of one half-unit for five years.

1.7 The delegate of the United Kingdom also expressed the deep sympathy of his country for Nicaragua. He shared the concern of the previous speaker but, given the highly exceptional circumstances of the case, his delegation would support the proposal for granting exemption to Nicaragua provided that the decision was taken without prejudice to similar cases in future and in full recognition of the principle that a Member of the Union must meet its financial obligations and pay its contributions regularly.

1.8 The delegate of Cuba - who had previously stated his sympathy with the disaster-stricken people of Nicaragua - said that the request of the Government of Nicaragua was financially more advantageous for the Union than the other proposals, including that of the United States delegate.

1.9 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, while sharing the concern of the previous speakers said he supported the proposal for exemption in view of the fact that the catastrophe had been on such an enormous scale that the case of Nicaragua could not possibly be used as a precedent in the future.

1.10 The delegate of Canada referred to the incalculable consequences of the tragedy which Nicaragua had suffered in 1972 and to the emotion it had aroused in Canada. Since Nicaragua had suffered a 45% drop in its revenue as a result, it should be allowed to pay only 55% of its contribution over a relatively long period.

1.11 The Chairman noted that a very large majority of the Committee had spoken in favour of the proposal to grant Nicaragua's request.

1.12 After consultation with the delegates who had made the reservation referred to, it was finally decided that, in its Report to the Plenary Meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Committee would state that it had expressed unanimous support for the proposal to agree to the request of Nicaragua as an exception although some delegations would have preferred for reasons of principle not to accept a solution implying exemption.

1.13 The Nicaraguan delegate expressed his deepest thanks to the Committee in the name of his Government and people for the decision it had just taken which was evidence of the spirit of solidarity and justice inspiring all its members.

2. Accounts in arrear (Report of the Administrative Council, para. 2.5.5.3, Documents Nos. 33(Rev.) and Corr. 1, 54, 76, 77, 73, 86, 93 and DT/21)

2.1 The Chairman thanked the Secretary-General and the Head of the Finance Department for the work they had done in preparing the comparative tables in Document No. DT/21 for consideration by the Committee.

2.2 The ensuing discussion - in which the delegates of Mexico, Cuba and the Federal Republic of Germany and the Secretary-General took part - it was made clear that the particulars given in the Annexes to Document No. DT/21 did not take account of Uruguay's intentions regarding its choice of contributory unit. Although the official notification had been made, the representatives of Uruguay had informed the General Secretariat that their country henceforth wished to be in the 1/2 unit class.

2.3 It was also explained that in view of the substantial deficit and the cash resources difficulties of the I.T.U., the latter had been obliged to borrow from the Swiss Confederation to meet its immediate commitments. The interest on such loans amounted to 32,506 Swiss francs in 1971 and to 31,794 Swiss francs in 1972.

2.4 With regard to the total amount of the deficit which was of the order of 8 million Swiss francs, it was important to ascertain what repercussions that sum should have on the amount of the contributory unit. The Committee had been told that, because of the deficit, the lack of liquid assets had compelled the Union to spend prematurely in 1973 all the contributions it had received for 1974. Consequently, the only way of improving matters would be to recover the 8 million Swiss francs represented by contributions in arrears and interest which in the case of some countries was payable over very long periods of up to more than 20 years.

2.5 The Head of the Finance Department said that two different accounting systems were used in the organizations of the United Nations system. In one system the income for a financial year included only contributions actually received and arrears thus had no effect on accounting. In the other system, which was the one used by the Union since 1949, the contributions invoiced were credited to the Union's assets even if they had not yet been paid. Thus the Union was obliged to spend all its assets even if 10% were not forthcoming

because of arrears. That was the state of affairs in which the Union found itself at present and it was the reason for the Union's cash difficulties. The only resource was to spend contributions prematurely as and when they arrived and, in the absence of contributions, to borrow when the situation became critical.

2.6 The Chairman recalled that he had asked at the previous meeting whether it might not be advisable to give the Administrative Council instructions to ensure that Members' debts would no longer appear in the future as assets in the Union's accounts.

2.7 The Head of the Finance Department said that to wipe out the existing deficit of approximately 8 million Swiss francs within five years, the amount of the contributory unit would have to be increased by 3,300 francs over that period ($5 \times 1,600,000 = 8,000,000$).

2.8 The delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic said that the maintenance of accounts in arrears and their rapid increase due to compound interest constituted an excessive burden for Members which were already in difficulties. As the final solution to this problem, he proposed that Annexes 3 and 4 of Document No. DT/21 should be adopted and that countries with arrears should be allowed to pay them off without interest over a ten-year period starting in the financial year 1974. Debtors would have to pay annually, in addition to their annual contribution, 10% of their arrears as revised and calculated in a document to be published subsequently.

2.9 Such a solution, which would help to remedy a situation which had arisen from an over-optimistic choice of classes of contribution by some Members should in no case be taken as a precedent.

2.10 The delegate of Italy said that if, as had been suggested, the Committee decided to waive the interest on arrears, all the countries which paid their contributions punctually might be reluctant to do so in future.

2.11 The delegate of Mexico said that the Committee should consider separately the question of debtor countries, about which the representative of the Yemen had just made a proposal, and the question of recovering the deficit, which might lead to the constitution of a fund considerably in excess of the Union's real requirements.

- 2.12 The delegate of Peru stated officially that his country wished to change from the 2 unit class to the 1 unit class
- 2.13 The Chairman said that that request would be taken into account in the calculation of the amounts appearing in Annex 3.
- 2.14 The delegate of France said that the problem of interest on arrears due to the Union and the problem of interest paid by the Union to the Swiss Confederation should be treated differently as regards responsibility for them.
- 2.15 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the problem of arrears should be solved in a manner which was acceptable not only to debtors in a difficult material situation but also to other countries. As regards the future, what was the sum which the I.T.U. really needed? It was definitely not 9 million Swiss francs but perhaps half that amount. It was also necessary to know how that burden should be distributed between debtor Members and other Members.
- 2.16 In a long discussion, in which the delegates of Peru, Morocco, Argentina, the Yemen Arab Republic, Mexico, France, Lebanon and Cuba participated, the point was made that the main problem was the recovery of arrears; account should also be taken of the dangers inherent in the free choice of the class of contribution, particularly if there were liable to be retroactive effects and of the need to avoid placing intolerable burdens on debtor Members. Caution should be exercised with regard to the cancellation or reduction of interest on arrears.
- 2.17 It also had to be determined whether the consideration of certain problems of substance should perhaps be entrusted to another Committee or whether it was preferable to report directly to the Plenary Meeting of the Conference.
- 2.18 Replying to the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Secretary-General said that the actual amount of cash shortfall in the I.T.U. varied from one year to another and from one period of the year to another. Consequently, to avoid the need for loans from the Swiss Confederation, it was essential to recover the sums in deficit in order to improve the cash resources situation.

2.19 The Chairman said that the next meeting of the General Secretariat would produce a document which would help to give the Committee a better idea of the situation of the Union's cash resources.

2.20 The delegate of Morocco said that, to help understand the problems, it would be useful if the Secretary-General could state in that document :

- a) how the contributory unit was determined,
- b) the figures for the Reserve Account, and
- c) how the Reserve Account was financed.

That would enable everyone to understand how arrears were taken into account in determining the contributory unit.

The meeting rose at 1250 hrs.

Secretary :
R. PRELAZ

Chairman :
R. RUTSCHI

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Corrigendum to
Document No. 150-E
8 October 1973
Original: English

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

1. In paragraph 1.2, on page 2, replace the last sentence by the following:

"With regard to the financial implications of the election of the I.F.R.B., he considered that the Montreux Conference had taken a decision and, whether the election was held at the present or at a future conference, that aspect would have to be considered on the basis of the relevant provisions of whatever convention or instrument was in force at the time."

2. Paragraph 1.33, on page 7, replace by the following:

"The delegate of Venezuela said that the question of the possible financial consequences of any claims that might be made by non-reelected members of the Board should not take precedence over the question of the Plenary Conference deciding to elect the members of the Board allowing for the fact that the next election would have to be held exceptionally at the World Administrative Maritime Conference of 1974."



COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7
(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Thursday, 27 September 1973, at 0930 hrs

Chairman : Mr. Evan SAWKINS (Australia)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. KATONA KIS (Hungarian People's Republic)

Subjects discussed:

Document No.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. International Frequency
Registration Board (continued) | Articles 6 and 10
DT/1 |
| Question of body responsible
for election of members | (AUS/44, COG/20, F/29,
HNG/7, J/19, G/9, I/47,
KWT/37, TCH/10, SUI/8,
USA/22, CAN/24, E/12) |
| Draft Constitutional Charter
(Number 67) and related
amendments | + IND/84, BEL/26(Rev.),
MEX/85, PRG/17 + Add.;
DT/15, DT/16 |

1. International Frequency Registration Board (continued)

Question of body responsible for election of members
Draft Constitutional Charter (Number 67) and related amendments
(Articles 6 and 10; Documents Nos. DT/1 (AUS/44, COG/20, F/29, HNG/7,
J/19, G/9, I/47, KWT/37, TCH/10, SUI/8, USA/22, CAN/24, E/12)
+ IND/84, BEL/26(Rev.), MEX/85, PRG/17 + Add.; DT/15, DT/16)

1.1 The Chairman informed the Committee that the Ukrainian S.S.R. had delegated its right to vote at the present meeting to Mongolia.

1.2 The delegate of Mexico, supporting the draft proposal in Document No. DT/15, said that it was generally agreed to be essential for I.F.R.B. elections to take place at regular intervals and he did not feel that the periodicity of the Pleni-potentiary Conference had as yet been sufficiently defined to ensure that. In addition, the objection that it was difficult to evaluate the qualities of specialists at administrative conferences as they were not always the spokesmen for their delegations was invalid, as delegations voted for candidates on the instructions of their administrations, which would give careful study to the curricula vitae of such candidates, sent to them well in advance of the election. If the country could not attend the conference it had sufficient time to delegate another country to vote for it. A further aspect which he felt had not yet received adequate consideration was the provision for partial elections for the I.F.R.B. to ensure a rotating membership and so continuity in its work. With regard to the financial implications of an I.F.R.B. election, he considered that the principles followed at Montreux in 1965 should also apply on the present occasion.

1.3 The delegate of Denmark, in support of the proposal in Document No. DT/15, made the statement reproduced in the Annex. He was leaving the Conference and would not be present for any Plenary discussion, so requested this record to be made of his views.

1.4 The delegates of the United States of America and Spain fully supported the views of the delegates of Mexico and Denmark.

1.5 The delegate of the United States, supported by the delegates of France and Australia, proposed that, to reassure those anxious that the next I.F.R.B. election be held as soon as possible, the last paragraph of Document No. DT/16 be added to the text of Document No. DT/15.

However, the delegate of the United Kingdom did not agree that the Maritime Conference was suitable for an I.F.R.B. election and said that of the two he marginally preferred the present Plenipotentiary.

1.6 The delegate of Trinidad and Tobago, referring to Document No. DT/15, asked what would be the criteria the Administrative Council used to decide the suitability of an administrative radio conference for an I.F.R.B. election, and whether it was correct for the Administrative Council to "designate" the Plenipotentiary for the election since the latter conference was the supreme organ of the Union.

1.7 The Deputy Secretary-General said that under No. 56 of the existing Convention (and there had been no proposals to change those provisions), the Administrative Council was the organ of the Union responsible for deciding the timing and agenda of conferences. However, any decision made in these matters had to be submitted to all Union Members for consultation and concurrence before final adoption. There were various types of administrative radio conferences and the Administrative Council would have to consider the most suitable from the point of view of greatest participation by Union Members and the nature of the subjects to be treated.

1.8 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that the word "designate" had been used merely in the sense of referring the matter to the Plenipotentiary without any implication of dictating to it.

1.9 The proposal by Canada, Nigeria and Venezuela (Document No. DT/16) to elect the I.F.R.B. at Plenipotentiary Conferences was supported by the delegates of Bulgaria, Madagascar, Peru, Algeria, Togo, Albania, India, Mongolia and Czechoslovakia. In addition to the reasons stated in Document No. DT/16, the delegate of Bulgaria considered it would be detrimental to the specialized activities of the administrative radio conferences to have to spend a great deal of their time on an election. The delegate of Madagascar pointed out that there was no need for highly qualified radio specialists to be present at the voting if candidates' curricula vitae were sent in advance to administrations for study. He proposed that a stipulation that curricula vitae of candidates be sent to administrations several months in advance be added to the draft resolution in Document No. DT/16.

1.10 With regard to the last paragraph of Document No. DT/16, the delegates of Algeria, Albania, Mongolia and Czechoslovakia indicated their preference for India's proposal that the next I.F.R.B. election be held at the present Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.11 The delegate of India said that the difficulty could perhaps be resolved by holding the election at the present Conference but leaving it to the Maritime Conference in 1974 to set the date at which the newly elected officials of the I.F.R.B. would take office.

1.12 The proposal by the United States and the United Kingdom (Document No. DT/15) was supported by the delegates of Japan, the Netherlands and France. The delegate of Japan said that as the administrative radio conferences were the bodies responsible for establishing standards and procedures on frequency matters they were the most competent organs to elect the I.F.R.B. The delegate of France, who supported the substance of the proposal while feeling the drafting could be improved, stressed that the I.F.R.B. was so closely bound up with the work of the administrative radio conferences (by being entrusted with preparatory studies for them, by being present for consultation during them and by following up their work afterwards to ensure that the directives of such conferences were being implemented) that the activities of such conferences and the I.F.R.B. might be considered a single and indivisible function.

1.13 The delegate of Canada said that the close connection between the work of the I.F.R.B. and the administrative radio conferences in no way precluded the Plenipotentiary from electing the members of the Board. With regard to the financial implications of the next I.F.R.B. election, he considered that if the last paragraph of Document No. DT/16 was adopted the problem would not arise as the election would then be in conformity with the contractual obligations of the Union to the present members of the Board. He proposed, with the support of the delegate of the United Kingdom, that a decision be taken first on the body to elect the I.F.R.B. before continuing the discussion on the arrangements for the election of the next I.F.R.B.

1.14 The delegate of Paraguay said that his delegation was in favour of having the members of the I.F.R.B. elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. Since opinion seemed to be divided, however, the Committee should proceed forthwith to vote on the principle of whether the members of the Board were to be elected

by the Plenipotentiary Conference or by administrative radio conferences and should then decide when the next elections should take place.

1.15 The delegate of Upper Volta endorsed these remarks.

1.16 The delegate of Saudi Arabia said that his delegation supported the United States and United Kingdom proposal (Document No. DT/15), in the belief that the experts attending administrative radio conferences should have a say in the election of the organ of the Union which was most closely concerned with their work. In any case, the Committee should now vote on the principle at issue.

1.17 The delegate of Turkey said that his delegation would have preferred the current Conference to elect the new members of the Board, but saw the difficulty of evaluating the nominations in the short time available and could therefore argue that the elections should be held at the Maritime Conference.

1.18 The delegate of Niger said that, since administrative conferences were held at irregular intervals and were attended by a limited number of Member countries, his delegation was in favour of holding the elections at the current and future Plenipotentiary Conferences.

1.19 The delegate of Belgium said that his delegation was in favour of the proposal in Document No. DT/15, perhaps supplemented by the last paragraph of Document No. DT/16. Moreover, it believed that, whatever the outcome of the vote on the principle might be, it would be illegal for the elections to be held during the current Conference, since No. 172 of the Convention governing the Conference specified that the elections should be held during administrative conferences.

1.20 The Chairman invited the Committee to vote first on the question of principle. He pointed out however that should it be decided that the members of the Board should in future be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, there was the question of the periodicity of such Conferences which had not yet been considered.

1.21 The delegate of the United States of America suggested that the motion to be put to the vote should be worded as follows: "In principle, should the election of the members of the I.F.R.B. be held during a world administrative radio conference?" A negative vote would mean that these elections should be held at Plenipotentiary Conferences.

1.22 The delegate of Algeria suggested that the motion should read "In principle, should the election of members of the I.F.R.B. be held during a Plenipotentiary Conference?"

1.23 After a brief procedural discussion, the Chairman invited the Committee to vote on the motion suggested by the United States delegate.

1.24 The motion was defeated by 72 votes to 42, with 1 abstention.

1.25 The Chairman said that the Committee should proceed to consider the time when the next elections should be held and invited the Deputy Secretary-General to supply information on the practicability of holding them during the current Conference.

1.26 The Deputy Secretary-General said that the question had two aspects. In the first place, under their contracts of employment, the existing members of the I.F.R.B. had certain rights transcending those conferred on them by the Plenipotentiary Conference: as international civil servants, they were entitled to appeal to the I.L.O. Administrative Tribunal if they considered that their conditions of employment were not being observed.

1.27 Secondly, it was for delegations to decide whether there would be sufficient time at the current Conference to review nominations and to seek the necessary instructions. The General Secretariat could, of course, make the necessary physical arrangements.

1.28 The delegate of Upper Volta, supported by the delegates of Italy, Brazil and Canada, suggested that a vote should be taken on the proposal in the last paragraph of the Canadian draft resolution (Document No. DT/16). The difficulties mentioned by the Deputy Secretary-General might be avoided by having the elections held at the 1974 Maritime Conference.

1.29 The delegate of Nigeria said that the Committee should ponder the matter and should avoid a hasty decision. A number of considerations were involved, such as the date at which the members elected would take office and, consequently, their term of office in relation to No. 172 of the Montreux Convention, as well as the question whether all delegations were in a position to participate in the elections if they were held at the current Conference.

1.30 The delegate of the United States of America considered that the Committee needed more information on the financial and legal implications, especially on the possibility of claims for compensation against the Union in accordance with Resolution No. 3 of the Montreux Conference and on the question whether election of the members of the I.F.R.B. at the 1974 Maritime Conference would legally fulfil obligations under No. 172 of the Convention.

1.31 The delegate of the United Kingdom supported these views. The information in question should bear particularly on whether elections at such a specialized conference as the 1974 Maritime Conference could be said to fall within the terms of No. 172 of the Convention.

1.32 The Deputy Secretary-General said that the General Secretariat could issue a document reproducing the terms of the offers of employment to the members of the Board, signed by the Chairman of the Montreux Conference, as well as Resolution No. 3 of that Conference. The final decision, however, rested with the Plenipotentiary Conference itself, in the knowledge that the officials in question had the right of appeal outside the Union.

1.33 The delegate of Venezuela said that the possibility of financial implications through claims of members of the Board who were not re-elected should not prevent the Conference, as the supreme organ of the I.T.U., from holding the elections within the next few weeks.

1.34 In reply to the delegate of Brazil, the Deputy Secretary-General said that some misunderstanding might have arisen because of a certain difference between the 1959 Geneva Convention and the Montreux Convention. The last "ordinary administrative radio conference" had been held in 1959, but the Montreux Conference had abolished that category of administrative conferences. The definition of an administrative conference dealing with general radiocommunication matters entailed a subjective interpretation; for example, the 1966 Aeronautical Conference might be said to have been narrow in scope, but the 1971 Space Conference, much more comprehensive and general in the application and effects on many services.

1.35 The delegate of Brazil said that, in that case, the best solution would be to assume that all administrative radio conferences could be regarded as general and to vote on the last paragraph of Document No. DT/16, as the delegate of Upper Volta had suggested.

The meeting rose at 1300 hours.

The Secretary:
M. BARDOUX

The Chairman:
Evan SAWKINS

Annex: 1

A N N E X

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF DENMARK

"Mr. Chairman, I have just two points.

With regard to the practical problems we now know from the information we have received that the number of W.A.R.C.s has been - and in the coming years will be - greater than the number of Plenipotentiary Conferences. We also know that there will be an increasing participation by delegates with a broad knowledge of radiocommunications from all the countries with a real interest in radio frequency planning.

In connection with the question of principles, we have heard from the delegation of Australia that we should respect the federal structure of the Union.

I fully agree, as the success of the I.T.U., specially in the field of radio frequency management, is closely connected with its rather unique federal structure. It would be extremely dangerous for the future work if we start to break up this structure as, in my opinion, is indirectly proposed in Document No. DT/16.

I should like to make this point somewhat more specific. The W.A.R.C.s have the full responsibility for the radio frequency management as carried out by the Union. No other body of the Union could change a single word in these decisions of the W.A.R.C. And it is actually the Administrative Radio Conferences which - in the form of the Radio Regulations annexed to the Convention - issue instructions to the I.F.R.B. for their radio frequency management work. The I.F.R.B. is responsible to the Administrative Radio Conferences.

I know from past experience that the I.F.R.B. is by far the most important tool for the work of a W.A.R.C. All delegates having taken part in the Radio Conferences during the last ten or twenty years will be able to confirm this.

It would, in the opinion of my delegation, be entirely contrary to good management principles if the W.A.R.C.s should not be allowed in the future to select for themselves their most important tool for their work. When the W.A.R.C.s have the responsibility they must also be allowed to select the necessary means for doing their work.

For these reasons, the Danish delegation is in favour of the proposal in Document No. DT/15.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

PLENARY MEETING

Memorandum by the Secretary-General

COMPOSITION OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

At the 12th Plenary Meeting on 3 October the following countries were elected Members of the new Administrative Council :

Region A

Argentine Republic
Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Canada
United States of America
Mexico
Trinidad and Tobago
Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Spain
France
Italy
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden
Switzerland (Confederation of)

Region C

Hungarian People's Republic
Poland (People's Republic of)
Roumania (Socialist Republic of)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Region D

Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)
Cameroon (United Republic of)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Ethiopia
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of the)
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Zaire (Republic of)

Region E

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Australia (Commonwealth of)
China (People's Republic of)
India (Republic of)
Iran
Japan
Lebanon
Malaysia
Thailand

M. MILI
Secretary-General

PLENARY MEETING

Statement by the Secretary-General

PLENARY MEETING OF 3 OCTOBER 1973

Mr. Chairman,

First of all, allow me to thank you for your kind invitation to speak in order to give you an opinion on the important subject which you have included in the agenda of this Plenary Meeting.

I am all the more conscious of the honour in that this august assembly will be called upon to take a decision of whose importance we are well aware.

Ladies and gentlemen,

One of the main duties of the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. is to ensure strict compliance with the provisions of the Convention. For us, this is the basic document to which we have to refer constantly, even daily.

In my eight years of service at the I.T.U., I have been called upon to consult the Convention on innumerable occasions. My overall impression is that, apart from certain contradictions and, in some cases, lack of precision, the International Telecommunication Convention is a document as complete as it is practical.

Complete - because it allows for all the situations which may arise in the everyday activities of the Union, because it leaves nothing unclear and because it has been supplemented or amended regularly by the various Plenipotentiary Conferences.

Practical - because it represents a working tool founded not merely on theoretical considerations but also on concrete facts directly connected with the real activities of the I.T.U.



In a general way, I can state that we are very satisfied with it. In my eight years of office I have had a large number of extremely difficult problems to resolve. In every case I have been able to find the necessary legal basis for the solution of these problems either in the Convention or in the Resolutions of the Administrative Council.

It is therefore reasonable to put the following question : why should we replace the Convention by a Constitution? I shall tell you frankly that I personally see no advantage in so doing. On the contrary, I see a large number of serious drawbacks.

First drawback :

The permanent character of the Constitution. The main reason given by those wishing to have a Constitution is that the I.T.U. must have a permanent instrument. Personally, I consider that the fact of having a permanent instrument would involve serious disadvantages for the normal development of our Organization.

I was saying a few moments ago that the Convention had been established and put into its final form by successive retouchings to take account of the constant and rapid pace of development in telecommunications.

If we want the I.T.U. to retain its youthful character despite its advanced age, it is essential that its fundamental instrument should be revised regularly and adapted to technical progress. This is what has always been done since the Madrid Conference and there is no reason to change our procedure. On the contrary, since the Convention is a working tool and not a kind of "Declaration of Human Rights" it is essential that it should be able to be easily and regularly amended to allow mainly for two new factors :

- the large-scale advent of the developing countries to the international arena
- the explosion in telecommunications media

Let me explain myself.

In the past ten years, the I.T.U. has been enriched by the accession by a large number of new Members. To provide the necessary assistance to these new Members, our Organization is developing apace. This is therefore not the time to fix a rigid pattern by means of a permanent basic text, when this evolution has not yet run its course.

In my view this Conference would be committing a serious blunder and one detrimental to the new or developing countries, if it were to adopt such a decision.

On the contrary, I am convinced that the period of five or six years to come will entail adjustments which will have to be made to the Convention at the next Plenipotentiary Conference. I am also certain that this development will persist for a long time to come, at least until the developing countries have reached the level of the industrially developed countries. You will agree with me that this is not for tomorrow.

In short, it is in the interests of the developing countries, for the time being, not to have a permanent instrument for the Union.

Also over the past ten years, telecommunication satellites and high-capacity coaxial cables have revolutionized telecommunication media. This revolution is still in its infancy and it is essential that the I.T.U.'s basic Act should be able to match these developments.

Since these new media concern mainly the industrially developed countries, it is not in their interests either that the Union should be equipped with a permanent instrument.

Second drawback

The dual procedure of ratification of the Constitution and of the General Regulations would without any doubt represent a serious handicap both for the technically advanced countries and for the developing countries.

Until now, the procedure for ratifying the Convention with the General Regulations as an Annex was a relatively simple one, and the word "Convention" did not draw much attention from meticulous lawyers.

Would the same apply to a Constitution? I do not think so, since I have been told that in certain countries the ratification of a Constitution would encounter very serious difficulties.

Therefore, why expose ourselves gratuitously to the fulminations of the lawyers without any compensatory advantage?

Until now, also, the signature of the Convention by the Plenipotentiaries already committed governments, the ratification by parliaments being only a pure formality. No parliament has yet refused to ratify any I.T.U. Convention.

Would the same apply to a permanent Constitution? A number of delegations have already informed me that the opposite would be the case. The Plenipotentiaries' signature would not in any way commit their governments. Since the latter would subsequently carry out a thorough study of the Constitution, it would detract from a considerable part of the usefulness of our Plenipotentiary Conference.

We would therefore be compelled to dispense with the extremely judicious and practical procedure of stating in the very text of the Convention that it will enter into force automatically on a date fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The I.T.U. would thus run the risk of being faced with an institutional void having serious consequences, while the Secretary-General of the Union might be faced with very difficult situations.

Furthermore, what would happen in the case of countries which did not ratify the Constitution? How would they continue to be connected to the I.T.U.?

So far, countries which have not ratified the Convention in force have remained connected to the I.T.U. by the last Convention which they ratified or to which they acceded.

Since there are no fundamental differences between the various Conventions to which the I.T.U. has been or is subject, the situation of countries which have not ratified the Convention in force has never raised any delicate problems.

With a permanent Constitution which is not ratified, I am afraid that the situation would be quite different.

Advantage of a Constitution

It is held that one of the advantages of a Constitution is that it would be unnecessary to revise it in its entirety at each Plenipotentiary Conference.

To this I would reply that it is not necessary to revise the Convention in its entirety either. In fact, No. 41 of the Montreux Convention specifies that the Plenipotentiary Conference shall revise the Convention if it considers this to be necessary.

In short, Mr. Chairman, I think that there are many drawbacks in adopting a permanent Constitution without any real benefits resulting for the Union. On the other hand, experience has shown all the advantages which the Union has derived from the Convention in its existing form.

We may retain the admirable reordering which has been carried out by the Charter Study Group, provided that we maintain the term "Convention" for the new instrument and that we do not require a two-thirds majority for its revision.

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Since I have the floor and although it is not my business to comment on the activities of the Conference, allow me to express some ideas which the work of the Conference has prompted.

The function of the Plenipotentiary Conference is to take stock of the Union's activities, to assess its efficiency and map out the guidelines of the policy to be followed in the years ahead.

We are therefore entitled to raise the following questions :

Are we satisfied with the activities of the International Telecommunication Union?

Are all the Members of the Union taking advantage of its benefits without any discrimination, with no privileges for particular countries?

Has it not been justifiably emphasized that for the past 108 years knowledge has been transferred from the most advanced countries to the less advanced countries in a systematic way in this organization, mainly owing to the work of the two C.C.I.'s?

Have not a number of developing countries in this Assembly expressed their legitimate satisfaction with the plans for the development of their telecommunication networks using the most advanced equipment?

What is the source of all these benefits?

The reply is very simple. All these miracles have been made possible by the International Telecommunication Union and the spirit of international cooperation which prevails within it. The efficiency of our organization is universally acknowledged and nobody has ever cast any doubt on the worth of its activities, particularly those intended to assist the developing countries.

In that case why insist on changing everything? Why insist on transforming everything? Why insist on flagellating the source of so many advantages.

In short, let us be modest and let us recognize that, in adopting a Convention in the form that we know it, our predecessors were constantly concerned with the objectives of preserving a certain balance and a certain harmony and that, whenever a delicate problem arose, they managed to reach that famous consensus which is the fundamental characteristic of our Union.

To disturb this balance or this harmony would be a serious step which could have unforeseeable repercussions on the future of our Union and which could consequently harm the Membership of the Union as a whole.

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentleman,

At the inaugural meeting, I proposed that this Conference should be symbolized by the spirit of friendship and you approved this suggestion with your unanimous applause.

Last Friday, when you were kind enough to renew the expression of your confidence in me, I thanked you by quoting the words which I had spoken at Montreux in 1965. Please allow me to read for a third time what I wrote eight years ago.

"It is this search for unanimity in solving problems which are liable to provoke cleavages with equally harmful consequences for both sides - it is this search for unanimity, as I say, that has enabled our Union constantly to rejuvenate itself as it grows older."

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 153-E

4 October 1973

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

ELECTION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The Chairman of the Conference has asked me to publish the text of the annexed letter for the information of the Conference.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

Annex : 1



A N N E X

4 October 1973

Mr. León Herrera Esteban
Chairman of the Plenipotentiary
Conference

Mr. Chairman,

I refer to the ballot held yesterday at the election of the new Administrative Council for which you paid me the honour of appointing me as teller for Region D (Africa).

In that connection, I have the duty to inform you that the result of the vote for that particular Region was incorrect and that, with the help of the Conference Secretariat, I have recounted the votes.

The result of the recount is given in the Annex to this letter, the incorrect figures already announced being shown in the second column.

As you will note, the recount in no way affects the membership of the Administrative Council as announced after the ballot.

Please forgive me for the inconvenience I have caused.

Yours faithfully

Mrs. ESSENJIN
Member of the Delegation
of the Mongolian People's Republic

Annex : 1

Annex

<u>Region D (Africa)</u>	<u>Figures after recount</u>	<u>Figures as announced</u>
Tanzania	86	110
Egypt	80	100
Algeria	76	95
Morocco	75	87
Cameroon	73	91
Senegal	70	87
Nigeria	69	83
Zaire	68	85
Ethiopia	66	82
<hr/>		
Ivory Coast	53	63
Dahomey	50	61
Upper Volta	50	61
Madagascar	38	52
Lesotho	35	42
Guinea	32	40
Ghana	31	38
Central African Republic	28	37
Liberia	20	25

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Corrigendum to
Document No. 154-E
15 October 1973
Original : English/Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES
OF THE
EIGHTH PLENARY MEETING

1. Paragraph 2.2, please correct the following typing errors :
 - a) penultimate line, first sub-paragraph on page 3, delete the comma after the word "humble"
 - b) seventh line, third sub-paragraph on page 3, replace the word "strifes" by "stripes"
 - c) the first word in the final sub-paragraph on page 6 should be "These" and not "There".
2. In paragraph 2.21, last sentence replace "armed force" by "only armed struggle".
3. Replace paragraph 2.23 by the attached text :
 - 2.23 The delegate of Tanzania made the following statement :

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania, speaking also on behalf of Kenya and Uganda, wishes to address the Conference on the Resolution tabled by the African States with whom we are co-sponsors as listed in Document No. 101.



Mr. Chairman and distinguished delegates, the abhorrent racial policies of the South African regime are not unknown to members present at this Conference. These matters have repeatedly been debated at various forums, including technical meetings of this Union and Plenipotentiary Conferences. They have also been frequently raised at the United Nations and meetings of its specialized agencies. It is not my intention therefore to repeat at any length what honourable delegates already know about the appalling and deteriorating racial situation in the Republic of South Africa.

The Conference will recall the Security Council Resolutions 181 of August 1963, 182 of December 1963, and 190, 191 of 1964 on the policy of apartheid. One of the main concerns of these and other United Nations resolutions has been the continued intensification and extension by South Africa of its inhuman policies of apartheid to the point that they have become a real threat to international peace and security.

The horrors which are a direct result of South Africa's racial policies have not ceased even to this day. Mr. Chairman and honourable delegates, you will have read from the press that a number of African miners were shot dead by the police of the fascist regime a few days ago just because they staged a strike. Mr. Chairman, Sharpeville might have shocked the conscience of men of good will and nations that have regard for humanity, but similar perpetrations of the South African regime against the indigenous people are a common occurrence today. South Africa is not only a police state applying brutal and barbaric laws but it continues in the furtherance of its inhuman and oppressive policies, collaborates with Portugal and the illegitimate Smith regime in Rhodesia in systematically plundering African villages in Angola, Mozambique and even Zambia. But we know that South Africa cannot succeed in reversing the trend of history in spite of the many barbaric atrocities she is inflicting on the African population. We fully believe that victory will eventually come and the African people of South Africa will take their rightful place among free nations as we are indeed seated here today.

Mr. Chairman and honourable delegates, the Resolution we have tabled and to which I am now speaking gives ample record and evidence of the flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights. Despite the very considerable effort made by international organizations to effect change in South Africa's internal policies, there has not been any heed on the part of the regime to take corrective measures. We wish, however, to restate the view which has been expressed at this Conference before, that international cooperation cannot exist in any genuine and effective form unless there is, as its basis, respect by every nation of the principles underlying the United Nations Charter of Human Rights.

Mr. Chairman, turning to Resolution No. 45 of the I.T.U. Montreux Convention, 1965, the position of the I.T.U. over the policies of South Africa is clearly indicated. Judging from the considerable support the Resolution had in Montreux, it is clear and understandable why South Africa is not officially represented at this Plenipotentiary Conference. No matter how much of a victory this may seem, one cannot derive any satisfaction in the matter, as South Africa is still a member of this Union. We feel that the draft Resolution now before the Conference will achieve even greater definitive action and will enhance the integrity of our Union.

Mr. Chairman, it is a matter of considerable grief that millions of people in South Africa continue to this day to live under the most cruel and oppressive conditions.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, let me remind this Conference that the issue before us, the issue of South Africa, is not a case of whites versus blacks, brown, yellow or the so-called coloureds. We know, in fact, that there is a growing number of white South Africans who are opposed to the racist policy of the South African minority regime. The issue, Mr. Chairman, is, basically, one of justice versus injustice, humanity versus inhumanity. It is the question of a regime that desperately and senselessly clings to outdated, evil and oppressive policies for selfish, narrow and short-term interests, based on feelings of false fear and racial superiority.

Let me, Mr. Chairman, remind the Conference that the South African racist regime is living on borrowed time and stolen money - money stolen from the exploited, great majority of non-whites who are being denied a say in the running of affairs in South Africa.

But, Mr. Chairman, the time will surely come for settlement of the account. If the South African racist regime is allowed to continue in these policies of apartheid and racism, the settlement of the ever-mounting account may have to be made through very painful means. It may have to be made not in the South African rand or the rich diamonds and gold of that country; the settlement, Mr. Chairman, may have to be made in blood.

This would not be the blood only of the leaders of the racist regime. It would be the blood drawn from the blacks, brown, yellow and coloureds of South Africa. More than that, the account is likely to be settled with blood drawn also from beyond the borders of South Africa - from all over the world.

This catastrophe, Mr. Chairman, can be prevented by making the South African regime understand that it is heading in the wrong and dangerous direction, and that it should take measures to correct its course. Let us not, therefore, Mr. Chairman, allow ourselves to make this Conference appear to be condoning the vicious, racist policies of the South African regime. To this end, I see no other reasonable action to be taken by this Conference than to adopt the draft Resolution calling for excluding the South African regime from this Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other meetings of the International Telecommunication Union.

May I add, Mr. Chairman, that the views I have just expressed also reflect those of Kenya and Uganda.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 154-E

4 October 1973

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

EIGHTH PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 26 September 1973, at 0935 hrs

Chairman : Mr. L. HERRERA ESTEBAN (Spain)

<u>Subjects discussed</u> :	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Approval of the Minutes of the 3rd Plenary Meeting	109
2. Draft Resolutions on South Africa and Portugal	101, 102



1. Approval of the Minutes of the 3rd Plenary Meeting
(Document No. 109)

1.1 The Minutes of the 3rd Plenary Meeting were approved.

2. Draft Resolutions on South Africa and Portugal
(Documents Nos. 101 and 102)

2.1 The Chairman made the following statement :

"I am not going to express an opinion, much less pass any judgement, on the substance of the question which is about to be debated. I was not present at Montreux but I am familiar, from the Minutes of the Plenary Meetings, with what transpired in connection with the questions of a so-called political nature which were raised there.

There was an extensive debate which took up seven Plenary Meetings and, in the course of which, a number of brilliant statements were made. The point was made that there was a special forum for politics, i.e. the United Nations. It was also stated that, inevitably, politics were all-embracing and that the I.T.U. could not be an exception. Finally, it was decided to exclude one delegation from that Conference and a course of action was traced - which I shall not describe as either good or bad - on which the present Plenipotentiary Conference, which is no less sovereign than the last, will again have to take a decision now.

I do not know how long our discussions will last. Personally, I believe that, once all the relevant arguments have been made known, it would be to the advantage of everyone if the debate were not unduly prolonged and if voting could take place as soon as possible. But you are the ones who will decide. The debate is now open."

2.2 The delegate of Cameroon made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

Thank you for giving me the floor to speak on the draft Resolution on South Africa which is now before this august assembly, the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union.

The matter in issue, Sir, is basic, fundamental, simple and clear. It is whether South Africa, neck-deep in her practice of apartheid, that baneful policy of human degradation, oppression, suppression and exploitation can, by whatever stretch of imagination, be allowed to sit side by side with civilized, democratic, progressive and peace-loving countries at this Conference and, worse still, be a Member of a Union such as our own. My firm, emphatic but humble, submission is that she cannot. Indeed, she must not.

The principles involved in the matter in issue howl against South Africa; the list and facts of her atrocities cry her out of any of our Union's conferences and meetings and demand her out of our Union. Sir, whether in morality, in equity or in law, South Africa stands condemned before the world until she renounces apartheid and comes on to join us in treading the noble path of peace and respect for human dignity.

You may be expecting me to list here again the atrocities committed by South Africa against Man; to make them stand before us here in columns, awful and dreadful, like the messengers of death and destruction that they are; like the freezing dragon that spits out fear, terror and fire. No! A thousand times no! Her atrocities are well known to us all. Who here does not know that imprisonment and strifes and pain are the portion of the Africans in South Africa? Who does not know that the Rule of Law for them does not exist? Who does not know that malicious prosecution and persecution are the constant lot of these dehumanized Africans in South Africa; who is ignorant of the fact that there are many Miriam Makebas in South Africa about whom the world will never hear a whisper, who would never blossom into fruition while they remain there and, Mr. Chairman, who here does not know about the shooting down of Africans in South Africa upon very doubtful and hazy pretexts? Sir, the story is long and dreary and bitter - from the Sharpeville massacre to the shooting down of African miners not quite three weeks ago. This is the latest bloody stitch in the coarse and disintegrating garment worn by South Africa, the garment of Man's inhumanity to Man.

I will not dwell on these heart-chilling atrocities of South Africa. We all know their nauseating catalogue, page by page. Let me, instead, dwell on the facts that Man is the centre of all; that civilized and peace-loving man everywhere has raised a finger against South Africa, condemned her and called her to reason; that if we who are here today act properly and responsibly by voting for the Resolution before us, we shall be adding a useful nail to the coffin of apartheid and thereby hastening the dawn of a new day - the day when the African people in South Africa shall be saved from thralldom.

Mr. Chairman, the Cameroon delegation holds that Man is the centre of all : the noblest, dearest, greatest and most precious creation in the universe; that with all the wonders of modern science and technology, Man is just on the threshold of the great possibilities which lie ahead of him; that if Man is to grow, to evolve, to fully develop the great potentials that lie in him, to fulfil the highest mission that his creator intended for him, he must, above all things, be FREE, respected as a human being and given by the state the facilities open to others for self-development in the society where he lives. This development must be on a threefold basis : physical, mental and spiritual.

We in Cameroon hold these principles to be so fundamental that South Africa's breach and disregard of them through apartheid has made it impossible for us to associate with her in any way. Her lack of regard for human life and dignity; her policy of discrimination and separation in schools, colleges and universities, in hospitals, markets, residential areas and in salaries and wages; her policy of putting a firm iron foot on African trade unions and letting out bullets at the mildest request for improved conditions of service; her sordid policy of eliminating African intellectuals; all these are not conducive to courting the respect and cooperation of any progressive and democratic nation.

Cameroon vehemently condemns South Africa for these dehumanizing practices against the African people of South Africa. We find it difficult, indeed quite impossible, to fraternize with South Africa; to sit with her at conferences and meetings which aim at improving human understanding and where all men are equal.

Sir, the voice of Cameroon calls for strong support for the Resolution before us. It is in the interest of the growth and evolution of Man; it is in the interest of international peace, cooperation and brotherhood. It is in the interest of FREEDOM. It was President Lincoln of the United States who said "In granting freedom to slaves, we ensure freedom for the free." The African in South Africa is not free. A vote for this Resolution will help him a step nearer to his freedom. It will ensure our own freedom. Who here will deny casting such a vote for such a purpose?

Mr. Chairman!

Cameroon's voice in condemning South Africa and calling for a massive vote in favour of the Resolution before us is not a lonely voice. It is, in fact, an echo of the united voice of Africa, yea, the voice of all humanity, crying out against the South African régime.

The current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, speaking several times in Nigeria and during his visit to the United Kingdom, made the African position in this matter clear and precise - there can be no compromise or understanding with South Africa while she persists in her practice of apartheid; there can be no condoning of the activities of any country which tends to support South Africa or run contrary to the resolutions of the United Nations regarding South Africa and her gorgon-headed daughter apartheid.

The Heads of African States from the North, West, Centre, Central South and East have in local broadcasts, at conferences and at the United Nations condemned South Africa and her monster son apartheid.

Mr. Chairman! Such is the African position in this matter. This explains the large number of African countries co-sponsoring the resolutions before us. This august Assembly, noted for its wisdom and insight, cannot lightly weigh this cardinal fact in the scales of their judgement.

But, Sir, the problem of South Africa and her apartheid policy is not just an African problem. No Sir! It is far above and beyond that. It is a world problem and must touch and concern every country. It is even more. It is a basic and fundamental human problem, one which must touch and concern every human being under the sun; every one of us in this hall.

If there be anyone amongst us here without a thought for Man and the dignity of Man, then this problem will not concern him; if there is anyone in this hall without a conscience, then the horrors of South Africa against mankind will not worry him; if we have anyone here without a soul, Sir, this problem will not bother him; and if there is anyone here who does not believe in the oneness of all or in the equality of all men, then surely, that one will not be able to see and to perceive that any indignity meted out to one man is rank indignity against every other man.

If such a one there be, then this hall is no place for him, or this Union the one for countries that breed his like; then he and his country should have no seat at a conference such as this and must not be members of a Union such as our own - a Union that places great store on international cooperation, human understanding and world peace.

This is why Cameroon raises her voice to call every country here to cast a vote for the Resolution before us. Only thus can each delegation here show that it respects the dignity of man; only thus will it prove that it honours the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration of Human Rights.

Sir, we must here draw comfort from the fact that the apartheid problem is a world problem; comfort that the intuition and soul of Man knows this to be so. The proof of this is the worldwide condemnation of South Africa in Africa, Europe, America and in great Asia. This is why in the capitals of countries all over the world the word has gone out against South Africa and apartheid and practical demonstrations have often given backing to the spoken word. The eyes of the world are on us, Mr. Chairman. We must discharge our sacred duty - to vote for the draft Resolution before us.

Mr. Chairman! We all here are witnesses to the fact that national and international organizations have passed several resolutions condemning South Africa; calling on countries not to associate or cooperate with South Africa and/or excluding her from their meetings and conferences. The United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council have condemned her and called on her to renounce apartheid and its offspring, the oppression and suppression of innocent and freeborn Africans; the World Olympic Committee turned its back on South Africa; the International Commission of Jurists has in many soul-stirring articles, statements and opinions exposed South Africa's illegal acts and her shameless disregard and breaches of the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights. The Universal Postal Union, a sister organization to our own, has raised its voice and acted against South Africa; our own Union, at its last Plenipotentiary Conference did the same.

There are precedents, therefore, Mr. Chairman, not from and by other organizations, but, also, from and by our own Union.

But sadly, Sir, regardless of the calls to repent and condemnation by world leaders, countries and national and international organizations, brazen-faced South Africa continues and persists in her apartheid. She carries on her oppression and shootings of African people under her rule and she denies man the universally-accepted basic human rights.

Our duty here is not only to follow the precedent set at our Montreux Conference but to go even further and thereby show to South Africa the quality of our righteous indignation against her and her apartheid. The first step on this noble path is a strong vote for the draft Resolution before us.

Mr. Chairman! The cries of African women and children whose homes are often violated during raids on African locations in South Africa call on us to vote for the draft Resolution; the blood of innocent Africans shot down by the guns of South Africa pleads with us to vote for the draft Resolution; the rude exploitation of the African worker in South Africa merits a vote for the draft Resolution; the harsh steps taken to silence the voice of the Church in South Africa whenever it cries out against apartheid is a holy enough reason for us to vote for the draft Resolution; the imprisonment and torture of African political leaders and intellectuals by South Africa because they dare ask to be treated as human beings is a positive reason for us to vote for the draft Resolution; the stifling of African talent through discriminatory policies of education demands that we vote for the Resolution.

I must pause here for breath, Mr. Chairman. The chain of South Africa's dehumanizing acts chokes the breath out of me.

In this matter, Sir, no sugar-coated diplomacy will do; no sitting on the fence will win anyone or any country any honour; no silence will be appreciated and no equivocation can be tolerated. Each voice must speak out, clear and precise, the deep feelings of its heart. For everyone in this great hall, every country here present, there is but one of two choices :

- To vote for the draft Resolution before us and thereby help in the process of dethroning monstrous apartheid and enhancing human dignity,
- OR

- To join the ranks of South Africa and vote against the draft Resolution and thereby help to prolong the days of apartheid in South Africa.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates. In your hands and not in mine lies the right and the power of choice. Choose thou this day which cause thou shalt serve.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.3 The delegate of Zambia made the following statement :

"Thank you Mr. Chairman. The Zambian delegation wishes to second and support the draft Resolution as proposed by the distinguished delegate of the Cameroon. In my support I shall as much as possible avoid repeating what has already been said.

In seconding the draft Resolution, we are motivated and moved by the importance and respect we attach to man, God's own creation, around whom all activity on earth is centred. Man is central.

Mr. Chairman, Zambia has said it before and we say it again in order to emphasize the point. We are gathered here because we want to improve telecommunications to serve man. No matter what field we look at in the final analysis it is man we want to serve regardless of his colour, race or creed.

Mr. Chairman, this question of racism, domination, exploitation, subjugation and a denial of fundamental human rights as stubbornly practised by the South African régime has many a time come before international forums. What we are doing now is merely, and I stress the word merely drawing the attention of honourable and distinguished delegates to the resolutions already passed at the United Nations General Assembly.

On 14 December 1960, the 947th Plenary Meeting of the United Nations adopted the resolution which among other things declared that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and cooperation.

There are other resolutions, Mr. Chairman, but I want to refer to one more not so much to produce proof as to remind the Conference of the action which has already been taken.

The 2110th Plenary Meeting of the United Nations held on 14 December 1972 passed a resolution which inter alia reiterated its urgent appeal to all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render moral and material assistance to the peoples of Africa struggling for their legitimate inalienable rights.

We believe, Mr. Chairman, that the time has now come for this specialized agency within the United Nations system to take a positive and progressive step in the direction of human dignity and justice.

We have said before, and we say it again, that the problem of suppression and oppression of the African people in South Africa and Namibia is real. They are treated like and, indeed, are often classed together with animals. Here and there one sees notices such as "Dogs and natives not allowed". Natives, that is how they refer to Africans in that unfortunate land.

Mr. Chairman, allow me to cite a few examples to show the distinguished delegations the indignities and humiliation suffered by our brothers in South Africa and Namibia.

To some this problem is of academic interest. The truth of the matter, Mr. Chairman, is that we are dealing with a real and serious problem affecting our fellow human beings who are just as entitled to a happy and free life as all of us gathered here.

The South African régime shamelessly, inhumanly and deliberately humiliates the African. Nay, that is not enough. Man and wife and family are not permitted to live together. Animals have a better deal in that country.

If any of us think this is an exaggeration let them go and see.

Ten years ago I was passing through South Africa by train. While waiting for the train at Bloemfontein, I felt hungry. I went to the shopping centre nearby. I found a restaurant. I walked in and saw some white South Africans eating. I went to an empty table and began to pull out a chair to sit down.

Before I knew where I was I was shouted at :
"Kaffir get out". For a split second I was confused. Then the hefty fellow who had shouted began to menacingly approach me. Then it dawned on me that I was in South Africa. I walked out humiliated and angry. The following day I had a similar incident in Kimberley.

Everywhere special places are reserved for Africans; not the way you and I reserve places for dinner or a special function by our own choice.

Mr. Chairman, in case we are misunderstood we are not against the South African régime because it is white but because its policies are oppressive. It has usurped the inalienable rights of the majority - some 12-13 million as against 3 million.

It might be argued that the I.T.U. Conference is not the place for discussing this problem. Mr. Chairman, man does not cease to be political because he is dealing with telecommunications. Are we not discussing telecommunication problems as they relate to man?

No matter what we do, our activity revolves around man. Man is central. He is the most important thing there is.

He is sacred and no one person must be allowed to oppress and exploit another for selfish ends.

Mr. Chairman, our belief in the importance of man is deep rooted and I am sure that in this I speak for many gathered here.

How can the South African régime sit down with us here in the Union, discuss and drink and eat together when they will not do so with our brothers in South Africa and Namibia?

Mr. Chairman, we feel very strongly about this matter.

It is our sincere hope that this matter will be dealt with once and for all. Too much time and effort have already been spent on this.

It may be argued that the exclusion of South Africa from the Union will not necessarily bring freedom to the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia. That is true, but it is one way of drawing the attention of that racist régime to our disgust and anger. This will help make her feel that she is a dirty political leper and her place in the international community is in the isolation ward of the political hospital.

A few years ago China's legitimate rights were deliberately blocked. Happily they are now playing an important role in the affairs of the world of which they are members.

Mr. Chairman, these legitimate rights were restored because progressive forces demanded persistently for the return of their rights.

I have quoted the China case to illustrate the fact that right will always triumph. Consequently, let us bring forward the day of triumph.

We note with interest the peace moves being initiated by the big powers. We welcome this, for it is our firm belief that man's efforts must be directed towards making his life happier and peaceful.

On Monday this week, the new American Secretary of State addressing the United Nations said : "My country seeks true peace, not simply an armistice. We strive for a world in which the rule of law governs and fundamental human rights are the birthright of all. Beyond the bilateral diplomacy, the pragmatic agreements and dramatic steps of recent years, we envisage a comprehensive, institutional peace - a peace which this organization is uniquely situated to foster and to anchor in the hearts of men".

Indeed, Mr. Chairman, we welcome these words coming as they do from one of the major powers of the world.

Mr. Chairman, like the United States, we, the African countries, seek true peace, not simply the absence of war but genuine peace. This peace can only come in freedom and justice.

In one of his writings, China's great leader, Chairman Mao, has said : "Everything reactionary is the same. Unless you hit it hard it won't fall of itself. This is like sweeping the floor; where the broom does not reach, the dust will not vanish of itself."

Mr. Chairman, South Africa will not change of its own accord.

You, Mr. Chairman, and all of us here are a force. We can make South Africa begin to re-examine her policies seriously and objectively. We can make her change, but we have to work together to do this.

Mr. Chairman, I quoted the great American statesman. I quoted the great leader of the Chinese to illustrate the case which has already been so ably presented at the United Nations.

Having said that, I now directly appeal to you all not only to be behind us in our struggle for human dignity and for fundamental human rights but to come along with us.

For only this way can we hope to succeed to work for true peace, not simply an armistice, to strive for a world in which the rule of law governs and fundamental human rights are the birthright of all, as Dr. Kissinger so correctly stated on Monday this week in his maiden speech at the United Nations.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you and the distinguished delegates for listening."

2.4 The delegate of the Ukraine supported the draft resolutions under discussion.

2.5 The delegate of the Netherlands made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

At the Plenary Meeting held on 18 September, the Netherlands expressed their views on the proposals to exclude certain countries from the work of the I.T.U.

Later various delegations emphasized the need to make a thorough study of the implications of such an exclusion. The Netherlands would like once again to draw the attention of the delegations represented here to various meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which is the only appropriate body to deal effectively with these problems, at which the Netherlands unequivocally defined their attitude towards racial discrimination and apartheid. My country also expressed the view that colonialism should be brought to an end as soon as possible.

However, as regards the two Documents Nos. 101 and 102 which are on the agenda, the Netherlands are of the opinion that the purposes of the I.T.U. are to promote telecommunications between all peoples throughout the world.

Consequently, they cannot accept that the Republic of South Africa and Portugal should be excluded from the activities of the I.T.U. They would consider the exclusion of these Member countries as proposed by the draft resolutions to be illegitimate inasmuch as it would be at variance with Article 2 of the Montreux Convention. If, notwithstanding this, these draft resolutions were put to the vote, the Netherlands would feel themselves obliged to consider the result of the vote as being without legal foundation.

In the opinion of the Netherlands, the Conference should first of all consult the International Court of Justice on the admissibility of these draft resolutions."

2.6 The delegate of Peru made the following statement :

- "a) Since the beginning of this Conference the delegation of Peru has listened with great interest and deep sorrow to the moving and distressing statements by our brother countries of Africa about the injustices which are being committed in their continent.
- b) These tales of man's inhumanity to man seem to be a throwback to the primitive epochs of humanity and we are struck by the glaring contrast between our scientific and technological era and this tale of oppression and lack of respect for human dignity. It is frightening to think that advances in the modern world can be based on underdevelopment, injustice and exploitation.
- c) For all these reasons my delegation expresses its profound sympathy and its support for the African cause and my Government has taken every opportunity of voicing this sympathy at all levels in every part of the world.
- d) Turning to the draft resolutions in Documents Nos. 101 and 102 and bearing in mind that these texts are based on declarations of the United Nations and Resolutions approved at Montreux and are in line with the declarations of the Group of 77 and of the non-aligned countries in Algiers and also with the policy of the revolutionary Government of the armed

forces of Peru, the delegation of my country supports the proposal of the Chairman to put this matter which relates to a specific and proven situation to the vote. I should like to echo the words of the delegate of the Argentine - 'here we want to know who stands where' - and I therefore propose that a roll-call vote be taken."

2.7 The delegate of Nigeria supported the draft Resolution on South Africa (Document No. 101) for the reasons given by the delegates of Zambia and Cameroon. The object of the Union, as stated in the Preamble to the Montreux Convention, was to facilitate relations and cooperation between peoples, and that object could not be achieved unless there was unanimity of views among the Members of the Union and unless the said relations and cooperation were among equals.

2.8 The delegate of the Khmer Republic endorsed the views expressed by the delegate of Cameroon. His delegation considered that South Africa should be excluded from all conferences and meetings of the Union until such time as a change of policy in that country made its representatives fit to resume their place at such meetings. However, he did not favour the exclusion of South Africa from the Union.

2.9 The delegate of China made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

The Chinese Delegation firmly supports the draft resolutions sponsored by more than thirty African countries including Algeria, Nigeria, Uganda, Tanzania and others concerning the exclusion of the White racist authorities in South Africa and the Portuguese colonialist authorities from the Plenipotentiary Conference and all other conferences and meeting of the International Telecommunication Union.

The Chinese people shared a common lot in history with the African people. The Chinese Government and people always sympathize with and firmly support the African people's just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid. We strongly condemn the White racist authorities in South Africa for their innumerable crimes in perpetuating and intensifying the policy of apartheid and cruelly exploiting and suppressing the people in southern Africa, and we strongly condemn the Portuguese colonialist authorities for their fascist atrocities of sanguinary

suppression of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau). In recent years, many countries which uphold justice have resolutely demanded that the White racist authorities in South Africa and the Portuguese colonialist authorities be excluded from a number of international organizations. Our conference should support this just demand. Sanctions must be imposed against the White racist authorities in South Africa and the Portuguese colonialist authorities. The Chinese delegation resolutely supports the draft resolutions concerning the exclusion of the White racist authorities in South Africa and the Portuguese colonialist authorities from the Plenipotentiary Conference and all other conferences and meetings of the International Telecommunication Union.

2.10 The delegate of Iraq made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

The group of Arab countries Members of this Union and present at this Conference wish to make the following statement on this important subject of discussion :

The Arab delegations unanimously support the African delegations in their condemnation of the savage, racialist policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal, and are completely in support of their proposals, as stated in Documents Nos. 101 and 102, for excluding these Governments from this and other conferences and meetings of the Union. Our support of the African people has been expressed by the Arab people and Governments on various occasions.

On this occasion, we wish to express our view about another Member of I.T.U., the so-called state of Israel, which is neither less savage nor less inhuman than South Africa and Portugal :

- It has expelled the people of a whole country from their land.
- It continues its suppression and aggression against this people, both those who had to leave their country and those who managed to stay in their land.
- It has occupied large areas of land from three Arab countries Members of this Union.

- It continues to carry out aggression against other Arab countries in various ways.
- It violates and completely disregards the resolutions of the United Nations and other international organizations and international law in the occupation of territories.
- Last but not least, this Member of the Union encourages the policies of racial discrimination as it is one of the strongest supporters and friends of the racialist state of South Africa. Furthermore, it follows uglier policies and more ruthless suppression in the land it has occupied, with the aim of exterminating the people of that land from the face of the earth, and of expanding without limit, having the support of countries which share the same aims.

Mr. Chairman,

The Arab delegations are of the view that this Conference must adopt correct, principled stands on the issues of racial discrimination, disregard of international law and inhuman policies. The actions of this Member of the Union, the so-called state of Israel, deserve that this Member be expelled and not be allowed to cooperate with any organizations of international importance. The international community must reject this Member and deprive it of the rights enjoyed by Member States. Only thus can we be fair to all who are afflicted with discrimination and suppression.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

2.11 The delegate of Saudi Arabia supported both draft resolutions. He also endorsed the statement by the delegate of Iraq. The issues at stake were human rather than political in nature, and his delegation would support any severe action taken by the Conference against the countries in question until such time as they changed their policies and were able to participate in the work of the Union as members respectful of the fundamental principles on which the United Nations was based.

2.12 The delegate of Albania supported both draft resolutions. He also supported the views expressed by the Iraqi delegate with regard to the colonialist policies pursued by Israel.

2.13 The delegate of Byelorussia supported both draft resolutions.

2.14 At the request of the delegate of Nigeria, the Chairman confirmed that the two draft resolutions would be put to the vote separately although they were being discussed together.

2.15 The delegate of Italy said that in his country there was considerable public sympathy for the views of African governments about apartheid and Portuguese policy in overseas territories. Italy was opposed to any vestiges of colonialism and indeed thirteen years previously had asked the United Nations that independence be granted to Somalia one year earlier than planned. Subsequently, Somalia had proved to be one of the most stable and progressive countries in Africa.

The two draft resolutions were acceptable with the exception of the final paragraph in each adoption of which would be at variance with the Montreux Convention as it made no provision for the exclusion of a Member from the Plenipotentiary Conference or other Union meetings. Therefore, such clauses would be null and could have no legal effect so that he earnestly appealed to the sponsors to delete them. That might muster a wide measure of support for the draft resolutions and would greatly strengthen their moral effect. The Conference must follow the path of law and not fall into anarchy.

2.16 The delegate of Belgium supported the Netherlands proposal. His Government's views about the policy of South Africa and Portugal had been stated in the proper place, i.e. the United Nations and he would confine himself purely to legal considerations. Belgium as a small country believed that respect for the law was an essential safeguard against the rule of the jungle and the power of brute force. the Conference had the task of negotiating a new convention and he deplored its becoming embroiled in political issues. There was nothing in Article 6 of the Montreux Convention to justify the consideration of such proposals as were contained in Documents Nos. 101 and 102, nor was the I.T.U., as a technical organization, entitled to adopt political sanctions which were a matter for the United Nations. Expulsion of a Member would be illegal as there was no provision for it in Article 2 of the Convention.

2.17 The delegate of Austria said that Austria condemned racialism, colonialism and any violation of international law but political issues were outside the I.T.U.'s field of competence. Article 2 of the Montreux Convention expressly allowed all Members with the right to vote to participate in all meetings so that the exclusion of a Member would be both illegal and at variance with the principle of universality. His delegation accordingly agreed with the Netherlands and Italian proposals.

2.18 The delegate of Spain said that Spain, which throughout its long history had never been racist, had consistently voted for United Nations resolutions condemning colonialism but it had also inherited a strong legal tradition from the Greeks and Romans. The final paragraphs in each of the draft resolutions were not in conformity with Article 2 of the Montreux Convention and their adoption would be invalid. The Union could not take up political issues or make moral pronouncements. He agreed that the substance of the draft resolutions should be referred to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion.

2.19 The delegate of Switzerland made the following statement :

"I should not like to be misinterpreted, since my Government's position on the two draft resolutions and, generally speaking, with the problems which they raise is not one which is easy to adopt.

Mr. Chairman,
Delegates,

The Swiss delegation finds that the International Telecommunication Convention adopted at Montreux in 1965 contains no provision for the exclusion of a country Member of the Union from the Plenipotentiary Conference or from any other conference or meeting of the Union. The exclusions proposed in the two draft resolutions are therefore in conflict with the provisions of the Convention. In keeping, therefore, with its consistent practice, Switzerland cannot vote for the resolutions before the Conference. The position is based solely on its desire to comply with the Convention.

The Swiss Government, which has always approved the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, cannot remain indifferent to the deliberate and consistent violation of these rights, wherever it may occur. For this reason, the Head of the Swiss delegation to the United Nations Conference on Human Rights stated at the time that, in view of its democratic and humanitarian traditions, Switzerland rejected the image of a society of the kind which had created apartheid. The Swiss authorities must therefore confine themselves to a moral condemnation of this system. Their position on the matter remains unchanged.

However, the attitude of Switzerland, which is based, I repeat, on its desire to comply with the Convention, does not in any way constitute its approval of Portuguese overseas policy.

Generally speaking, the Swiss delegation would regret exclusion which, moreover, it would regard as being at variance with the principle of universality of the specialized agencies of the United Nations which are responsible for resolving technical problems throughout the world. The Swiss delegation therefore supports the statement made by the Netherlands delegation."

2.20 The delegate of the United States of America made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman :

The delegation of the United States of America deeply deplores the circumstances which have brought forth these controversial issues at this Conference.

Our Government supports the principle of self-determination in southern Africa, and will continue to do so. We also continue to believe, however, that the consideration of political matters is inappropriate for a technical organization and is detrimental to its work. This is particularly true where the two draft resolutions are concerned.

To deny member states of the I.T.U. the right to participate in meetings is a violation of Article 2, paragraph 1 of the Montreux Convention. In addition to contravening the Convention, the action proposed by the draft resolutions would impair the communication among all members which is vital to the

achievement of the I.T.U.'s objectives. If we are to achieve these objectives and promote the cause of orderly world communications, it is essential that we base our actions on relevant technical grounds.

Whether or not to take the action proposed by these draft resolutions is a decision upon which distinguished delegates should reflect with utmost care. It is not possible to foresee the full effects of such an action. The only result which can be predicted with certainty is that worldwide telecommunications would be hindered.

If a majority of I.T.U. members is prepared to see this happen, and to set aside the Convention under which the Conference is being held to make it happen, then we must indeed wonder about the future of the I.T.U.

Mr. Chairman, the United States cannot agree to the draft resolutions under consideration. I request that this statement be made a part of the permanent record of this Conference."

2.21 The delegate of Cuba associated himself with the statements made by the African delegations and expressed his country's solidarity with the peoples of Zambia and Tanzania, which were under attack by racial minorities from Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. He paid tribute to the memory of Mr. Cabral who had been assassinated by reactionary forces in his fight against colonialism. The struggle against racism and imperialism was one and the same. Despite the United Nations condemnation of apartheid and of aggression by Israel and by Portugal those policies were still being pursued.

He supported the two draft resolutions though aware that they would not be fully effective. In the long run, armed force would settle the matter.

2.22 The delegate of Greece agreed with the Netherlands delegate and supported his proposal.

2.23 The delegate of Tanzania, speaking also on behalf of Kenya and Uganda, said that South Africa's abhorrent racial policies had been repeatedly discussed in the United Nations, the specialized agencies and at technical meetings, and the Conference would recall that one of the main points made in Security Council resolutions 181, 182, 190 and 194 was that

apartheid was being extended and was a real threat to peace. The recent shooting of miners who were staging a strike was but one of many events that shocked men of goodwill. South Africa was a police State and was persisting with its inhuman policies. It was also collaborating with Portugal and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia but it would not be able to withstand the course of history and victory would ultimately be won by the African people who would then take their rightful place among free nations.

Despite the efforts of international organizations to secure a change in South Africa's policy there was ample evidence to show that the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were still being violated in a flagrant manner. International cooperation could not be effective unless founded on universal respect for the principles of that Declaration.

The Union's position was manifestly clear from Resolution No. 45 adopted at the Montreux Conference and it was obvious why South Africa was not being officially represented at the present Plenipotentiary Conference. However, it was not satisfactory that that country should still be a Member. Adoption of the two draft resolutions under discussion would promote more effective action against policies that were keeping millions of people under oppressive conditions. However, the South African Government was living on borrowed time and money stolen from exploited Africans who were being denied a say in the running of their country. If racism were allowed to continue, the final settlement might cause great bloodshed and extend beyond the confines of South Africa.

2.24 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic made the following statement :

"Since the last Plenipotentiary Conference at Montreux in 1965 there has been an appreciable and positive transformation of international relations between countries.

However satisfying this development may be, however, we must not close our eyes to the fact that there are still regions of the world where dangerous points of tension exist.

One such source of tension is the South African Government's apartheid policy, which is extremely disquieting. Our Government attaches great importance to the many efforts being made against racism and all forms of racial discrimination.

In several declarations our Government has explained its position on the U.N. resolutions and recommendations in no uncertain manner and has submitted concrete proposals.

This is only natural, since in our country social conditions have been devised such that any form of racism and racial discrimination is forbidden by the Constitution.

Our delegation therefore strongly supports the draft resolution contained in Document No. 101 demanding the expulsion of the Republic of South Africa from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and assemblies of the Union.

Our delegation must note with regret that Portugal has flouted all the resolutions so far adopted by the U.N. which reaffirm the need to recognize the rights of the peoples in territories under Portuguese domination to independence and self-government and which demand an end to the cruel oppression of their population.

The facts which have come to light in recent months on the barbarous methods of oppression and on the massacres in which defenceless persons have been killed are arousing an ever-growing indignation among peace-loving people everywhere.

The German Democratic Republic sternly condemns the massacres committed among the population of Mozambique and supports any measures taken by the U.N. which may impose on Portugal a respect for the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

As long as the Portuguese Government refuses to negotiate with the representatives of the National Liberation Movement on a guarantee of independence, it is vitally important to take effective measures in the I.T.U. as well.

For that reason the delegation of the German Democratic Republic approves the draft resolution contained in Document No. 102 and supports it unreservedly.

Mr. Chairman, I was very interested to hear the declaration by the delegate of Iraq and I should like to say a few words on a problem which he referred to.

Since the Israeli aggression in June 1967, the activities of U.N. and of the organizations of the U.N. system have been concentrated on implementation of Resolution No. 242 of the Security Council of the United Nations dated 22 November 1967. The conditions for a genuine settlement to the Near-Eastern conflict is for Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories, to renounce permanent acts of aggression and to cease to terrorize the population of the occupied territories.

The German Democratic Republic declares its solidarity with the Arab peoples in their struggle to end Israeli aggression. It demands a settlement which will enable all the countries and peoples of the region, including the Palestinian people, to co-exist, and it will support any measure which serves this end."

The meeting rose at 1215 hours.

Secretary-General :

M. MILI

Chairman :

L. HERRERA ESTEBAN

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Corrigendum to
Document No. 155-E
11 October 1973
Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
4th MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

In paragraph 2.12, amend the second line to read :
"there are good reasons for the United Nations ..."



COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8
(PURPOSES, COMPOSITION, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS,
AND GENERAL LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS)

Thursday, 27 September 1973, at 1535 hrs.

Chairman : Mr. GABRIEL TEDROS (Ethiopia)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. HERNANDEZ (Mexico)

Subjects discussed :

Document No.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Summary Record of the 1st Meeting | 114 |
| 2. Texts : Chapter I, Article 1
(Nos. 5-7) | DT/1 and No. 3
Proposals :
HNG/7/1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
TCH/10/1, 2, 3, 4, 5
BUL/11/1, 2, 3
USA/22/1, 2, 3
CAN/24
KWT/37/3, 4, 5, 6
DDR/57/1, 2, 3, 4, 5
URS/15/1
E/23/37, 39-48, 58
IND/64/2
POL/48/1, 2, 5
ARG/67/3, 4, 5
MEX/69/2
INS/88/2, 3 |

1. Summary Record of the First Meeting (Document No. 114)

1.1 The Summary Record of the First Meeting was approved, subject to editorial changes to be submitted in writing by the delegate of the U.S.S.R.

2. Texts : Chapter I, Article 1 (Document Nos. DT/1 and No. 3; Proposals in Document Nos. 7, 10, 11, 15, 22, 23, 24, 37, 48, 57, 64, 67, 69, 88)

No. 5

2.1 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that he would not press for a vote on his proposal made at the previous meeting that arrangements be maintained for participation of "Territories" in I.T.U.'s work but that did not mean any change in his delegation's view that adequate arrangements were essential and should be given proper legal form.

2.2 The Chairman suggested that the Study Group's proposal that Members of the Union be listed in the General Regulations be endorsed.

2.3 It was so agreed. (Proposals ARG/67/4, USA/22/1, PRG/17 Add.2 dealt with)

Nos. 6 and 7

2.4 The delegate of India, introducing his proposal (Document No. 64), to substitute a simple for a two-thirds majority in No. 7 said that it was prompted by practical considerations. A simple majority for admission to membership should suffice in a purely technical organization. Sometimes it took a long time to secure a two-thirds majority.

2.5 The delegates of Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia introduced their proposals (Document Nos. 7, 57, 11 and 10) and explained that all sovereign countries should be able to join the Union without complicated formalities by means of a simple declaration of accession and an undertaking that they would respect the constitution and the General Regulations. The I.T.U. would then become a universal organization.

2.6 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the U.S.S.R. proposal (Document No. 15) was inspired by the same consideration that obstacles to accession should be removed in the interests of universality and international cooperation.

2.7 The delegate of the United States of America said that the proposals were hard to reconcile with the action taken the previous day to exclude two Members from participation in the Union. There was an established practice in the United Nations that a condition of membership was a minimal level of recognition by existing Member States and that the applicant was a State under international law and capable of discharging its responsibilities which were inseparable from its rights. Furthermore, a substantial majority of existing Members had to concur in the admission.

2.8 It would be inappropriate for a specialized body like the I.T.U. to depart from that established practice.

2.9 The sponsors of the proposals had not indicated what criteria were to be applied in determining whether an entity applying for membership was a sovereign country or by whom the judgment was to be made. The applicant might be a government in exile, a pretender to a throne, a revolutionary group declaring itself to be in control of a territory or a people's liberation movement. It would not be right to saddle the Secretary-General with the responsibility as having to take decisions on these questions.

2.10 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the decision, which had been in conformity with United Nations resolutions, to exclude South Africa and Portugal was irrelevant to the present discussion. The democratic principle of free accession to the Union's constitution would make for wider cooperation. There was no need to discuss the general principle in detail because, if applications of the kind mentioned by the United States delegate were received, machinery to deal with them would be devised.

2.11 The criteria for membership of the United Nations had been formulated in 1946 but were not immutable and at that date the decolonization process had not yet begun. Changes were necessary to take account of historical developments and to remove artificial barriers to the admission of States with legitimate claims such as had delayed the admission of the German Democratic Republic.

- 2.12 The delegate of the United States of America said that there must be a good reason for the United Nations and all the specialized agencies with the exception of W.H.O. requiring a two-thirds majority in favour of admitting a new Member. Any State giving proof of its capacity to discharge its responsibilities was not likely to be refused admission. No derogation from a principle consistently applied by the United Nations would be acceptable.
- 2.13 The delegate of Japan said that it was desirable that membership of the Union should be open to as many countries as possible but no specialized agencies allowed for the automatic admission of any country and the I.T.U. must abide by United Nations practice. The intention behind the proposals to modify No. 7 was understandable but he could not support them.
- 2.14 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that Nos. 6 and 7 had proved their worth and there was no need for change. Any organization must retain some control over its membership. Automatic accession was already possible when a country became a Member of the United Nations and any territory which achieved sovereignty would be able to accede with a minimum of delay as had already happened in a number of cases. It would be unacceptable to allow accession through a mere declaration from an entity without the attributes of a State under international law or to impose upon the Secretary-General the task of making a judgment in such cases.
- 2.15 The proposals to modify Nos. 6 and 7 were in conflict with the action taken to exclude South Africa and Portugal and indeed with the principle of universality. No such action for exclusion had been taken by the United Nations.
- 2.16 The delegate of Spain agreed with the United States delegate. His delegation had proposed (Document No. 23) that the word "country" which was unprecise in international law be replaced by the word "State" throughout the text. The word "sovereign" should be inserted in Nos. 5 and 6 to bring them into line with No. 7 and to remove any ambiguity.
- 2.17 The delegates of France and Italy agreed with the United States delegate.
- 2.18 The delegate of Brazil pointed out that the Study Group had not recommended any change in regard to admission or the use of the word "country".

- 2.19 The delegate of Australia said that universal participation was desirable if it could be attained but the status of a particular country might be in doubt and some control over admission by existing Members was therefore necessary.
- 2.20 The delegate of Cuba supported the Hungarian proposal.
- 2.21 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed that the term "State" should be used throughout the text so as to conform with the language of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.
- 2.22 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that peaceful States such as the People's Republic of Korea should not be excluded and could not be put on a par with colonialist powers that failed to respect United Nations principles.
- 2.23 The delegate of Mexico agreed with Spain concerning the use of the word "State". There was no need to alter the existing requirements for admission.
- 2.24 The delegate of the United States of America said that as there was general support for universality he would propose the insertion of the words "taking into account the principle of universality and mindful of the desirability of universal membership in the Union", at the beginning of No. 7. The rest of the provision should remain unchanged. If the substance of such an amendment were acceptable its exact place could be left to the Editorial Committee.
- 2.25 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that the United States Proposal would be more appropriate in a draft resolution or in the preamble.
- 2.26 There might be legal reasons for the Spanish proposal but after long discussion the Study Group had decided to retain the word "country".
- 2.27 The delegate of the United States of America, replying to a question from the delegate of India who did not understand to whom the exhortation about being mindful of universality was addressed, said that it was directed to both existing and potential Members since the Union was concerned to foster telecommunications throughout the world.

2.28 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that a reference to the principle of universality would be some advance and the Editorial Committee might be requested to prepare a text for consideration by Committee 8. In the meantime the order of voting should be his own proposal first, the Indian proposal second and finally the United States proposal.

2.29 The Deputy Secretary-General said that in accordance with previous practice the Editorial Committee should only be required to harmonize texts in the various languages and make any consequential changes needed. Substantive questions must be resolved by the committees themselves.

2.30 The delegate of Brazil said that the preamble was the proper place for the United States amendment. The words "on a basis of universality" could be inserted after the word "peoples". The word "all" should be inserted before the word "peoples".

2.31 The Chairman suggested that the delegates of the German Democratic Republic, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States should confer together and devise a text reflecting the United States proposal.

2.32 It was so agreed.

2.33 After a break the delegate of the United States of America said that the special group, together with the delegate of Brazil, had decided not to place the new wording in the preamble but to amend the introductory phrase of No. 5, which should read : "Having regard to the principle of universality and the desirability of universal participation in the Union, a Member of the Union shall be :".

2.34 The delegates of Nicaragua and Venezuela drew attention to the repetitions in the new phrase which gave rise to serious problems in the Spanish version.

2.35 The delegate of Spain pointed out that the deletion of the words "group of territories" from the text made the use of the term "country" in Article 1 even more ambiguous and confusing. In his view, the Committee should now recognize that it had made a mistake in agreement to continue to use "countries" in the preamble and should reconsider the proposal to refer to "states".

2.36 The delegate of Argentina suggested that the new phrase should read: "Having regard to the principle of universality and the application of this principle to the I.T.U. Convention ...". He agreed with the delegate of Spain that with the deletion of "group of territories" the term "country" had become ambiguous. After all, the term "state" had a precise definition in international law. Moreover, since it was by nature sovereign, there was no need to speak of "soveriegn" states.

2.37 The delegate of the United States of America said he could not accept the Argentine amendment. The special group's text represented a compromise and should not be changed.

2.38 The Chairman suggested that the Committee approve the new wording. He recalled that a consensus had been reached on the use of the term "country". If necessary, a definition of that term could be added to the Constitution at a later stage. The Editorial Committee would of course look into the problem of the Spanish version of the new text.

2.39 It was so agreed.

2.40 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. requested the Committee to take up next his own proposal regarding accession to the Union, followed by the Indian proposal.

2.41 The delegate of the United States of America recalled that his delegation had agreed to insert a reference to the principle of universality in Article 1 on condition that the remainder of the text was unchanged.

2.42 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he had misunderstood the United States position and would therefore withdraw his suggestion in favour of the Indian proposal.

2.43 The delegates of Algeria and Guinea supported the Indian proposal.

2.44 The Chairman recalled that, at the beginning of the meeting, the delegate of India had made a proposal which had not been supported. Consequently, in accordance with No. 691, it had been dropped. The Committee had then approved a compromise text, which he had understood to cover all outstanding issues.

2.45 The delegates of the United Kingdom and the United States of America endorsed the Chairman's interpretation.

2.46 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that the delegate of India had not withdrawn his proposal and had not been a party to the compromise. His proposal had now been supported by two delegates and should therefore be discussed.

2.47 The delegate of Upper Volta agreed with that interpretation.

2.48 The delegates of Ireland and the United States of America drew attention to No. 693 which stipulated that when a proposal had been passed over, the delegation sponsoring it was responsible for seeing that it was considered later.

2.49 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that, in the absence of the delegate of India, the Committee should defer the matter to a later stage.

2.50 The Chairman requested those delegations which had made proposals regarding Article 4 to hold consultations with a view to producing a joint text.

The meeting rose at 6.40 p.m.

Secretaries :

A.C. DAVID

R. MACHERET

Chairman :

GABRIEL TEDROS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 156-E

4 October 1973

Original : English

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Friday, 28 September 1973, at 1540 hrs

Chairman : Mr. Evan SAWKINS (Australia)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. International Frequency Registration Board : Question of body responsible for election of members

DT/16

2. Article 5 - Structure of the Union
No. 27

PRG/17

J/19

CAN/24

HOL/25

IND/64

ARG/67

MEX/69



1. International Frequency Registration Board : Question of body responsible for election of members (Document No. DT/16)
(continued)

1.1 The delegate of Singapore said he supported the view that the implications of No. 172 of the Convention should be considered in relation to the terms of contract of the Members of I.F.R.B. It was equally important to interpret correctly the word "conference" in the second sentence of No. 175, for if it was restricted to a world administrative radio conference, the decision to elect members by the Plenipotentiary Conference might expose the Union to claims from those members who were not elected. If the letters of appointment of the present Members referred to No. 175, it might be more appropriate to hold elections at the next world administrative conference dealing with general radiocommunication matters. Fresh letters of appointment could then be given under new terms mentioning specifically that members would remain in office until the date determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference which would elect their successors.

1.2 The delegate of Switzerland wished to draw attention to No. 58 of the Convention which stated that the agenda of a world administrative radio conference could also include the election of the members of the I.F.R.B. in accordance with Nos. 172 to 174. Consequently, if the next elections were held at the World Administrative Radio Conference scheduled for 1974, the Union would respect the terms of the Montreux Convention and thus avoid any legal difficulties. The delegations of Switzerland and Liechtenstein therefore supported that solution, unless some new factor meanwhile intervened.

1.3 The Deputy Secretary-General said he wished to inform the Committee of the results of the enquiries carried out in response to its request for additional information.

1.4 The contractual status of individual I.F.R.B. Members was fixed in their letters of appointment which provided that they would remain in office until the date determined by the World Administrative Conference which elected their successors. Since they had the expectation of remaining in office until such date, the question arose of what their rights were should the Plenipotentiary Conference decide to elect their successors. I.F.R.B. Members had access to the I.L.O. Administrative Tribunal which, in a recent judgement, had declared itself incompetent to rule on the legality of a Plenipotentiary Conference resolution.

It would thus appear that any existing Member who lost his seat could not successfully claim a judgement for reinstatement. He could, however, claim damages for breach of contract.

1.5 It was relevant to refer to Resolution No. 3 of the Montreux Conference which had granted a termination indemnity at the rate of one month of basic salary per year of service, with a maximum of nine months, to Members whose employment had not been continued. More generous provisions had been introduced into I.L.O. Regulations since 1965. The I.L.O. Legal Adviser had confirmed that a breach of a service contract would give rise to an action for damages, the extent of which would depend upon an assessment by the Tribunal of all the relevant factors.

1.6 The conclusions to be drawn were that, should the Conference itself elect the new Board, those affected could appeal to the Tribunal but could not successfully claim reinstatement. If the Conference decided that a world administrative radio conference should carry out the election, there would seem to be no breach of contract or valid case for an appeal to the Tribunal, and thus no financial damages.

1.7 The immediate financial consequences for the 1974/75 budget, on the basis of the Montreux decision, would be of the order of 668,000 Sw. Fr. If the practices laid down in I.L.O. Regulations were followed, however, the cost might be 743,000 Sw. Fr. Compensation payments were more difficult to estimate and could range from minima of 232,000 to 300,000 Sw. Fr. depending on the 1965 or new I.L.O. criteria, the latter being developed to discourage appeals.

1.8 The delegate of the United Kingdom asked whether the information given to the Committee meant that the fact of placing the election of I.F.R.B. members on the agenda of a world administrative conference, however specialized, automatically converted it into a conference dealing with general radio-communication matters. That seemed, to him, surprising.

1.9 The Deputy Secretary-General said that that would be too wide an interpretation of the General Secretariat advice. It was the view of the Union's consultants that a decision by the Plenipotentiary Conference to place such an item on the agenda of a world administrative conference would avoid the question of paying compensation.

1.10 The delegate of India said he was not entirely satisfied with the explanation. He would like clarification of two points. First, if the election was held by the World Administrative Radio Conference scheduled for 1974, would the conditions of Nos. 172 and 175 be fulfilled? Second, would it be possible for the Plenipotentiary Conference to elect members but postpone the date when they took up their duties until after the date of the 1974 Conference, thus not shortening the term of office of the present Members?

1.11 The Deputy Secretary-General said that the present I.F.R.B. Members could expect to remain in office "until the date determined by the conference which elected their successors" (No. 175). The important aspect of the advice given to him was that the conference referred to in No. 175 was a world administrative conference, and the letters of appointment referred specifically to No. 175.

1.12 The delegate of Belgium agreed that Nos. 172 and 175 clearly stipulated that members would normally remain in office until the date determined by a world administrative conference. The United Kingdom delegate had raised the issue of conferences dealing with "general radiocommunication matters". It seemed to him that No. 58 completely covered that point by stating that the election of I.F.R.B. members could be included in the agenda of a "world administrative conference dealing with radio-communication".

1.13 The delegate of Nigeria thought that the present ambiguous situation would continue until the Convention was amended. No. 172 referred to conferences dealing with general radiocommunication matters, which the Union could not convene. He believed that the last paragraph of the draft resolution in Document No. DT/16 offered a solution. The Secretariat should present all the implications of a possible breach of contract to the Budget Control Committee, which could study them and report back. Committee 7 should then attempt to regularize the situation for the future by amending the Constitution.

1.14 The delegate of Canada agreed with the previous speaker. The last operative paragraph of the draft resolution seemed to offer the solution to the problem. He considered that a phrase should be added to the present text, declaring that the 1974 Conference was competent in the matter of the election of I.F.R.B. members.

1.15 The delegate of the United States of America opposed the election of I.F.R.B. members by the present Plenipotentiary Conference. Although it was the supreme organ of the Union, it had to respect the terms of the Convention. He shared the doubts voiced by the United Kingdom regarding the competence of the 1974 Conference, but was prepared to accept the Deputy Secretary-General's opinion that it would be entitled to elect I.F.R.B. members if explicitly empowered to do so by the Plenipotentiary Conference. He would support the draft resolution amended along those lines.

1.16 The delegate of Spain concurred.

1.17 The delegate of France asked for further clarification of the two sets of figures given by the Deputy Secretary-General. With regard to the Canadian proposal, he would have thought that a Plenipotentiary Conference decision to entrust the election to the 1974 Conference was sufficient in itself.

1.18 The delegate of Mexico thought that the Plenipotentiary Conference should, by the simplest means available to it, empower the 1974 Conference to hold the election.

1.19 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked what would be the financial implications if the Plenipotentiary Conference, instead of electing the I.F.R.B. members itself, decided to empower the 1974 Conference to hold the elections. With regard to the Canadian proposal, he pointed out that no resolution of the present Conference would make an illegal situation legal. The functions of world administrative conferences were already clearly laid down in the Convention which would still be valid in 1974.

1.20 The Deputy Secretary-General replying to the queries raised by the delegate of France said that the first figure he had quoted (668,000 Sw. Fr.) represented a total payment, including compensation, based on Resolution No. 3 of the Montreux Conference. The I.L.O. Regulations, however, tended to be more generous and could entail a payment of approximately 743,000 Sw. Fr.

1.21 In reply to the U.S.S.R. delegate, he said that the difference between holding the elections at the Plenipotentiary Conference and at the 1974 Conference was difficult to assess, but the figure would probably exceed 300,000 Sw. Fr. as other payments might be involved.

1.22 Following the Canadian proposal, he wished to suggest that the final paragraph of the draft resolution be divided into two, along the following lines :

"further resolves

1. that the World Administrative Radio Conference for maritime mobile radio communications scheduled for 1974 is a world administrative radio conference for the purpose of Nos. 172 and 175 of the Montreux Convention for the election of members of the I.F.R.B.,

2. that the election of the I.F.R.B. members shall be on the agenda of this Conference, consistent with No. 57 of the Montreux Convention."

1.23 The delegate of Belgium thought that the words "pursuant to Nos. 57 and 58 of the Convention" should be added at the beginning of the text.

1.24 The delegate of the United Kingdom considered that the text should quote the wording of No. 172 of the Convention, i.e. "... is a world administrative conference dealing with general radiocommunication matters ...".

1.25 The delegate of India said he was prepared to accept the new version of the draft amendment. He suggested that the word "... is ..." be replaced by "... shall be ...".

1.26 The Chairman said he took it that the Committee was prepared to agree that the election of I.F.R.B. members should be held at the 1974 Conference.

1.27 It was so agreed unanimously.

1.28 The Chairman suggested that a drafting group be set up, composed of the delegates of Belgium, Canada, India, Spain, the United Kingdom and Venezuela, and that the group should report to the Committee's next meeting.

1.29 It was so agreed.

2. Article 5 - Structure of the Union, No. 27 (PRG/17, J/19, CAN/24, HOL/25, ARG/67, MEX/69)

2.1 The Chairman suggested that the Committee should consider the various sections of Article 5 by subjects.

2.2 It was so agreed.

2.3 The Chairman drew attention to the three proposals for changing the name of the supreme organ of the Union. Japan and the Netherlands (J/19, HOL/25) proposed "General Conference" and Argentina (ARG/67) "World Telecommunication Assembly".

2.4 The delegates of Japan and the Netherlands said that their proposals had been made on the assumption that the current Conference would adopt a constitution, in which case the name "General Conference" would be more in keeping with the legal character of the supreme organ and would also conform more closely to the usage of other international organizations.

2.5 The delegate of Argentina said that the reasons for his delegation's proposal were set out in proposal ARG/67/8.

2.6 The delegates of Spain, the U.S.S.R., Zaire and Peru considered that the important point was the content, not the terminology, of the Article. The title "Plenipotentiary Conference" was quite flexible enough to cover any additional functions that the supreme organ would have to assume in connexion with the adoption of a constitution rather than a convention.

2.7 The delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that the Argentine proposal might fall into a different category from the Japanese and Netherlands proposals, since it was concerned with a complete change in the structure of the Union, rather than a mere change of name. Moreover, changing the title of the supreme organ might create confusion in the light of proposed amendments to Article 6, particularly the Argentine proposal to amend No. 42, so that the Plenipotentiary Conference should be convened to amend the Constitution if necessary.

2.8 The delegate of Argentina said that his proposal was indeed concerned with basic changes in the structure of the Union. The Conference had to study two basic possibilities, the retention of a Convention which was changed at every Plenipotentiary Conference, or the adoption of a permanent constitution, with the more transitory provisions included in the General Regulations. His delegation's proposals were closely linked to the question of the periodicity of meetings of the supreme organ; indeed, many of the Union's difficulties and shortcomings could be directly ascribed to the irregularity of those meetings and to the fact that the Conference was obliged to revise the Convention, instead of concentrating on the broad goals of the I.T.U. and discussing at the highest level the consequences of rapid advances in telecommunications, their effects on world requirements and actual problems facing various countries. The argument that such discussions could be held at administrative radio conferences was not convincing, since they dealt with specialized branches of telecommunications and were not convened at regular intervals.

2.9 The delegate of the Netherlands said that his delegation's proposal was motivated by exactly the same considerations as the Argentine proposal.

2.10 The delegate of France, supported by the delegates of the United States of America and Japan, said that it seemed to be premature to discuss proposals to change the title of the supreme organ before a formal decision had been taken on whether the convention system should be retained or whether the basic instrument of the Union should be a constitution.

2.11 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he could not accept any assumption that the name of the supreme organ should be automatically changed if the principle of a constitution was adopted.

2.12 After a brief discussion, the Chairman suggested that the decision on the proposals at issue should be deferred until the Committee had discussed the broad repercussions of proposals for fundamental changes in Article 6.

2.13 It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 6.35 p.m.

The Secretary :

M. BARDOUX

The Chairman :

EVAN SAWKINS

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
8th MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

The Swedish delegation has requested the following amendments :

Page 4, para 2.6

Delete "and Sweden".

Add :

2.6 bis The delegate of Sweden thought that Conferences should be held regularly in principle, but that there should be some flexibility, for practical reasons, in the way the interval is indicated. His delegation would therefore propose the text "every four to six years".

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 157-E

5 October 1973

Original : English

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
EIGHTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7
(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Monday, 1 October 1973, at 1140 hrs

Chairman : Mr. Evan SAWKINS (Australia)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. KATONA KIS (Hungarian People's Republic)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

International Frequency Registration Board

DT/6

Question of body responsible for election of
members (continued)

Article 6 - Plenipotentiary Conference,
Nos. 34 to 45

HNG/7/8

J/19/2

CAN/24/27

KWT/37/9

E/43/59

BEL/26/8



1. International Frequency Registration Board : Question of body responsible for election of members (Document No. DT/26)
(continued)

1.1 The Chairman invited comments on the draft resolution prepared by the drafting group set up by the Committee at its previous meeting and contained in Document No. DT/26.

1.2 The delegates of Belgium, Sri Lanka, Cuba and Peru expressed the view that there should be two separate draft resolutions, one dealing with the general principle that the members of the I.F.R.B. should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and another dealing with the specific case of the next I.F.R.B. elections.

1.3 The delegates of the United States of America, India and Italy proposed drafting changes in the text of the draft resolution.

1.4 The delegate of Somalia, supported by the delegates of Cuba and Peru, said that the question of the next I.F.R.B. elections was linked with that of the frequency of Plenipotentiary Conferences. It would be difficult to take a decision on the last two operative paragraphs of the draft resolution without knowing when the next Plenipotentiary Conference would be held.

1.5 The delegate of Brazil favoured a single draft resolution, since the questions concerned had always been considered by the Committee as a single problem.

1.6 The delegate of Saudi Arabia considered that there was no need for a draft resolution concerning the principle that the members of the I.F.R.B. should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, since a provision to that effect would be included in the new instrument. In his view, the draft resolution should deal only with the exceptional case of the next elections.

1.7 The delegate of Italy considered that the last paragraph of the original draft resolution (Document No. DT/16) was more satisfactory than the last two paragraphs of the one under discussion.

1.8 The Deputy Secretary-General said that the last two paragraphs of the draft resolution under discussion had been included by the drafting group on the strength of certain legal advice given to the Committee by the Secretariat.

1.9 The Chairman suggested that the draft resolution should be referred back to the drafting group, which would prepare a new text after consulting the delegations that had made suggestions and comments and, if necessary, seeking the opinion of the Legal Adviser.

1.10 It was so agreed.

2. Article 6 - Plenipotentiary Conference, Nos. 34 to 45 (HNG/7/8, J/19/2, CAN/24/27, KWT/37/9, E/43/59, BEL/26/8)

2.1 The Chairman recalled that at its last meeting the Committee had agreed to defer its decision on the proposals for changing the name of the supreme organ of the Union until the proposals for fundamental changes in Article 6 had been discussed. He suggested that the Committee should first discuss the question of whether or not Plenipotentiary Conferences should be held at regular intervals. Once a consensus had been reached on that issue, the question of frequency might be taken up.

2.2 It was so agreed.

2.3 The delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by the delegate of the United States of America, expressed the view that Plenipotentiary Conferences should be held at normal intervals, but that provision should be made for a fair amount of flexibility so that the circumstances of the moment could be taken into account when setting dates.

2.4 The delegates of Saudi Arabia and the U.S.S.R. considered that Conferences should be held regularly at five-year intervals.

2.5 The delegates of Argentina, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and India said that they were in favour of regularity with some degree of flexibility.

2.6 The delegates of Switzerland and Sweden thought that Conferences should be held regularly every four or six years. The interval between two Conferences should always be an even number of years, in view of the possible introduction of a biennial budgeting system for the Union.

2.7 The delegate of Italy was in favour of retaining the present system, since Plenipotentiary Conferences had been held fairly regularly in the past.

2.8 The delegate of Japan said that his delegation would not press its proposal for a three-year interval between Conferences (J/19/2). However, he considered that it was desirable to set a regular interval.

2.9 The Chairman suggested that a drafting group be set up, composed of Argentina, Canada, France, India, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, to prepare a text that would form the basis for the provision to be incorporated in the new instrument, and to make a suggestion concerning the frequency of Plenipotentiary Conferences.

2.10 It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1245 hours.

The Secretary :

M. BARDOUX

The Chairman :

Evan SAWKINS

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

NINTH PLENARY MEETING

1. Replace existing paragraph 1.2 by the attached text.
2. Replace existing paragraph 1.17 by the attached text.
3. In paragraph 1.21, penultimate sub-section, insert the word "it" in the third line so that it reads : "hide behind it its ..."
4. Amend paragraph 1.22 as follows :

"1.22 The delegate of Nigeria made the following statement :

We would like to refer to the question of legality ... (the remainder of the statement in direct speech, with the words "those delegates" towards the end of the second sub-paragraph on page 24 being replaced by "the African group")

Add "Thank you, Mr. Chairman" in conclusion.

1.2 The delegate of the Republic of the Niger made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

At this stage of the debate, I should like simply to call your minds back to the most agreeable excursion which we made to Tangier. Quite apart from the traditional events arranged for us, so conducive to good fellowship, festivity and relaxation, and apart from the generous hospitality of the Moroccan people and authorities, by which I am sure we were all deeply moved, and for which I am glad to convey Niger's most cordial gratitude, my delegation particularly noted and appreciated the scene in that magnificent restaurant where, without any restricting protocol, and in the most unconstrained atmosphere, Blacks and Whites, Whites and Yellow, Yellow and Black were installed around the mechoui in a spirit of friendship and fraternity, sharing the same sensations and the same pleasures, and forging friendships which will doubtless be strengthened in the future.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that the Kingdom of Morocco, by organizing this excursion and creating the atmosphere for this good fellowship and friendship has done more for understanding and tolerance between men than many international conferences devoted to the same theme.

In a sense, therefore, it is the lesson of Tangier that we should like the International Telecommunication Union to translate into acts by proclaiming loudly that it is unjust, inhuman and no longer tolerable that certain men should treat other men as savage beasts, simply because they are physically different from themselves, on the same earth which bears us all and under this same sun which shines on us all. That is unfortunately what is happening in South Africa, and that is unfortunately what the Pretoria regime has institutionalized.

This is why, Mr. Chairman, the delegation of Niger calls on this assembly to display the necessary broadmindedness to adopt Resolution 101 without pointless discussion.

Mr. Chairman, we are concerned here less with a question of law than a profoundly human question, a question which refers to Man in what he holds most dear and most sacred : his dignity. No price is really too high, Mr. Chairman, to uphold this dignity.

Mr. Chairman, Niger is co-sponsor of Resolutions 101 and 102, and it would like to point out that, so far as its sponsors are concerned, these resolutions are not aimed at a people, since we are convinced, particularly in the case of Resolution 102, that the Portuguese people is in agreement with us on the anachronistic character of this war which, in spite of itself, it is waging in these unhappy African regions and which every day is killing so many brave African nationalists. Furthermore, these resolutions are not directed against a race, since we are well aware how generous and tolerant the white race can be when it disregards material interest, how deeply humanitarian it is and how much it has contributed to human progress and we also realize what expenditure in money and effort it is making to emancipate man from his enslavement to nature.

Mr. Chairman, all we are doing is to take a stand against anachronism, against enslavement, against the flouting of human rights, and as I have just said, against the refusal to allow certain peoples to rule their own destinies.

It is on these grounds, Mr. Chairman, that Niger calls on this Conference to adopt Resolutions 101 and 102 with a very large majority, if not unanimously. In so doing, it will have made a contribution to human development and will have made a decisive step in the irreversible direction of history.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.17 The delegate of Rwanda made the following statement.

Mr. Chairman,

Since this is the first time that my delegation has taken the floor in the Plenary Meeting, I should like to take this opportunity of adding my words of congratulation to those of the other speakers to you and your colleagues on your election to the leading offices at this Conference. In so doing, we have added a further brick to the consolidation of one of the best traditions of international conferences, which are a significant source of international law whose pioneers include so many sons of this country.

I should next like to thank the Spanish authorities and people, whose hospitality and welcome are equalled only by the climate on this Costa del Sol.

I should also like, Mr. Chairman, to convey to the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference the greetings of the Rwandan people and the wishes for its success of the new Head of State, Major General Habyalimana, President of the Republic and at the same time President of the Committee for National Peace and Unity. You are certainly aware that General Habyalima Juvénal, together with the aforesaid Committee, has presided over the destinies of my country since the night of 4-5 July.

I should like to thank the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General who have presented us with such a full and at the same time succinct report on the various activities of the Union. It is after all quite a substantial achievement to present a report of nearly ten years' activity in only about 150 pages. Our thanks also go to the various Committees of the Union and the staff.

I also think that our special thanks are due to the Swiss Government, for its attentiveness to our organization (Union's cash resources, auditing, and other facilities), and we should not forget that its services are probably also requested by the other organizations established in Switzerland. It is however regrettable that it should be impossible to find a suitable site for the memorial of the Union's centenary.

There is still a great deal to be said concerning the report, Mr. Chairman, but since the most important points have been referred to the Committees (I am thinking, for example, of the important problem of cooperation, the problems raised by delays in the payment of contributions), my delegation will doubtless have the opportunity to make known its views in these Committees.

However, we cannot work peacefully, Mr. Chairman, while we have before our eyes the sight of our brothers bleeding and groaning, persecuted by one or more among us, who shamelessly set themselves up before the world as the last bulwark of civilization. So far as they are concerned, the African presence here is the result of the weakness of some of you, and not the least, gentlemen. Irony has its limits.

Let it not be said that the exclusion of a Member is not provided for in the Convention and that it would be illegal; legal maxims are quoted in support of this argument. Mr. Chairman, we are sovereign countries, and I think that the only limit to legislative powers is that imposed by natural law. We are killing nobody by excluding South Africa and Portugal from our meetings, but we wish to reduce the bloodletting which they are causing. We are not contravening any natural law by excluding these two countries, but we wish to allow our African brothers to benefit from the most precious of natural laws, namely life and liberty. With regard to the maxims, Mr. Chairman, extremism in the application of the law gives rise to the worst injustices, and it constitutes one of them itself, according to Cicero. For this reason, we support unreservedly the two draft resolutions submitted by the African delegations.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 158-E
5 October 1973
Original : English,
French,
Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES
OF THE
NINTH PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 26 September 1973, at 1540 hrs.

Chairman : Mr. L. HERRERA ESTEBAN (Spain)

Subject discussed :

1. Draft Resolutions on
South Africa and
Portugal

Document No.

101, 102



1. Draft Resolutions on South Africa and Portugal
(Document Nos. 101 and 102)

1.1 The delegate of Argentina made the following statement :

"Undoubtedly, Mr. Chairman, it would be a sterile and pointless exercise to make a legal summing-up of those centuries-old, yet still prevalent evils, colonialism and racial segregation. The statements by the Fourth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, held recently in Algiers, leaves not a shadow of doubt on this point when it states in its opening paragraphs :

"The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries have studied most carefully the situation of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea and Cape Verde, who are experiencing the most grave forms of exploitation, oppression and destruction due to the forces of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, with the political, economic and military support of the governments of some western countries and of international capital. The colonialist and racist regimes which dominate this region are a direct threat to the free development of the countries of Africa, especially of Guinea, the People's Republic of the Congo, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho."

These grave forms of exploitation and destruction are, to put it quite frankly, disgraceful shortcomings which still live on as festering growths on western civilization. They limit the economic and social development of peoples, reduce such peoples' chance of a spiritual development of their own, stand in the way of the fulfilment of their dearest wishes as political communities and in short cut off their routes to the clear and transcendent crystallization of their freedom in the analogical and fullest meaning of the word.

'The beginning of the decade of the 60's' says the Declaration of Algiers, 'marked the culmination at the United Nations of the decolonization process which began at the very time of signature of the Charter. Since then new countries have been achieving independence, but this process of evolution has not been positive in every case and there are still some parts of the world where the yoke of colonialism not only has not disappeared but seems to have reached an extreme which offends the conscience of the international community and, in particular, jeopardizes international peace and security'. Hence, Mr. Chairman, our severe criticism of that practice, which offends the Christian spirit of the Argentine people.

It would seem, Mr. Chairman, that the resolutions adopted in the supreme forum of that international organization have been cast into limbo. We have to repeat once again the contents of General Assembly Resolution No. 1514 (XV) which states that 'the peoples of the world are resolved to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations, large and small, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,'. It also solemnly proclaims the need to make a rapid and unconditional end to 'colonialism in all its manifestations,'. These paragraphs were drafted, Mr. Chairman, in 1960. Later, the XXVIIth General Assembly adopted Resolution 2908 relating to the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. Yet twelve years after that declaration we find many countries still under foreign domination.

We cannot help noting, Mr. Chairman, the contrast between those resolutions and achievements to date. We cannot help noting that this Assembly has been bogged down for days because it is difficult for it to advance along the sure road of discussion of specific technical matters owing to the fact that up till the present the character of discussion has been solely political, with the latent anguish of the peoples which are under colonial yoke as its subject. And until these questions have been settled, in this forum at least, this noble Assembly runs the risk of turning into a technological Pandora's box in the bottom of which, unlike what happened with that mythical artefact, not even hope remains.

And we think, Mr. Chairman, that this same question is smouldering in this very country of Spain which receives us with its noble hospitality. I refer to the zone of Gibraltar in the hands of a colonial power since 1715 when, as a result of the Treaty of Utrecht after the War of Succession, Spain suffered dismemberment of its territory.

I crave of you, Mr. Chairman, and of this grand Assembly a few more minutes of indulgence; such a little time seems a small thing when we compare it with the centuries for which colonialism has reigned on this planet.

It is not only now that the Argentine Republic has concerned itself with these questions of colonialism and segregation; we are no newcomer to these tragic themes. It was Argentina which in 1810 began the struggle for the liberation of the peoples of

America. The blood of its armies was generously shed on that continent at the battle of Maipá, Río Bamba and Chacaluco in one of the greatest epics recorded in history. Through them we have given freedom to three nations which today almost constitute a continent of their own.

The Argentine Republic has been against every form of slavery, segregation and racism. The Assembly of 1813 promulgated the principle of 'libertas ventris' and the abolition of slavery. We, Mr. Chairman, were the first American nation which, in the interests of the basic freedom of the human being, abolished so disgraceful an institution. These principles were embodied in the Constitution of 1853 that governs us today.

That is why, Mr. Chairman, the Argentine delegation expresses its full support for the sad words spoken by the delegate of Cameroon and subscribes to the repudiation of every form of segregation and colonialism.

For these reasons the Argentine delegation regrets to say that it dissents from the views eruditely expounded by the delegates of Italy and Spain - views which are purely doctrinaire and legalistic and hardly applicable to the burning reality of the countries which are struggling for their final emancipation. This Conference, we repeat, has been bogged down for some days because it has not settled the political questions affecting some countries' members of the Union, which have remained smouldering and unsolved for many years. It is easy to solve technical problems once the political questions have been settled. I, in turn, will venture to quote Aristotle, as interpreted by Averroes and Avicena, when he says : 'The soul must be given everything that it demands of us, so that it can help us to sustain the body'. The soul of this meeting is the political question and its body technique.

We would further note that while there is no specific reference in the Montreux Convention to these questions of apartheid and colonialism, Resolutions 45 and 46 constitute a valid case-law which is all the more valid when, seven years later, they are to be re-enacted in the resolutions submitted by the group of African countries."

1.2 The delegate of Niger appealed to the Conference, acting in a spirit of true humanity and international understanding, to adopt the draft resolution on South Africa, thereby proclaiming to the world that it was no longer admissible that some men should treat their fellows like animals. The problem before the Conference was a human, not a legal one, involving the notion of the dignity of man.

1.3 The delegate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

There is no need to dwell at great length on the fact that the Soviet Union, acting on the principles developed by Lenin as the basis for the socialist state's policy on nationalities, has consistently advocated the immediate liquidation of the colonial system, not only actively supporting the proposals of other countries but also launching a number of important initiatives within the United Nations, including one which has acquired universal historical significance, the United Nations Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, to which many delegates at this and previous meetings have so aptly referred. The Soviet Union continues to cleave unswervingly to these principles in its foreign policy. Active support to the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle for freedom, the affirmation of their independence and the achievement of economic and social progress has been and continues to be one of its major unalterable objectives. Therefore, in this meeting today, as in all the other organizations within the United Nations system, firmly condemning the criminal policy of the Portuguese colonialists, as well as the disgraceful and inhuman policy of apartheid stubbornly pursued by the rulers of South Africa towards its indigenous population, the Soviet delegation gives its unreserved support to the draft resolutions contained in Documents Nos. 101 and 102.

In the course of today's discussions and in previous meetings, the delegations of various countries, arguing from the technical character of the Union's activities, have held that, in view of their political character, questions akin to those raised in the resolutions of the African countries on South Africa and Portugal should not be considered by the organs of the Union. As before, the Soviet delegation will firmly set its face against any such attempts.

It is not difficult to perceive that appeals to refrain from politics in the I.T.U. are themselves politically motivated and, what is more, that they are directed at the achievement of a particular and highly unworthy objective. In the case at issue, it amounts to an attempt to prevent the adoption within the Union of effective measures against the racist regime of South Africa and the Portuguese colonialists and at the same time to forestall criticism and condemnation of the hypocritical policy of various western countries which continue to maintain far-reaching political, economic, military and other connections with South Africa and Portugal in defiance of certain United Nations decisions which they have not infrequently supported themselves.

In this connection, we are bound to point out that those who call upon us today to refrain from involving the Union in political matters have not the least intention of applying this principle themselves. To illustrate this, it is sufficient to refer to a recent example, when the application of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea for membership of the Union was rejected by countries which, while campaigning for the exclusion of politics from the Union's activities, voted against this request, as everybody realizes, on exclusively political grounds.

It is also held that the adoption of a resolution to exclude South Africa and Portugal from membership of the Plenipotentiary Conference and all future I.T.U. conferences and meetings would be a breach of the I.T.U. Convention. The Soviet delegation considers that such arguments are quite unfounded. Furthermore, it should be pointed out that the resolution proposed is not only natural but inescapable, since it is completely consistent with and responds in the best possible way to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2980 (XXVII), paragraph 6 of which states that the General Assembly once again urges the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all the necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia, and to discontinue all collaboration with them until they renounce their policies of racial discrimination and colonial oppression. The Soviet delegation considers that the I.T.U., as one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, cannot stand aside and that it is precisely the Plenipotentiary Conference, as the supreme organ of the Union, which should take a decision in response to the General Assembly's appeal. The draft resolutions proposed by the African countries are consistent with this objective and the Conference will discharge the responsibility which devolves upon it by adopting them.

In conclusion, the Soviet delegation wishes to express its most vigorous support for the statements made by a number of delegates, particularly of the Arab countries, on the blatant violations by Israel of the rights of the indigenous population of the territories occupied as a result of aggression. In this connection, it is appropriate to draw the delegates' attention to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3005 (XXVII) which contains, inter alia, an appeal to the specialized agencies of the United Nations not to recognize measures taken by the occupying power directed at the exploitation of the resources of

the occupied territories or causing any change in the demographic composition or geographical character or organizational structure of these territories, and not to cooperate or display any form of collaboration in the implementation of such measures (paragraph 5 of the Resolution). There is no doubt that the Plenipotentiary Conference will at the appropriate time have to consider the question of the measures adopted by the Union in response to the appeal of the United Nations. Thank you for your attention."

1.4 The delegate of Afghanistan made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, the position of the Government of Afghanistan when it comes to the question of colonialism and racial discrimination policies in international gatherings is quite clear.

Our delegation to the recent Conference of non-aligned countries held in Algiers made it once again clear that the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan strongly condemns apartheid and racial discrimination policies in all their forms and manifestations.

Since the Governments of South Africa and Portugal, in spite of Resolution Nos. 45 and 46 of the Montreux Convention of 1965 and various Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, continue to practise their racial discrimination policies and do not respect the basic and fundamental human rights, the delegation of the Republic of Afghanistan fully supports draft resolutions 101 and 102 put forward by the thirty-two African countries."

1.5 The delegate of Botswana recalled that his country had on many occasions condemned apartheid and racial discrimination. On matters of principle it would accept no compromise. Unfortunately, however, owing to its geographical situation, Botswana faced certain constraints which prevented it from endorsing the draft resolution on South Africa.

1.6 The delegate of Oman said that his country utterly condemned the racial policies of South Africa and the colonial policies of Portugal. It therefore fully supported the proposals made in the two draft resolutions to exclude South Africa and Portugal from the Conference and all other conferences and meetings of the Union. It also supported the statements made by the delegates of Iraq and Saudi Arabia in connexion with the so-called State of Israel.

1.7 The delegate of Bangladesh made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

The Bangladesh delegation has already spoken on the subject before. However, we should like to re-emphasize our wholehearted support of the thirty-two delegations from Africa which have tabled the two draft resolutions in front of us, i.e. the Draft Resolutions in Documents Nos. 101 and 102.

In the very recent past, as is well known to the distinguished delegations present, the people of Bangladesh had to undergo similar experiences of discrimination, suppression and oppression which the African people of South Africa, Mozambique, Angola and Guinea-Bissau are still being subjected to. That is the reason, Mr. Chairman, why our hearts are completely and without any reservation with our brothers in these countries. We support their struggle for self-determination and ultimate freedom.

The position of the Government and the people of Bangladesh on these questions has been made amply clear by our beloved leader, Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, in his speeches at home and abroad, including the one he made earlier this month at the Conference of non-aligned countries in Algiers.

Mr. Chairman, some of the distinguished delegations have given as their opinion at this meeting that the passing of such resolutions goes against the basic principles of association and cooperation as enunciated in the Convention of the Union. The Bangladesh delegation fails to understand this argument, when the Montreux Conference in 1965 had already passed a similar resolution, Resolution No. 45, which may be seen on page 228 of the English version of the Convention.

Mr. Chairman, the Bangladesh delegation fully and unequivocally supports the draft resolutions that South Africa and Portugal be excluded from this Plenipotentiary Conference as well as from other conferences and meetings of the I.T.U. till such time as they are able to show convincingly that they have accepted the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as enunciated by the United Nations, and have modified their attitude on apartheid, discrimination and oppression towards the Africans by giving them the right of self-determination and freedom.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.8 The delegate of Yugoslavia condemned all manifestations of colonialism and imperialism in Africa and other parts of the world, since they represented the negation of civilization and human rights, as well as a permanent threat to peace. His country supported all peoples struggling against colonialism and imperialism and for peace. In spite of the legal objections which had been raised, he fully endorsed the two draft resolutions.

1.9 The delegate of Kuwait made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

Kuwait's position regarding the issues of colonialism, imperialism and exploitation of peoples is well known to everyone, worldwide, whether in the United Nations and its specialized agencies, non-aligned conferences or parliamentary meetings.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished fellow delegates, we are about to step into the twenty-first century where man has extended his reach as far as the moon and other planets. Telecommunication, as it is known to you distinguished delegates, has achieved a high standard in technology and reliability never before reached.

Distinguished delegates, we should like to ask how a human mind that can accomplish all these achievements for the betterment of his fellow men and their welfare can still subjugate his fellow man to slavery, exploitation and other forms of oppression and deny them their basic rights - freedom and independence.

Mr. Chairman, the two draft resolutions in Document Nos. 101 and 102 call for minimal action by this Plenipotentiary Conference and do not in any way go behind the many different resolutions which have already been adopted by the United Nations. If we refer to General Assembly Resolution 2908 (XXVII) we find that it urges all States and specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to provide moral and material assistance to all people struggling for their freedom and independence. Thus, Mr. Chairman, my delegation fully supports the two draft resolutions contained in Document Nos. 101 and 102, and believes that no less than this moral assistance should be provided by our Plenipotentiary Conference to those people struggling for their freedom and independence.

Mr. Chairman, my delegation feels that we shall be failing in our duty towards humanity and justice if we ignore the violation and infringement of the basic human rights by a Member of this Union, so-called Israel, which is not only occupying the whole land of Palestine, scattering its people into refugee camps, but also occupies vast territories of three Member States of this Union.

Mr. Chairman, it is not the intention of my delegation to draw up a list to illustrate the oppression and barbaric action of Israelis towards the people of Palestine and occupied territories - they are countless in the record of the United Nations Security Council - but while my delegation affirms, with no reservations whatsoever, its full support to the adoption of the two draft resolutions for the exclusion of South Africa and Portugal, and while fully supporting the statement made by my colleague, the distinguished delegate of Iraq on behalf of all Arab delegations, it deeply and strongly feels that the so-called State of Israel deserves no less an action.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.10 The delegate of Egypt made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

Since hundreds of years, the Arab Republic of Egypt has devoted herself for fighting against imperialism and colonialism.. She sacrificed thousands of her youth who lost their lives fighting for freedom and liberty and defending the human rights of all nations without distinction as to race, colour or religion.

For this, Mr. Chairman, we are demanding the full support and agreement of the conference on the two draft Resolutions Nos. 101 and 102.

Mr. Chairman,

When we speak about imperialism and colonialism, we cannot ignore the disgusting and inhuman role of another member of the I.T.U., the so-called State of Israel in the Middle East.

In a similar way it is trying to liquidate the Arabs in Palestine by expelling them from their own land without mercy using all means of cruelty and inhuman methods at its disposal.

Israel continues its aggression against the Arabs and occupies large areas of land belonging to three Arab countries members of this Union without any respect to international laws or human rights. It completely disregards the resolutions of the United Nations and other international organizations against colonialism and occupation of free lands.

Mr. Chairman,

The Egyptian delegation demands strongly the condemnation of the barbarian policy of Israel and excluding it from our Union to ensure that equality, peace and liberty are the bases of our community in our world."

1.11 The delegate of Libya fully supported the proposal to exclude South Africa and Portugal from the Conference and all other conferences and meetings of the Union. The so-called State of Israel was also guilty of racialism and barbarity. It had on many occasions violated the fundamental principles of human rights and been condemned by the Security Council. It was therefore incumbent on the Union to express its condemnation of Israel and to exclude it from the Conference.

1.12 The delegate of Luxembourg made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

Since the Convention contains no provision for the expulsion of a member, our delegation is doubtful of the legality of such an act.

Consequently, in compliance with Article 2 of the Convention, our delegation supports the motion submitted by the honourable delegate of the Netherlands, namely, that the International Court of Justice should first be requested to give an advisory opinion on the admissibility of draft Resolutions Nos. 101 and 102."

1.13 The delegate of the United Kingdom recalled that his Government had repeatedly expressed its strong condemnation of apartheid and Portugal's colonial policies at the United Nations and would continue to do so. But the Union, being a technical body, was not the proper forum for such matters. Furthermore, as the delegate of the Netherlands had pointed out, the action proposed in the two draft resolutions was contrary to the Convention. The whole future of international cooperation would be placed in jeopardy if membership of United Nations bodies was made conditional upon the approval of the internal policies of some members by other members. In that respect, he fully supported the observations of the delegate of Italy. He also agreed with the delegate of the United States on the adverse effect of the draft resolutions on world telecommunications.

1.14 The delegate of Ethiopia made the following statement :

"The Ethiopian delegation is a co-sponsor of the two draft resolutions now under consideration.

I will be brief, in view of the brilliant introduction made by previous speakers, in particular the delegates of Cameroon and Zambia. I shall speak mainly to the draft resolution on South Africa and reserve my right to speak later on the draft resolution on Portugal.

My delegation is taking the floor at this time to appeal to all delegations of countries which have indicated their opposition to apartheid in other bodies such as the General Assembly and the specialized agencies and to confirm their support by openly supporting this resolution, and thus shorten the debate.

The United Nations General Assembly has already taken a political decision on these subjects and has requested the specialized agencies to implement its decisions. We are the specialized agency of the United Nations for matters of telecommunications; we should thus adopt these two resolutions without discussion.

Mr. Chairman, I have been surprised at the position taken by several speakers concerning the legality of our proposed action. Many delegates present in this hall well recall that several conferences and meetings have been disrupted due to the presence of delegates of South Africa. At these meetings, the delegates were told that the only body qualified to discuss such matters was the Plenipotentiary Conference. Now we are surprised that certain delegates are trying to deny the right of the Conference to deal with this matter.

Some days ago, this Plenary Assembly contravened the Montreux Convention by deciding to elect 36 members of the Administrative Council although the Convention expressly states that the Council shall be composed of 29 members. Next week the Plenary Assembly will elect the new Council and it will hold its first session during the period of this Conference.

In a similar vein the Plenary Assembly discussed the election of members of I.F.R.B. by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Convention clearly states that Members of the I.F.R.B. must be elected by a World Administrative Conference. Where were the protests against these violations of the Convention?

The delegates well know that the Plenipotentiary Conference is supreme and can take any decision it deems fit.

If it is necessary to take any further action after such decisions, the Conference can attach protocols to the Convention as we shall no doubt do for our decision on the Administrative Council, or it can amend the Convention. The sponsors of these resolutions are not asking for either of these steps to be taken as they believe that resolutions are sufficient. The Acts of this Conference will be composed of the Convention, Resolutions and Protocols, all of which complement each other. If the Convention provided for all possibilities, there would be no need for resolutions or protocols.

I am surprised also, Mr. Chairman, that some delegations have requested that we refer to the International Court of Justice. Surely the Conference cannot accuse itself. If the Conference takes the action requested, and if South Africa or Portugal object to it, they will have the possibility of recourse to the International Court."

1.15 The delegate of Israel made the following statement :

"In view of the unjustified attack on my country made by certain previous speakers, I am obliged to resort to the right of reply.

I myself am an engineer - not a politician - so I shall try to tell you the plain facts.

It is obvious that the aim of those attacking speakers in trying to jump on somebody else's vehicle is to exploit this professional forum for purely propaganda purposes.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, there are certain countries which have tried very hard, for many years, by all means, to extinguish our very hope of living peacefully in a corner of our own. More than once they have sought to exterminate physically what has been left of the children of Israel and to throw them into the sea.

This is, Mr. Chairman, the real picture ... and when - with the help of God, the Rock of Israel - their vicious aspirations have been overthrown, now and again they cry, 'Seize the thief!'

As for my country, Mr. Chairman, we are an open, free and democratic society. Hundreds of thousands of visiting statesmen, journalists and tourists come to our country and see for themselves the free and democratic society of our country."

1.16 The delegate of Bolivia said that, while firmly opposing colonialism and imperialism in all their forms, he felt that political issues should be dealt with at the United Nations, not at a technical body such as the Union. In that respect he fully agreed with the statement of the delegate of Italy.

1.17 The delegate of Rwanda congratulated the Chairman on his election and expressed his gratitude to the Spanish authorities and people for the hospitality extended to the Conference. In his view it was difficult for delegates to continue calmly with their work while some of their African brothers were still suffering. The Conference had to take action on their behalf by expelling South Africa and Portugal from the Union. The fact that the Convention contained no specific provision for that purpose was irrelevant. The Plenipotentiary Conference was sovereign and could take any decision it wished. He unreservedly supported the two draft resolutions.

1.18 The delegate of Zaire made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

I thank you for giving me the floor. I was interested to hear the arguments put forward by various delegations to explain and justify their misgivings with regard to the draft resolutions now before the Conference. I shall deliberately restrict myself to legal arguments.

It has been said that the Plenipotentiary Conference is not the appropriate forum or place to deliberate on draft resolutions condemning the policy of the racist and colonialist governments of the Republic of South Africa and Portugal. It is held that the United Nations General Assembly is the proper forum for such action. It should be made clear that the move made by the African countries is in keeping with the relevant declarations and resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly. It is in fact the General Assembly which called upon the I.T.U. to put into effect the decisions adopted to bring a halt to the policy of apartheid pursued by South Africa and to Portuguese colonialism.

We have been told that there is a legal vacuum owing to the absence of explicit provisions in the Montreux Convention governing the expulsion and exclusion of a Member of the Union. Some delegations see in this apparent legal vacuum a bar to the exclusion of a State Member of the Union.

Mr. Chairman,

I invoke the same legal vacuum in contending that there is nothing in the Montreux Convention which expressly forbids the expulsion or exclusion of a State Member of the Union whose internal policy is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the Union.

To bring the point out fully, Mr. Chairman, I would state that the I.T.U. is a specialized agency of the United Nations. This connection is confirmed by Article 29 of the Montreux Convention. This means that the Union is obliged to observe and uphold the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all other relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

In view of this, Mr. Chairman, it would be mistaken to speak of a legal vacuum. The international law of human rights laid down by the United Nations does exist. What do we propose to do about it?

Mr. Chairman,

We also have a point to make on the admissibility of our draft resolutions by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

First, according to Article 6 of the Montreux Convention, the Plenipotentiary Conference is the supreme organ of the Union. To refer the matter to the International Court of Justice would therefore be tantamount to denying the competence of our Conference and gratuitously weakening the authority of this important body.

Second, the function of the International Court of Justice is to arrive at a correct interpretation of a legal provision whose application gives rise to divergent interpretations. Now, the delegations opposed to our draft resolutions claim that there is a legal vacuum. In that case, to what would the International Court of Justice's interpretation refer?

Third, it is said in law that there is no need to interpret what is already perfectly clear. Our position is perfectly clear and is based on a real state of affairs the existence of which is undeniable. The references to the International Court of Justice constitute a simple delaying action to hold up the adoption of the two draft resolutions.

Fourth, the statements made by some delegations concerning the nullity of any decision which the Plenipotentiary Conference might take on South Africa and Portugal have no foundation in law and reflect a contempt for democracy. I would draw the attention of these delegations to the relevant provisions of the Montreux Convention and the Union's General Regulations concerning the adoption of decisions by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Fifth, much has been said concerning the illegality of the decision which will be taken on the draft resolutions before the Conference. In this connection, reference was made to Article 2 of the Montreux Convention governing the rights and obligations of Member States. Some delegations would consider the expulsion or exclusion of South Africa and Portugal from all I.T.U. conferences and meetings as a violation of this Article 2 of the Convention.

Mr. Chairman,

South Africa and Portugal respect neither the spirit nor the letter of the Montreux Convention. The Preamble and Article 4 of the Convention are consistently breached by the racist and colonialist countries.

Since the beginning, the Conference has discussed and adopted decisions on questions which were not necessarily directly connected with the provisions of the Union's Convention. For example, the Conference has decided to raise the membership of the Administrative Council to 36, whereas the Convention expressly provides for 29. The Conference wishes to elect the members of the I.F.R.B., whereas the Convention provides that this election should be made by a specialized conference. The Conference wished to institute a second post of Deputy Secretary-General, whereas the Convention provides for only one.

Mr. Chairman,

I would point out that we do not consider the Plenipotentiary Conference to be an appropriate forum for political discussion. We merely request that the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly should be implemented by the I.T.U., following the example of the plenary bodies of all the other United Nations specialized agencies.

Mr. Chairman,

These are the main reasons for my delegation's intervention at this stage of the discussion on the two draft resolutions submitted to the Conference.

Mr. Chairman,

In our view, law is a dynamic reality. It is a factor of progress and evolution. It should not be used to justify and consolidate situations disapproved by the whole world.

My delegation deplures the hypocrisy of delegations which, while expressing disapproval of the calamitous situation obtaining in Southern Africa, at the same time take refuge in law in order to perpetuate it.

With your leave, I will make a quotation on which I would invite this august assembly to ponder : 'Water from the same well cannot be both salt and fresh at the same time.' Thank you Mr. Chairman."

1.19 The delegate of the Central African Republic made the following statement :

"For the principle of legality, the Central African Republic has a deep respect. But our delegation considers that the position taken by certain delegations claiming that the draft resolutions entailing the exclusion of South Africa and Portugal from I.T.U. conferences and meetings are illegal loses sight of that other great principle that the members of the United Nations must always be guided by the purposes of that organization, one of which is respect for human rights and the right of peoples to self-determination. Now, the apartheid policy of South Africa and the colonial policy of Portugal are undoubtedly a constant violation of the Charter of the United Nations.

It is therefore somewhat of a paradox that the I.T.U. which is part of the United Nations system, should give its support to states which violate the Charter of the United Nations, whereas they should do everything to bring their action perfectly into line with that Charter.

That is why we think that this by now notorious Article 2 of the Montreux Convention must be interpreted in the light of the Charter, a text which has over-riding force over the Convention and against which the latter cannot set itself up. For our delegation, therefore, it is perfectly compatible with the spirit and letter of the Charter of the United Nations for states which refuse to work for the purposes of the United Nations not to continue to take part in the work of its specialized agencies. On that point, it is the view of our delegation that this Article 2 of the Montreux Convention should be amended to bring it into harmony with the Charter of the United Nations. Meanwhile this text should be no obstacle to the exclusion from the work of the I.T.U., a specialized agency of the United Nations, of South Africa and Portugal, whose policies run contrary to the purposes of that Organization.

I would like to suggest that the I.T.U. Conference should not adopt a retrograde attitude in relation to the other United Nations agencies who have appreciated the need and advisability of banishing such undesirable states from their meetings. I would remind you that, at Montreux, South Africa was excluded from our work and that no one raised any valid objection on the ground that there was no text authorizing such a decision. Now we are told that we must first approach the International Court of Justice so that it can say whether or not such a decision is legal and we are indignant to see such arguments put forward, the dilatory nature of which is patent to all. For us, this is a matter to be decided here and now.

We must also express our indignation at the attitude of Portugal. Resolution No. 46 of the Montreux Convention required that state to take a certain number of steps, namely, (I quote) :

- immediate cessation of all acts of repression and withdrawal of all military forces and others at present used for this purpose;
- promulgation of an unconditional political amnesty and establishment of conditions allowing the free functioning of political parties;
- negotiation on the basis of recognition of the right to self-determination with the real representatives of the nationalist fighting forces of these territories, so as to transfer to freely elected political institutions representative of the peoples of these territories.

Of all this Portugal has so far done nothing, thus showing utter contempt for the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the supreme organ of our Organization. That being so we do not think it possible to have such a state in our midst.

To conclude, Mr. Chairman, we are convinced that the law of our Organization must be a forward-looking law and not one that defends retrogressive trends going against the current of history and arousing universal reprobation. Our delegation accordingly supports with all its might and strength the two draft resolutions on the exclusion of South Africa and Portugal from the Plenipotentiary Conference and all other meetings of the I.T.U.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.20 The delegate of Ireland made the following statement:

"My delegation much regrets that these resolutions have been brought forward in this Conference of the International Telecommunication Union. Ireland's position on the question of apartheid and colonial oppression has been made clear repeatedly in the United Nations. As recently as on Monday of this week, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of my country, speaking to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the subject of apartheid, mentioned that, and I quote

'No consideration of personal achievement, level of education or even loyalty to the régime influences the treatment meted out to those whose colour is different to that of the ruling minority. From birth, and because of birth, the majority are condemned to unequal treatment, humiliating to the human spirit.'

The Minister went on to condemn the policy of apartheid as intrinsically evil.

As regards the Portuguese African territories, the Minister in his address to the General Assembly expressed Ireland's support for the call to recognise the right of the people in Portuguese African territories to self-determination and independence, adding that there is no other solution, and in the end, this will be the solution.

Holding these views it is a matter for regret to my delegation that the subject has been brought up in this Conference because this is not the appropriate organization to deal with the problem. It is the function of the United Nations Organization in New York to deal with problems such as these. We here may be telecommunications experts, but we are not experts in international affairs and we should leave this matter to those who are experts in international affairs.

Our governments are represented at the United Nations, with all their experts, and if a solution is to be found by international action, my delegation have no doubt that the United Nations and not this Conference will find the solution.

One further point my delegation would like to make is that there is no power in the Convention to exclude a Member country from Conferences of the International Telecommunication Union,

and to exclude some countries would, in our view, be a clearly illegal act.

May I say before concluding that my delegation can well understand the feelings of just anger that have given rise to the resolutions before us, but for the reasons I have given, we must oppose adoption of the resolutions contained in Documents Nos. 101 and 102.

Thank you."

1.21 The delegate of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen made the following statement:

"As the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is taking the floor for the first time, I ask you to allow me to associate my delegation with other delegations in congratulating you on the occasion of your election as Chairman of this important Conference. Time has proved that it was a very wise decision. At the same time my delegation would like to thank you and all those who obviously worked hard for the preparation of this Conference, and thank the very friendly Spanish people for their very kind hospitality.

Mr. Chairman, this is our first experience in attending an I.T.U. Conference of any sort, and we are very anxious to learn as much as we can and as much as opportunities would permit from this Conference and from those who were fortunate to gain experience. Nevertheless, Mr. Chairman, the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen assures you that it is determined to cooperate in all possible ways to make your task and the task of the Secretariat as easy as it can be, and assures the distinguished delegates that it would spare no pains in promoting and strengthening the useful and valuable activities of the Union for the benefit of mankind.

The delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has listened with great interest to the views expressed by various speakers concerning the very important subjects contained in Documents Nos. 101 and 102, and in this connection our delegation wishes to sound its views by stating that our Revolutionary Progressive Government under the leadership of our political organisation, the National Front, has already made its stand with regard to imperialism and colonialism in all

forms quite clear in various statements in national and international conferences, and our delegation here would like to confirm this by deploring the cruel and inhuman acts and behaviour of the régimes of South Africa and Portugal, and the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen fully and wholeheartedly supports without any reservation the legal, just and fair demand of the African People represented here by many distinguished delegates from glorious Africa to exclude South Africa and Portugal from this Conference and all other future conferences and/or meetings of the Union.

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates,

As already rightly mentioned by the distinguished delegate of Iraq and other distinguished delegates, we must not forget the criminal, inhuman and deplorable acts and behaviour of the so-called State of Israel against the innocent and unarmed people of Palestine. This so-called State of Israel supported by imperialist and reactionary countries has turned away millions of Palestinians from their lands and occupied parts of lands of three Union Member States and continues to adopt a policy of expansion and aggression and continues to violate the Charter of the United Nations by refusing to adhere to its resolutions, thus ignoring its existence, and thus claiming that it wants to live in peace.

What peace is it talking about, as the word peace does not exist in its dictionary. It only uses it as a screen to hide behind its bloody and cruel actions. Otherwise, where are the people of Palestine now? Are not they living in refugee camps? How many hundreds of thousands of women and children and aged men has she killed and scattered under the claim of peace? If she talks about peace why not respect the resolutions of peace?

In conclusion, the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen fully supports the exclusion of South Africa, Portugal and so-called Israel from this Conference and all future conferences or meetings of the Union.

Thank you."

1.22 The Nigerian delegate referred to the question of legality mentioned earlier in the debate by certain delegations. He stated that those delegations had estopped themselves since they had allowed discussion on Documents Nos. 101 and 102 to commence instead of first requesting a vote on the legality of the documents.

Some delegates had spoken about the rule of law and had even referred to the International Court of Justice. He took due note of their views. However, when they examined the rule of law as far as South Africa and Portugal were concerned, those two régimes had made domestic laws which when submitted to the International Court of Justice would be clearly seen to be promulgated in order to suppress the aspirations of the African peoples, and to be in violation of the principles of fundamental human rights, namely freedom of thought, freedom of speech, freedom of association, freedom of worship and respect for man. Legal decisions of the International Court of Justice had been consistently flouted with regard to the African peoples of those countries under the domination of the régimes of South Africa and Portugal.

Article 6, 43(j) of the Montreux Convention specifically provided that the Plenipotentiary Conference should deal with such other telecommunication questions as might be necessary. Draft resolutions Nos. 101 and 102 were part of those necessary questions as defined by that provision of the Convention. Members of the O.A.U. group and many other delegates deemed the question a necessary item on the agenda for that Conference because of the denial of technology to the peoples under the domination of the régimes of South Africa and Portugal. It was not those delegates who introduced politics into the question of technology, particularly telecommunications. It was the régimes of South Africa and Portugal.

To demonstrate that, he drew the Assembly's attention to ECOSOC Resolution No. 2195 of 9 November 1972 on international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space. In that resolution it was noted with appreciation that a number of specialized agencies, in particular W.M.O. and I.T.U. in furtherance of their aims and objectives had continued to contribute to the advancement of education and training. However, it was clear that the United Nations resolutions transmitted to the I.T.U. Administrative Council for implementation could not be implemented because of the determination of the régimes of South Africa and Portugal to reject the rule of law.

The Preamble to the Montreux Convention defined the intention of parties to that Convention and if a country flouted that Preamble it was not entitled to any protection under any article of the Convention. Finally, he gave examples of the powers of the Conference to decide on matters not covered by the Convention, such as the amendment to Article 9, Provision 78 by additional Protocol No. IV.

1.23 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman,

My delegation has the following comments to make on the proposals contained in Documents Nos. 101 and 102:

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany pursues a foreign and security policy derived from the basic principles of the United Nations Charter.

It therefore upholds:

- the right of self-determination of peoples
- non-interference in the affairs of another State
- renunciation of the use of force.

We fully appreciate, therefore, the feelings of the governments and countries that have submitted the draft resolutions contained in Documents Nos. 101 and 102.

The proposals in these documents pursue political objectives. This point has been made by a number of delegations in the course of the debate. On this subject, my Government has always taken the standpoint that political issues should first be settled in the appropriate forum, namely the United Nations itself, before similar action is taken in the specialized agencies.

According to the definition of its objectives and purposes, the I.T.U. is a specialized technical organization. The basis is the International Telecommunication Convention, Montreux, 1965.

I do not intend once again to go into the legal arguments, which have already been put by the honourable delegates of the Netherlands and other countries. According to these arguments, which we endorse, it is not possible to exclude Members.

I would rather draw your attention to the following point: the specialized agencies of the United Nations should of course put into effect within their own framework the basic political decisions taken by the United Nations and act in their spirit whenever possible. I wonder, however, whether a specialized agency such as the I.T.U. should go beyond that. The United Nations Charter, as distinct from the International Telecommunication Convention, defines in Articles 5 and 6 the precise conditions in which one of its Members should be excluded. However, the United Nations itself has never adopted resolutions of the type proposed here.

In addition to these arguments, we are deeply concerned by the fact that the exclusion of Members would mark the beginning of a dangerous development for worldwide telecommunications, the effects of which cannot be foreseen. Today, an exclusion would affect two countries directly, but would produce indirect effects on many others. Measures of this kind would affect European States in particular, which are located in a region in which telecommunication links are very closely ramified.

If tomorrow, or at any time in the future, sanctions are imposed on other countries, and we can assume from today's discussion that this possibility is not to be ruled out, increasing disturbance is liable to be caused to worldwide and regional telecommunications.

This could lead to a situation in which the countries concerned would consider what traffic is most important to them, the heavier regional traffic or the lighter worldwide traffic. The result might be that regional interests would predominate. Regional associations might be formed which would settle their telecommunication affairs without the I.T.U., instead of with the I.T.U., as is now the case, because the I.T.U. had excluded certain Members. Thus the I.T.U. would cease to be the worldwide organization for telecommunications.

Thus we would all move further away from the target towards which the states members of the I.T.U. have striven for more than a hundred years and which today has already to a large extent been attained.

Mr. Chairman, we are standing now at the beginning of a road, the possible end of which I have just suggested. I am deeply concerned for the further development and the continued existence of our worldwide Union.

In full awareness of the moral and ethical substance so convincingly expressed in Documents Nos. 101 and 102, I therefore felt the need to speak here in order to express my misgivings concerning the attempts being made here to reach decisions on the exclusion of Members.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

1.24 The delegate of France made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

Our Union is a specialized technical organization and the French delegation does not think that it is the proper place for consideration of problems of a political nature.

It was not therefore its intention to intervene in a debate which is, precisely, political and about particularly painful subjects. However, in view of the opinions expressed, it feels it should recall what its sentiments are.

France disapproves of apartheid as contrary to the humanitarian principles it cherishes. Its action is inspired by a spirit of peace, it is opposed to all types of violence which always bring destruction, hatred and tears to the parties involved.

However, to get embroiled in the meshes of expulsion is a dangerous step to take. It would destroy the principle of universality and of international cooperation so necessary in telecommunications, a principle which has been invoked by several delegations since the beginning of the Conference. What is more these expulsions would not be in conformity with the texts of the Convention that governs us.

The French delegation finds itself obliged to reserve its Government's position regarding the legal and technical consequences that such a vote might have for the future of the Union.

Nevertheless, it understands the feelings expressed, by our African friends in particular and is prepared to devote all its energy to seeking a reasonable solution that will enable the I.T.U. to emerge ennobled from this trial.

Many of the countries represented here, whose historic links with France have become bonds of friendship and mutual understanding in an atmosphere of complete independence, will understand, I am thoroughly convinced, the position of my country.

The French delegation makes an urgent appeal to the delegations here present to keep in mind that it is not the mission of our agency to set itself up in judgment but that it has been constituted for definite purposes confined to its own specialized field which is to foster telecommunications throughout the world.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I would draw the Conference's attention to the fact pointed out by some delegations that the decision to increase the number of Members of the Administrative Council from 29 to 36 was a violation of the Montreux Convention. The French delegation, for its part, has already made it clear, and would like to reaffirm, that in no case can the term of office of the additional contingent of 7 Members begin until the Torremolinos Convention has come into force."

1.25 The delegate of Panama made the following statement :

"Since this is the first time we have spoken in a Plenary Meeting, Panama greets you, Mr. Chairman, and joins with all the other delegates who, since this Conference began, have congratulated you on your outstanding and skilful direction of this Assembly.

This Conference is also fortunate in having made the wise choice for its meeting place of Malaga, this beautiful province of Spain, for which I personally have a great deal of affection and where many of my friends live.

I have been instructed by my Government to support the position taken by the African countries concerning the exclusion of Portugal and South Africa, as a gesture of solidarity and understanding with sister countries which have common problems and situations. Since my country has had some experience of colonialism, we are morally bound to make our own the cause of the African countries in their struggle to banish every trace of colonialism and neo-colonialism from the African continent.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.26 The delegate of Cameroon, speaking on a point of order, moved closure of the debate.

1.27 The delegate of the Central African Republic supported the motion.

1.28 There being no speakers against the motion, the Chairman declared the debate closed.

1.29 A vote was taken by secret ballot on the draft resolution contained in Document No. 101, the delegates of Algeria, Canada and Roumania acting as tellers at the request of the Chairman.

The result of the vote was as follows :

For	:	77
Against	:	39
Abstentions	:	10

1.30 A vote was taken by secret ballot on the draft resolution contained in Document No. 102, the delegates of Algeria, Canada and Roumania acting as tellers at the request of the Chairman.

The result of the vote was as follows :

For	:	73
Against	:	42
Abstentions	:	11

1.31 The delegate of Senegal made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,
honourable delegates,

My motive for intervening in this discussion on behalf of the Senegalese delegation is a dual one.

In the first place, as an African, I am concerned by everything that takes place in Africa, particularly in events so portentous as to have a serious and direct effect on the development of the continent.

Secondly, as a subject of a country which, although clearly not a party to the conflict, is affected by the disturbances caused by the colonial war which Portugal is waging in Guinea (Bissau).

Some delegations have spoken in favour of maintaining Portugal within our assembly.

According to these delegations, the expulsion of Portugal from the Plenipotentiary Conference would lead to the disintegration of the International Telecommunication Union and would have serious repercussions on international cooperation. They add that Portugal is a rightful Member of the Union and cannot therefore be excluded from it.

Mr. Chairman,
honourable delegates,

The time has come for frank speaking.

How is it possible, in all decency, to invoke the law on behalf of a country which does not recognize the law and respects it only when it serves its own interests.

Portugal has never taken the least account of United Nations General Assembly or Security Council Resolutions.

It flouts the authority of the highest international bodies by refusing, with an insane obstinacy, to apply the resolutions relating to the respect of human rights and decolonization. Unshakeable in its stubbornness and arrogance, it pursues its policy of murder in the African territories still under its domination.

So far as Portugal is concerned, the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights have no sense or value as long as its relations with Africa are involved. In that continent it acts as a veritable barbarian, erecting murder and vandalism as principles of government.

It is on behalf of these modern Huns that a cry of illegality is raised and that we are requested to comply with the provisions of the Convention. It is too much to bear.

Illegality, gentlemen, consists in attempting to maintain, at all costs, within our Conference a country which every day violates a fundamental provision of our Convention, which is that the purpose of the Union is to promote understanding and cooperation among the peoples of the earth.

Furthermore, the fact that Portugal displays such arrogance and acts in defiance of the peace- and freedom-loving countries, is simply explained by the active support which it receives from certain powers.

It is clear that it would have been kicked out of Africa long ago if it had had to rely on its own resources.

We, the African delegates, want the position to be made perfectly clear. In this connection, we cannot permit this double game which consists in condemning Portuguese colonial policy in words while rendering concrete and positive support for its continuation.

It has been said, without irony, that the expulsion of Portugal from the Conference would be harmful to international cooperation. Decidedly, any weapon that comes to hand is useful in a hopeless cause.

What is genuinely likely to jeopardize international cooperation is the maintenance of Portugal within this respectable assembly.

Everyday experience shows that Portuguese policy in Africa is diametrically opposed to any concept of cooperation, not only with the peoples under its domination, but also and particularly with the neighbouring countries.

It is inconceivable that the slightest link of cooperation should be maintained with a country which deliberately violates our national territory, which makes surprise night-time attacks to burn our villages, massacre our citizens and lay mines everywhere.

The Portuguese attitude to Senegal is particularly loathsome in that the Senegalese Government has established negotiation and concertation as the basic principles of its foreign policy. My Government considers that any conflict, however serious it may be, may be settled by negotiation. It considers the use of force to be counter-productive. The Senegalese Head of State has frequently demonstrated his opposition to violence in all its forms and that he is an active advocate of understanding among all peoples.

His appeals for moderation have gone unheeded by Portugal. What is more, this country thinks that it can crush the revolutionary forces of Guinea (Bissau) by carrying the war into Senegalese territory.

But be careful; the fact that we are firm believers in the virtues of negotiation does not mean that we shall remain passive in the face of the attacks of the Portuguese army, nor that we shall refrain from rendering aid and assistance to our brothers in Guinea (Bissau) in their heroic struggle against the last colonialists.

The Portuguese attempts to intimidate my country will have no other effect than to confirm my Government in its resolution to hasten the liberation of Africa from all the yokes laid upon it.

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen, it must be made perfectly clear that the African delegates cannot tolerate the presence of Portugal in their midst at the I.T.U. Plenipotentiary Conference.

However important they may be in the modern world, telecommunications merely constitute a vehicle of understanding among men irrespective of the colour of their skin or their continent and an instrument in the service of world peace. They in no wise represent an end in themselves.

Since the policy followed by Portugal is essentially repressive and hence contrary to any notion of understanding or respect for the individual, we cannot reasonably be expected to cooperate with this country in the limited field of telecommunications while our opinions on all fundamental matters are radically opposed to those of Portugal.

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen,

Clearly, Portugal has no understanding of history and even less of recent history, the trend of which is irreversible.

Regardless of the size of the forces which it has committed in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea (Bissau), despite the massive aid which it is receiving, despite the innumerable crimes committed in Africa by its troops, and perhaps precisely because of these crimes, Portugal will be thrown out of Africa sooner than it thinks.

Mr. Chairman, gentlemen,

The Africans present here call upon all those who believe in man, all those for whom the the eternal human values of justice, dignity, liberty and mutual respect take precedence over economic, financial or military interests, the African delegates, I say, call upon you to vote for their draft resolution.

Perhaps massive approval for this draft resolution will finally bring it home to Portugal that it is running counter to the trend of history and that there is still time for it to withdraw from Africa without too much loss of face.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.32 The delegate of the Ivory Coast made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

Allow me to thank this august assembly for the act of faith which it has just performed with such wisdom and realism.

All this morning's speakers have adequately set forth the reasons in favour of the immediate expulsion of Portugal from this Conference so that our work can proceed normally. In the century of decolonization, at a time when to save the world from chaos and hate there is a general desire to slow down the chaotic rush to arms and the balance of terror, at a time when beneficial exchanges between peoples are helping to enlighten minds better and to enrich reason with new concepts, one would have to be perverted to call down on oneself, one's children and one's posterity the misfortune of wars of domination with bloodshed, suffering and tears that accompany them.

My country is firmly convinced that armed battles solve none of the fundamental problems of mankind. At its modest level, it has always made the search for dialogue and agreement between people a kind of religion or national cult. In its blindness, Portugal, with the blessing of some great powers, refuses dialogue and, to its misfortune, is desperately hanging on to a cause which cannot succeed. The dreadful assassination of the leader Cabral and the daily measure of innocent lives arouses indignation throughout the whole world. The unholy alliance of so many interests, too much indifference and too much contempt is still too strong for the bonds of a past age to be loosened rapidly and societies based on humiliation, injustice and shame to disappear.

The great powers of this world must assume their responsibilities to mankind honestly and courageously by stopping all conflicts.

Mr. Chairman, I should not like to waste the time of this noble assembly.

Our Union, the oldest agency of the United Nations family and an instrument of concord and harmony, should set the example by applying the General Assembly resolution to the letter."

1.33 The delegate of Trinidad and Tobago stated that his delegation had been authorized by the Government of the Republic of Guyana to vote on the latter's behalf on issues relating only to elections to the Administrative Council. His delegation was not therefore empowered to vote or to speak on behalf of the Delegation of Guyana on any other matter.

1.34 The delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic said that he had been prevented by the motion for closure of the debate from asking for his delegation's name to be added to the list of sponsors of the Resolutions in Documents Nos. 101 and 102. He associated himself with the important statement made on behalf of the Arab countries represented at the conference and declared that the authority occupying Palestine should not be permitted to attend. A certain delegate had claimed that the Arab delegations had condemned the state he represented, but they did not recognize that he represented a state. Moreover, he was condemned not only by the Arab delegations but by all states as was evident from the resolutions adopted by the last two sessions of the Commission on Human Rights, condemning the policies and practices followed by Israel.

1.35 The delegate of Poland made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, the position of the People's Republic of Poland with regard to the apartheid and colonialist policy practised by the Government of South Africa and Portugal is known for a long time and by everybody here.

The delegations of our country have always voiced both in the United Nations and in other international organizations belonging to the United Nations family as well as in the International Telecommunication Union our condemnation of the policy of colonialism and racial segregation.

On this Plenipotentiary Conference we would once more like to stress our basic position with regard to these questions. We thus fully support the draft Resolutions submitted by the African countries in Documents Nos. 101 and 102, aiming at the exclusion of the Republic of South Africa and of Portugal from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from any other conferences or meetings of the International Telecommunication Union. With regard to the legal aspect of this problem, we agree with the view expressed by the Honourable Delegate of Ethiopia.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Poland also fully supports the views expressed during this meeting by many delegations of the Arab countries and by the delegation of the U.S.S.R. concerning the aggressive policy of Israel. We are prepared to give our support to any measures taken in these matters by this Conference in conformity with the respective Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

1.36 The delegate of the Republic of Guinea made the following statement:

"The delegation of the Republic of Guinea wishes to thank you most sincerely, Mr. Chairman, for your kindness in giving us the floor to enable us to enlighten our august assembly on some of the basic reasons which led the African group to submit two draft Resolutions dealing respectively with South Africa and Portugal.

After the previous statements of the honourable delegates of Africa and of friendly countries which have dealt so thoroughly with the subject, my delegation will focus its statement on the sordid activities of Portugal since the demented role it plays in Africa merits being denounced and stigmatized not only in the United Nations but also in its specialized agencies.

While the Montreux Conference confined itself at the time to a formal condemnation of Portugal, now, in view of the deterioration of the situation in the so-called Portuguese colonies and the more and more blatant aggression of that most backward country in Europe, namely Portugal, my delegation considers the request for its expulsion to be fully justified.

There is no need to recapitulate here all the abominable crimes which Portugal is committing every day against the peaceful populations of Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Mozambique and Angola, all in the name of its civilizing mission. My delegation would willingly refrain on this occasion from listing these crimes, the fundamentally inhuman character of which is evident to all.

However, it must dwell on the danger Portugal presents for the security and independence of many an African country.

Not content with the atrocities and affronts to human dignity perpetrated daily in its so-called colonies, for more than ten years now Portugal has been carrying war across the borders of their neighbours in violation of the Charter of the United Nations.

The eminent delegations present here still remember how, on 22 November 1970 under cover of a dense mist and in the very middle of Lent, the Portuguese forces drugged and trained like wild beasts for the occasion descended on slumbering Conakry to spread confusion, desolation and death.

My country which asks only to live in peace and honourably to fulfil its historic mission towards its brothers who have no alternative than war if they are to win independence and sovereignty, lost more than 300 persons in this cruel operation without mentioning the material damage - which the United Nations came to establish on the spot.

Despite the official denial of the Lisbon authorities, the United Nations, faced with the facts, found itself compelled to condemn Portugal in severe terms. Some delegations of friendly countries present in this room can attest to the authenticity of the aggression of 22 November because those countries lost some of their nationals - doctors, diplomats and engineers - who came to our country not to meet their death but to help us in our development effort under bilateral cooperation agreements.

How can we, Mr. Chairman, tolerate participation in our work of a country which is not only waging one of the most cruel wars in contemporary history but dares constantly to place in peril the sovereignty of my country and of other independent countries?

At the very time at which I speak not only is the Portuguese administration feverishly pursuing its search in Guinea-Bissau for new candidates for death but, according to overwhelming evidence from documents held by my Government, Portugal and its faithful allies are plotting a new aggression against my country.

Having learned the lessons of its humiliating failure on 22 November 1970, Portugal has a new Machiavelian plan, drawn up by its experts in assassination, to "liquidate" our comrade and strategist, Ahmed Sekou, President of the Republic of Guinea.

Thus, it seeks to re-enact the coup of 20 January 1973 when Portugal put an end in disgraceful and barbarous fashion to the life of that great African, Amilcar Cabral. But, for us Africans, Amilcar Cabral is not dead because the P.A.I.G.C. lives and continues to do honour to his memory and to his ideas.

My delegation, Mr. Chairman, wishes to bring to the knowledge of Portugal, bridgehead of international imperialism, that the people of Guinea, fully prepared ideologically and physically, resolutely awaits it in order to bury it in the tomb wide-open for imperialism in the free soil of Guinea.

Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire and Senegal, not to mention others, are in the same situation of insecurity as we are.

Let Portugal and the clandestine forces which support it allow us to lead the destinies of our country in our own way.

It is time that Portugal finally realized the futility and absurdity of the cause it defends in its fierce determination to keep its colonies, come what may. It should know that international opinion is in any case tired of its colonial war and of the systematic genocide which its organizing in Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Mozambique and Angola. It should also finally realize that Africa will spare no effort to bring it to reason and give a conclusive "finis" to its diabolical dream.

My delegation has, incidentally, listened with great interest to the statements contesting the relevance and juridical validity of the two documents submitted by the African group. Without wishing to start a sterile polemic on the question, it would ask delegations who show so great a respect for right and law kindly to indicate the legal provisions which give "carte blanche" to a country to subjugate and dominate another country or expose it to insecurity and death.

Apart from the law of the strongest, can anyone tell us in the name of what law imperialism continues to impose its views and the régimes of its creation on the technically and technologically less developed countries?

We are told that the proposals of the African group have no legal foundation but why, through their silence, indifference and active complicity, do they give a legal basis to the permanent aggression against my country and so many others which are merely struggling for the advent of a world of peace and justice.

The idea is to disassociate politics from technique in this Assembly but can you point here to a single country whose economic, cultural, social and other activities are not subordinated to its general policy.

Mr. Chairman, Africa is too mature to be taken in by a shady legalism with a faint odour of trickery.

All it asks is that its legitimate concerns and claims be understood.

In that international cooperation which is so necessary, it intends to play its proper role to the full and make its modest contribution to the building of a world of justice and true fraternity.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, in the name of Africa, my delegation asks the delegations present here to come to its aid by adopting its two draft Resolutions on the exclusion of the Fascist régimes of South Africa and Portugal from all I.T.U. Conferences and meetings.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

1.37 The delegate of Sweden made the following statement:

"The Swedish delegation has not had the possibility of congratulating you on your nomination as Chairman. It is now a pleasure for me to do so, Mr. Chairman, because we admire the way in which you are chairing this Conference. However, I think it is more appropriate to congratulate the Conference.

Mr. Chairman, I also want to state the Swedish position concerning the resolutions in documents 101 and 102.

The position of the Swedish Government on questions relating to racism and colonialism is clear and well-known. Time and again we have stated our opposition to South Africa's policy of apartheid and expressed our complete rejection of the colonial policies in the Portuguese territories in Africa. We have also followed the recommendations of the United Nation's General Assembly to give humanitarian assistance to victims of the apartheid system and to peoples struggling for their right to self-determination.

However, according to the principle of universality every state has the right to participate in meetings of an organization to which it belongs. This principle of universality is also manifested by the absence of any provision for exclusion of a member state in the I.T.U. Convention. An exclusion from meetings of the I.T.U. does in our view not further the objective of our organization - to facilitate efficient telecommunication services. We therefore cannot support the resolutions in documents 101 and 102."

1.38 The delegate of Somalia made the following statement:

"The aim of the two draft resolutions was well expounded and as a co-sponsor there is no need for me to spell out the aggressive and oppressive policy of the governments of South Africa and Portugal. No doubt the atrocities exercised persistently by these governments are imprinted in our minds and the recent shootings in South Africa are an overt disregard of human dignity. We are, as a result, appealing to the distinguished delegates to confer their hearts to these resolutions which are not intended for political ends but only, I repeat, only for recognizing the human rights in its simple form, by excluding these two Governments from the Plenipotentiary Conference and any other meeting of the I.T.U. I fully support the resolutions 101/102. Furthermore, the policy of expansionism which lead the so-called Israel shamelessly and illegally to tread upon someone's land and their irrational stubbornness to keep that land without any respect to the world opinion expressed in the Resolution of the United Nations and other numerous resolutions, and their planned terrorism and brutality against the people of Palestine and the people of the occupied territories to this day is truly abominable and intolerable to the peace-loving people of this world. Consequently the delegation of Somalia supports the statement of the distinguished Delegate of Iraq on the so-called Israel, seconded by several others and strongly stands for the position of the Arab people and their sacred cause.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman."

1.39 The delegate of Equatorial Guinea made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman, thank you for letting me have the floor. May I take this opportunity of congratulating you in the name of my delegation on your election as Chairman of our great Conference and on the skilful way in which you are handling the discussions; I should also like to associate myself with what several delegates have said about the hospitality of the Spanish Government and people.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished delegates, we are happy to speak on such a vitally important manner as total decolonization of countries which are still suffering from foreign colonial domination, more particularly the Portuguese colonies in Africa.

Whenever my delegation speaks on decolonization, it is because we are duly authorized to do so by the President of our Republic, Francisco Macias Nguema Biyogo, a great African statesman, the ardent champion of the just cause of total emancipation of our great continent and an untiring worker in the service of the African peoples who are struggling against misery and oppression and who want to develop on the basis of mutual cooperation and understanding free from external pressures; he it is who has accredited us to represent our people, party and revolutionary Government of Equatorial Guinea worthily at this Conference. As the distinguished delegates will have observed, this is not the first occasion when a delegate of Guinea has spoken out strongly in defence of the common ideal of freedom from every vestige of colonialism in our African countries; the position of Equatorial Guinea in these matters is quite clear, as can be seen by the fact of our complete and positive support of all resolutions demanding immediate independence for countries and peoples still suffering from colonial domination.

We are co-sponsors of Resolutions 101 and 102, because we consider that subjecting peoples to foreign subjugation, domination and exploitation is a negation of fundamental human rights and contrary to the United Nations Charter, in that it jeopardizes the cause of peace and world cooperation because this full right of reasonable discussion of the problems of decolonization helps us since we are, as it were, the most recent country to have thrown off the colonial yoke and because in the five years that we have been completely independent we have realized the great advantages which independence confers on the free countries of the world and finally because, as a free peace-loving African country, it is our moral duty to defend the struggle for freedom in our Continent.

Mr. Chairman, as you will recall, 12 October marks the end of five years during which an African country which before that memorable date was completely unknown to the international world and which was monopolized and exploited - I refer to the present Republic of Equatorial Guinea, my own country - opened its eyes to the light of civilization as a free country which now realizes what it means to mankind and nations to form part of this international community, living in harmony and peaceful co-existence with the other countries of the world, for in this short time we have already gained membership of most international organizations and we have taken our place with pride, dignity and ability amongst the other free countries of

the world, in the total certainty that the path we have chosen, the right path of freedom, confers dignity on countries and their peoples; this is why we cannot accept any other alternative, confronted with the deplorable and ignoble attitude of the colonialist nations, but that countries still suffering from colonial oppression should take the step, the giant step, which we have taken, along the road towards freedom to exercise on our own behalf all the civic rights of election, opinion, and political, economic and social control of our full sovereignty.

In our view, delegates of all the countries which are represented here and which champion peace and peaceful co-existence and advocate a lasting world peace will have listened with pleasure and sympathy to our description of what freedom means to a country.

May I now be permitted to refer again to a matter which has been under discussion for years and years at international conferences and the United Nations, in fact in nearly all of them. I refer to the problem of expulsion of Portugal from our organizations, something which has won the approval of most countries which consider self-determination and respect of human dignity to be just as real and just as important and necessary as telecommunications themselves for the peaceful co-existence of nations.

For the free countries of Africa the so-called Portuguese Oversea Provinces do not and shall not exist, because Portugal can in the future be only in Europe; the "provinces" are African countries illegally occupied by Portugal, and I say illegally because the heroic and intensive struggle of these African countries to liberate themselves from Portuguese domination is only too familiar to everyone, as a means of denying Portugal's presence and participation in the affairs of the African Continent where Portuguese soldiers are daily slaughtering defenceless and innocent Africans for their loyalty to freedom. All this is because the Lisbon Government seeks to defend itself against the poverty that reigns in its stony arid land at the cost of massacring and murdering human beings who are defending and claiming the right to live in freedom and enjoy the riches which God and history have given them.

Mr. Chairman, we are deeply concerned by the fact that whereas all the resolutions of the United Nations and of other specialized agencies condemn Portugal and ask it to do everything without delay to grant independence to the

African countries, the latter are still subject to criminal oppression and exploitation by Portugal, and many years have past since the approval of United Nations Resolution 1514 of 14 December 1960 without the Lisbon Government so far paying any attention to the voice and demands of that supreme international body.

I do not want to go at length into the wealth of resolutions passed by the United Nations and the specialized agencies condemning the colonial and discriminatory policy which Portugal is following in the middle of the 20th Century in its African colonies, with heavy sacrifice of human life. It would be pointless to list these resolutions, which are well known to all delegates; however, I do think it necessary to make it clear to the Conference that Portugal and its allies are brazenly challenging the decisions approved by a majority of the Members of an international organization of which Portugal too is a Member.

Mr. Chairman, it was not a vain hope of the statesmen of the end of the 19th Century when after the First World War they looked with favour on the great need for the world to strike out on new courses which would respect human dignity, social justice and free self-determination of nations; this was why the Charter of the present United Nations was devised, and we must pay tribute to these great statesmen who signed that Charter, since a positive result of their ideals has been the birth of various independent countries in our Continent. What does surprise is how Portugal continues to take up a position on the fringe of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, for none of these basic documents excludes Portugal from the present trend towards self-determination of peoples. I repeat what I said in our last speech - we African countries must not be victims of the want and lack of resources in colonialist countries which seek to subsist at the cost of sacrifice of human life and suppression of the political, intellectual and economic development of African countries still under their domination. Portugal still refuses to cooperate with the United Nations in its constant call for colonial peoples to choose their own destiny. We know that many European countries which formerly held many colonial territories in Africa have swung away from a policy of oppression, giving an admirable example of respect for the Universal Charter and allowing their colonies to determine their own political future for themselves. Today, such European countries enjoy excellent relations with the new independent African nations on the basis of bilateral cooperation and mutual understanding, and these relations are today the best that can possibly be desired in the history of decolonization.

We demand yet again that Portugal follow the example set by other former colonial powers in Africa and grant immediate independence to its colonies, just as the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Belgium and others have done.

As the late President of our Republic has said on various occasions, we African countries are not against Portugal as such; what we reject and abhor is its criminal colonialist and oppressive policy in the countries which it is still exploiting in Africa. Once Portugal grants full sovereignty to our brothers in Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Príncipe, São Tomé, Angola and Mozambique, we can allow Portugal to share fully in our international meetings; until Portugal does so, we shall not permit Portugal to speak or to have the right to dialogue with the other countries which respect human dignity and believe in national self-determination.

Portugal should therefore be excluded, Mr. Chairman, from this Plenipotentiary Conference and from all conferences of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Exclusion should be automatic and without any further discussion, since the reasons which have been given and which we have mentioned are arguments which brook no denial. The era in which colonization made itself out to be a gallant act of protection and humanism towards the colonized is now passed and we African countries have realized that this pretence was a cloak for political and economic exploitation of resources of our countries and peoples under the barbaric system of colonization and this is something which we can tolerate no longer. We are aware of the strong support which many powers are giving to an impotent Portugal, and it is to the utter disgrace of such peoples with thousands of years of civilization behind them, peoples which are among the founders of the United Nations Charter, that they are unmindful of the great human gesture made by their predecessors in proclaiming the immediate self-determination of peoples when the United Nations was founded.

It is, I repeat, Mr. Chairman, to the utter disgrace of those powers that, guided by economic interests, they are helping Portugal to sacrifice human life in the African continent and to refuse to allow those peoples to achieve liberty and live in harmony with the other free countries of the world.

We ask for the immediate exclusion of Portugal from this Conference and we trust that all peace-loving countries will join us in our request.

Mr. Chairman, we are most indignant at the position taken by some colonialist countries and their allies, towards the adoption of our Resolutions 101 and 102 in an effort to divert the attention of the Conference by proposing referral of the issue on the question of legality. The Resolutions have been presented by the majority of what is known as the African Group, and in the discussions various delegates of friendly and peace-loving countries have firmly supported our proposal because they see that our case is a fair one; however, the well-known enemies of progress and development of the African Continent want - who knows? perhaps to intimidate us - to refer the settlement of the problem to the International Court of the Hague. We know, moreover, that these are the countries which are selling arms to Portugal for use against defenceless Africans and the Africans oppressed by South Africa. We know, too, it is a foregone conclusion that they will obtain from their Court the ruling that they want; nevertheless, the cause of the emancipation of African countries which are still under colonial domination will not be suppressed.

We African delegates are realists and we have become aware of who is defending impotent Portugal and we know that there are many countries, assuredly Members of a large-scale military agreement, who approach us with smiles and behind this feigned friendship sell arms to Portugal so that their vile soldiers can slaughter our brothers in Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, São Tomé and other African peoples under their ignoble domination.

Mr. Chairman, I ask you to take note that we want the immediate exclusion of Portugal, and this declaration is to be distributed as a working document of our Conference.

Thank you very much."

The meeting rose at 7.50 p.m.

Secretary-General :

M. MILI

Chairman :

L. HERRERA ESTEBAN

Annex : Statement handed in by the delegate of Portugal.

A N N E X

The Delegation of Portugal to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U. presents its compliments to the Chairman and, with reference to Document No. 102 of 21 September, wishes to state that it considers that this discussion and the draft Resolution in question are illegal, for the reasons already given by various delegations namely :

- the unconstitutional nature of the sanctions involved in view of Article 2 of the existing Convention;
- the fact that this draft Resolution is in conflict with the purposes of the Union;
- the fact that, in view of Article 6 of the Convention, the Conference has no authority to deal with the question.

For these reasons, the Portuguese Delegation does not intend to intervene in the debate, but wishes to emphasize that it considers that any resolution which may be adopted on this subject as illegal, null and devoid of any validity in law. The Portuguese Government therefore reserves the right to take with regard to the I.T.U. any measures which it may consider appropriate in defence of its interests.

COMMITTEE 3

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

2nd MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

Thursday, 2 October 1973, at 1530 hrs

Chairman : Mr. M.K. BASU (India)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. C.A. WOODSTOCK (Jamaica)

<u>Subjects discussed :</u>	<u>Documents Nos.</u>
1. Summary Record of the 1st Meeting	128
2. Budget and Expenditure of the Conference	58 and DT/17
- Position of the accounts on 24 September 1973	DT/18
3. Draft Report of Committee 3 to the Plenary Meeting	DT/19

1. Summary Record of the 1st Meeting of Committee 3
(Document No. 128)

1.1 The Summary Record of the Committee's first meeting was approved without comment.

2. Budget and expenditure of the Conference (Documents Nos. 58 and DT/17) - Position of the Conference Accounts on 24 September 1973 (Document No. DT/18)

2.1 The Chairman explained that Document No. DT/17 brought up to date the figures given in Document No. 58 which had already been examined. He then introduced Document No. DT/18.

2.2 Replying to the United States delegate, the Head of the Finance Department of the Union said that the figures in column 7 of the tables in Document No. DT/18 were based on the contracts concluded by the I.T.U. or by the Conference and therefore represented "obligated funds". Where there were no signed contracts, the figures were treated merely as estimates. With regard to the possible increase in the number of meetings or the holding of Saturday meetings, the Secretariat was already working all day and well into the night so it was virtually impossible to increase the number of working hours. The credits allowed for overtime were a maximum of 200,000 Swiss francs, which should be sufficient to cover Conference requirements. A distinction was also drawn in the accounts between figures for I.T.U. staff and figures for external staff provided by firms with which the I.T.U. had concluded contracts.

2.3 In reply to a question by the delegate of Canada, the Head of the Finance Department added that - as he had explained at a previous meeting - it had been possible to reduce the amount of some budget items because of variations in rates of currency exchange; on the other hand, there had had to be some increases because the I.T.U. had been compelled to recruit staff in Madrid and Barcelona, and pay them a daily subsistence allowance, instead of recruiting locally in the Malaga area as originally intended. That had led to further expenditure of about 40,000 Swiss francs. For contractor's employees who were in the same position, the increase was 48,000 Swiss francs.

2.4 The Spanish delegate remarked that the nature of the extra costs needed careful study to see whether they were due to the place where the Conference was being held or whether they were just unavoidable increases in the expenditure inseparable from the running of a Conference, whether it was held at Geneva or anywhere else.

2.5 The Head of the Finance Department supplied a detailed breakdown of differences in costs for a number of items of which different estimates had been made for Geneva and Torremolinos, the total difference amounting to 400,000 Swiss francs on 24 September 1973.

2.6 The United States delegate observed in that connection that he was very concerned at the difference of 420,000 Swiss francs which was given at the bottom of page 4 of Document No. DT/18 and which was much higher than the figure of 275,000 Swiss francs mentioned in the original calculations.

2.7 At the request of the Chairman, the Head of the Finance Department said that he intended to update Document No. DT/18 for the next meeting by adding a column 11 giving an item-by-item breakdown of differences in costs between Geneva and Torremolinos.

2.8 It was so decided and Document No. DT/18 was approved.

3. Draft Report of Committee 3 to the Plenary Meeting
(Document No. DT/19)

3.1 Referring to the document presented by the Chairman, the United States delegate considered that the Committee should immediately state its concern at the very considerable discrepancy between the original figure of 275,000 Swiss francs and the figure of 420,000 Swiss francs mentioned in Document No. DT/18 which had just been considered. The Committee should ask the Secretary-General immediately to take the necessary action to secure maximum economy everywhere so that the cost of the Conference should up to the end be as near as possible to the original estimate agreed by the Spanish Government.

3.2 It was so decided.

3.3 It was also decided to mention in the final Report to the Plenary Meeting that Committee 3 had always been fully aware of the need for economy, since it knew by experience that the number of meetings tended to increase during the final weeks, thus making overtime necessary. A margin must therefore be kept in anticipation of that contingency.

3.4 Finally, it was decided to submit an interim statement to the Plenary Meeting either during the fourth week or at the start of the fifth week, in accordance with No. 675 of the Convention, and then to submit a final report between 22 and 24 October.

3.5 Document No. DT/19 was accordingly approved together with the annexed draft Resolution.

The meeting rose at 4.50 p.m.

Secretary :
R. PRELAZ

Chairman :
M.K. BASU

COMMITTEE 7

Pakistan

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Role of the Administrative Council

PAK/160/1

MOD

256

(112)

(j) coordinate the working arrangements, including meeting schedules of the Permanent Organs with a view to assuring the most effective use of resources and take such action as it deems appropriate in its review of the progress of each Organ, taking into account requests or recommendations made by any of the Organs;

Reasons: Clarification of the relationships between the Organs of the Union and the Administrative Council, and of the responsibilities of the Administrative Council in regard to its overall management of the Permanent Organs and affairs of the Union.

Role of a Plenary Assembly

PAK/160/2

SUP

386

(781)

PAK/160/3

ADD

386A

(f) shall establish a general programme of work to be carried out until the next Plenary Assembly, taking account of the estimated financial consequences for submission to the Administrative Council;

PAK/160/3

Reasons: To establish a more precise administrative relationship between the Administrative Council and the Plenary Assemblies. The Plenary Assemblies of a Committee have a responsibility to establish a programme of work. By practice, in accordance with the usual Financial Protocols, such new programmes of work cannot be introduced until the additional financial resources have been approved by the Administrative Council.

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 9

FIRST REPORT OF COMMITTEE 8

(RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS)

1. The Committee has held six meetings between 19 September and 2 October.
2. The Committee structure is as follows :
Chairman : GABRIEL TEDROS (Ethiopia)
Vice-Chairman : José J. HERNANDEZ G. (Mexico)
Secretaries : A. David and R. Macheret
3. The duties of the Committee are contained in the corrigendum to Document No. 2.
4. The Committee agreed to work with the texts in the report of the Study Group set up under Resolution 35 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965) to prepare a draft constitutional charter and draft general regulations. It further agreed that the word "Constitution" should remain in the texts pending a decision by the Plenary Meeting whether or not to adopt a constitution. It was also decided not to consider proposals dealing with the order of the texts and whether they should appear in the Constitution or the General Regulations, pending directions from the Plenary Assembly.
5. The Committee transmits the texts of the Preamble and Article 1 to the Plenary Assembly, recommending that they be adopted, subject, however, to certain provisos which are mentioned below :

(The following remarks relate to numbers inserted in the annexed text.)

- (1) A number of delegations proposed that "country" should be replaced by "state", feeling that the former term lacked precision. It was pointed out that the word "state" is used in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969). A delegation stated that the adoption of the word "state" would under the constitutional law of its country make the instrument a solemn convention subject to a long and complex ratification procedure requiring parliamentary discussion and a parliamentary vote. A number of delegations held the view that the word "country" had been used in the I.T.U. Convention since Madrid, 1932 and no difficulties had been experienced. It was decided that the text should remain unchanged but certain delegations reserved the right to revert to this matter should it be decided to remove the term "groups of territories" from the Constitution.
- (2) There was a proposal that the word "telecommunication" should be put in the plural. It was decided to refer this matter to Committee 9.
- (3) It was decided to refer to Committee 9 the question of whether or not to combine paragraphs 1 and 2 and a proposal by India IND/64/1 for a drafting change of a legal nature.
- (4) After a lengthy debate it was decided that the category of Associate Members should be abolished. It was pointed out that these Members had not been effective in the Union, they were generally not represented by officials of the administrations of the countries concerned and in general had not taken part in the work of conferences. A number of delegations were in favour of keeping this category. It was pointed out that it represented a very useful mechanism whereby emerging countries could participate in the work of the Union pending admission to full membership. It was decided by vote in secret ballot (for 55, against 26, abstentions 11) to eliminate the category of Associate Member.

It was agreed that there should be a special protocol to protect the rights of the only Associate Member (Papua-New Guinea) until it should be admitted to full membership.

- (5) A number of delegations proposed the elimination of the expression "group of territories" on the ground that it was inappropriate in an international instrument intended to last for a long time. Other delegations pointed out that it was difficult to find a term that could be applied to a number of entities for the international relations of which Members were responsible but which, however, were entirely independent as far as telecommunications were concerned. It was finally decided by secret ballot to delete the term. The result of the vote was : for 58, against 41, abstentions 12. Several delegations stated that they reserved the right to refer to this matter at a later stage when Annex I was under consideration.
- (6) There were some proposals that Annex I should be put in the Constitution but it was eventually decided to leave it in the General Regulations.
- (7) After a lengthy debate on the principle of universality, it was decided that a statement regarding this principle should be inserted in paragraph 2. Following a secret ballot it was decided by 59 for, 49 against and 5 abstentions to replace in paragraph 7 "two-thirds" by "a majority".
- (8) In consequence of the decision to eliminate the category of Associate Member it was decided that paragraphs 8 - 11 should also be deleted. Certain delegations, however, expressed concern at the elimination of paragraph 9 since this might leave no method of representing non-sovereign states in the Union unless they were to be admitted as full Members. These delegations reserved the right to revert to this matter in the light of the decisions regarding the countries included in Annex I. It was agreed to bring to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations the decision to eliminate paragraph 10.

GABRIEL TEDROS
Chairman

CONVENTION
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PREAMBLE

1. country¹⁾ While fully recognizing the sovereign right of each
to regulate its telecommunications,²⁾ the
plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Governments, with the object
of facilitating relations and cooperation between the peoples by
means of efficient telecommunication services, have agreed to
establish this Convention.

2³⁾ This Convention is the basic instrument of the
International Telecommunication Union.

3 ~~The countries and groups of territories which become
parties to the present Constitution compose the International
Telecommunication Union.~~

CHAPTER I

Composition, Purposes and Structure of the Union

ARTICLE 1

Composition of the Union

4 1. The International Telecommunication Union shall comprise
Members and Associate-Members⁴⁾ which, having regard to the
principle of universality and the desirability of universal
participation in the Union⁷⁾, ~~a Member of the Union~~ shall be :

- 5 a) ~~any country or group of territories~~⁵⁾ the Members
listed in the General Regulations⁶⁾ upon signature and
ratification of, or accession to, the Convention;
- 6 b) any country, not listed in the General Regulations,
which becomes a Member of the United Nations and which
accedes to the Convention in accordance with Article 45;

- 7 c) any sovereign country, not listed in the General Regulations and not a Member of the United Nations, which applies for Membership of the Union and which, after having secured approval of such application by two-thirds a majority) of the Members of the Union, accedes to the Convention in accordance with Article 45.
- 8 3, 8) An-Associate-Member-of-the-Union-shall-be :
- a) any-country-which-has-not-become-a-Member-of-the-Union-in-accordance-with-5-to-7, -by-acceding-to-the-Constitution-in-accordance-with-Article-45, -after-its-application-for-Associate-Membership-has-received-approval-by-a-majority-of-the-Members-of-the-Union;
- b) 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-the-Constitution-in-accordance-with-Article-45-or-46, -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;
- 10 e) any-trust-territory-on-behalf-of-which-the-United-Nations-has-acceded-to-the-Constitution-in-accordance-with-Article-47-and-the-application-of-which-for-Associate-Membership-has-been-sponsored-by-the-United-Nations.
- 11 * 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-8, -its-rights-and-obligations-under-the-Constitution-shall-be-those-of-an-Associate-Member-only.
- 12 5. For the purpose of 7, 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.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Corrigendum to
Document No. 162-E
11 October 1973
Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

In paragraph 2.21 on page 5, second and third lines,
replace the words "the two-thirds requirement in No. 7" by
"No. 7 as it stood".



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 162-E
5 October 1973
Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS)

Monday, 1 October 1973, at 1540 hrs

Chairman : Mr. GABRIEL TEDROS (Ethiopia)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. G. José J. HERNANDEZ (Mexico)

Subjects discussed :

Document No.

1. Summary Record of the
2nd Meeting
2. Texts : Chapter 1 - Article 1
No. 7

125

DT/1 and No. 3

Proposals :

7, 10, 11,
15, 22, 23,
24, 37, 48,
64, 67, 69,
88

1. Summary Record of the 2nd Meeting (Document No. 125)

1.1 The delegate of Spain, referring to paragraph 2.9, said that it did not reflect accurately his delegation's position in agreeing to the word "country" being retained in the preamble. A general reservation on the use of that word had been made.

1.2 The delegate of Canada asked that paragraph 2.9 in the Summary Record be modified so as to indicate that Canada also preferred the word "State" in place of the word "country" throughout the text, but it had bowed to the view of the majority.

1.3 The Chairman said that paragraph 2.9 in the Summary Record of the 2nd Meeting would be amended as requested by the delegates of Spain and Canada.

1.4 Subject to those amendments, the Summary Record of the 2nd Meeting was approved.

2. Texts - Chapter 1 - Article 1 (Documents Nos. DT/1 and 3; Proposals : 7, 10, 11, 15, 22, 23, 24, 37, 48, 64, 67, 69 and 88)

No. 7

2.1 The delegate of France said that, as the compromise achieved by the Committee at the previous meeting on the basis of the United States proposal had secured a wide measure of support, her delegation had agreed with the Chairman's conclusion that the discussion on No. 7 might be regarded as closed.

2.2 The delegate of India said that he was the only member of his delegation and had been prevented from attending the previous meeting by duties involved in being Chairman of Committee 3. He hoped to be given an opportunity of explaining the Indian proposal (Document No. 64). However, if the discussions were closed he would have to present his proposal in Plenary.

2.3 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that every proposal should be discussed in turn and the Indian delegate must certainly be given a hearing : it would be undemocratic to apply the rules of procedure too rigidly.

2.4 The delegate of the United States of America, agreeing with the French delegate, considered that the Committee had disposed of No. 7 and should proceed with the next point.

2.5 The Chairman suggested that, in order to avoid a procedural discussion, the Indian delegate be given an opportunity to present his proposal. At the previous meeting, for lack of support, the proposal had not been considered.

2.6 It was so agreed.

2.7 The delegate of India, explaining his proposal, said that a simple majority for the admission of countries not listed in the General Regulations and not Members of the United Nations should suffice in a purely technical organization the purpose of which was to develop a telecommunications network throughout the world. The exclusion of any country might weaken the chain. The requirement for a simple majority would still provide a safeguard against the admission of any undesirable element.

2.8 The delegate of the U.S.S.R., supporting the Indian proposal, said that it differed from those discussed at the previous meeting which had dealt with the principle of universality. Appreciating the reasons why some delegations had not been able to endorse fully the principle of universality, the U.S.S.R. delegation had withdrawn its original proposal (Document No. 15) in favour of the Indian proposal, and would certainly support it in Plenary.

2.9 The delegate of Cameroon, supporting the Indian proposal, said that it was closest to the principle of universality and would not open the door to the unconditional admission of any entity claiming to be a State. Unnecessary difficulties about admission would damage the Union.

2.10 The delegates of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Guinea, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary supported the Indian proposal.

2.11 The delegate of the United States of America observed that the six previous speakers had ignored the Chairman's ruling without challenging it and he therefore asked for a vote on a motion to reopen the discussion on No. 7.

2.12 The motion to reopen discussion was carried by 46 votes to 30 with 24 abstentions.

2.13 The delegate of Argentina said that he was in favour of greater flexibility regarding admission. Any country that signed and ratified the Convention should have the right to accede to the Union. The United Nations had set a precedent in the Charter according to which any peace-loving State was eligible to become a Member.

2.14 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that a compromise solution had been found recognizing the general principle of universality and similarly a compromise in regard to accession must be sought. The Indian proposal took account both of the views of delegations not willing to give up the idea of a formal procedure for admission and the views of those which favoured the widest degree of universality. Other United Nations specialized agencies such as W.H.O. admitted new members by a simple majority.

2.15 The delegate of Cuba, referring to the Union's object as stated in the preamble, said that the Indian proposal would foster cooperation in a technical body.

2.16 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalled that his delegation had consistently advocated the principle of universality which was essential for the widest possible cooperation in telecommunication matters. It was opposed to rigid conditions of entry because of the obstacles they had created to the admission of countries well known for their peace-loving policy and progressive principles. New countries such as Guinea-Bissau should be welcomed to membership. The Korean People's Republic had already announced its desire for admission to specialized agencies with humanitarian aims.

2.17 The delegate of the United States of America said that the compromise reached at the previous meeting was being upset. He had understood that the decision to insert a reference to the principle of universality had been conditional on the retention of the requirement for a two-thirds majority in No. 7. There was only one exception to the two-thirds rule amongst United Nations organizations, namely in W.H.O., where only a simple majority was required and the reasons for it were well known.

2.18 The two-thirds requirement should be retained as the general standard within the United Nations and its opponents were being inconsistent since they had pressed for the exclusion of certain countries. Their support for universality was evidently very selective. He had explained the reasons for the two-thirds requirement at the previous meeting and indeed it had not caused difficulties within the I.T.U. which had admitted many new members during the past decade. He was strongly opposed to the Indian proposal.

2.19 The delegates of the Congo, Bulgaria, Peru, the Central African Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Guinea and China supported the Indian proposal which was in line with the principle of universality.

2.20 The delegate of Czechoslovakia, supporting the Indian proposal, said it represented the real compromise. The reference to the principle of universality in No. 7 agreed upon at the previous meeting was merely declaratory.

2.21 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with the United States delegate and considered that the two-thirds requirement in No. 7 gave effect to the principle of universality by opening the door to sovereign countries to obtain admission. I.T.U. should apply the same test as the United Nations for establishing whether an applicant could fulfil its obligations under the Convention. He was against the Indian proposal.

2.22 The delegate of Poland, supporting the Indian proposal, said that it was even more necessary for I.T.U. to have a less stringent condition for admission than for W.H.O. because of the importance of good communications between countries.

2.23 The delegates of Ireland, France and the Netherlands agreed with the United States and United Kingdom delegates.

2.24 The delegate of Zaire, supporting the Indian proposal, said that any country wishing to participate in the Union's work should be admitted and excessively rigorous conditions constituted interference in the internal affairs of States. The principle of universality did not entail the automatic admission of any entity claiming to be a State particularly as applications were dealt with in stages. Moreover, if a State's policy were incompatible with the Union's objectives it could be excluded.

2.25 The delegates of Algeria, Mongolia and Afghanistan supported the Indian proposal because it was in conformity with the principle of universality and because, under the Vienna Convention, the parties to a treaty could agree to apply a rule other than that of the two-thirds majority.

2.26 The delegates of Belgium, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Switzerland said that they could not support the Indian proposal. There seemed to be no reason for departing from the practice of other organizations in the United Nations system; admission of a new Member by a narrow majority would not be conducive to cooperative work in the Union; the admission of Members was an important question, for which a qualified majority was desirable; the principle of universality had been adequately observed under the Montreux Convention; and that principle was not yet a generally recognized principle of international law.

2.27 The delegate of the United States of America said he found it strange that delegations which considered resolutions of the United Nations to be binding on the Union in certain matters should adopt such a cavalier approach to a procedure which was set out in the United Nations Charter and was followed in most of the organizations of the United Nations system.

2.28 He asked for a vote by secret ballot on the Indian proposal.

2.29 The request was supported by the requisite number of delegations.

2.30 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he could not agree that the simple majority system ran counter to the principles of the United Nations system. Certain resolutions of the General Assembly recommended that the specialized agencies should sever relations with the racist régimes of South Africa and Portugal, and the proposals to follow these recommendations should have been supported unanimously in the I.T.U.; yet the delegations which were now paying lip service to observance of United Nations standards had voted against the decisions in question. Nor could he agree that the principle of universality had been adequately observed under the 1965 Convention, for the two-thirds majority rule had served as an obstacle to the admission of sovereign, democratic States. He therefore supported the Indian proposal.

2.31 The Chairman invited the Committee to vote on the Indian proposal.

2.32 A vote was taken by secret ballot, the delegates of Hungary, Switzerland, Malaysia, Mexico and the Congo acting as tellers at the request of the Chairman.

2.33 The result of the vote was as follows :

For : 59
Against : 49
Abstentions : 5

2.34 The proposal was therefore approved.

The meeting rose at 1830 hrs.

The Secretaries :

A. DAVID
R. MACHERET

The Chairman :
GABRIEL TEDROS

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

Please replace paragraph 3.2 on page 5 by the following :

"3.2 With regard to the second set of posts listed on page 2/14, the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. said that among the most important posts to be created in the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat were those for a technical editor and three technical revisers (one for each of the three working languages) who, as experience had shown, were essential to ensure technical concordance of C.C.I.T.T. texts in the three languages and to enable them to be published as soon as possible after its meetings and, in particular, after its Plenary Assemblies. The C.C.I.R. already had such a team, which had proved their value and effectiveness and it had not therefore experienced the same difficulties as the C.C.I.T.T."

COMMITTEE 5

DELEGATIONS ARE INVITED TO INFORM THE SECRETARIAT OF AMENDMENTS
NOT LATER THAN 11 OCTOBER

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5
(STAFF MATTERS)

Monday, 1 October 1973, at 1530 hrs

Chairman : Mr. F.G. PERRIN (Canada)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. A. ZAIDAN (Saudi Arabia)

<u>Subjects discussed</u>	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Pensions questions : Report by the Pensions Committee Resolution of the Staff Association Contribution to the Relief Fund	35 97 (Annex 2) DT/23
2. In-service training. Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference	2.5.4.11 45
3. Proposals relating to the transformation and creation of posts. Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference	2.5.4.4
4. Review of Resolutions Nos. 6, 7 and 8 adopted by the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference	DT/20
5. Opinion No. 6 of the Vth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T.	18
6. Salaries and allowances : Professional staff	97 (Annex 1)

The Chairman of the Staff Association, on behalf of the staff of the Union, congratulated Mr. Mili and Mr. Butler on their re-elections. Although the staff would have continued to serve the Union with unchanged loyalty and devotion to duty had the result been otherwise, they were pleased to see the higher direction of the Union in the same hands. The Staff Association had greatly appreciated the courtesy and attention with which Mr. Mili and Mr. Butler had always considered any problem brought to them by it. The staff's thanks also went to Mrs. Mili and Mrs. Butler, who had never failed to grace the social events of the staff with their presence.

1. Pensions questions

Report by the Pensions Committee (Document No. 35)

1.1 The Secretary of the Pensions Committee introduced Document No. 35 and drew the Committee's attention to the draft Recommendation in Appendix 2. If adopted, such a Recommendation from the Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U. would carry great weight with the Pensions Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.

1.2 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that in his capacity as the Administrative Council representative on the Pensions Committee he had attended the meeting of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board in Vienna in July 1973. Although the Board had discussed compensating the current losses in pensions arising from currency fluctuations by selective adjustment tailored to each country involved, it had finally decided in favour of the concept of a universally applicable pension system, equivalent in all countries and based on a single currency. In his personal view, and considering the increasing geographical distribution of pensioners, that solution was unrealistic until some form of international monetary unit had been adopted. If the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Vienna proposals, pensioners in the countries most badly affected by the current difficulties would receive insufficient help in the short term and the Union might have to give further assistance to its own pensioners in cases of hardship. The Relief Fund, which had been used for that purpose, therefore needed to be replenished, and he considered that such funds should come from extra-budgetary sources such as the sale of postage stamps or by making over to the Relief Fund any contributions reimbursed by the United Nations Pension Fund to the Union in respect of staff members leaving the Union before completing five years' service.

1.3 The delegates of the United Kingdom and Canada supported the views of the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany.

1.4 In reply to the delegate of the United States of America, who queried the need to include the reference to recipients of benefits other than pensions in the draft Recommendation, the Secretary, supported by the delegate of the United Kingdom, explained that such beneficiaries were part of the pension problem as they were persons who on retirement had chosen to receive part of their pension as a lump sum, which was also seriously affected by currency fluctuations.

1.5 The delegate of the United States of America, supported by the delegates of Canada and the United Kingdom, proposed a number of amendments to the draft Resolution.

1.6 With regard to one of those amendments, the deletion of paragraph (3) under "endorses", the Secretary drew the Committee's attention to the fact that the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board still retained that system as a long-term objective and had included it in its studies as an example of the best practices of national governments in the matter.

1.7 The draft Recommendation in Appendix 2 to Document No. 35 was adopted in the amended version which appears at Annex 1 to the present record.

1.8 The Director of the C.C.I.R. said that he was deeply concerned about staff welfare and thus about pension matters also. He considered that the Recommendation would go a long way towards the solution of present difficulties. However, he felt that the present use of the Relief Fund to help hardship cases was giving compensation as charity and not as a right. That was undesirable and he felt strongly that pensions adjustment should be placed on a sound basis.

1.9 The Chairman of the Staff Association, speaking on behalf of the pensioners, who were unable to defend themselves, reminded the Committee that the protection of staff members from the economic consequences of illness, age and death in the form of a guarantee of the organization had been an essential principle of the former Union pension fund and that that principle had continued to be borne in mind by the last Plenipotentiary and the Administrative Council following the Union's assimilation into the United Nations Joint Staff Pension

Fund. He was therefore pleased that the Committee had accepted the principle of the Recommendation. His only regret was the deletion of paragraph (3) as its object had been to draw attention to the need for some form of automatic pension adjustment to compensate for the inflationary trends in international currencies.

Contribution to the Relief Fund (Document No. DT/23)

1.10 Further to his remarks on the subject earlier, the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany proposed adoption of the draft Resolution contained in Annex 2 to the present record.

1.11 The delegate of Saudi Arabia, in the interest of clarity, suggested deletion of the word "original" in the second line under "noting".

1.12 The delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by the delegate of the U.S.S.R., said that as it was not yet clear how plentiful the sources of extra-budgetary funds would be, it would be preferable not to commit the Administrative Council to a task it might find impossible to fulfil and proposed replacement of the last three lines of the draft Resolution by the words : "to arrange for monies derived from extra-budgetary sources to be paid into the Relief Fund for this purpose".

1.13 The draft Resolution, as amended above, was adopted.

Resolution of the Staff Association
(Document No. 97 (Annex 2))

1.14 This was noted. The Recommendation and Resolution which had been adopted met the objectives in the Staff Association Resolution.

2. In-service Training, Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (section 2.5.4.11, Document No. 45)

2.1 In view of the fact that the issue before the Plenipotentiary was the financial provision to be made for in-service training, while the responsibility for regulating such training was the province of the Administrative Council, which had already adopted a set of rules for this purpose, the Committee took note of section 2.5.4.11 and Document No. 45 and referred the financial aspect of the matter to Committee 4.

3. Proposals relating to the transformation and creation of posts
Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary
Conference (section 2.5.4.4)

3.1 In reply to the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, who said that the first group of posts listed on page 2/14 had been needed for short-term support and that it was uncertain whether those posts should become permanent, the Deputy Secretary-General explained that the posts in question had in fact been needed on a permanent basis mainly to process the increased documentation that had arisen since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference. The Administrative Council had been forced by budgetary limitations to continue those posts on a temporary basis, but would be in future in a position to regularize the situation if the necessary financial provisions were made by the present Conference. This section also contained general references for the Plenipotentiary Conference to make adequate provision to meet the work requirements arising from decisions of World Conferences and the work increases arising from the needs of Members.

3.2 With regard to the second set of posts listed on page 2/14, the Director of the C.C.I.T.T. said among the most important posts to be created in the C.C.I.T.T. Secretariat were the technical editors and revisers who were needed to ensure that the reports of the C.C.I.T.T. came out as soon as possible after its meetings. The C.C.I.R. already had such a group which had proved its worth.

3.3 The Director of the C.C.I.R. said the posts requested for the C.C.I.R. Secretariat were needed to complete its own technical editing group with regard to the third working language of the Union.

3.4 The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. said that although the I.F.R.B. had no posts proposed for 1973, future increases in staff would probably be needed from 1975 onward due to the work resulting from the large number of administrative radio conferences envisaged. He therefore fully supported the last paragraph on page 2/14.

3.5 The delegate of the United States of America, supported by the delegate of the United Kingdom, suggested that the creation of the new posts proposed be referred back to the Administrative Council for action, as such matters came under that body's terms of reference, and proposed that the Committee merely take note of section 2.5.4.4. It was so agreed.

3.6 However, in view of the fact that the Administrative Council would be unable to create any posts it might deem necessary from time to time if funds were not available for the purpose, the Committee decided to refer the matter of providing such funds to Committee 4 for its consideration.

4. Review of Resolutions Nos. 6, 7 and 8 adopted by the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. DT/20)

4.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider the three draft Resolutions in Document No. DT/20 which would update and replace resolutions adopted by the Montreux Conference.

4.2 The draft Resolution in Annex 1 was adopted without comment.

4.3 The draft Resolution in Annex 2 was adopted after a brief discussion in which the Chairman of the Staff Association stressed the importance of ensuring reasonable promotion possibilities for the staff.

4.4 The draft Resolution in Annex 3 was adopted without comment.

5. Opinion No. 6 of the Vth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. (Document No. 18)

5.1 The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. introduced Opinion No. 6 of the Vth Plenary Assembly of the C.C.I.T.T. (Document No. 18).

5.2 The Committee noted Opinion No. 6.

6. Salaries and Allowances : Professional staff (Document No. 97 (Annex 1))

6.1 After a brief discussion, in which the Deputy Secretary-General pointed out that the Resolution could not be amended and that the only action which the Committee could take was to consider the possibility of issuing instructions, if it so desired, to the Secretary-General in connection with the Resolution in Document No. 97, Annex 1, the Committee noted the Resolution.

The meeting rose at 1830 hrs.

The Secretary :
M. BARDOUX

The Chairman :
F.G. PERRIN

Annexes : 2

A N N E X 1

RECOMMENDATION No. ...
relating to Pension Adjustments

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union,

recalling

Resolution No. 5 relating to the assimilation to
the United Nations Common system adopted by the
Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965;

having considered

the report by the I.T.U. Staff Pension Committee,
Document No. 35, concerning adjustment of pensions,

requests

the General Assembly of the United Nations to keep
in mind the objectives summarized hereafter :

1. an early adjustment of pensions in payment :
 - a) to restore to the greatest extent possible the
purchasing power of pensions equivalent to that
of before May 1971; and
 - b) to maintain this purchasing power by adapting pensions
within the shortest possible delay; and
2. the consideration of urgent provisional measures to
compensate for the losses suffered by pensioners since May 1971;
and to avoid similar losses suffered by recipients of benefits
other than pensions;

and urges

the General Assembly of the United Nations to do all
possible to ensure urgent and uninterrupted action towards
these objectives.

A N N E X 2

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Financing of the Relief Fund

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)

considering

the usefulness of the Relief Fund for aiding staff members of the Union in strained circumstances and, in particular, its value in aiding pensioners affected by variations in monetary exchange rates,

noting

that it is necessary to provide an income to the Relief Fund both to restore its original capital and to provide for future needs,

requests the Administrative Council

to arrange for appropriate amounts of monies derived from extra-budgetary resources to be paid into the Relief Fund.

Document No. 164-E
5 October 1973

PLENARY MEETING

B.1

1st SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

The following texts are submitted to the Plenary
Meeting for first reading :

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
PL	101	Res. No. A
PL	102	Res. No. B
C7	DT/26(Rev.)	Res. No. C
PL	-	Add. Prot. A

Albert CHASSIGNOL
Chairman of
Committee 9

Annex : Pages
B.1/1 to B.1/6



RESOLUTION A

EXCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
FROM THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE AND FROM ALL OTHER
CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF THE UNION

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

recalling

- a) the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- b) Resolution No. 45 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Montreux, 1965) relating to the exclusion of the Government of the Republic of South Africa from the Plenipotentiary Conference;
- c) Resolution 2145 (XXI), 27 October 1966, of the United Nations General Assembly on the question of Namibia;
- d) Resolution 2396 (XXIII), 2 December 1968, of the United Nations General Assembly on the apartheid policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa;
- e) Resolution 2426 (XXIII), 18 December 1968, of the United Nations General Assembly calling on all specialized agencies and all international institutions to take the necessary steps to cease all financial, economic, technical or other assistance to the Government of the Republic of South Africa until it renounces its policy of racial discrimination;

f) Resolution No. 6 of the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Geneva, 1973) concerning the participation of the Government of South Africa in I.T.U. conferences and assemblies;

confirms

the provisions of Resolution No. 619 of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union declaring that the Government of the Republic of South Africa no longer has the right to represent Namibia within the Union;

resolves

that the Government of the Republic of South Africa shall be excluded from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the International Telecommunication Union.

RESOLUTION B

EXCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGAL FROM
THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE AND FROM
ALL OTHER CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS
OF THE UNION

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

recalling

- a) the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- b) the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, which states : "subjecting peoples to foreign subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of the fundamental human rights, is contrary to the United Nations Charter and jeopardizes the cause of peace and world co-operation";

considering

- a) the obstinate refusal of Portugal to give heed to the request made in Resolution No. 46 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965);
- b) the scale of the atrocities committed in conducting the colonial war and the suffering thus caused in contempt of humanitarian law;
- c) the recent massacre of the people of Mozambique and the disgusting assassinations of African leaders, including Amilcar Cabral;

condemns without appeal

the colonial racialist policy of Portugal;

denies

Portugal the right to represent the African territories at present under its domination;

resolves

that the Government of Portugal shall be excluded from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the International Telecommunication Union.

RESOLUTION CELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (I.F.R.B.)

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973);

considering

its decision that the election of the members of the I.F.R.B. shall take place at Plenipotentiary Conferences;

taking account of

the relevant provisions of the Montreux Convention and the practical difficulties of holding such an election during this Plenipotentiary Conference;

decides

1. pursuant to 57 and 58 of the Montreux Convention, the World Administrative Radio Conference for Maritime Mobile Telecommunications scheduled for 1974 is a world administrative conference dealing with general radiocommunication matters for the purposes of 172 and 175 of the Montreux Convention in regard to election of the members of the I.F.R.B.;
2. that the next election of the members of the I.F.R.B. shall be placed on the agenda of that Conference consistent with 57 of the Montreux Convention;

instructs the Secretary-General

to inform all Administrations of this Resolution as soon as possible and to invite the submission of candidatures in due time for circulation to Members and presentation to the World Administrative Radio Conference for Maritime Mobile Telecommunications scheduled for 1974.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL A

DATE ON WHICH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND
THE DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL SHALL TAKE OFFICE

The Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), in the manner prescribed by it, shall take office on 1 January 1974.

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8
(RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS)

Tuesday, 2 October 1973, at 1540 hrs.

Chairman : Mr. GABRIEL TEDROS (Ethiopia)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. G. José J. HERNANDEZ (Mexico)

Subjects discussed :

Document No.

1. Texts :

Chapter 1 - Article 1, Nos. 8-12

DT/1 and No. 3;
Proposals 7, 10,
11, 15, 22, 23, 24,
37, 48, 57, 64,
67, 69, 88

Article 2, No. 13

Proposals 10, 11,
12, 21, 22, 23, 24,
29, 37, 41, 49, 64,
67, 69

1. Texts :

Chapter I - Article 1 (Document Nos. DT/1 and No. 3; Proposals 7, 10, 11, 15, 22, 23, 24, 37, 48, 57, 64, 67, 69, 88)

No. 8

1.1 The Chairman, opening the discussion on No. 8, said that there were a number of proposals to abolish the category of associate member on the ground that, when they had been made, there were none. Since that time one Associate Member had been admitted.

1.2 The delegate of the U.S.S.R., introducing his Administration's proposal to abolish associate membership (Document No. 15), said that the purpose of providing for such membership had not been realized. They had not been represented by their own nationals; they had not played a part in the work of conferences and had therefore not been effective members. Having two categories of membership would only foster inequality and injustice.

1.3 His Government had agreed to the request for associate membership from Papua-New Guinea, which had been received after the proposal had been made, on condition that Australia would grant that country full independence within the next two years in accordance with the decision of the United Nations.

1.4 The delegate of Papua-New Guinea said that his country was honoured to join as an Associate Member. Lack of voting rights was not important in the early stages, particularly as decisions in conferences and meetings were often reached without voting. The important thing for an Associate Member was having the right to speak. As there was an acute shortage of technicians in Papua-New Guinea it would be some time before anyone could be spared for the Administrative Council so the fact that an Associate Member was not eligible for a seat was no deprivation.

1.5 His country had now acquired full autonomy in telecommunications but he did not know when it would gain full independence. If associate membership were to be abolished a special protocol would be needed to enable Papua-New Guinea to remain in the Union until it became independent.

1.6 The delegate of Australia agreed that if associate membership were abolished the position of Papua-New Guinea must be safeguarded. The Australian Government was not placing any restraint on Papua-New Guinea which would itself decide when it became independent.

1.7 The delegate of Barbados, supported by the delegates of Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela, said that associate membership should be retained to take account of the special position of certain Caribbean countries.

1.8 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that as there were still countries wishing to take advantage of associate membership the provision in No. 8 should be retained. If the category was abandoned, special provision must be made for Papua-New Guinea to remain an Associate Member until it became independent.

1.9 The delegate of the United States, recalling that his delegation had withdrawn its proposal to abolish associate membership, agreed with the delegates of Australia and the United Kingdom.

1.10 The delegates of Kuwait, the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Argentina, Cuba, Spain, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Bulgaria, Indonesia, Algeria, Peru, Poland and Panama favoured abolition of associate membership in the belief that there should be one category of membership with the same rights and obligations. Moreover, until quite recently there had been no associate members.

1.11 The delegate of the Hungarian People's Republic, maintaining his proposal to abolish associate membership, said that Papua-New Guinea should certainly not be excluded but should be accorded full membership rights.

1.12 The delegate of Rwanda observed that if a country was prepared to discharge its obligations under the Convention it should not be deprived of voting rights. Associate membership should be abolished particularly as the reference to groups of territories in No. 5 had been deleted.

1.13 The delegate of Nicaragua said that associate membership should be abolished but transitional arrangements must be made to protect the position of the one existing associate member.

1.14 The delegate of the Netherlands said that his Government was in favour of independence for all peoples but there were certain geographical entities which did not enjoy full independence in foreign affairs though they were autonomous in regard to telecommunications. They should not be deprived of the possibilities offered by associate membership and must be entitled to decide for themselves whether to apply for it. If Surinam expressed a desire for full independence his Government would not stand in its way.

1.15 The delegate of Brazil said that he had intended to support the proposals for the abolition of associate membership but now that one country had been admitted to that category he was greatly concerned about the effect abolition would have on its position when the new convention or constitution came into force. Its interests must be protected.

1.16 The Deputy Secretary-General said that from the advice given to the I.T.U., the request for admission to associate membership by Papua-New Guinea, sponsored by the Australian Government, had been mainly prompted by the fact that Papua-New Guinea had become fully responsible for the management and operation of its frequency spectrum. It therefore needed to participate in formal liaison with the I.F.R.B. and the General Secretariat in certain telecommunication service matters. The required number of Members had agreed to the request for associate membership and governments had been apprised of that fact in the monthly Notification sent out by the General Secretariat in August. The Government of Papua-New Guinea had indicated, through diplomatic channels, that it accepted all the obligations entailed in associate membership. Thus, it had entered into a contractual relationship with Members of I.T.U.

The provisions in the new instrument (convention or constitution) should be decided for future needs.

1.17 If the new instrument were to be a convention, judging from past experience, the earliest practicable date for its entry into force would be 1 January 1975. If it were a constitution it might be later. If another application for associate membership might be received before the entry into force of the new instrument, whether a convention or a constitution, the Members themselves would decide this matter

in the consultation and, if associate membership were abolished the Members could take parallel action on such a request in the transitional stage. Some transitional arrangements would be necessary to protect the position of Papua-New Guinea until it sought full membership if the Committee wished to preserve the legal relationship with Papua-New Guinea.

1.18 The delegate of Japan, observing that associate membership was useful in providing a means of accession to the Union by countries which were not fully sovereign, reserved his position about its abolition until a decision was taken concerning the inclusion or not of groups of territories in the list annexed to the General Regulations.

1.19 The Chairman said that if the proposal to abolish associate membership were adopted Papua-New Guinea would remain an associate member without voting rights until it applied for full membership on acquiring independence. Presumably no further applications for associate membership would be accepted.

1.20 The proposal to delete No. 8 was adopted by 55 votes to 26 with 11 abstentions.

1.21 The delegate of China made the following statement :

"The Chinese Delegation would like to state the following views on the provisions in the Constitution concerning "Associate Members". When the question of deleting the term "group of territories" was discussed by this Committee, the Chinese Delegation pointed out that it is an irresistible historical trend that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution, and that the I.T.U. should conform to this historical trend and not go against it. The Chinese Delegation holds the same views on the provisions in the Constitution concerning "Associate Members". The Chinese Delegation did not take part in the vote on the question of whether "Associate Members" should be deleted or substituted by some other term. The Chinese Delegation hereby states that it reserves the right to make further comments on the provisions concerned."

1.22 The delegate of Venezuela explained that he had voted against the proposal because of the special position of certain countries in the Caribbean which ought to be given an opportunity

of participating in I.T.U.'s work. His vote was in no sense political. Venezuela consistently took an anti-colonialist stand in the United Nations and other international organizations.

1.23 The Chairman suggested that the Secretariat be asked to draft a protocol providing for Papua-New Guinea to continue as an Associate Member.

1.24 It was so agreed.

No. 9

1.25 The Chairman said that, in view of the decision to drop No. 8, presumably No. 9 was automatically eliminated.

1.26 The delegate of the United States of America said that a vote in the Plenipotentiary Conference could not alter the political relations between States or have the effect of designating as countries geographical areas known as territories. There were many entities affiliated with States which though possessing their own cultural, political, geographical and linguistic identity were not large enough in size or population to become States in the international community. For example, not every island in the Pacific could seek full membership of the Union or undertake to subscribe a minimum contributory unit. Nos. 8 and 9 did not deal with identical entities and if No. 9 were deleted he must reserve his delegation's position to give time for consultations with his Government on the legal implications of such a deletion. The real point at issue was the capacity of a territory to be eligible for affiliation.

1.27 The delegates of the United Kingdom and France also reserved their position because of misgivings about the legal consequences of suppressing No. 9 which dealt with a different question to that covered in No. 8.

1.28 No. 9 was deleted.

No. 10

1.29 The Deputy Secretary-General explained that No. 10 was linked with the provision in draft Article 47 whereby the United Nations had the right to accede to the Convention on behalf of any territory or group of territories placed under its

administration in accordance with Article 75 of the Charter. Such a provision had existed since the 1947 Atlantic City Convention. No applications for associate membership under that provision had yet been made.

1.30 The Chairman, observing that the United Nations representative was not present, said that the United Nations might wish to comment on No. 10 at a later stage.

1.31 No. 10 was deleted.

No. 11.

1.32 No. 11 was deleted.

No. 12

1.33 The Chairman said that in view of the decision reached on No. 7, No. 12 should be retained so as to provide for the Secretary-General consulting Members about applications for membership.

1.34 It was so agreed.

Article 2 (Document Nos. DT/1 and No. 3; Proposals 10, 11, 12, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 37, 41, 49, 64, 67, 69).

No. 13

1.35 The delegate of Canada, introducing his proposal (Document No. 24), said that the words "and obligations" should be deleted from the title of draft Article 2 which did not deal with obligations. The other Canadian amendments were designed to make the text clearer. The insertion of the words "subject to the provisions of 96" in No. 13 had been proposed in view of the sanctions which his Government believed should be imposed on members in arrears. The proposed new text for No. 96 would be found in Document No. DT/1, page 81, and would have to be considered by Committee 4.

1.36 The delegate of the United States of America said that as countries and not individuals were candidates for election to the Administrative Council the Canadian amendment to No. 13 would be clearer if it read "be eligible for election to or nominate candidates for election to any of the permanent organs of the Union".

1.37 The delegate of Canada accepted the United States modification.

1.38 The delegate of Mexico said that his proposal (Document No. 69) was to delete the words "and Associate Members" in the title and to deal with rights in Nos. 13, 14 and 15 and with obligations in No. 16.

1.39 The Chairman suggested that the title of draft Article 2 be left aside until a decision had been reached about the content.

1.40 The delegate of Rwanda said that mention should be made in draft Article 2 of the obligation upon members to contribute to the Union's budget.

1.41 The delegate of Nigeria said that two additional provisions should be added to draft Article 2, one dealing with the sanctions applicable to a member which failed to contribute to the budget and another on the lines of Article 6 of the United Nations Charter which might read : "A member of the Union which has persistently violated the objects and purposes contained in the present Constitution may be expelled from the Union by the Plenipotentiary Conference upon the recommendation of the Administrative Council."

1.42 The delegate of Brazil said that there could be no rights without obligations and accordingly proposed the insertion of the following introductory phrase at the beginning of draft Article 2 : "Members shall enjoy the rights provided for and will be subject to the obligations set out in this constitutional Charter on the following conditions".

1.43 The delegate of Saudi Arabia proposed the addition of the words "and meetings" after the words "in conferences".

1.44 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that as there were numerous proposals on Article 2, the Secretariat should be requested to reproduce them in a separate document for examination by a small working group.

1.45 The Chairman said that a small working group on draft Articles 2 and 4 might be set up at the following meeting and after a general discussion of the proposals tabled it could be requested to prepare a new text for both Articles.

1.46 The Deputy Secretary-General said that the reference to obligations in the title of draft Article 2 had been inserted because of No. 16 but now that associate membership had been abolished the position had changed. Subsequent articles such as draft Articles 43 and 45 dealt with very specific types of obligations.

1.47 The delegate of Brazil said that the working group, if set up, would need clear guidance on questions of substance such as those arising in No. 14. He had in mind, for instance, the question of whether or not a Member could be represented by another.

1.48 The delegate of Rwanda said that it would be impossible to make an exhaustive enumeration of rights and obligations in draft Article 2. Accordingly, a flexible formula was needed stating that members had the rights and obligations set out in the Constitution and other relevant texts.

The meeting rose at 6.50 p.m.

Secretaries :

A. DAVID
R. MACHERET

Chairman :

GABRIEL TEDROS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 166-E
8 October 1973
Original : Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Mexico

MORE FAVOURABLE TREATMENT

It is understandable that in negotiations for inter-State regional agreements or arrangements, particularly in the case of bilateral telecommunications agreements, whether on technical matters, such as frequency sharing, or on the commercial aspects of operation, the economically more developed country will make use of its economic position and superior technology in order to obtain all the advantages it can. Conversely, the less developed country will be aware that it is negotiating from a relative weak position, so that the results are not always strictly in accordance with equity.

The situation is, admittedly, a subjective one; nevertheless, for the sake of true international collaboration it would be desirable for negotiations to be conducted in an atmosphere of mutual understanding of the relative value of each partner's technology and economic power, so that the final instrument should reflect, as faithfully as possible, the spirit of equity and goodwill that pervaded the course of the negotiations.

It may not perhaps always be possible to make an accurate evaluation of relative economic strengths and technologies, but Mexico considers that there are some internationally recognized factors or data which, if agreed on in whole or in part by the parties at the outset of the negotiations, might be useful in establishing a concrete basis for them. Some such factors are therefore suggested in the annexed draft Opinion submitted for the consideration of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

Annex : 1



A N N E X

DRAFT OPINION

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

in view of

- a) the purpose of the Union, which is to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds;
- b) the ever-widening gap between the economic growth and technological progress of the developed and the developing countries;
- c) the fact that the economic power of developed countries is founded on, or linked with, the high level of their technology, which is reflected in extensive and growing international markets, whereas the economies of new or developing countries are relatively weak and often in deficit because they are in the process of assimilating or acquiring technology,

is of the opinion

that developed countries should grant the requests for favourable treatment made by new or developing countries in service, commercial or other relations in telecommunications, thus helping to achieve the desired economic equilibrium conducive to a relaxation of present world tensions.

The classification of countries in one or the other of these economic categories can be based on the criteria of per capita income, gross national income, national telephone development or any other mutually agreed parameters selected from those internationally recognized by the sources of specialized information of the United Nations.

PLENARY MEETING

1st REPORT OF COMMITTEE 6
TO THE PLENARY MEETING

Subject : Reports on missions of experts

Committee 6 made a thorough study of paragraph 5.2.7 of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference. In accordance with the rules laid down by the U.N.D.P. it proposes that the Conference adopt the following Decision :

To enable the Administrations concerned to follow the work of experts and express their points of view, the reports of experts responsible for the implementation of projects in the developing countries will be drawn up in line with the procedure described below.

The reports in question are as follows :

- Progress reports
- Technical reports
- End of mission reports.

Progress reports are to be prepared on the spot; before being transmitted to I.T.U. headquarters and to the U.N.D.P., they should be jointly discussed by the I.T.U. experts, the Administration of the recipient country and the resident representative of the U.N.D.P.

Technical reports and end of mission reports will be sent simultaneously to the Administration of the recipient country and to I.T.U. headquarters. In this way the Administration could make any comments considered appropriate to I.T.U. headquarters. After examination and approval by I.T.U. headquarters, these reports will be published in their final form.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 168-E

9 October 1973

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

SECOND REPORT OF COMMITTEE 6 TO THE PLENARY MEETING

Consideration of a Permanent Committee
for Technical Cooperation

At its fifth meeting on 2 October 1973, Committee 6 considered the proposal by the delegation of Argentina to establish within the Union a permanent Committee for Technical Cooperation as contained in Documents Nos. 67 and 96 as well as a similar proposal by the delegation of Kuwait contained in Document No. 81, which also dealt with planning and statistics.

After discussion the proposals were rejected by vote.

M. BENABDELLAH

Chairman of Committee 6



COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

The following amendment was submitted after approval of the summary record :

Replace paragraph 1.11 on page 4 by :

The delegate of Spain said that, inter alia for linguistic reasons, a fair number of fellowship-holders attended courses in Spain and it might be useful for the Committee to learn about one of the problems which tended to crop up when requests for fellowships were being processed. The difficulty was that most fellowship holders were interested in having individual programmes organized for them, often of considerable duration. Such courses often required one or more qualified engineers or officials to work full time during the whole period of the fellowship for each fellow. The Spanish Administration had supplied the General Secretariat of the I.T.U. with information on the various courses organized in Spain for the training of national personnel in the hope that fellows could be induced to attend them. Nevertheless requests continued to be oriented towards individual programmes which it was becoming increasingly difficult to cater for.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Corrigendum to
Document No. 169-E
10 October 1973
Original : English

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

Paragraph 1.30 on page 6, the words "A short list of"
are to be deleted, the final sentence beginning "Objective
basic rules"



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 169-E
8 October 1973
Original : English

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6
(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Thursday, 27 September 1973, at 1530 hrs

Chairman : Mr. M. BENABDELLAH (Morocco)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. L. DVORACEK (Czechoslovakia)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. General characteristics of the activities of the Union in technical cooperation from 1965 to 1972 (continued)

Report of the
Administrative Council
to the Plenipotentiary
Conference
Section : 5.1.4



1. General characteristics of the activities of the Union in technical cooperation from 1965 to 1972 (Document : Report of the Administrative Council of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Section 5.1.4) (continued).

Project components

b) Fellowships (continued)

1.1 The Secretary-General said that if all the difficulties encountered in the various countries with regard to placing fellows were made known, it would be easier to coordinate efforts and draw up guidelines for the future.

1.2 The delegate of Lesotho said that the main problems encountered in his country were those of identifying fellowships that were relevant to national requirements and obtaining advance information on the type of fellowships available. The lack of medium-term planning and programming was also a handicap.

1.3 The delegate of the Congo asked whether some of the U.N.D.P. funds allocated to country programmes could be placed at the Union's disposal, so that the latter could award fellowships directly without it being necessary to refer to the national Planning Ministry.

1.4 The Secretary-General replied that under country programming, Governments were free to decide how the credits allocated should be spent. Unfortunately, Governments did not always give telecommunications the priority they deserved. The I.T.U. regional experts, one of whose most important tasks was to advise the U.N.D.P. resident representatives, did sometimes succeed in obtaining higher priority for telecommunications. The Union would make every effort to obtain additional credits for the award of fellowships to African countries participating in the Pan-African Telecommunication Network project. Another possibility, which did not yet exist but which the Conference might wish to consider, would be to endeavour, within the framework of the funds made available to the Union, to obtain additional credits for use in cases of emergency.

1.5 The delegate of Nepal observed that it was often difficult for administrations to find the necessary resources to finance emergency projects.

1.6 The delegate of Sri Lanka observed that it was desirable for administrations to maintain close liaison with their Ministry of Planning. He stressed the valuable assistance that his administration had received on several occasions from the ECAFE/ITU unit at Bangkok.

1.7 The delegate of Mexico said that there was a considerable difference between the fellowships awarded under bilateral arrangements and those awarded through U.N.D.P. For a number of reasons, preference was often given to the former. There would be no point in trying to obtain more funds from U.N.D.P. and to persuade Governments to give higher priority to telecommunications if the fellowships made available through U.N.D.P. were treated with reticence. He suggested that I.T.U. should consider the possibility of creating posts for experts whose task would be to train employees locally instead of sending them abroad on fellowships.

1.8 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. commended the work accomplished since the last Plenipotentiary Conference. The Committee might usefully include in one of its recommendations an appeal to member countries to intensify their efforts to receive fellows and to organize courses, study groups and seminars. Referring to the remarks by the Mexican delegate, he said that the various types of fellowships available and the procedures for awarding them needed careful review. Planning and organization would be facilitated if both the requesting and the receiving countries provided the Union with more advance information about requirements and availabilities. He suggested that the Conference should adopt a recommendation requesting U.N.D.P. to increase the amount of funds allocated to regional and interregional seminars. He asked whether it would be possible to obtain any funds under the regular budget of the United Nations for the purpose of financing such activities.

1.9 The Secretary-General welcomed the suggestion that U.N.D.P. should be requested to increase its contributions to regional activities. Regular activities such as seminars could not be financed from the regular budget of the United Nations, the relevant funds being earmarked for emergencies and natural disasters. He agreed with the U.S.S.R. delegate that both the host countries and the countries supplying fellows might be invited to provide I.T.U. with more information.

1.10 The Secretary of the Committee, replying to a question by the delegate of Ethiopia, said that further seminars similar to the one held in Tunis on the signalling system, but on different subjects, were being planned for Africa in 1974 and 1975.

1.11 The delegate of Spain said that his administration sometimes found it difficult to cater adequately for the requirements of fellows for whom individual programmes that were often of very long duration had to be drawn up.

1.12 The delegate of Sudan said that high tuition fees could be a problem for some countries.

1.13 The Secretary said that fellowships awarded through U.N.D.P. generally met the cost of tuition fees.

1.14 The delegate of Somalia agreed that the Committee should draw up a recommendation on the need for emergency funds. The developed countries should also be invited to make free fellowships available.

1.15 The delegate of Senegal said that the ideal solution would be to expand and intensify on the spot training in local or regional training colleges. There again, however, the problem of funds would arise.

1.16 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that it was generally possible to tailor the courses available in his country to the fellows' requirements; however, those requirements were not always spelled out clearly in advance.

1.17 After an intervention by the delegate of Argentina on the subject of additional resources for fellowships, the Chairman proposed that the delegates of the U.S.S.R., Argentina, Federal Republic of Germany and Iraq should prepare a draft resolution on the subject to be discussed in connection with Item 10.

1.18 It was so agreed.

1.19 The Mexican delegate said that no problems arose in connection with bilateral fellowships, which a country could either accept or decline, as best suited it. But so far as U.N.D.P. fellowships were concerned, there was a serious language problem in the Americas, since Spanish speaking fellows

were generally sent to an English speaking country. Many applications were rejected because the fellow had not reached the required standard in the English language. He urged that a resolution be adopted calling for more realistic language requirements, since a telecommunication expert obviously did not need the same standard of English as a literary scholar.

1.20 It was also necessary to deal with applications for fellowships more speedily, and to allocate a larger proportion of U.N.D.P. funds to short-term training by experts in the field.

1.21 The delegate of Venezuela mentioned the telecommunication training centre in his country which received fellows mainly from the Caribbean area and Africa. The chief problem was the need for funds, and he supported the Argentinian delegate's proposal that more U.N.D.P. funds be allocated to fellowships. Certain language difficulties did arise but it had been found possible to overcome them to a large extent. He referred to the lack of background material in connection with the proposed publication of a Latin-American telecommunications manual.

1.22 The U.S.S.R. delegate, referring to the question of finance, said that in view of the adoption by the United Nations of measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries, which were to be financed from its regular budget, he thought the development of telecommunications in those countries could be financed in the same way. I.T.U. might make a specific request to U.N.D.P. for a sum to be allocated for the training of telecommunication personnel. The U.N.D.P. view appeared to be that fellowships should be allocated for longer periods.

1.23 The United States delegate said that his country had been host to a substantial number of fellows. Because of the close liaison between the United States Federal Communications Commission, the telecommunication industry and all the principal colleges offering courses in telecommunications, the United States was able to provide study programmes tailored to I.T.U. requests. The very fact that there was such a broad availability of courses made it difficult to furnish a compendium of them, but any course specifically requested to meet a fellow's needs could be provided.

1.24 The delegate of France gave statistics of fellowships provided by France both bilaterally and through U.N.D.P. In most cases courses were designed for French nationals and were not always suitable for personnel from developing countries,

although some centres in France did specialize in training the latter. Training facilities in France had currently almost reached saturation point because of the need to train large numbers of staff to cope with the rapid rate of expansion of telecommunications within the country. What was required was coordination at all levels between offers of and requests for fellowships.

1.25 The Polish delegate, referring to the language difficulties mentioned by the delegate of Mexico, suggested that steps should be taken to set up language laboratories and that I.T.U. should prepare a language course on tape with specialized reference to telecommunications vocabulary.

1.26 The delegate of Lesotho supported the idea of special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries.

1.27 The Chairman summed up the views expressed with special reference to language problems, the problems of developed countries, and the necessity to inform I.T.U. well in advance both of seminars which it was proposed to organize and of the needs of the developing countries in the way of fellowships.

1.28 Sub-section 5.1.4 (b) was noted.

Sub-section 5.1.4 (c)

1.29 The delegate of Japan said that the method of procurement for sub-contractor services was similar to that for equipment, but a clear distinction must be drawn between the two in view of the vital importance of the sub-contractor component.

1.30 Since U.N.D.P. was now encouraging the increasing use of sub-contractor services to alleviate the shortage of qualified experts, basic rules for the employment of sub-contractors should be drawn up. The employment of the wrong sub-contractor could do even greater harm to the development of a country's telecommunications than the purchase of the wrong equipment. A short list of objective basic rules should be established by I.T.U. as soon as possible if not available already.

1.31 The Chairman said the "model contract" currently being studied by U.N.D.P. might cover the point raised by the Japanese delegate.

1.32 Sub-section 5.1.4 (c) was noted.

The meeting rose at 1840 hours.

Secretary :
M. RUUD

Chairman :
M. BENABDELLAH

Document No. 170-E
8 October 1973

PLENARY MEETING

B.2

2nd SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

The following texts are submitted to the Plenary
Meeting for first reading :

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
PL	-	Add. Prot. B
C5	143	Res. No. D
C5	143	Res. No. E
C5	143	Res. No. F
C5	143	Res. No. G
C5	143	Res. No. H
C5	143	Res. No. I
C5	143	Rec. A

Albert CHASSIGNOL
Chairman of
Committee 9

Annex : Pages
B.2/1 to B.2/9



ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL B

Temporary Arrangements

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), has agreed to the following arrangements to be applied on a provisional basis until the coming into force of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos 1973) :

1. The Administrative Council shall be composed of thirty-six Members, elected by the Conference in the manner prescribed in that Convention. The Council may meet immediately thereafter and perform the duties assigned to it under the Convention.
2. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman to be elected by the Administrative Council during the course of its first session shall remain in office until the election of their successors at the opening of the annual Administrative Council session of 1975.

RESOLUTION D

STAFF RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR
ELECTED OFFICIALS OF THE UNION

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

considering

- a) that provisional Staff Rules and Regulations for Elected Officials were established and amended by the Administrative Council in pursuance of Resolutions Nos. 1 and 4 adopted respectively by the Plenipotentiary Conference of Geneva, 1959, and Montreux, 1965;
- b) that certain decisions taken by this Conference entail amendments to these provisional Staff Rules and Regulations;
- c) that such Staff Rules and Regulations should be given permanent effect;

instructs the Administrative Council

to review and amend as necessary the Staff Rules and Regulations for Elected Officials, in accordance with the decisions of this Conference.

RESOLUTION E

MANNING TABLE POSTS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

having noted and approved

- a) the action taken by the Administrative Council in pursuance of Resolution No. 8 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965), as described in the Report of the Administrative Council;
- b) the present distribution of permanent and fixed-term posts in the manning table as well as the distribution of permanent and fixed-term contracts;
- c) the considerable number of short-term contracts granted every year;

resolves

to reaffirm the policy principles embodied in Montreux Resolution No. 8 :

1. tasks of a permanent nature should be performed by staff members holding permanent contracts;
2. the manning table should combine maximum stability with economic staffing;

instructs the Administrative Council

to implement the decisions of this Conference on staffing, to keep the manning table under review and to create permanent posts for duties which it is satisfied are of a permanent nature.

RESOLUTION F

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNION STAFF

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

considering

- a) the pertinent provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973);
- b) the provisions of Resolution No. 7 adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965);
- c) the present geographical distribution of Union staff; and
- d) the need further to improve geographical distribution both generally and for particular regions of the world;

resolves

to reaffirm the directives contained in Montreux Resolution No. 7 as follows :

- I. In order to improve the geographical distribution of appointed staff in grades P.1 and above :
 - 1. in general, vacancies in these grades shall be advertised to the administrations of all the Members of the Union. However, reasonable promotion possibilities for the staff in service must also be ensured;

2. 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 Regions of the Union when filling posts in grades P.5 and above;
- II. 1. officials in grades G.1 to G.7 shall, so far as is possible, be recruited from among persons resident in Switzerland, or in French territory within twenty-five kilometres of Geneva;
2. in exceptional cases where the vacancies in grades G.7, G.6 and G.5 are of a technical character, consideration shall be given in the first place to recruitment on an international basis;
3. where the recruitment of staff with the requisite qualifications is not possible in accordance with paragraph II.1 above, the Secretary-General should recruit them from as near a place to Geneva as possible. Where this is not possible, he should notify all administrations of the vacancy but should, in selecting the recruit, have regard to the financial implications;
4. staff recruited in grades G.1 to G.7 shall be regarded as internationally recruited and entitled to the benefits of international recruitment, as provided in the Staff Regulations, if they are not of Swiss nationality, and if they are recruited from outside the area referred to in paragraph II.1 above;
- instructs the Administrative Council
- to keep this matter under review in order to achieve wider and more representative geographical distribution.

RESOLUTION G

GRADING STANDARDS AND POST CLASSIFICATION

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

having noted and approved

the action taken by the Administrative Council in pursuance of Resolution No. 6 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965), as described in the Report of the Administrative Council;

considering

that, taking into account the needs of the Union, the appropriate classification of posts must be achieved through an efficient system of organization and methods inspection, the continuous adaptation of grading standards to the guidelines approved for the United Nations Common System as a whole, the keeping up to date of job descriptions, the periodic review of the post classification plan and the securing of independent advice on individual gradings;

instructs the Administrative Council

to take whatever steps it considers necessary, without incurring unreasonable expense, to ensure that the above objectives be met.

RESOLUTION H

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

having noted

sub-paragraph 2.5.4.1 of the Report of the Administrative Council dealing with In-Service Training for I.T.U. staff;

endorsing

the action taken by the Administrative Council in regard to In-Service Training;

instructs the Secretary-General

to implement the Rules for In-Service Training of the I.T.U. staff;

instructs the Administrative Council

to keep the subject under review and allocate appropriate credits for this purpose.

RESOLUTION I

FINANCING OF THE RELIEF FUND

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

considering

the usefulness of the Relief Fund for aiding staff members of the Union in straitened circumstances and, in particular, its value in aiding pensioners affected by variations in monetary exchange rates;

noting

that it is necessary to provide an income to the Relief Fund both to restore its capital and to provide for future needs;

requests the Administrative Council

to arrange for monies derived from extra-budgetary sources to be paid into the Relief Fund for such purposes.

RECOMMENDATION A

PENSION ADJUSTMENTS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

recalling

Resolution No. 5 relating to the assimilation to the United Nations Common System adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965);

having considered

the report by the I.T.U. Staff Pension Committee (Document No. 35) concerning adjustment of pensions;

requests the United Nations General Assembly

to keep in mind the objectives summarized hereafter :

- 1) an early adjustment of pensions in payment :
 - a) to restore to the greatest extent possible the purchasing power of pensions equivalent to that of before May 1971; and
 - b) to maintain this purchasing power by adjusting pensions within the shortest possible delay;
- 2) the consideration of urgent provisional measures to compensate for the losses suffered by pensioners since May 1971; and to avoid similar losses suffered by recipients of benefits other than pensions;

and urges the General Assembly of the United Nations

to do all possible to ensure urgent and uninterrupted action towards these objectives.

Document No. 171-E
12 October 1973

PLENARY MEETING

B.3

3rd SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE
 EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for first reading :

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
PL	DT/33(Rev.)	Basic Instrument of the Union
C8	DT/38	Articles 2 and 3
C8	Draft Charter	Articles 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29 and 30

Albert CHASSIGNOL
 Chairman of
 Committee 9

Annex : Pages
 B.3/1 to B.3/6

RESOLUTION J
BASIC INSTRUMENT OF THE UNION

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

considering

Resolution No. 35 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965);

having noted with satisfaction

the report of the Study Group set up by the Administrative Council in pursuance of the above Resolution;

realizing

the difficulty of preparing at this Conference an acceptable permanent basic instrument along the lines of the report of the Study Group and associated proposals;

resolves

1. to keep a Convention as the basic instrument of the International Telecommunication Union until the next Plenipotentiary Conference;
2. that this Convention of Malaga-Torremolinos shall comprise two parts :
 - a) the first grouping texts of a permanent character;
 - b) the second grouping the texts concerning the methods whereby the various organs of the Union shall function;
3. that the distribution of provisions between the two parts of this Convention shall be, in principle, that proposed by the Study Group;
4. that this Convention may be amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference by a simple majority of the delegations present and voting, on the understanding that the first part should not be subjected to revision except where deemed essential;

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to study the distribution of the provisions between the two parts of the Convention of Malaga-Torremolinos and any possible amelioration thereof;
2. to examine the question of the procedure necessary for any future revision of the two parts of the basic instrument of the Union;
3. to submit specific recommendations thereon to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

ARTICLE 2

MOD Rights and Obligations of Members

- ADD 12A 01. Members of the Union shall have the rights and shall be subject to the obligations provided for in the Convention.
- ADD 12B 1. Rights of Members in respect of their participation in the conferences, meetings and consultations of the Union are :
- MOD 13 a) all Members shall be entitled to participate in conferences of the Union, shall be eligible for election to the Administrative Council and shall have the right to nominate candidates for election to any of the permanent organs of the Union;
- MOD 14 b) each Member shall have one vote at all conferences of the Union, at all meetings of the International Consultative Committees and, if it is a Member of the Administrative Council, at all sessions of that Council;
- NOC 15 c) each Member shall also have one vote in all consultations carried out by correspondence.
- SUP 16

ARTICLE 3

NOC Seat of the Union

- NOC 17 The seat of the Union shall be at Geneva.

ARTICLE 19

Stoppage of Telecommunications

- (MOD) 112 1. Members reserve the right to stop the transmission of any private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to their laws, to public order or to decency, provided that they immediately notify the office of origin of the stoppage of any such telegram or any part thereof, except when such notification may appear dangerous to the security of the State.

- (MOD) 113 2. Members also reserve the right to cut off any other private telecommunications which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to their law, to public order or to decency.

ARTICLE 20.

Suspension of Services

- (MOD) 114 Each 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 through the medium of the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 21

Responsibility

- (MOD) 115 Members accept no responsibility towards users of the international telecommunication services, particularly as regards claims for damages.

ARTICLE 23

Establishment, Operation, and Protection
of Telecommunication Installations and Channels

- (MOD) 118 1. Members shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the establishment, under the best technical conditions, of the channels and installations necessary to carry on the rapid and uninterrupted exchange of international telecommunications.

ARTICLE 29

Rendering and Settlement of Accounts

(MOD) 129

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 31 of this Convention, these settlements shall be effected in accordance with the Regulations.

ARTICLE 30

Monetary Unit

(NOC) 130

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.

Document No. 172-E
 12 October 1973

PLENARY MEETING

B.4

4th SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE
 EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for first reading :

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
C.8	Draft Charter	Chapter 10
C.8	idem	Chapter 13
C.8	idem	Chapter 25; Rules 1 to 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25 and 26
C.8	idem	Articles 37 and 38

Albert CHASSIGNOL

Chairman of
 Committee 9

Annex : Pages
 B.4/1 to B.4/19



CHAPTER 10

- (MOD) Procedure for calling World Administrative Conferences at the Request of Members of the Union or on a Proposal of the Administrative Council
- (MOD) 338 1. Any Member of the Union wishing to have a world administrative conference convened shall so inform the Secretary-General, indicating the proposed agenda, place and date of the conference.
- (MOD) 339 2. On receipt of similar requests from at least one-quarter of the Members of the Union, the Secretary-General shall inform all Members thereof by telegram, asking them to indicate, within six weeks, whether or not they agree to the proposal.
- (MOD) 340 3. If a majority of the Members, determined in accordance with 227, agree to the proposal as a whole, that is to say, if they accept the agenda, date and place of the proposed meeting, the Secretary-General shall so inform the Members of the Union by circular telegram.
- NOC 341 4. (1) If the proposal accepted is for a conference elsewhere than at the seat of the Union, the Secretary-General shall ask the government of the country concerned whether it agrees to act as inviting government.
- NOC 342 (2) If the answer is in the affirmative, the Secretary-General with the assent of the government concerned, shall take the necessary steps to convene the conference.
- (MOD) 343 (3) If the answer is in the negative, the Secretary-General shall request the Members desiring the conference to make alternative suggestions for the place of the conference.
- NOC 344 5. Where the proposal accepted is for a conference at the seat of the Union, the provisions of Chapter 12 shall apply.

- (MOD) 345 6. (1) If the proposal as a whole (agenda, date and place) is not accepted by a majority of the Members, determined in accordance with 227, the Secretary-General shall inform the Members of the Union of the replies received, requesting them to give a final reply on the point or points under dispute within six weeks of receipt.
- NOC 346 (2) Such points shall be regarded as adopted when they have been approved by a majority of the Members, determined in accordance with 227.
- NOC 347 7. The procedure indicated above shall also be applicable when the proposal to convene a world administrative conference is initiated by the Administrative Council.

CHAPTER 13

Provisions common to all ConferencesChange in the Date or Place of a Conference

- (MOD) 350 1. The provisions of Chapters 10 and 11 above shall apply, by analogy, when a change in the date or place of a conference is requested by Members of the Union or is proposed by the Administrative Council. However, such changes shall only be made if a majority of the Members concerned, determined in accordance with 227, have pronounced in favour.
- (MOD) 351 2. It shall be the responsibility of any Member proposing a change in the date or place of a conference to obtain for its proposal the support of the requisite number of other Members.
- NOC 352 3. Where the issue arises, the Secretary-General shall indicate, in the communication referred to in 339 the probable financial consequences of a change in the date or place, as, for example, when there has been an outlay of expenditure in preparing for the conference at the place initially chosen.

PART IV

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF CONFERENCES AND
OTHER MEETINGS

CHAPTER 25

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and
other Meetings

RULE 1

Order of Seating

NOC 421 At meetings of the conference,
delegations shall be seated in the alphabetical
order of the French names of the countries
represented.

RULE 2

Inauguration of the Conference

NOC 422 1. (1) The inaugural meeting of the
conference shall be preceded by a meeting of the
Heads of Delegations to prepare the agenda for the
first Plenary Meeting.

NOC 423 (2) The Chairman of the meeting of
Heads of Delegations shall be appointed in
accordance with the provisions of 424 and 425.

NOC 424 2. (1) The Conference shall be opened by
a person appointed by the inviting government.

- NOC 425 (2) When there is no inviting government, it shall be opened by the oldest Head of Delegation.
- NOC 426 3. (1) The Chairman of the conference shall be elected at the first Plenary Meeting; generally he shall be a person nominated by the inviting government.
- NOC 427 (2) If there is no inviting government, the Chairman shall be chosen, taking into account the proposal made by the Heads of Delegations at the meeting described in 422.
- NOC 428 4. The first Plenary Meeting shall also :
- (a) elect the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference;
- NOC 429 (b) set up the conference committees and elect their respective Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen;
- NOC 430 (c) constitute the conference secretariat, made up of the staff of the General Secretariat of the Union, and, in case of need, of staff provided by the administration of the inviting government.

RULE 3

Powers of the Chairman of the Conference

- NOC 431 1. The Chairman, in addition to the other prerogatives conferred upon him under these Rules of Procedure, shall open and close the meetings of the Plenary Meeting, direct the deliberations, ensure that the Rules of Procedure are applied, give the floor to speakers, put questions to the vote, and announce the decisions adopted.

- NOC 432 2. He shall have the general direction of all the work of the conference, and shall ensure that order is maintained at Plenary Meetings. He shall give his ruling on motions of order and points of order and, in particular, he shall be empowered to propose that discussion on a question be postponed or closed, or that a meeting be suspended or adjourned. He may also decide to postpone the convening of a Plenary Meeting should he consider it necessary.
- NOC 433 3. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to protect the right of each delegation to express its opinion freely and fully on the point at issue.
- NOC 434 4. He shall ensure that discussion is limited to the point at issue, and he may interrupt any speaker who departs therefrom and request him to confine his remarks to the subject under discussion.

RULE 4

Appointment of Committees

- NOC 435 1. The Plenary Meeting may appoint committees to consider matters referred to the conference. These committees may in turn appoint sub-committees. Committees and sub-committees may form working groups.
- NOC 436 2. However, sub-committees and working groups shall be formed only when it is absolutely necessary.

RULE 5

Budget Control Committee

- NOC 437 1. At the opening of each conference or meeting, the Plenary Meeting shall appoint a budget control committee to determine the organization and the facilities available to the delegates, and to

examine and approve the accounts for expenditure incurred throughout the duration of the conference or meeting. In addition to the members of delegations who wish to participate, this committee shall include a representative of the Secretary-General and, where there is an inviting government, a representative of that government.

NOC 438 2. Before the budget approved by the Administrative Council for the conference or meeting is exhausted, the budget control committee, in collaboration with the secretariat of the conference or meeting, shall present an interim statement of the expenditure to the Plenary Meeting. The Plenary Meeting shall take this statement into account in considering whether the progress made is sufficient to justify a prolongation of the conference or meeting after the date when the approved budget will be exhausted.

NOC 439 3. At the end of each conference or meeting, the budget control committee shall present a report to the Plenary Meeting showing, as accurately as possible, the estimated total expenditure of the conference or meeting.

NOC 440 4. After consideration and approval by the Plenary Meeting, this report, together with the observations of the Plenary Meeting, shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General for submission to the Administrative Council at its next annual session.

RULE 6

Composition of Committees

(MOD) 441 1. Plenipotentiary Conferences

Committees shall be composed of the delegates of Members and the observers referred to in 324 and 325 who have so requested or who have been designated by the Plenary Meeting.

(MOD) 442 2. Administrative Conferences

Committees shall be composed of the delegates of Members and the observers and representatives referred to in 333 to 336 who have so requested or who have been designated by the Plenary Meeting.

RULE 7

Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Sub-Committees

NOC 443 The Chairman of each Committee shall propose to his committee the choice of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the sub-committees which may be set up.

RULE 8

Summons to Meetings

NOC 444 Plenary Meetings and meetings of committees, sub-committees and working groups shall be announced in good time in the meeting place of the conference.

RULE 9

Proposals presented before the Opening
of the Conference

NOC 445 Proposals presented before the opening of the conference shall be allocated by the Plenary Meeting to the appropriate committees appointed in accordance with Rule 4 of these Rules of Procedure. Nevertheless, the Plenary Meeting itself shall be entitled to deal with any proposal.

RULE 10

Proposals or Amendments presented
during the Conference

- NOC 446 1. Proposals or amendments presented after the opening of the conference must be delivered to the Chairman of the conference or to the Chairman of the appropriate committee, as the case may be. They may also be handed to the secretariat of the conference for publication and distribution as conference documents.
- NOC 447 2. No written proposal or amendment may be presented unless signed by the Head of the Delegation concerned or by his deputy.
- NOC 448 3. The Chairman of a conference or of a committee may at any time submit proposals likely to accelerate the debates.
- NOC 449 4. Every proposal or amendment shall give, in precise and exact terms, the text to be considered.
- NOC 450 5. (1) The Chairman of the conference or the Chairman of the appropriate committee shall decide in each case whether a proposal or amendment submitted during a meeting shall be made orally or presented in writing for publication and distribution in accordance with 446.
- NOC 451 (2) In general, the texts of all major proposals to be put to the vote shall be distributed in good time in the working languages of the conference, in order that they may be studied before discussion.
- NOC 452 (3) In addition, the Chairman of the conference, on receiving proposals or amendments referred to in 446 shall refer them to the appropriate committee or to the Plenary Meeting as the case may be.

- NOC 453 6. Any authorized person may read, or may ask to have read, at a Plenary Meeting any proposal or amendment submitted by him during the conference, and he shall be allowed to explain his reasons therefor.

RULE 11

Conditions required for Discussion of, and
Vote on, any Proposal or Amendment

- NOC 454 1. No proposal or amendment submitted prior to the opening of the conference or by a delegation during the conference may be discussed unless it is supported by at least one other delegation when it comes to be considered.
- NOC 455 2. Each proposal or amendment duly supported shall be submitted to a vote after discussion.

RULE 12

Proposals or Amendments passed over or postponed

- NOC 456 When a proposal or an amendment has been passed over or when its examination has been postponed, the delegation sponsoring it shall be responsible for seeing that it is considered later.

RULE 13

Rules for Debates of the Plenary Meeting

- NOC 457 1. Quorum
- For a valid vote to be taken at a Plenary Meeting, more than half of the delegations accredited to the conference and having the right to vote must be present or represented at the meeting.

NOC 458 2. Order of debates

(1) Persons desiring to speak must first obtain the consent of the Chairman. As a general rule, they shall begin by announcing in what capacity they speak.

NOC 459 (2) Any person speaking must express himself slowly and distinctly, separating his words and pausing as necessary in order that everybody may understand his meaning.

NOC 460 3. Motions of order and points of order

(1) During debates, any delegation may, when it thinks fit, submit a motion of order or raise a point of order, which shall at once be settled by the Chairman in accordance with these Rules of Procedure. Any delegation may appeal against the Chairman's ruling, which shall however stand unless a majority of the delegations present and voting are against it.

NOC 461 (2) A delegation submitting a motion of order shall not, during its speech, discuss the substance of the matter in question.

NOC 462 4. Priority of motions of order and points of order

The motions and points of order mentioned in 460 and 461 shall be dealt with in the following order :

(a) any point of order regarding the application of these Rules of Procedure;

NOC 463 (b) suspension of a meeting;

NOC 464 (c) adjournment of a meeting;

NOC 465 (d) postponement of debate on the matter under discussion;

NOC 466 (e) closure of debate on the matter under discussion;

NOC 467 (f) any other motions of order or points of order that may be submitted, in which case it shall be for the Chairman to decide the relative order in which they shall be considered.

NOC 468 5. Motion for suspension or adjournment of a meeting

During the discussion of a question, a delegation may move that the meeting be suspended or adjourned, giving reasons for its proposal. If the proposal is seconded, the floor shall be given to two speakers to oppose the suspension or adjournment and solely for that purpose, after which the motion shall be put to the vote.

NOC 469 6. Motion for postponement of debate

During discussion of any question, a delegation may propose that the debate be postponed for a stated period. Once such a proposal has been made, any discussion thereon shall be limited to no more than three speakers, not counting the person submitting the proposal : one for the motion and two against.

NOC 470 7. Motion for closure of debate

A delegation may at any time propose that discussion on the point at issue be closed. In such cases, before a vote is taken on the proposal, the floor may be given to not more than two speakers opposing the motion.

NOC 471 8. Limitation of speeches

(1) The Plenary Meeting may, if necessary, decide how many speeches any one delegation may make on any particular point, and how long they may last.

NOC 472 (2) However, as regards questions of procedure, the Chairman shall limit the time allowed for a speech to a maximum of five minutes.

NOC 473 (3) When a speaker has exceeded the time allowed, the Chairman shall notify the Meeting and request the speaker to conclude his remarks briefly.

NOC 474 9. Closing the list of speakers

(1) During the debate, the Chairman may rule that the list of speakers wishing to take the floor be read. He shall add the names of other delegations who indicate that they wish to speak and he may then, with the assent of the Meeting, rule that the list be closed. Nevertheless, as an exceptional measure, the Chairman may rule, if he think fit, that a reply may be made to any previous statement, even after the list of speakers has been closed.

NOC 475 (2) The list of speakers having been exhausted, the Chairman shall declare discussion on the matter closed.

NOC 476 10. Question of competence

Any questions of competence that may arise shall be settled before a vote is taken on the substance of the matter under discussion.

NOC 477 11. Withdrawal and resubmission of a motion

The author of a motion may withdraw it before it is put to a vote. Any motion, whether it be amended or not, which has been withdrawn from debate may be resubmitted or taken up by the author of the amendment or by another delegation.

RULE 14

Right to Vote

- (MOD) 478 1. At all meetings of the conference, the delegation of a Member of the Union duly accredited by that Member to take part in the work of the conference shall be entitled to one vote in accordance with Article 2 of the Convention.
- NOC 479 2. The delegation of a Member of the Union shall exercise the right to vote under the conditions described in Chapter 15 of the General Regulations.

RULE 16

Committees and Sub-Committees
Rules for Debates and Voting Procedures

- (MOD) 504 1. The Chairmen of all committees and sub-committees shall have powers similar to those conferred by Rule 3 on the Chairman of the conference.
- NOC 505 2. The provisions set forth in Rule 13 for the conduct of debates in the Plenary Meeting shall also apply to the discussions of committees and sub-committees, except in the matter of the quorum.
- (MOD) 506 3. The provisions set forth in Rule 15 shall also apply to votes taken in committees and sub-committees.

RULE 17Reservations1 Pending 7RULE 18Minutes of Plenary Meetings

- NOC 509 1. The minutes of Plenary Meetings shall be drawn up by the secretariat of the conference, which shall endeavour to ensure their distribution to delegations as early as possible before the date on which they are to be considered.

- NOC 510 2. After the minutes have been distributed, delegations may submit in writing to the secretariat of the conference the corrections they consider to be justified; this shall be done in the shortest possible time. This shall not prevent them from presenting amendments orally during the meeting at which the minutes are approved.
- NOC 511 3. (1) As a general rule, the minutes shall contain only proposals and conclusions, together with the principal arguments for them presented in terms as concise as possible.
- NOC 512 (2) However, any delegation shall have the right to require the insertion in the minutes, either summarized or in full, of any statement it has made during the debates. In this case, the delegation should, as a general rule, announce this at the beginning of its statement in order to facilitate the work of the reporters and must itself hand in the text to the secretariat of the conference within two hours after the end of the meeting.
- NOC 513 4. The right accorded in 512 regarding the insertion of statements in the minutes shall in all cases be used with discretion.

RULE 19

Summary Records and Reports of Committees and Sub-Committees

- NOC 514 1. (1) The debates of committees and sub-committees shall be summarized, meeting by meeting, in summary records drawn up by the secretariat of the Conference in which shall be brought out the essential points of the discussion, and the various opinions of which note ought to be taken, together with any proposals or conclusions resulting from the debate as a whole.

- NOC 515 (2) Nevertheless, any delegation shall be entitled to invoke 512.
- NOC 516 (3) The right referred to above shall in all circumstances be used with discretion.
- NOC 517 2. Committees and sub-committees may prepare any interim reports they deem necessary and, if circumstances warrant, they may submit, at the end of their work, a final report recapitulating in concise terms the proposals and conclusions resulting from the studies entrusted to them.

RULE 20

Approved of Minutes, Summary Records and Reports

- NOC 518 1. (1) As a general rule, at the beginning of each Plenary Meeting, or meeting of a committee, or sub-committee, the Chairman shall inquire whether there are any comments on the minutes of the previous meeting, or, in the case of committees or sub-committees, on the summary record of the previous meeting. These documents shall be considered approved if no amendments have been handed in to the secretariat and no objection is made orally. Otherwise, the appropriate amendments shall be made in the minutes or summary record as the case may be.
- NOC 519 (2) Any interim or final report must be approved by the committee or sub-committee concerned.
- (MOD) 520 2. (1) The minutes of the last Plenary Meeting shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of that meeting.
- NOC 521 (2) The summary record of the last meeting of each committee or sub-committee shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of the committee or sub-committee.

RULE 22

Numbering

- NOC 524 1. The numbers of the chapters, articles and paragraphs of the texts subjected to revision shall be preserved until the first reading in Plenary Meeting. The passages added shall bear provisionally the number of the last paragraph in the original text, with the addition of "A", "B", etc.
- NOC 525 2. The final numbering of the chapters, articles and paragraphs shall be entrusted to the editorial committee after their adoption at the first reading.

RULE 24

Signature

- NOC 527 The final texts approved by the conference shall be submitted for signature, in the alphabetical order of the French names of their countries, to the delegates provided with the powers defined in Chapter 15 of the General Regulations.

RULE 25

Press Notices

- NOC 528 Official releases to the press about the work of the conference shall be issued only as authorized by the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman of the conference.

RULE 26

Franking Privileges

- NOC 529 During the conference, members of delegations, members of the Administrative Council, senior officials of the permanent organs of the Union attending the conference, and the staff of the secretariat of the Union seconded to the conference shall be entitled to postal, telegraph and telephone franking privileges to the extent arranged by the government of the country in which the conference is held in agreement with the other governments and recognized private operating agencies concerned.

ARTICLE 37

False or Deceptive Distress, Urgency
Safety or Identification Signals

- (MOD) 141 Members agree to take the steps required to prevent the transmission or circulation of false or deceptive distress, urgency, safety or identification signals, and to collaborate in locating and identifying stations transmitting such signals from their own country.

ARTICLE 38

Installations for National Defence Services

- (MOD) 142 1. Members retain their entire freedom with regard to military radio installations of their army, naval and air forces.

NOC 143 2. Nevertheless, these installations must, so far as possible, observe statutory provisions relative to giving assistance in case of distress and to the measures to be taken to prevent harmful interference, and the provisions of the Regulations concerning the types of emission and the frequencies to be used, according to the nature of the service performed by such installations.

(MOD) 144 3. Moreover, when these installations take part in the service of public correspondence or other services governed by the Regulations annexed to this Convention, they must, in general, comply with the regulatory provisions for the conduct of such services.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 173-E
8 October 1973
Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

Final Protocol

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF AFGHANISTAN

The delegation of the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) reserves for its Government the right not to accept any financial measure which might lead to an increase in its contributory share to defraying the expenses of the Union, and to take any measures it may deem necessary to protect its telecommunication services should any Member fail to observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).



PLENARY MEETING

Greece

USE OF THE 12 GHZ BAND FOR SATELLITE BROADCASTING

1. The Greek Administration welcomes the idea of holding a world administrative radio conference and associates itself with the Administrations of the fifteen countries which are interested in organizing in 1975 or 1976 an administrative radio conference for the planning of satellite broadcasting in the 12 GHz band.
2. It is convinced that a satellite broadcasting conference covering at least the European Broadcasting Area should be held not later than 1976 in order to arrive as soon as possible at a coordinated and planned utilization of this band by the fixed, mobile and terrestrial broadcasting services to which it is also allocated.
3. It considers that satellite broadcasting must be planned sooner than envisaged by the Administrative Council. The holding of a conference in the period 1978-1980 as proposed by the Council would delay the utilization of this band by the terrestrial services by two to four years.
4. Furthermore it would be highly impractical and most inappropriate for the conference to discuss at the same time, as proposed by the Administrative Council, the planning of assignments and the revision of the Table of Frequency Allocations.

Consequently we suggest that the Plenipotentiary Conference should separate the two subjects and provide for the holding of the following conferences .

- a) A conference - if possible a world conference, otherwise a regional conference, perhaps even limited to the European Broadcasting Area - concerning the planning of satellite broadcasting in the 12 GHz band, to be held in 1975-1976.
- b) A general world administrative radio conference as from 1978 to deal with general questions (revision of the Radio Regulations, in particular the Table of Frequency Allocations, etc.).

COMMITTEE 7

France and Australia

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

International Frequency Registration Board

This proposal replaces proposal F 29/4 contained in Document No. 29.

- ADD 69 aa) To effect, in the same
(165) conditions and for the same purpose, an orderly recording of the positions assigned to geostationary satellites.
- MOD 70 ... may occur, and with a
(166) view to the most effective and economical use of the geostationary satellite orbit.
- MOD 71 c) To perform any
(167) additional duties, concerned with the assignment and utilization of frequencies and with the utilization of the geostationary satellite orbit, in accordance with the procedure provided for in the Radio Regulations, and as prescribed by a competent conference of the Union ...

Reasons : Since the geostationary satellite orbit, like the radio frequency spectrum, is a limited natural resource, it is desirable that the I.F.R.B. should ensure that it is efficiently used in conjunction with the use made of the frequency spectrum in accordance with the decisions of the competent conferences of the Union and particularly of the W.A.R.C.-S.T. (Geneva, 1971) (see Resolution No. Spa2 - 1).

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Corrigendum to
Document No. 176-E
5 December 1973
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES
OF THE
10th PLENARY MEETING

Paragraph 2.10 on page 9 :

1. First sub-paragraph, read :

"... like to congratulate him publicly on this brilliant triumph".

2. Last sub-paragraph, read :

"... I shall be brief though sincere and finish by ..."

Paragraph 2.18 on page 14, line 9, read :

"without fear of failure ..."



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 176-E
16 October 1973
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

TENTH PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 28 September 1973, at 0900 hrs

Chairman : Mr. L. HERRERA ESTEBAN (Spain)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. First Report of Committee 2 (Credentials) | 117 |
| 2. Election of the Secretary-General | 106
1 (Rev.), Add. 2
+ Corr. |



1. First Report of Committee 2 (Document No. 117)

1.1 The report was adopted.

2. Election of the Secretary-General (Documents Nos. 106, 1(Rev.), Add. 2 + Corr.)

2.1 The Chairman referred the meeting to Document No. 117 which outlined the voting procedure.

2.2 At the request of the Chairman, the delegations of the United States of America, Sweden, Bulgaria, Equatorial Guinea and New Zealand provided the tellers who then took their places.

2.3 The Chairman asked delegates to deposit their ballot papers as their country's name was called out by the Deputy Secretary-General.

2.4 The result of the voting was :

Mr. Mili : 104

Mr. Irrera : 23

Not valid : 2

2.5 The Chairman announced that Mr. Mohamed Mili was elected Secretary-General of the Union. Amid applause, Mr. Mili took his place on the podium.

2.6 The Chairman congratulated Mr. Mili warmly on behalf of all those present and wished him every success in carrying out his difficult mission.

2.7 The Chairman also thanked Mr. Irrera of Argentina for having submitted his candidature.

2.8 Mr. Mili made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Forgive me if the emotion I feel at this solemn moment prevents my finding the right words to express my profound gratitude to you for the confidence you have just shown in me and which I value so much.

I am particularly touched by the fact that this confidence has been confirmed after eight years of hard work often performed in the most difficult conditions.

However, thanks to your support and encouragement and to the warm friendship with which you have always honoured me, I shall endeavour to serve the I.T.U. with the same enthusiasm, like devotion and equal dynamism as inspired my activities during the past eight years.

Mr. Chairman, I blush at the laudatory terms in which you have just spoken of me. I really cannot believe that I deserve all that. Allow me to thank you with all my heart.

In truth, what I like so much about the International Telecommunication Union is the spirit of international cooperation that pervades it and the striving towards international understanding by all delegations to be observed on all occasions. For at all I.T.U. conferences and meetings do we not seek to do everything in our power to reach a consensus acceptable to all, whatever the importance of the subject under discussion and whatever the difficulties encountered.

Indeed, here, in this beautiful Palacio de los Congresos you have already set a good example by taking some very important decisions unanimously and by acclamation.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, after my election at Montreux in 1965 I made a short statement in which I referred precisely to these fundamental characteristics of the I.T.U. With your permission, and apologizing in advance, I should now like to recall my words in identical circumstances eight years ago :

"It is this search for unanimity in solving problems which are liable to provoke cleavages with equally harmful consequences for both sides - it is this search for unanimity, as I say, that has enabled our Union constantly to rejuvenate itself as it grows older.

"This spirit of international cooperation, this atmosphere of mutual understanding, have won my decisive allegiance to the I.T.U. and are for me ample reasons for devoting oneself to its service without any reservations.

"You who know me are aware of how strongly I uphold the principle of international cooperation; and it has surely been reiterated often enough in this Assembly and elsewhere that the basic characteristic of the International Telecommunication Union is precisely that of strengthening cooperation among all the peoples of the world.

"Accordingly, to place myself at the service of the I.T.U. is for me the best means of serving an ideal which is very dear to me. I can therefore solemnly assure you that I shall devote all my efforts to the service of this noble cause."
(End of quotation).

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, today, at Torremolinos, after eight years packed with events which can be called historic, years of upheavals of every kind, I have nothing to add to what I said then at Montreux.

I will, however, proclaim my firm conviction that the Plenipotentiary Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos will preserve and strengthen this international cooperation which is so valuable and so beneficial for the Union, just as your predecessor plenipotentiaries did at Montreux in 1965, Atlantic City in 1947, Madrid in 1932 and Paris in 1865."

2.9 The Head of the Tunisian delegation made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

I wish first of all on behalf of the Tunisian delegation and my Government to convey to the Conference and all the delegations present here our heartiest gratitude for the honour which they have done us in confirming their trust in our compatriot Mr. Mili. I must make special mention of those who have given their unreserved support, those who have told us so and those who have been more discreet, those who made the decision on their own and those who have decided to do so in the groups to which they belong.

They have displayed to us an active sympathy, sincere support and effective cooperation.

I must confess that words fail me to express all our gratitude and appreciation.

It is not without emotion that we sense this profound sympathy on the part of all our friends who have supported our candidate. We know them and are aware that they come from sometimes opposed ends of the political spectrum and from unequally developed countries. Some represent advanced States, others developing countries. This result has much in common with the policy mapped out by President Bourguiba, his party, the P.S.D. and his Government - a policy known as Bourguibism, which seeks the welfare of the people, makes a thorough study of the facts in order to attain its objectives, lists the possibilities and proceeds in stages.

This success, due to such a wide range of countries, is an additional tribute to President Bourguiba, a man who has devoted his life to transforming the bonds of subordination between colonized and colonizers into bonds of friendship and brotherly and fruitful cooperation between the two parties.

I am convinced, Mr. Chairman, that today's vote will be for President Bourguiba a source of satisfaction and reassurance, for he will see in it a sign of positive success of his ideas and activities.

Mr. Chairman,

While this election gives us fresh occasion to forge closer bonds with our friends, to exchange with them expressions of sympathy and gratitude, I cannot conceal that it flatters, delights and honours us.

This pleasure and honour, we, the Director-General of Telecommunications and myself, together with all the members of the Tunisian delegation, are the first to feel them, since Mr. Mili, before devoting his attention in these past years in the I.T.U. to the training of technical staff for the developing countries, was for us all an efficient chief and master, and it was his example that we followed in learning to exercise our profession both in the Tunisian Ministry of P.T.T. and in your honourable Union in which, for more than ten years, he led all the Tunisian delegations to the various meetings of its organs.

This honour reflects not only on the Tunisian Telecommunication Administration and Tunisia, since it concerns one of its most brilliant executives, but also on the Maghreb, all the Arab countries and Africa as a whole.

Mr. Mili is bound to all these countries by his origins and by the numerous activities in which he has engaged in the Maghrabi Consultative Committee for Posts and Telecommunications, in the Arab Union for Telecommunications, the U.A.M.P.T., or the specialized committees and joint meetings of the O.A.U. and the E.C.A., the eminent representatives of which are now in our midst.

But since Mr. Mili was entrusted with the responsibilities, first, of Deputy Secretary-General and then of Secretary-General, it was impossible to say that he originated from one particular country; he belongs to the international community, to our Union which has adopted, shaped, esteemed and rewarded him; it should therefore be the first to welcome and rejoice in this outcome.

With this renewed expression of its confidence, the Conference sought to render tribute to a man who has spared no effort to understand and serve in the best possible way the general interests of our Union. In this high official with exceptional gifts, as a mediator, it recognizes the qualities of competence, earnestness, dynamic energy and good humour which combine to make him the ardent animator, the efficient promoter and the militant devoted to the Organization which he serves.

In the space of a few years, Mr. Mili has won the firm and disinterested friendship of many people in all the Member countries of the Union. In directing the I.T.U.'s affairs, he has also managed to surround himself with numerous outstanding officials coming from countries throughout the world, whose competence, experience and abilities add to the lustre of our Organization and ensure it a position among the most important and effective.

This explains the massive vote which our Secretary-General obtained this morning. It is for this reason that our thanks also go to those who, to their great regret as we know, were unable to give him their vote. I am certain that the votes which he lacked to obtain unanimity were withheld by the ballot pencil and not by the heart for considerations that we understand and respect.

The qualities which our Secretary-General has displayed in the past, his profound technical grasp of the problems which we encounter in our Organization, his methodical sense of administration, his taste for considered and sure decision, clarity and efficiency played a decisive part in the choice so clearly expressed by this honourable Assembly. All these qualities confirm that we have made the best choice, reassure us concerning the future of the I.T.U. and the smooth running of its machinery, and guarantee the success of everything that its several parts will have to undertake.

Mr. Chairman,

We are alive to the importance of the trust placed by our Union in its Secretary-General in reappointing him with such acclaim, but we believe that the success of his mission will depend on the collaboration that we, the Member countries, can offer to our Union.

We like to hope that this election will constitute an appeal for sincere and effective cooperation among all the Member States with the sole aim of promoting the development of telecommunications, bringing the peoples closer together and promoting better understanding and mutual assistance.

The day before yesterday, we heard some of our friends in this Assembly, when considering the painful problem of certain brother peoples of Africa, express their misgivings concerning the future of our Organization. We saw them torn between support, human sympathy and the rigour of the law. I do not think that their apprehensions will go very far. Our Union is above all a family, a big family, which sometimes has small problems and sometimes large ones, but which is capable of finding generous and adequate solutions to them. Our Conference has succeeded in rallying all in its support. We have heard all the delegates speak, some in protest, the others in favour. You therefore see that we are not going to be parted by a mere voting formality which sanctioned a provisional measure.

Mr. Chairman,

The other day we spoke of the problem of the Palestinian people and the usurpation of their rights by Israel, which continues to flout the most elementary principles of civilized society, and we condemned this inhuman behaviour.

We also spoke of the exclusion of South Africa and Portugal, which we supported and for which we voted.

Please believe, Mr. Chairman, that we did not adopt these standpoints light-heartedly.

I said the other day that we were driven to adopt desperate solutions because we saw no other way in face of the intransigence of various countries, fortunately few in number, which still dream of empire and which are blinded by their strength which is, however, only temporary.

Mr. Chairman,

Our Union needs our unity. We are convinced that the success of our Organization depends on the joint effort which we shall all make in overcoming our minor differences, in the close alliance of all the goodwill and of all the competence which is to be found in our ranks and which is the pride of this Assembly. We are well known and well envied by the other international organizations. They know that our disputes are short-lived and that our cooperation is profound, lasting and unlimited.

If we emphasize the strengthening of international cooperation, it is because President Bourguiba makes it an essential element of his foreign policy, which consists in bringing countries and peoples closer together. He has devoted all his life to the struggle against colonialism and to the establishment in its place of useful and effective cooperation between free and equal countries.

It is to continue in this path and to encourage world cooperation that Tunisia offers to the international community the services of one of its best administrators and technicians.

Mr. Chairman,

We believe that the services rendered by the I.T.U. to all its Members in the various fields of technical cooperation, assistance to the developing countries or the promotion of telecommunications are of the highest importance.

It is for this reason that we shall support its efforts and we shall endeavour by all the means in our power to help strengthen its action and to see that it achieves the aims which it has set itself.

Mr. Chairman,

I apologize for having spoken at such length. But I have done so for reasons which the delegates will readily understand and will, I hope, as readily, pardon me.

I wish to conclude by extending my most hearty thanks once more to all the Heads of delegations, for the most part ministers, ambassadors or directors-general and to all delegates without exception for the sympathy and support which some have expressed and which others were unable to express for reasons beyond their control.

In the hope that our Union may progress, broaden its range of action, pile success on success, strengthen our bonds of friendship and contribute to the economic and social development of our peoples, I express the sincere desire to see us become more united, in a less formal and official, and more generous, friendly and fraternal atmosphere in order the better to play our part in promoting the well-being of all mankind."

2.10 The delegate of Argentina made the following statement:

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have already had the opportunity of congratulating Mr. Mili personally on his triumph and I should now like to pay my public tribute to this brilliant triumph.

I should also like to state, Mr. Chairman, that I am happy to see the end of this contest between two countries of two brother continents such as Africa and Latin America are, both offering their knowledge and skills so that their own men of their own blood might work at the highest level of management of the I.T.U.

I should also like to take this opportunity, Mr. Chairman, of thanking all those who voted for me and of congratulating those who did not on their victory. I know that from now on, now that the election is over, we shall all work together to fulfil the purposes of our Union.

Mr. Chairman, I shall be brief and I shall finish by wishing the Secretary-General every success in his office.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman."

2.11 The delegate of the Ivory Coast made the following statement:

"Mr. Chairman and honourable delegates,

My delegation feels that it is giving expression to the unanimous opinion of all delegates present here in warmly complimenting Mr. Mili on his brilliant election as Secretary-General of our Union, an event which cannot but make for understanding and peace. This further mark of confidence pays

eloquent testimony to the effective work of Mr. Mili and his dynamic team over the last few years, a work which has been done so efficiently and so disinterestedly and with so much self-sacrifice despite the limited means available to him for the harmonious development of our Union, particularly as regards technical cooperation for the benefit of the Third World. We earnestly wish him every success in carrying out his delicate and exalting job. He can count unreservedly on our modest support.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.12 The delegate of Nigeria made the following statement:

"Thank you Mr. Chairman, for giving me the floor.

I realize the number of delegates anxiously waiting to congratulate Mr. Mili; therefore I shall be brief.

The Nigerian delegation, Mr. Chairman, would like to congratulate Mr. Mili, the newly appointed Secretary-General for his re-election. We all know the able way he has given his services to the Union since he first became the Deputy-Secretary-General in 1965 at the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference and his later appointment as Secretary-General. Many tributes have already been paid to his person in this regard and many more will surely be pronounced. His re-election indicates the confidence the Union has in him. He has shown by his past performance his great competence in looking after the affairs of this Union. This, Mr. Chairman, is considered as a credit to Tunisia and the continent of Africa in general. This is not the time for words, Mr. Chairman, but of sincere congratulations. My delegation wishes to join other delegates in wishing Mr. Mili wholeheartedly another successful tenure of office and to assure him of our most sincere cooperation. To Mr. Mili we extend our congratulations.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.13 The delegate of France made the following statement:

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The French delegation feels very moved indeed in asking you, Mr. Chairman, to convey to Mr. Mili its warmest congratulations on his brilliant re-election to the lofty post of Secretary-General of our Union.

Over the past years Mr. Mili has given proof of his human qualities, of his administrative and diplomatic powers and of a thorough knowledge of our Union and its problems. We feel sure that the Union is in very good hands for the promotion of telecommunications and of international cooperation tending towards the development of brotherhood, friendship among men - among all men and all women.

May I take this occasion, Mr. Chairman, of paying my respects to Mrs. Mili.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.14 The delegate of the Central African Republic made the following statement :

"I am gripped by emotion and words fail me to express the joy of my delegation at Mr. Mili's brilliant re-election as our Union's Secretary-General.

I feel that I must take the floor after the brilliant statements by the honourable delegates of Tunisia and of the Ivory Coast. The extraordinary position of my country, which is 1,200 km from the sea via the port of Douala, and 2,000 km via the port of Pointe Noir, clearly shows its landlocked nature. We are a country right in the heart of Africa, and the absence of communications with other countries is for us certain death.

As a result of personal intervention by Mr. Mili at the head of our Union, telecommunications has enabled our country to emerge from its state of isolation and intellectual asphyxia, for telecommunications, quite apart from economic and financial considerations, are a great help in bringing hearts, minds and peoples closer together. In this connection, my delegation wants to thank Mr. Mili for his untiring efforts with his administration to give continuous, substantial and effective aid to my country to set up the Post and Telecommunications College and for the unreserved support which he is still giving to the Telecommunications College at Bangui, not to mention Mr. Mili's personal endeavours and support for the plan for the development of microwave telecommunications in my country, which as I have just said, is a landlocked country with tremendous problems.

I feel sure I am voicing the feelings of my country and of my Head of State, who is untiring in his struggle to lead our country out of its state of underdevelopment, when I say that Mr. Mili has given unconditional support to the valiant peoples of our country in their struggle to put an end to underdevelopment. Mr. Mili represents not just Tunisia, not just Africa - he is a true son of mankind. In our view, Mr. Mili, thanks to his great human quality and his understanding of all the problems of developing countries, gives a wise and clear expression to the ideas of our Union, which is the link between all the countries represented here and the Central African Republic.

As I said at the beginning of my speech, my delegation could not find words to express its satisfaction on his brilliant re-election and solemnly affirms before this august assembly that it will give its unreserved support to the Secretary-General for the successful performance of his onerous task of development of telecommunications and bringing peoples closer together.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.15 The delegate of Saudi Arabia made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

I would like to join the previous speakers in congratulating heartily our friend Mr. Mili for the very wise choice which the Conference made by re-electing him as the Secretary-General for the I.T.U. and which is a good proof of the confidence which the Members of our Union are placing in him, and which endorses the appreciation of our Union for his activities in the interest of the Union during the past period. I am sure, like all the Members here, that he will continue the same in the next period with our cooperation, with the cooperation of all the Members here.

I would like to extend my congratulations to Mme Mili as well.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me the opportunity to express the feeling of my delegation on this result.

Thank you."

2.16 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. made the following statement :

"Allow me to say a few words on the election of Mr. Mili. Dear Mr. Mili, our delegation associates itself with the sincere congratulations which have been expressed to you on your election to the highest post within the I.T.U. a post which you have occupied with signal success for a number of years already. Your election is a recognition of your wide-ranging experience, professional competence and personal quality. The I.T.U. is faced with a series of major and complex tasks and we are confident that under your leadership the role and the authority of the International Telecommunication Union vis-à-vis other international organizations and throughout the world will be further enhanced. We are convinced that under your leadership the I.T.U. will not only accomplish the task facing it in the field of telecommunications but will make a significant contribution to the improvement of mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the world and thus help to strengthen peace throughout the world.

Finally, allow me, Mr. Secretary-General, to wish you every success in your responsible task. So far as the telecommunications administration of the U.S.S.R. is concerned, it will continue to give you every support in the implementation of the tasks ahead. Once again, congratulations, Mr. Mili.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.17 The delegate of India made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

The Indian delegation is so happy today to congratulate Mr. Mili on this historic occasion of his election as Secretary-General. We have seen in him achieving this highest responsibility for the last six years, and everyone knows how ably and in what dignified way he has taken I.T.U. from success to success. Mr. Mili, we particularly feel so happy as you have filled the gap which was created when the cruel hands of death took away Dr. Sarwate from our midst and you have led I.T.U. to the path of progress.

I have personally known you for nearly two decades. Mr. Mili, we know, I.T.U. has got a long task before it and we are all sure we have found again, today, a most able leader for I.T.U. We will remain by your side to help in carrying out this responsibility.

Mr. Mili, all telecommunications engineers and scientists of India congratulate you today and please allow me to express my personal heartfelt congratulations to you and Mrs. Mili.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.18 The delegate of Pakistan made the following statement :

"I ask for the floor just to express our feelings of immense pleasure and happiness on this occasion.

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of my country and my delegation we warmly congratulate Mr. Mili on his spectacular success in his re-election to the post of Secretary-General.

Mr. Chairman, we know that Mr. Mili has brilliant qualities of head and heart, and we are confident that with his leadership he will continue to discharge his heavy duties without fear and fail and he will take this international organization to greater heights of success in its important task of facilitating relations and cooperation between the people of the Member countries by means of an efficient telecommunication service as laid down in Article 1 of the Convention.

We wish Mr. Mili a successful career and we assure him of our full cooperation in future.

Thank you very much."

2.19 The delegate of Bangladesh made the following statement :

"On behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and also on behalf of our delegation, I would like to join all the others present here to congratulate Mr. Mohamed Mili of Tunisia on his election to the post of Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union.

I warmly congratulate him on his brilliant victory by an overwhelming majority this morning. We have put our faith in him as has been done by most of the delegations present here and are convinced that Mr. Mohamed Mili will continue to work for international cooperation and understanding, which has been done by him for such a long time, on behalf of all the Members of the Union and in the overall interest of the Union.

We also express our warm felicitations to Mme Mili on this most auspicious occasion.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.20 The delegate of the Niger made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

The Niger wishes to associate itself with the thoroughly deserved congratulations addressed to Mr. Mili, whose election with a very comfortable majority shows how much esteem he has won in this international community which we represent here in Torremolinos. Our congratulations go also to Mrs. Mili and to that wise and generous Tunisia, which has made an enormous sacrifice in dispensing with the services of so valuable a man, putting him at the disposal of the Union in the interests of its efficient running and of closer relations between men.

In associating itself with the tributes paid to the human qualities and technical competence of Mr. Mili, the Niger would like Mr. Chairman, to place especial stress on the impetus given, thanks to the personal actions and perseverance of Mohamed Mili to international cooperation within the International Telecommunication Union, a cooperation from which my country has benefitted and for which it is grateful to the I.T.U. and each of the countries represented here. Thus, Mr. Chairman, for the underdeveloped countries to which my country belongs, this re-election of Mr. Mili to his high office constitutes a ray of hope and trust in the continuity of the action of the I.T.U. through this man who has served us with such devotion for eight years.

Mohamed Mili, accept once again, on behalf of the Niger, our warm congratulations and wishes for every success in the delicate tasks which have just been entrusted to you again. We are sure that your qualities as a man and your competence as a technician will help you as they have done in the past to triumph over every obstacle and to master every situation.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.21 The delegate of Italy made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer the new and former Secretary-General the warmest congratulations of the delegation of the Italian Government. We are particularly happy to see Mr. Mili re-elected with so imposing a majority after eight years of unceasing toil and after working in so flexible, discerning and steadfast a fashion for our Union.

This is the third time in a fairly short period that I have occasion to work on a multilateral and international basis with Tunisians of great compass of mind. It shows how a country like Tunisia with so small a population can nevertheless provide executives of very high standard who are immensely appreciated in international organizations. I am sure that in the next few years Mr. Mili, with his customary tenacity, will continue to put all his ardour, ability and competence at the service of the Union and will go on from success to success. Allow me also to offer our respects and congratulations to Mrs. Mili, who brilliantly assisted him in his duties during his years of office.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

2.22 The delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

Affability, modesty, devotion to duty, diplomacy, efficiency, great-heartedness coupled with mature reflection, responsibility, competence, brilliance, clarity, sincerity and ability are some of the qualities which have been attributed here to our Secretary-General. My delegation and my Government fully endorse these views of Mr. Mohamed Mili's qualities and we congratulate him in all sincerity.

Having been ambassador and permanent delegate to the United Nations in Geneva and the specialized agencies, including of course the I.T.U., for nearly ten years, I should like to endorse with conviction, and from a thorough acquaintance with this great international civil servant, all the statements which have just been made here. Furthermore, we see this great man, efficient in all he does and undertakes, from a different viewpoint from the honourable delegations present here which have preceded me. For the past eight years, the qualities and virtues of our Secretary-General have steadily and surely won over all the permanent delegations accredited to Geneva and he now enjoys an unparalleled esteem in our circle.

Mr. Secretary-General, Mr. Mohamed Mili, I started by congratulating you on behalf of my country and delegation; I wish to conclude by congratulating the International Telecommunication Union for having elected you to its head as a man of great qualities who merits all the descriptions employed here.

Thank you."

2.23 The delegate of Burundi made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, the qualities and virtues of Mr. Mili have already been described by the many delegations which have spoken before ours.

It is with great satisfaction that the Burundi delegation presents, on behalf of its Government, its cordial congratulations to Mr. Mili. His re-election is a tribute to his qualities as a man and his competence as an administrator. Let us wish him success in his task, let us hope that his understanding of the problems facing the developing countries will enable him to do even more for the solution of those problems.

Burundi, which is a landlocked country, attaches great importance to telecommunication problems and counts on the usual understanding displayed by Mr. Mili and his staff.

On behalf of my delegation, I trust that Mr. Mili, who has displayed great competence for eight years, will continue to acquit himself of his duties with the same competence.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.24 The delegate of Somalia made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, like other distinguished delegates I just asked for the floor to express, in the name of the Government of Somali Democratic Republic and on behalf of my own delegation, our heartfelt congratulations for the election of Mr. and Mrs. Mili.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure that the spirit of international cooperation which prevailed during the past years in which Mr. Mili held the office of Secretary-General has this result and we hope that in the years to come the same spirit will always prevail. We are convinced, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Mili is a man of energy, efficiency and full of the spirit of internationalism and that by electing him today as Secretary-General for another term the Union has just elected a man who has got all the good requisite qualities to fill the post of that international standing.

I also congratulate the Tunisian Republic for producing a man of his ability and I hope that during the years to come the same atmosphere and harmony will continue to prevail.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.25 The delegate of Egypt made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Egyptian delegation and personally, as Secretary-General of the Arab Telecommunication Union, I have the pleasure to congratulate heartily Mr. Mohamed Mili on his election as Secretary-General of the I.T.U.

This is, indeed, a great vote of confidence and an honour bestowed on Mr. Mili by the international telecommunication community - an honour which he has rightly deserved for his efficiency and ability in carrying out the responsibilities of the highest office of this Union.

I wish him all success in the great task ahead of him and, as a fellow Arab, to carry on serving the world in the peaceful field of telecommunications, with competence, dignity and impartiality.

Last but not least I wish to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Mrs. Mili.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.26 The delegate of Cameroon made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, Sir,

I would like to begin by thanking this Conference for their wisdom in electing this illustrious son of Africa, Mohamed Mili.

I now, Sir, direct my gaze to Mr. Mili.

Mr. Mili, on behalf of the Cameroon delegation, I dish out my thanks to the Conference and pour them all out to you, in full measure, full and overflowing, on the success you have just achieved, through your election to this highest office of this Union as Secretary-General. I must also say, I congratulate Mrs. Mili; for we all know that behind every great man there is a great woman. And, I say, Mrs. Mili is great. We are sure that greater services in the interests of this Union lie ahead. The guarantee we have in this, Mr. Mili, is your vast experience, your proven competence, impartiality, understanding of man, your wisdom and, above all, your technical knowledge of the problems which this specialized agency is asked to solve. By the almost unanimous vote in this house, we who are here, have today placed in Mr. Mili

our support, our full cooperation. The Cameroon delegation here declares that this support, this cooperation, this understanding - all those are necessary to make your job, which is strenuous and exacting, easy for you - will come from Cameroon. It seems to me that Mr. Mili must have a secret which makes him succeed with a high degree of ease where others would find the task almost impossible. I say, if I can hazard a guess, that the secret of his success lies in his human qualities, his understanding of man, his balance, his poise. I must go even further to say that the secret of his success lies in his belief, and by his actions Mr. Mili has shown us his belief. Mr. Mili is one practical demonstration of a cardinal principle that the world is one country and mankind is its citizen.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Mili, Cameroon's fullest congratulations. Before I close, Mr. Chairman, let me thank Mr. Santiago Herrera for the statement he made, and assure him that we in Africa believe in what he said and with this over we are all going to join together - both during this Conference here and when we leave here - to carry out the job which lies ahead of us and to achieve the highest success for this Conference.

Finally, and once more, Mr. and Mrs. Mili, Cameroon's fullest congratulations.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.27 The delegate of the Philippines made the following statement :

"The Philippine delegation joins the other delegations in extending to Mr. Mili our heartfelt congratulations on his re-election to the post of Secretary-General.

I shall not enumerate any more what Mr. Mili has done for the improvement of telecommunications in our country. I shall summarize his work by saying he has done well, indeed. We extend to Mr. Mili our heartfelt congratulations and to Mrs. Mili as well.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.28 The delegate of Thailand made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, I think that there is nothing much left for me to add, since everything has already been said by the honourable delegates who have spoken before me. I should like, therefore, simply to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the other delegates in congratulating Mr. Mili cordially as our Secretary-General and wishing him every success in his career. Further I can assure him that, as before, he can always count on the support and collaboration of Thailand.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

2.29 The delegate of Venezuela made the following statement :

"My country joins in the rejoicing of those who had the honour in this hall to vote for the candidacy of Mr. Mili. I say rejoicing, since my country, like many of those which voted for Mr. Mili's re-election, are developing countries and have obtained from Mr. Mili as Secretary-General of the Union the disinterested collaboration required to carry out our plans and projects. In congratulating Mr. Mili, we also congratulate his wife for the support which she has given him in carrying out his tasks.

My country, which has the Chairmanship of the Inter-American Telecommunication Conference (CITEL), has received from the Union and from Mr. Mili in particular all the necessary collaboration to ensure that we American countries grouped together in CITEL can, day by day, put our plans and projects into practice and solve all the problems which are now arising in this agitated world of telecommunications.

I should like, therefore, on behalf of my country and the Venezuelan delegation, to express to Mr. Mili our most sincere congratulations on his well merited re-election and tell him that we shall play our part in assisting him to carry out all the plans which he has for the optimum development of the Union.

Many thanks."

2.30 The delegate of Peru made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, the Peruvian delegation associates itself most sincerely with the cordial congratulations expressed to Mr. Mohamed Mili on his election by the previous speakers.

This ballot constitutes a recognition of Mr. Mili's qualities.

Peru assures him of its full support in ensuring an ever more felicitous management of Union affairs.

Mr. Chairman, in this atmosphere of free divergence of opinion and decent coexistence, it is magnanimity which counts. I should like to pay tribute to the magnanimity and nobility of Mr. Herrera in having been the first to congratulate Mr. Mili personally.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman".

2.31 The delegate of Liberia made the following statement :

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, the Liberian Delegation wishes to join our colleagues and brothers in extending warm congratulations to our dear Mr. Mili on his reelection as Secretary-General of the I.T.U. and to wish him continued success in the task which lies before him. This mark of confidence is evidence of his performance in the past and of the esteem that we all hold for him. We in the developing countries, Mr. Chairman, are keenly aware of Mr. Mili's dynamic role in providing technical assistance to all of our administrations. With the rapid progress being made in the field of telecommunications technology today the I.T.U. has under his leadership entered new dimensions in helping to bring this infrastructure to all of us which we consider to be essential not only to economic development and social progress but to human betterment and to human understanding.

On behalf of our government, we express our humble congratulations to you, Mr. Mili, and your dear consort and reaffirm our fullest and continued support and cooperation.

Thank you, Sir."

2.32 The delegate of Ethiopia made the following statement :

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My delegation would like to add its congratulations to the previous speakers on the brilliant reelection of our Secretary-General. It has been a great honour for Africa that one of its sons has been elected to such a high office with such a large vote. My own personal associations with the Secretary-General, Mr. Mohamed Mili, dates from nearly 20 years. We have worked together in several conferences, in the Plan Committee for Africa, and especially in the

Administrative Council. Well, we first served on the same side of the floor and later on, on opposite sides. In our relations and the relations of my administration with Mr. Mili, we have always been impressed by him and we have formed a high opinion of his qualifications, which has been confirmed by this Conference. The confirmation of Mr. Mohamed Mili in this post by this Plenipotentiary Conference gives a stamp of approval to the policies of the General Secretariat which has been developed over the past few years. We in Africa, Mr. Chairman, can therefore look forward with full confidence to the more rapid development of telecommunications in our continent, while Mr. Mohamed remains in office and I am sure this must be the view of delegates from other continents.

I will close these few brief remarks by extending my congratulations also to Mrs. Mili."

2.33 The delegate of Gabon made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, Honourable delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Like the other delegates who have already spoken since Mr. Mili's brilliant election to the post of Secretary-General of our Union, I should like to say that this vote reaffirms the distinction of this high and eminent international civil servant. Mr. Chairman, I should like to add my word of cordial congratulation to Mr. and Mrs. Mili on behalf of the delegation of Gabon.

Mr. Mili, I am proud and happy to see you in this post, you who are a son of our continent and so familiar with our problems. No one is in a better position than you to understand our problems and to find suitable solutions to them. I shall therefore not dwell at great length on your brilliant qualities, already praised by so many speakers before me. I should like simply to wish you, on the threshold of this new term of office, every success in your work.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.34 The delegate of Turkey made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, we take the greatest satisfaction in the existence of the International Telecommunications Union which was founded for the unification and cooperation of the peoples of the world in the field of telecommunications. We believe that the International Telecommunications Union will promote a better world and endeavour to acquit itself of the tasks to be laid upon it in the years to come.

With all his experience, the support given to Mr. Mili, the former Secretary-General to continue his duties will play a great role for the I.T.U. to serve best. His great services to my country will always be remembered.

I have the honour, on behalf of my Government and the Turkish delegation, to congratulate very heartily and wish the best of success to the honourable delegate of Tunis, distinguished Mr. Mohamed Mili and Mrs. Mili, on his election as the Secretary-General of this great Union.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.35 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

We should like heartily to congratulate the Secretary-General on his convincing election. From our fourteen years of working with him, first in the Administrative Council, later as Deputy Secretary-General and finally as Secretary-General, we have learnt to acknowledge in him an outstanding personality. We hope that the strength will be granted to him to continue to direct the destinies of the I.T.U. with success. Heavy tasks await him in the years to come. We believe that with him the unity of the I.T.U. is in good hands. Our most cordial good wishes also go to his esteemed wife.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.36 The delegate of Austria made the following statement :

"We, too, should like to associate ourselves with the congratulations to you on your overwhelming victory in the ballot. Your re-election, honoured Secretary-General, is for us the best guarantee of the continued successful work of the Union. We wish you every success in the future.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.37 The delegate of Dahomey made the following statement :

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, in this solemn moment I am aware that a number of delegates are impatiently awaiting their turn to express their congratulations to Mr. Mili. I shall therefore be brief, Mr. Chairman.

However, I should be failing in my duty if, on behalf of my delegation, I did not associate myself with the well-merited congratulations extended to Mr. Mili on his brilliant election.

Mr. Mili, the number of votes which you have just obtained needs no comment and testifies to the trust placed in you by our Union. Allow me, Mr. Mili, to wish you, on behalf of the outgoing Administrative Council, every success in the accomplishment of the heavy task which has just been entrusted to you for the second time by our Union's supreme organ. Your task is certainly a heavy one, but also a noble one, and one which you have already carried out with your exemplary vigour and your unbounded devotion to duty. Good luck, Mr. Mili.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.38 The delegate of Czechoslovakia made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, Secretary-General,

The Czechoslovak delegation associates itself with all those who have expressed their pleasure at the result of the election and expresses its sincere congratulations on your re-election to this responsible post. We are convinced that you will continue your efforts in the interests of members and cooperation within the framework of the I.T.U. and that under your leadership the I.T.U. will achieve further significant successes. Allow me, Mr. Secretary-General, to wish you every success for your future highly responsible and difficult work.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.39 The delegate of the United States of America made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

I take great pleasure in congratulating Mr. Mili through you on his election to the high office of Secretary-General. He has led the Union with distinction for the past several years and my delegation is certain that he will continue to do so.

We wish Mr. Mili success in his mission and we for our part will pledge him our full support.

Thank you."

2.40 The delegate of Switzerland made the following statement :

"The bonds of Switzerland, the seat of the Union, with the I.T.U. and its Secretary-General are particularly close. We are therefore delighted to congratulate Mr. Mili from the bottom of our hearts on his brilliant election and can assure him of the full support of the Swiss Confederation in the execution of his onerous duties.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.41 The delegate of Guinea made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

My delegation would be failing in its duty - its entire fraternal duty - were it not to take the floor at this solemn moment to express its sincerest thanks to all those delegates present here who were good enough to support brother Mili, whose brilliant re-election as Secretary-General is a mark of gratitude and recognition for his incessant endeavours to uphold the ideals of our organization, which wants to be fraternal and very human.

My delegation is convinced that, in the second term of office which has just been solemnly granted him, Mr. Mili, as in the past, will spare no sacrifice to further understanding between our nations and make our organization more dynamic and effective. My country, which subordinates its activities to matters of concern for Africa, considers that this mark of great trust in Mr. Mili is an approval and appreciation by our international forum of the efforts which Africa, through the agency of its worthy son, Mr. Mili, is making to achieve a world based on true peace, justice and fraternity.

We give Mr. Mili our sincerest congratulations and promise him our full collaboration.

We most sincerely beg Mrs. Mili to continue giving her husband her unstinted support so that he can carry out his noble and delicate international mission. Keep a good heart, Mr. Mili!

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.42 The delegate of Indonesia made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

In the name of my delegation and Government, may I sincerely congratulate Mr. Mohamed Mili on his election as Secretary-General of the I.T.U.

The Republic of Indonesia, which is very much a developing country, has for the last eight years enjoyed a very fruitful collaboration with the I.T.U., with Mr. Mili revealing himself to be a great administrator. After his brilliant re-election, our delegation would like to reiterate its confidence in him. Our delegation and Government feel certain that Mr. Mili will be highly successful in his difficult job, and we believe that all developing countries will achieve increasing growth in telecommunications.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I have the honour to pay my sincerest compliments to Mrs. Mili and to the Government of Tunisia.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.43 The delegate of Yugoslavia made the following statement :

"Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to join in congratulating Mr. Mili on his re-election as Secretary-General. Among the many qualities which were revealed here, I should like to mention his great understanding and spirit of cooperation which he has shown particularly in the Administrative Council. I venture to mention this point because we did not place our candidacy for the election at this time. I think the Administrative Council, as Mr. Tedros mentioned a few minutes ago, when Mr. Mili used to serve as a member, before he was elected as Secretary-General, I remember at the first meeting of the Council how Mr. Mili said that he had a very queer feeling, sitting on the other side of the fence.

Mr. Chairman, I might say that although according to the design of the old Council Room in Geneva Mr. Mili sat on a higher level than the other members of the Council, that he never ceased to be a member of the Council and if sometimes we had some arguments, and discussions, they were never personal, they were always aimed at improving the work of our Union and now,

Mr. Chairman, I should like to pay tribute to Mr. Mili's great understanding and spirit of cooperation which he has shown. This is the best guarantee that he will continue to do so to the success of our Union and to the success of all of us.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman."

2.44 The delegate of Tanzania made the following statement :

"Mr. President,

With great joy and satisfaction the Tanzania delegation would also want to join other delegations in congratulating Mr. Mili for his well-deserved election to the office of Secretary-General of our Union.

Mr. Mili, we will not need to list your achievements ever since you became the Secretary-General of our Union six years ago. We know how much you have personally done to promote the cause of this Union and in particular the telecommunication development in East Africa. Your human qualities, ability and devotion to duty have bestowed to you the confidence of my country.

Mr. President, my delegation wishes to assure Mr. Mili that he can count on the cooperation of Tanzania in clearing out his enemies and hard work in years to come. In this solemn occasion my delegation would also wish to congratulate Mme Mili and our Tunisian brothers.

Thank you, Mr. President."

2.45 The delegate of the United Kingdom made the following statement :

"There can be a surfeit even of sweets and by the end of today our distinguished Secretary-General may well be suffering from it. So, I will be extremely brief :

But I should like to add the voice of the United Kingdom delegation to the congratulations that are now being so rightfully heaped upon him and equally to extend our congratulations to Mme Mili. Outstanding as M. Mili is in all the qualities required for the holding of his high office and notably in the essential qualities of administrative and technical ability, integrity and impartiality, we are confident that during his new term of office the Union will be as well served as is humanly possible and that we shall, all of us, at frequent occasions be grateful that the affairs of the Union have once again been entrusted to his hands.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.46 The delegate of Greece made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of its Administration, the Greek delegation has the honour to congratulate Mr. Mili most warmly on his brilliant election to the post of Secretary-General and to wish him every success in the exercise of his functions.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.47 The delegate of Senegal made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

In the name of my delegation and Government may I add my voice to those delegates who have preceded me to congratulate Mr. Mili on his very outstanding success. His re-election is the consecration of his qualities as a man and as an administrator and is also a recognition of his eminent services to the Union, particularly as regards international cooperation, the mainspring of our Union. In this connection, may I emphasize on behalf of Members of the African and Malagasy Postal and Telecommunications Union that it is to Mr. Mili's dynamism and faith that those Members owe the National Telecommunications School at present working in Senegal.

The Head of the Tunisian delegation has just spoken of how happy President Bourguiba will be about the appointment and mark of great confidence just given to Mr. Mili. I can assure you that this happy feeling will be shared by President Senghor, a constant friend and the brother of President Bourguiba. I therefore ask you in his name to pass on his congratulations to your great President. On this moving occasion our thoughts also go out to Mrs. Mili, whose distinction and discretion compel respect and admiration.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.48 The delegate of Sierra Leone made the following statement :

"Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for the privilege of speaking.

On behalf of the Sierra Leonean people and especially those involved in the demanding task of developing our telecommunication services, the Sierra Leone delegation gladly associates itself with the expressions of overwhelming joy in the re-election for another term of office of Mr. Mili, our

Secretary-General of this our Union, the I.T.U. The developing countries have a profound respect for his ability to appreciate our problems, for his understanding in providing acceptable compromises to many trying situations and for his tact, in being so effective in steering the entire affairs of such an important international organization through very difficult times.

The Sierra Leonean delegation congratulates Mr. and Mrs. Mili through you, Sir, and through you may we assure Mr. Mili of our cooperation and wholehearted support in the tenure of his new term of office with sincere hopes that he will be favoured with good health and strength to make use of his excellent talent in forwarding the high objective of this our Union.

Mr. Mili, on behalf of the Sierra Leonean people we have full confidence in you, Sir. We congratulate you most sincerely and we join others in wishing you the very best of luck.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.49 The delegate of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen made the following statement :

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen through you, Mr. Chairman, wish to very warmly congratulate Mr. Mohamed Mili on his re-election as Secretary-General to this great Union. The result of the election is a true indication of the appreciation of our Union for the work of Mr. Mili for the past several years. In fact, Mr. Mili, as a person is a friend of everyone he met irrespective of race, religion or colour. As an Official he looked after the interests of the Union to the best interest of his Members' countries; as a servant of the nations who put their confidence in him he spared no pain to discharge the duties entrusted in him with sincerity, caution and great wisdom. We are certain that our brother Mohamed Mili will continue to do so in the coming years. Also on this very happy occasion, I extend my warmest congratulations to Mrs. Mili."

2.50 The delegate of Iran made the following statement :

"I should like to take this opportunity on behalf of the Iranian delegation wholeheartedly to congratulate Mr. Mili on his re-election to the highest post in our Union.

Mr. Mili's personal characteristics and qualities, his abilities and vast experience, his wise guidance and leadership, give us hope and confidence that our Union will progress further in the coming years. We will give our utmost assistance to Mr. Mili to succeed in his responsible task.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.51 The delegate of Sweden made the following statement :

"On behalf of the Swedish delegation, I want to express to Mr. and Mrs. Mili our warmest congratulations and we wish Mr. Mili great success in his very important work for the I.T.U.

We assure you, Mr. Mili, our continued contribution for good progress in the work for the Union.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.52 The delegate of China made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

The Chinese delegation would like to extend its congratulations to Mr. Mili on his re-election as Secretary-General and wish him new contributions to the fulfilment of the purposes of the International Telecommunication Union during his second term of office.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.53 The delegate of Singapore made the following statement :

"On behalf of my Government and the Singapore delegation, we would like to join with other delegates who have spoken earlier, to wholeheartedly congratulate Mr. Mili on his election to the post of Secretary-General.

It is needless for me to elaborate further on his qualifications and his wide experience as this has been given in his curriculum vitae. His great devotion to the works of the Union and towards the improvement of international cooperation and telecommunications is beyond challenge. We are fully confident that Mr. Mili will continue his able and efficient work in the Union and we can assure Mr. Mili of full

cooperation and support in the discharge of his duties and the work of the Union. We, in Singapore in particular, feel most happy to have him as our Secretary-General once again today. I am sure that Mr. Mili will also feel happy to have the satisfaction to see, in due course, the full completion of the various projects he has been responsible in engineering one way or the other in the E.C.A.F.E. region for the improvement of telecommunications and cooperation.

In conclusion, I would like to congratulate our great lady for today, Mrs. Mili.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.54 The delegate of Australia made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, Australia joins with others in very warmly congratulating Mr. Mili on his election and in extending our compliments and best wishes to his charming wife.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Mili is a sensitive and friendly man with great capacity, energy, vision and purpose. Above all we respect his internationalism. He is a most worthy leader of our Union which represents all lands. We wish him well in the years ahead and continue to offer our sincere cooperation.

Thank you, Sir."

2.55 The delegate of Spain made the following statement :

"Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Although you, as Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference, have already complimented Mr. Mili, the delegation of Spain would also like you to convey to him, through you, Mr. Chairman, our satisfaction that a telecommunications engineer has been elected Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union. I owe the honour of addressing these words to him to the fact that I have collaborated with him in many international telecommunications conferences, especially technical ones, since he started working with us as the delegate of Tunisia.

In our work together I have had the chance of getting to know, not only his technical ability, but also his diplomacy and his gift for settling difficult problems. I therefore do not know whether it is in order just to congratulate Mr. Mili on his own, or whether we should congratulate ourselves sitting here in Plenipotentiary Conference, as the supreme organ of the Union, on choosing the person who has won the leadership. His thorough knowledge of Spain and, in particular, Andalusia, which emerged when he made the opening speech of the Conference, gives my country's delegation grounds to look forward to effective collaboration in the future.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, Spain has cable and satellite links with every continent and its developments are part and parcel of the present era of rapid technological change. In this evolving situation we can be assured that noteworthy results will be achieved by the Union under the guidance of Mr. Mili.

I do not wish to prolong this meeting unduly but, if we had the time, I could quote you various examples from the past to show you why we are so confident about the future effectiveness of Mr. Mili's leadership.

On behalf of the delegation of Spain, may I also express our feelings to Mrs. Mili, who, as we all know, has always stood at her husband's side, not only in his private life but also on many of the important missions he has undertaken.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman."

2.56 The delegate of Upper Volta made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

I should like to associate myself on behalf of my delegation with the many previous statements to compliment Mr. Mili most warmly on his brilliant re-election. A little while ago the honourable delegate of Tunisia recalled Mr. Mili's efforts in connection with the solution of the problems of restricted unions, amongst which we must number the young African and Malagasy Postal and Telecommunication Union. This year my country has the honour of providing the Chairman of the latter Union. Our organization has had the benefit of prolonged and numerous forms of aid from the International Telecommunication Union, due, it must be said, to the personal drive and perseverance of Mr. Mili, and we are very happy at the decision of our august Assembly.

Mr. Chairman, I have already mentioned the true philosophy of the I.T.U. Men become great for two reasons - for what they do, and, perhaps most important of all, by their humility. Humility has been the characteristic of our Secretary-General; his great humility has enabled him to do great things and become the great man we know today.

Mr. Chairman, today Mr. Mili is merely receiving our sincere thanks for all he has done for the benefit of all of us.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, may I ask Mr. Mili to convey our delegation's respects to Mrs. Mili and also to the staff of the I.T.U., who have done a wonderful job and who have assisted Mr. Mili in his efforts. Thank you."

2.61 The delegate of Korea made the following statement :

"We just expressed our warmest congratulations for the election of Mr. Mili to the highest office of our Union on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Korea. It is well known of his characteristics, humanity and abilities. We wish for his success in every field of the Union and offer our congratulations be extended to Madame Mili.

Thank you, Sir."

2.62 The delegate of the Malagasy Republic made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

My delegation would like to associate itself with the various delegations which have spoken to compliment Mr. Mili on his brilliant election as Secretary-General. In our view, his re-election is the result of his untiring activities over many years and of his devotion to the cause of our Union. We assure him of our full support in carrying out his difficult task; may we also take this occasion of congratulating Mrs. Mili as well.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

2.63 The delegate of Bolivia made the following statement :

"The Bolivian delegation endorses the statements made by all the delegations which have congratulated Mr. Mili on his election to the Union's highest office.

Mr. Chairman, I should like you to convey to Mr. Mili the congratulations of my Government and delegation.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

2.64 The delegate of Poland made the following statement :

"Dear Mr. Mili,

On behalf of my Government, the Polish delegation and myself, I wish you, our dear Secretary-General and our great friend, every success in the accomplishment of your difficult task. We have worked together, Mr. Mili, for fourteen years while you were still Head of the Tunisian Delegation. We were together at Montreux and we participated in the Administrative Council together for ten years. We wish you good health and good luck in your very difficult office. We wish you every success in the interest of peace, world telecommunications and our Union.

Our best wishes and respects also go to Mrs. Mili. We are also grateful to her for the support which she has given her husband in enabling him to carry out his difficult duties.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

2.65 The delegate of Cyprus made the following statement :

"It is with the greatest pleasure that we associate ourselves with all those delegations who have spoken before us to congratulate Mr. Mili for his re-election to the highest post of our Union. We would like on this occasion to wish Mr. Mili success in his difficult task and to pledge to him our wholehearted support.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.66 The delegate of Togo made the following statement:

"The Government of Togo and its delegation here fully endorse the cordial congratulations which have just been conveyed to Mr. and Mrs. Mili. We wish Mr. Mili every success in carrying out his duties and we wish to assure him of our active collaboration.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.67 The delegate of Equatorial Guinea made the following statement:

"The delegation of Equatorial Guinea wishes to add its congratulations to those already conveyed to Mr. Mili by the other delegations on his re-election to the post of Secretary-General.

We hope that his re-election will help to strengthen the cooperation and spirit of peace which reigns within the I.T.U.

Many thanks."

2.68 The delegate of Malaysia made the following statement:

"As a brother Moslem country Malaysia is indeed happy to offer our heartfelt congratulations to Mr. Mohamed Mili on his election today to this high office of the I.T.U. We wish him the best of luck in his arduous task and assure him of our continued support. We would also like to extend warmest congratulations to Madame Mili.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.69 The delegate of Ireland made the following statement:

"Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

At this late hour I will be very brief but we feel that we cannot let this very special and auspicious occasion pass without offering our most sincere congratulations to Mr. Mili. As a member of the Administrative Council our Administration have the opportunity to observe at close quarters the work of Mr. Mili, and we were always impressed with his competence, tact and zeal. All of us who have attended C.C.I.

meetings have also been impressed with his special ability to bring many nations of divergent views to work together in true harmony. We all offer our sincere congratulations to him and may he long be spared to the Union. We would also wish to offer our sincere congratulations and warm good wishes to Madame Mili.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.70 The delegate of Paraguay made the following statement:

"I wish to express, on behalf of Paraguay and my delegation, our immense satisfaction on Mr. Mili's brilliant re-election for a further term of office as Secretary-General of the Union. Mr. Mili is very well known in my country through the various visits which he has paid to it and the invaluable cooperation activities carried out there by the I.T.U. Therefore, in conveying to Mr. Mili our most sincere congratulations on his election, I wish to assure him that he can continue to count on our full support in his important office of Secretary-General. Our congratulations also go to his distinguished wife.

Many thanks."

2.71 The delegate of the Sudan made the following statement:

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Sudanese delegation being moved by the happy circumstances and taking the floor for the first time in Plenary, allow me, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Sudanese delegation, to congratulate you first as Chairman of this Plenipotentiary Conference. My delegation would like to extend to you our thanks and gratitude to the Spanish Administration, to the Spanish Government and people for the warm welcome we have been receiving in this beautiful part of Spain.

Mr. Chairman, the Sudanese delegation was going to pay tribute through you to the Secretary-General before the election, but now the elections are over we would like to be very brief. Mr. Chairman, re-election of Mr. Mili was evident from the comments and statements made by the many delegations during sessions in Plenary or in the Committees. The Sudan delegation, in

congratulating Mr. Mili, congratulates Madame Mili and family, congratulates his country, Tunisia, congratulates the Arab world, congratulates the African continent and finally congratulates this august meeting representing the whole world. Qualities, such as dignity, tolerance, diplomacy, impartiality, devotion, competence, sincerity and efficiency make a calibre of a person such as Mr. Mili to the post of Secretary-General of the I.T.U. Finally, Mr. Mili, the longest task lying ahead before the Union is merged with your re-election as Chairman.

Thank you."

2.72 The delegate of Afghanistan made the following statement :

"The delegation of the Republic of Afghanistan endorses the statements made by the previous speakers and takes advantage of this occasion to convey its most cordial and sincere congratulations to the Tunisian Government, the Tunisian delegation to this Conference and particularly to Mrs. Mili and to Mr. Mili himself on his brilliant re-election to the important office of Secretary-General. We wish him every success.

We sincerely thank the Secretary-General for the assistance which he has personally given to ensure the smooth functioning of the Technical Cooperation Department and, in addition to his other qualities, we particularly appreciate his impartiality in directing the activities of the International Telecommunication Union.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

2.73 The delegate of Albania made the following statement :

"On behalf of the Albanian delegation, I wish to extend my cordial congratulations to Mr. Mohamed Mili on his well merited re-election. We are convinced that the Secretary-General of the Union will continue after this re-election to do his best for the development of world-wide cooperation in telecommunications. We assure him of our full support in the accomplishment of his task and we are certain that Mr. Mili will continue in the future to be a sincere and reliable judge of the assistance requirements of all the Members of the I.T.U.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

2.74 The delegate of Bulgaria made the following statement :

"On behalf of the Bulgarian delegation, I have the great pleasure to congratulate Mr. Mili most cordially on his re-election to the high office of Secretary-General and to wish him every success in the accomplishment of his onerous but exalted tasks to ensure the even more successful future of our Union. Furthermore, I wish to assure Mr. Mili that he can count on the full cooperation of my country. Our congratulations also go to Mrs. Mili.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

2.75 The delegate of Botswana made the following statement :

"Thank you very much Mr. Chairman.

With great pleasure, the delegation of Botswana wishes to associate itself with the many distinguished delegates who have congratulated Mr. Mili on his most popular re-election to the office of Secretary-General of our Union. We wish him continuing success in the many tasks which will confront him in the years to come and fetch him the continuing support of our country. We would also like to extend our congratulations to Mrs. Mili as we are sure her efforts help in many ways to strengthen Mr. Mili in his dedication to the International Telecommunication Union.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

2.76 The delegate of Japan made the following statement :

"The delegation of Japan would like to associate itself with tribute paid to the new Secretary-General by the honourable delegates which have spoken before it and to tell Mr. and Mrs. Mohamed Mili, and the Tunisian Government, how happy it is at the prospect of working with Mr. Mili during his second term of office. During the past years, Mr. Mili has shown on all occasions his ability, sincerity and power of leadership - in a word, all that is required of the head of an important organization such as ours.

The Japanese delegation is convinced that under Mr. Mili's direction the International Telecommunication Union will make further progress in the development of telecommunications throughout the world.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

2.77 The delegate of Canada made the following statement :

"We are pleased to convey our congratulations to Mr. Mili on his election to the office of Secretary-General. It is obvious, Mr. Chairman, that full confidence is placed in Mr. Mili. There is nothing surprising in this since our vote this morning was merely a tribute to Mr. Mili's success in his first term. As far as the second is concerned, we should be glad, Mr. Chairman, if you would assure Mr. Mili of our fullest support. Canada would also like to take this occasion to present its respects to Mrs. Mili.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

2.78 The delegate of the Netherlands made the following statement :

"Originally, the Netherlands intended to shake the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Mili to express its warmest congratulations. But I was overcome by some apprehension Mr. Chairman. In fact I was afraid that if the Netherlands failed to express its pleasure by means of the microphone, it would give the impression of not being very satisfied. Perhaps other small countries share the same apprehension. That is why, Mr. Chairman, I am speaking on behalf of these small countries which, like us, are not very good at expressing words of praise. I am sure that the entire great family of the I.T.U. is glad that we again have the same competent personality to guide the Union towards its set objectives.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

2.79 The delegate of Roumania made the following statement :

"In this solemn moment, the Roumanian delegation is glad to associate itself with the congratulations already conveyed to Mr. and Mrs. Mili. We wish further success to Mr. Mili and at the same time assure him that the Roumanian administration will make every effort to ensure excellent collaboration with all the Members of the I.T.U.

Thank you."

2.80 The delegate of Panama made the following statement :

"Now that Mr. Mili has been re-elected and that we have heard so many sincere words of praise expressed by all the delegates, Panama wishes to endorse this overwhelming expression of congratulation and at the same time to express the hope that God will grant him good health to continue his work successfully for the well-being of all the countries represented in the International Telecommunication Union.

My delegation wishes to assure you, Mr. Mili, that you can count on its sincere collaboration.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.81 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic made the following statement :

"On behalf of the Government and the delegation of the German Democratic Republic, I should also like to congratulate the Secretary-General of the I.T.U. on his re-election. Our best wishes also go to Mrs. Mili.

In his previous term of office, Mr. Mili has already applied his abilities to the promotion of cooperation in telecommunications with all States. I am convinced that Mr. Mili will also apply his energies to the further development of this cooperation. The German Democratic Republic will continue to give you its support, Mr. Mili, in your responsible tasks.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.82 The delegate of Papua-New Guinea made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, through you may I take this opportunity to pay a compliment on behalf of my delegation to Mr. Mili. New Guinea, our newest Member of the Union, most sincerely congratulates you and your wife and wishes you every success in the years ahead.

Thank you."

2.83 The delegate of Kenya made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Kenya delegation, we would like to associate ourselves with the congratulations that have come on which we are sure are not going to be monotonous.

We would like to congratulate Mr. Mili on his election to this responsible post to which we are aware that the Union can only elect the best qualified candidate. A description that we are all confident suits Mr. Mili very well. We wish him well in the task that we have unanimously placed on his shoulders, the weight of which Mr. Mili has been able to carry in the past with the dedicated assistance of his charming wife. We congratulate her.

My delegation on behalf of the Government and peoples of Kenya have no doubt that Mr. Mili will perform the work of the Union as well, if not better, than he has done in the past and wish him the good health that is necessary in accomplishing this success with our cooperation.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.84 The delegate of the Chad made the following statement :

"The delegation of the Chad, which I have the honour to lead, would not like this meeting to rise without associating itself with the warm and cordial congratulations expressed to Mr. Mili by the preceding delegations on his brilliant re-election to the office of Secretary-General of the Union. My delegation wishes to assure Mr. Mili of its full support and wishes him every success in carrying out his onerous duties. The delegation of the Chad also presents its respects to Mrs. Mili.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.85 The delegate of Nepal made the following statement :

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, the Nepalese delegation joins others in warmly congratulating Mr. Mili on his being elected as Secretary-General. We are convinced, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Mili will continue to work for the betterment of human relations through the development of telecommunications.

Our heartiest congratulations to Mrs. Mili.

Thank you."

2.86 The delegate of Kuwait made the following statement :

"Thank you, Mr. President.

It is a great honour for my delegation to associate itself with all previous speakers who expressed their congratulations to Mr. Mili for his overwhelming election to the highest post of our Union.

Mr. Chairman, I assure Mr. Mili the continued support of my government to the I.T.U. for still further betterment particularly in the field of international cooperation.

Mr. Chairman, my delegation also wishes to convey through you and through Mr. Mili its warmest congratulations to Mrs. Mili as well.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.87 The delegate of Iraq made the following statement :

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

We wish to associate ourselves with the distinguished speakers who have congratulated Mr. Mili on his re-election. His work in the I.T.U. has been very satisfactory during a time when the Union became more active. We hope that he will meet with every success in his future work and we promise to do our best to give him all possible assistance in the activities of the I.T.U.

We also congratulate Mrs. Mili on the occasion of his success.

Thank you."

2.88 The delegate of Mongolia made the following statement :

"On behalf of the delegation of the Mongolian Peoples Republic I should like to congratulate you, Mr. Secretary-General, on your re-election to this high post, and I wish you further success in your work and to assure you of our continued support. I should also like to extend my congratulations to Mrs. Mili.

Thank you."

2.89 The delegate of Chile made the following statement :

"The delegation of Chile wishes to convey to Mr. Mili its warmest congratulations on his brilliant election and wishes him every success in carrying out his difficult tasks. At the same time, the Chilean delegation wishes to express its gratitude to Mr. Irrera for having submitted his candidacy, since we consider that it is salutary to have alternative candidates in this type of election. Furthermore, we recognize in Mr. Irrera a man of high ability worthy of election to such a high office.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.90 The delegate of Luxembourg made the following statement :

"The Luxembourg delegation associates itself with the other delegations in warmly congratulating Mr. Mili on his election to the post of Secretary-General of the Union. We wish him every success in the accomplishment of his difficult task. We also present our respects to Mrs. Mili.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.91 The delegate of Hungary made the following statement :

"I take great pleasure in speaking on behalf of the Hungarian delegation to express my warmest congratulations to Mr. Mili on his brilliant re-election to the post of Secretary-General of our Union. Mr. Chairman, I should like to assure Mr. Mili that Hungary has always appreciated the efforts which he has made in the interest of our Union. I am certain that he will do everything in his power in the future to ensure that our Union can fulfill its noble mission.

My respects also go to Mrs. Mili, who has always assisted her husband so devotedly in carrying out his difficult tasks.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I should like to assure Mr. Mili and all the Members of our Union that Hungary will give him full support in the execution of his difficult tasks aimed at promoting the well-being of all the countries and people of the world. We congratulate him and express our gratitude, and we wish him every success in his future activities.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.92 The delegate of Swaziland made the following statement :

"On behalf of the Swaziland Government and the Swaziland delegation I wish to congratulate Mr. Mili on his reelection as the new Secretary-General of this noble Union. May the cloud of wisdom be with you and your family through the term of your office. I also wish to extend our congratulations to Mrs. Mili.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.93 The delegate of Algeria made the following statement :

"On behalf of my delegation, I should also like to associate myself with the unanimous congratulations conveyed to our friend the Secretary-General, Mr. Mohamed Mili. The result of the vote in which we have just taken part, while reflecting the personal qualities of Mr. Mili, also constitutes a tribute paid to him by the telecommunication world in his noble mission to bring men closer together and to promote better understanding between them. Algeria, a fraternal and neighbouring country, shares the general rejoicing felt today and assures the new Secretary-General of its full support in the tasks which await him.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

2.94 The delegate of Belgium made the following statement :

"The Belgian delegation endorses the cordial congratulations extended to Mr. Mili on his election. I have been fortunate enough to collaborate with Mr. Mili in numerous working meetings in the Union and I am in a good position to appreciate his efficiency and his good humour. These qualities are certainly the most reliable guarantee of our Union's success. Mr. Mili can be assured of Belgium's full collaboration. I also present my respects to Mrs. Mili.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

2.95 The delegate of Finland made the following statement :

"I have the great pleasure on behalf of the Government of Finland to express my warmest congratulations to Mr. Mili on his reelection. My delegation would like to wish you, Mr. Mili and to Mrs. Mili, best luck and success in your already growing and developing task in the highest post of our Union.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.96 The delegate of Sri Lanka made the following statement :

"The people and the Government of Sri Lanka would like to associate themselves with the felicitations that have been offered by distinguished delegates on Mr. Mili's reelection as Secretary-General.

In addition, I would like to add my own personal congratulations to Mr. Mili and wish both Mr. and Mrs. Mili many years of health and happiness in the years to come.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.97 The delegate of Byelorussia made the following statement :

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Byelorussian delegation associates itself with all those who have congratulated Mr. Mili on his election to the post of Secretary-General of the I.T.U.

Thank you."

2.98 The delegate of Nicaragua made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

The Nicaraguan delegation is glad to congratulate Mr. Mili on well merited re-election to the office of Secretary-General of the Union against Mr. Irrera, who was also an admirable candidate. We wish him every success in his activity. We also wish to extend our congratulations to Mrs. Mili."

2.99 The delegate of Uganda made the following statement :

"On behalf of the delegation of Uganda I wish to associate ourselves to those happy words and congratulations which have been offered by the distinguished delegates this morning. Certainly I wish to express our thanks to Mr. Mili for the assistance he has given us as Member of the Administrative Council. Uganda has been a Member of the Administrative Council and we really had the opportunity of working together with Mr. Mohamed Mili. Then thirdly, I wish to express our thanks to Mrs. Mili for the encouragement she has given to Mr. Mili all along these so many years. Then lastly, a word of thanks to the State of Tunisia, which is a fellow African country, for having sponsored such a brilliant candidate and lastly Mr. Chairman, being the last speaker of the day on this one, I wish to express our thanks to you, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Mili and all the delegates and look forward to seeing you in our green country, Uganda, within the near future.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

2.100 The delegate of Zaire made the following statement :

"The delegation of Zaire was not able to congratulate Mr. Mili on his election when it asked for the floor. Perhaps our card was overlooked. This is not a serious matter.

Mr. Chairman, the delegation of Zaire would like to express the great pleasure which this country feels on the re-election of Mr. Mili to the office of Secretary-General of this Union. It is extremely pleased by this, since it is glad to note that Africa is not merely raising problems of decolonization and underdevelopment but that it is also making an effective contribution to international cooperation in the most varied fields.

Mr. Chairman, the delegation of Zaire is extremely pleased to convey its warm gratitude to Mr. Mili for all he has achieved in the interest of all mankind. This proof of confidence which has just been reaffirmed is also the measure of the scope of the problems arising in telecommunications and of the efforts being made to bring men closer together. It hopes with all its heart to see this come about. It also hopes that all the States Members of the Union which have recognized the

great technical, scientific and human qualities of Mr. Mili will continue to give him all their moral and material support to ensure that, throughout his new term of office, he will have every facility in providing the services which so many countries expect.

Mr. Chairman, the delegation of Zaire would like to conclude by endorsing all the words of praise and congratulation expressed to Mrs. Mili, whose very positive contribution is acknowledged by all delegates.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

2.101 The delegate of Mexico made the following statement :

"Our delegation also associates itself with those delegations which have congratulated Mr. Mili. We did not intend to lengthen the discussion, but we wish to greet and congratulate Mr. Mili personally. We give Mr. Mili our best wishes for his activities in his new term of office and assure him that we will provide any assistance within our means.

Many thanks."

2.102 The Secretary-General said he greatly appreciated those expressions of support and friendship and reiterated his thanks to all delegations on behalf of Madame Mili and himself.

The meeting rose at 12.40 p.m.

The Secretary-General :

M. MILI

The Chairman :

L. HERRERA ESTEBAN

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

ELEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

Monday, 1 October 1973, at 0930 hrs

Chairman : Mr. L. HERRERA ESTEBAN (Spain)

<u>Subjects discussed :</u>	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Approval of the Minutes of the 4th Plenary Meeting	113
2. Approval of the Minutes of the 5th Plenary Meeting	115
3. Election of the Deputy Secretary-General of the I.T.U.	106 Add. 1 and Add. 3 to Doc. No. 1
4. Thirteenth anniversary of the independence of Nigeria	

Before examination of the agenda, the delegate of Gabon said he was surprised that the flags of Portugal and South Africa were still in place in front of the Palacio de Congressos.

The Chairman took note of that remark and said he would study it and inform him of the situation.

1. Approval of the Minutes of the 4th Plenary Meeting
(Document No. 113)

1.1 Approved.

2. Approval of the Minutes of the 5th Plenary Meeting
(Document No. 115)

2.1 Approved.

3. Election of the Deputy Secretary-General of the I.T.U.
(Document No. 106, Addenda 1 and 3 to Document No. 1)

3.1 The Chairman said that the procedure for the election of the Deputy Secretary-General was the same as the procedure for the election of the Secretary-General which had been approved by the Plenary Meeting (Document No. 106).

3.2 At the proposal of the Chairman, it was decided that the tellers would include representatives from each region of the Union and that they would belong to the following countries :

for Region A : Mexico

for Region B : Belgium

for Region C : U.S.S.R.

for Region D : Nigeria

for Region E : Japan

3.3 The Secretary-General announced that Zambia had authorized the delegation of Tanzania to vote on its behalf at the election and during the elections to be held on 3 October.

3.4 On the invitation of the Chairman the tellers took their seats.

3.5 The Secretary-General then took a roll-call vote.

3.6 After counting the votes, the Chairman announced that 128 votes had been recorded and that all the ballot papers were valid. The result of the vote was as follows :

<u>Candidates</u>	<u>Number of votes</u>
Mr. Richard Butler (Australia)	78
Mr. Henryk Baczeko (People's Republic of Poland)	50

3.7 The Chairman stated, amid acclamations, that Mr. Richard Butler had been elected Deputy Secretary-General of the I.T.U.

3.8 Mr. Butler entered the room and took his place on the rostrum amid applause.

3.9 The Chairman said he was happy to be the first to congratulate Mr. Butler on his election. He also congratulated Mr. Baczeko who, although he had not been elected, had nevertheless obtained a very substantial number of votes. He then gave a brief outline of the career of Mr. Butler who inter alia had been Deputy Head of the Australian delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference at Montreux. Since 1968, Mr. Butler had replaced Mr. Mili as Deputy Secretary-General of the Union. In the course of the past five years he had had many opportunities of displaying his competence and his personal qualities not the least among which were his modesty and affability. In conclusion, the Chairman said that before the election both Mr. Butler and Mr. Baczeko had asked him to request that, independently of the result of the vote, only one or two speakers by region should take the floor to congratulate the successful candidate in order to enable Committee 7 to meet in the course of the morning.

3.10 Mr. Butler, the Deputy Secretary-General, made the following statement :

"Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me to express my profound appreciation for the vote of confidence that you gave this morning on completing the re-election of the team formed by Mr. Mili and me, to continue at the head of the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union for the next few years.

For me the election which has just been concluded this morning is of special significance.

When I was elected in 1968 by the Administrative Council, after the death of my friend Dr. Sarwate, I was in Melbourne - quite a long way from Geneva. As a matter of fact, owing to the difference in time, I was at home with my wife and family. As a result I did not have the opportunity to express my gratitude directly to all Members.

Today, however, it is different, even though my wife is here with me.

You, Plenipotentiaries of the I.T.U., have seen fit to elect me. I thank you most warmly for the vote of confidence that you have given me for my contribution to the Union and for the confidence you show in my people and in the Government of my native country.

My re-election having been confirmed, I can assure you that I will continue to work actively and vigorously for the fulfilment of the purposes of the Union and for the cause of internationalism, including of course the implementation of the general policy decisions you will make here in Malaga, Torremolinos.

I wish to offer my best wishes to my friend and colleague of long standing in the I.T.U., Mr. Baczko, and his Administration. I should like to assure him that my particular esteem for him will not diminish and I know very well that our relations will become even more friendly in the future.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank you for the kind words you have spoken as Chairman of this important Plenipotentiary Conference which is being held at this beautiful spot in the great country of Spain; this will be a memorable Conference for me, even though at this moment, under the stress of my emotion, I cannot give full expression to my feelings. I know that you, with the generosity that all Spaniards have, will appreciate the special moment I am experiencing. Many thanks to you all."

3.11 The delegate of Australia thanked the Conference on behalf of his delegation and his country for the honour it had shown them in electing Mr. Butler to the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the Union. He was fully alive to the fact that the election was above all a tribute to Mr. Butler's qualities and to the principles which had always guided him in his activities within the I.T.U. He also wished to extend his sincere congratulations to Mrs. Butler and to express his appreciation for the support she had always given her husband. The election which had just taken place ensured the continuance in office of the present executive team in the I.T.U. Secretariat which had proved its worth over the last few years and whose efficiency would not fail to make itself felt in future. He expressed his regrets to the losing candidate whose qualities he knew well and which he had been able to appreciate when Mr. Baczko had been the representative of Poland at the Administrative Council. He wished nevertheless to congratulate him on the substantial number of votes which he had obtained and which were proof of the high esteem in which he was held by the Member countries of the Union.

3.12 Mr. Baczko made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Polish delegation and in my own name I should like to express my sincerest congratulations to Mr. Butler on his re-election to the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the Union. In wishing him further successes in his work for the good of the Union and the development of worldwide telecommunications, I should particularly like to emphasize the fact that the presentation by my country of a counter-candidate for the post of Deputy Secretary-General in the election which has just taken place should under no circumstances be interpreted as the expression of any lack of confidence in Mr. Butler and the results of his work. On the contrary, we have always greatly appreciated his wide experience, his competence and his thorough familiarity with the problems of the I.T.U. and we have always held his personality and his devotion to duty in high esteem. For my part, I have always been proud of the fact that Mr. Butler was first elected to this post during the twenty-third session of the Administrative Council - of which I had the honour to be Chairman - and that it was therefore my signature which appeared on Mr. Butler's letter of appointment.

Although it submitted my candidature for the post of Deputy Secretary-General of our Union, my country was fully conscious both of the personal qualities of Mr. Butler and of the valuable contribution made by our friends in the Australian Administration to the work of the Union. We nevertheless felt that, in view of the activity displayed by it in the different sectors of interest to the I.T.U. and the increasing part it is playing as an important link in the world telecommunication network, our region should have a consultative voice within the Co-ordination Committee of the I.T.U.

It was our view that, at the present stage of development of international relations, when the idea of peaceful coexistence and collaboration between countries of different economic and political structures is meeting with increasing understanding and finding new applications, the voice and experience of a representative from our region within the executive organ of the Union would be a genuine contribution towards the solution of numerous problems for the good of all Members.

The results of the vote have shown that fifty of the countries represented at our Conference share this opinion. I should like to thank them all for their support and to express the hope that, in the not too distant future, perhaps this idea might meet with even greater understanding and might be translated into reality.

I should also like to assure the Secretary-General, Mr. Butler and you all that my Administration will continue as it has always done to give its full support to the re-elected leadership of our Union to help it in the solution of the difficult problems it will have to deal with in the interests of world telecommunications.

Once again Mr. Butler I should like to wish you every success in your work in the service of the Union and to express my pleasure in the results obtained.

I should also like to express my sincere congratulations to the Australian delegation and last but not least to Mrs. Butler whose charming personality, tact and support have without any doubt contributed in no small measure to the success of her husband.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

3.13 The delegate of Italy conveyed his sincere congratulations to Mr. Butler, Mrs. Butler and the Australian delegation. He was convinced that the Deputy Secretary-General who had already played an outstanding international role, would place all his energies and abilities at the Union's disposal. He also congratulated Mr. Baczko on the number of votes which he had obtained and said that the very mention of Poland aroused a deep emotion in the hearts of all free men.

3.14 The delegate of Canada also congratulated Mr. Butler, whose re-election was a tribute to his ability and competence. He assured him of the support of Canada and wished him every success in his future activities within the I.T.U. He concluded by conveying his congratulations also to Mr. Baczko whose merits were generally acknowledged.

3.15 The delegate of Saudi Arabia also congratulated Mr. Butler on his re-election, which testified to the confidence reposed in him by the countries Members of the I.T.U. and their recognition of the skill with which he had carried out his duties since 1968. He also congratulated the Australian delegation and Mrs. Butler. He was glad to see that the team responsible for managing the Union's Secretariat was remaining unchanged and he conveyed to it his best wishes for its success. He also thanked Mr. Baczko for his readiness to place his abilities and experience at the disposal of the Union. He had frequently had occasion to appreciate the vigour and enthusiasm of Mr. Baczko when the latter had been Chairman of the Administrative Council.

3.16 Speaking on behalf of his African colleagues, the delegate of Nigeria cordially congratulated Mr. Butler, whose activities in telecommunications were well known and who would continue to be a devoted servant of the Union's interests. He also congratulated Mrs. Butler and Mr. Baczko, who had proved such a good loser.

3.17 The delegate of India made the following statement .

"Mr. Chairman,

The Indian delegation is most glad today to congratulate Mr. Butler on this occasion of his election as Deputy Secretary-General. We have seen Mr. Butler in this high position of office for the last six years. He has helped to bring success to I.T.U. in many spheres with his high competency, best understanding and great tenacity.

Mr. Butler, the whole region of Asia and Australasia, nay, the whole telecommunication world, is proud of you. India being in the same region feels particularly happy. I have come in close contact with you in connection with our official work and in social gatherings and have greatly appreciated your human approach to all problems. You are as strong as thunder, yet soft as a flower. Mr. Mili has again found today in you the most able Deputy Secretary-General. We wish our best to Mr. Baczko. Though he did not win the election today, we all admire his high qualities and capabilities.

Mr. Butler, the telecommunication world congratulates you today. Personally, I must warmly congratulate you and Mrs. Butler, who as an emblem of real womanhood, has given you support, both at home and outside in your field of work."

3.18 The delegate of Argentina associated himself with the congratulations conveyed to Mr. Butler and Mrs. Butler by the previous speakers. He had had the privilege of working together with the Deputy Secretary-General and had been in a position to appreciate his competence and courtesy. He expressed his wishes for full success in the execution of the tasks awaiting him.

3.19 The delegate of Cameroon in turn congratulated Mr. Butler who, owing to his great human and professional qualities, had already played an effective part in the work of the I.T.U. He hoped that he would be able to continue this work in the interests of telecommunications. He also thanked Mr. Baczko, who had received a large number of votes, testifying to the Assembly's confidence and respect.

3.20 The delegate of France made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

The French delegation would like you to convey its very cordial congratulations to our friend Mr. Butler for his outstanding re-election to the post of Deputy Secretary-General.

Over the past years, Mr. Butler has demonstrated admirable personal qualities, a capacity for hard work, devotion to the cause of the Union, a thorough knowledge of its problems and a will to seek generally acceptable solutions. In addition, and I think that you will not take this slight digression amiss, he has acquired a further quality : to wit, an excellent knowledge of the French language and, I would add, of our wines and cooking.

May the best wishes of the French delegation go with you, dear Mr. Butler, and, Mr. Deputy Secretary-General, please be assured of our active participation to assist you in the accomplishment of your exalted duties.

We should also like to assure Mr. Baczko of our regard and proffer the consolation that all his friends in the Administrative Council are well aware of his qualities and kindness, but the process of election is a pitiless one.

I should also like to present my profound respects to Mrs. Butler.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

3.21 The Deputy Secretary-General reiterated his own and his wife's gratitude for the honour which had been done them and which had aroused their deep appreciation and emotion.

4. Thirteenth anniversary of the independence of Nigeria

4.1 After pointing out that 1 October 1973 was the date of the thirteenth anniversary of the accession of his country to independence, the delegate of Nigeria referred to the bonds of friendship existing with the neighbouring States, namely Chad, Niger, Dahomey and Cameroon. Nigeria had an area of more than 836,000 square miles (about 2,165,240 km²); a long stretch of the southern coast was bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and, with its some 60 million inhabitants, it was the most populous country of the African continent. After lengthy peaceful negotiations, it had obtained its independence on 1 October 1960. Three years later, Nigeria had become a federal republic and, owing to the manoeuvres of certain powers, its unity had been seriously threatened by a civil war, but the situation had been restored owing to the intervention of the Head of the Federal Military Government, General Yakubu Gowon. Nevertheless, the country had had to rise out of the ashes and start the work of reconstruction, and he wished to thank the friendly States which had supported Nigeria in those dark hours. However, despite the difficulty of its situation, Nigeria had continued to develop its economy and launch projects (one involving the construction of a dam costing about 250 million U.S. dollars). All the infrastructures had been improved and the country was now embarked on the path of peace which would enable it to increase its prosperity, its oil output (Nigeria being one of the major world producers), its agricultural production, and expand the various allied industries. Efforts were also being made to reduce illiteracy, a task in which numerous educational establishments and six universities were engaged.

Since joining the I.T.U., Nigeria had benefited from the valuable assistance of that Organization which, with its technical cooperation activities, was helping to improve international relations and promote understanding between its Members. Nigeria had also managed to improve the social conditions of the population and to expand its telecommunication services. It now possessed, inter alia, an earth station as well as broadband radio links, common control switching systems and a countrywide direct dialling system. The I.T.U.'s Technical Cooperation Department had provided Nigeria with valuable assistance. The third national development plan was soon to be launched, leading to a substantial increase in the gross domestic product and per capita income, while a rise in the standard of living was also anticipated in the period 1973-1978. The speaker provided facts and figures concerning the financial resources available to the country and the surplus expected in the period 1975-1980. With regard to telecommunications in particular, a special effort would be made to step up vocational training, to initiate long-term programmes, to adopt a more flexible procedure for recruiting young engineers and technicians, to take greater advantage from the vocational training facilities offered by the I.T.U. or certain multilateral sources and to use the facilities offered by telecommunication companies for the training of operation and maintenance staff. Nigeria would also accept the offers received from various foreign firms to ensure the compatibility of its telecommunication installations and to carry out all the necessary tests. However, a considerable proportion of the equipment would be manufactured in Nigeria and efforts would be made to achieve a better standardization of equipment.

On the occasion of Nigerian Independence Day, he reaffirmed his country's support for the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and reiterated his faith in the fundamental rights of man and the rule of law. He drew attention to the effective participation of his country in the I.T.U.'s conferences, meetings and seminars. Nigeria had been a Member of the Administrative Council since 1965 and its representative had on more than one occasion acted as Vice-Chairman of the Technical Cooperation Committee. In conclusion, he stated that Nigeria marched confidently towards the future, that it was doing its best to develop its natural resources, to raise the standards of public health and social institutions and that particular endeavours were aimed at the use of its human resources and vocational training. As a non-aligned country, it attempted to follow a soundly balanced policy, to maintain its place within the community of peace-loving States, to add to its achievements and to make an effective contribution to world cooperation.

4.2 The delegate of Brazil expressed his understanding of Nigeria's pride in having attained, after thirteen years of independence, an important position in the community of nations and within organizations such as the I.T.U. Nigeria, which had been a Member of the Administrative Council for eight years, had been one of the most active members of that body and had participated in the Charter Study Group. The speaker called on the Assembly to display its appreciation to Nigeria by applauding.

4.3 It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1110 hrs.

The Secretary-General :
M. MILI

The Chairman :
L. HERRERA ESTEBAN

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 178-E
8 October 1973
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES
OF THE
12th PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 3 October 1973, at 0915 hrs.

Chairman : Mr. L. HERRERA ESTEBAN (Spain)

<u>Subjects discussed</u> :	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Minutes of the 6th Plenary Meeting	132
2. Minutes of the 7th Plenary Meeting	133
3. Election of the Administrative Council	95 (Rev.5) 98 107



1. Minutes of the 6th Plenary Meeting (Document No. 132)

1.1 Approved.

2. Minutes of the 7th Plenary Meeting (Document No. 133)

2.1 The delegates of Iran and India said that they intended to give the Secretariat some minor amendments to paragraphs 6.2 and 5.1, respectively.

2.2 Approved as amended.

3. Election of the Administrative Council
(Documents Nos. 95(Rev.5), 98, 107)

3.1 The delegate of Pakistan pointed out that there were 15 candidates for 9 seats in Region E. To avoid competition while ensuring equitable representation, it would be wise for certain candidates to make way for members from neighbouring countries which had similar experience and a similarly developed telecommunication network. Pakistan thus wished to withdraw its candidature in favour of Iran, and would urge other delegations to proceed likewise, following the wise example of Regions B and C, which had put forward 7 and 4 candidates, respectively.

3.2 The delegate of Belgium said that his delegation had some doubts about the legal aspects of the election. The decision to increase the membership of the Council from 29 to 36 would not take legal effect until the new basic instrument entered into force, and until that time the Union would be governed by the Montreux Convention, which provided for a membership of 29. Accordingly, it would seem advisable for only 29 of the members elected to take their seats at the next session of the Council; otherwise, the Council would be constituted illegally, and its important financial decisions could thus be contested.

3.3 The delegate of Italy pointed out that the same situation had arisen at the Montreux Conference and had been settled without any difficulty. That precedent should be followed by the current Conference.

3.4 The Secretary-General specified that the Montreux Conference, having decided to increase the membership of the Council from 25 to 29, had adopted Additional Protocol IV, entitled "Temporary Arrangements", the relevant part of which read as follows :

"The Plenipotentiary Conference has agreed to the following arrangements to be applied on a provisional basis until the coming into force of the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965) :

1 (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of twenty-nine Members, who shall be elected by the Conference in the manner prescribed by that Convention. The Council may meet immediately thereafter and perform the duties assigned to it under the Convention."

3.5 The current Conference might wish to follow the same procedure.

3.6 The delegate of Belgium said that his delegation was satisfied by those explanations.

3.7 The Chairman invited the meeting to proceed to elect the new Administrative Council.

3.8 The Secretary-General referred delegations to the election procedure described in Document No. 107 and emphasized paragraphs 6 and 7 of that document, which indicated the number of seats allocated to each region and provided that if a ballot paper showed more crosses than the correct number for the region concerned, it would be considered invalid for that region. It was possible, however, to vote for fewer candidates than the number of seats allocated to each region. He also pointed out that the name of Pakistan should be deleted from the ballot paper.

3.9 The Chairman said that he had asked members of the delegations of Guatemala, the Netherlands, Mongolia, Mali and the Philippines to act as tellers.

3.10 The Secretary-General called upon all Member countries in alphabetical order to cast their votes, and announced that 130 countries had taken part in the voting.

3.11 After the ballot papers had been counted, the Chairman announced the results of the vote by regions and by order of the number of votes obtained.

3.12 The following countries were elected Members of the Administrative Council of the I.T.U. :

<u>Country</u>	<u>No. of votes obtained</u>
<u>Region A (The Americas)</u>	
Mexico	103
Canada	103
United States of America	100
Brazil	96
Argentine Republic	89
Trinidad and Tobago	67
Republic of Venezuela	67
<u>Region B (Western Europe)</u>	
France	118
Federal Republic of Germany	115
Spain	114
Italy	113
Switzerland (Confederation)	111
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	108
Sweden	103
<u>Region C (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia)</u>	
Socialist Republic of Roumania	116
People's Republic of Poland	114
Hungarian People's Republic	110
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	108
<u>Region D (Africa)</u>	
United Republic of Tanzania	86*
Arab Republic of Egypt	80
Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic	76
Kingdom of Morocco	75
Federal Republic of Cameroon	73
Republic of Senegal	70
Federal Republic of Nigeria	69
Republic of Zaire	68
Ethiopia	66

* These figures correspond to those indicated in Document No. 153.

Region E (Asia and Australasia)

Japan	114
Republic of India	101
People's Republic of China	97
Commonwealth of Australia	94
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	94
Lebanon	86
Thailand	74
Iran	72
Malaysia	63

(The full results will be found in Annex 1.)

3.13 The Chairman said he was sure that he was speaking for all participants in thanking the tellers for undertaking an extremely onerous task and in extending sincere and warm congratulations to all the newly-elected members of the Administrative Council, particularly to those countries which had become Members for the first time. The Conference's gratitude was also due to all the Members who had served on the Council during the past period, which had been a crucial one in the life of the Union, and also to the candidates who had not been elected, but had contributed to the elections by offering a range of possibilities.

3.14 The delegate of Malaysia made the statement reproduced in Annex 2.

3.15 The delegate of India made the statement reproduced in Annex 3.

The meeting rose at 1200 hrs.

The Secretary-General :
M. MILI

The Chairman :
L. HERRERA ESTEBAN

Annexes : 3

421/421/

A N N E X 1

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of votes obtained</u>
<u>Region A - The Americas</u> (7 seats)	
MEXICO	103
CANADA	103
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	100
BRAZIL	96
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	89
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	67
REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA	67
CUBA	64
PARAGUAY	58
PERU	56
NICARAGUA	11
<u>Region B - Western Europe</u> (7 seats)	
FRANCE	118
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	115
SPAIN	114
ITALY	113
SWITZERLAND (CONFEDERATION)	111
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	108
SWEDEN	103
<u>Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia</u> (4 seats)	
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA	116
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF POLAND	114
HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC	110
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	108

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of votes obtained</u>
<u>Region D - Africa</u> (9 seats)	
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	86*
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT	80
ALGERIAN DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC	76
KINGDOM OF MOROCCO	75
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON	73
REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL	70
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA	69
REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE	68
ETHIOPIA	66
REPUBLIC OF THE IVORY COAST	53
REPUBLIC OF UPPER VOLTA	50
REPUBLIC OF DAHOMEY	50
MALAGASY REPUBLIC	38
KINGDOM OF LESOTHO	35
REPUBLIC OF GUINEA	32
GHANA	31
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	28
LIBERIA	20
<u>Region E - Asia and Australasia</u> (9 seats)	
JAPAN	114
REPUBLIC OF INDIA	101
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA	97
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA	94
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA	94
LEBANON	86
THAILAND	74
IRAN	72
MALAYSIA	63
STATE OF KUWAIT	57
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA	54
REPUBLIC OF SRI LANKA (CEYLON)	46
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	38
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH	35

* These figures correspond to those indicated in Document No. 153.

A N N E X 2Delegation of Malaysia

The delegation of Malaysia would like to express its heartfelt thanks to those distinguished delegates who have voted for Malaysia in the 12th Plenary Meeting to one of the seats of the Administrative Council. We are grateful for the confidence they have shown in us and we will do our utmost in furthering the aims of the I.T.U.

Malaysia has always taken a very keen interest in the work of the Union. Indeed, of the 14 seminars organized by the I.T.U. since 1969, 3 were held in Asia, two of which were held in our country as detailed in Appendix 11 of Annex 13 of the Report of the Administrative Council to this Plenipotentiary Conference. We are also proud that the Telecommunications Training Centre in Kuala Lumpur, set up jointly by the I.T.U. and the Government of Malaysia, has often been quoted as a model training institution for telecommunications. For this technical assistance, Malaysia is very grateful to the Union.

This being our first representation in the Administrative Council, Malaysia will endeavour to contribute in whatever way possible towards the efficient working of the Union.

A N N E X 3

Mr. Chairman,

The Indian delegation sincerely thanks all the Members of the I.T.U., my colleagues and dear friends, who have placed their confidence today in India in electing her as a member of the Administrative Council.

India has been a Member of the I.T.U. almost since its inception 108 years ago. India believes that through its association with the work of the I.T.U. over the past decades, India has strived to shape the Union's contribution to the growth of telecommunications in the best interest of the whole world and strengthen any weak link that existed in the chain of the world telecommunications network. Being itself engaged in the development and improved usage of its own telecommunications, and manufacture of telecommunication equipment to meet its own large demand, India has been keenly alive to various problems in this field that face developing countries. As member of the new Administrative Council, India will do its best to achieve the purpose of the Union to the best interest of all the countries of the world, maintaining the spirit of international cooperation to the highest standard.

To all the members of the new Council, India assures best cooperation and to my other friends who missed the opportunity to serve the Council this time, we assure service.

Mr. Chairman, my dear friends, ladies and gentlemen, the Indian Administration and people of India thank you all on this bright morning in Torremolinos.

PLENARY MEETING

Philippines

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

PHL/179/1

MOD 65 2. The Secretary-General shall act
(149) as the legal representative of the Union
and provide legal advice to its Organs.

Reasons : To make clear that it is the
duty of the Secretary-General
to provide legal advice in
the same manner as he undertakes
administrative arrangements
(see No. 265).

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 180-E
9 October 1973
Original : English

COMMITTEES 4, 7 AND 8

Japan

WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSALS

In the light of the decision taken in the Conference concerning the establishment of a Constitution, the Japanese Delegation would not press the following proposals, which were made on the assumption that the adoption of the Constitution would be approved by the Conference; J/19/1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 21 and 22.



COMMITTEE 4

India (Republic of)

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

With reference to the Provision (X) adopted by Committee 4, at its meeting on 8 October, 1973 imposing sanctions entailing suspension of voting privileges in case of non-payment of arrears equalling or exceeding the contributions due from it for the two preceding calendar years, India proposes that the following provisions are also included in the Convention.

IND/181/65

ADD

(X)A
(new)

The Administrative Council may, nevertheless, on request by the concerned Members, consider the default as in Provision (X) and where it is satisfied that failure to fulfil the financial obligations was beyond the control of the Member, suspend the application of Provision (X) for such period as it considers necessary.

Reasons : The outstanding contributions including the interest on overdue payments, from Members of the Union are steadily rising. A check in the increase in arrears is necessary as otherwise it may lead to a financial crisis in I.T.U. Further, the interest penalty on the

outstanding dues has not proved effective. Under these circumstances a provision has been adopted by Committee 4 for imposing other sanctions against a Member who does not fulfil its financial obligations for two years in succession.

Indian Administration is of the view that a provision should also be made to enable the Administrative Council to decide whether or not to invoke the sanction keeping in view the circumstances in each case. If necessary, the circumstances under which the waiver shall be accorded by the Council may also be broadly indicated. The possible grounds for waiver of the sanction may be natural calamities faced by the concerned Member country, failure of crops or industrial production etc.

IND/181/66

ADD

(X)B
(new)

The Administrative Council as and when it decides that Provision (X) is attracted in a particular case, it shall inform all the Members of the Union, that a Member has ceased to have the rights to vote.

Reasons : Consequential to Provision (X).

M. K. BASU

COMMITTEE 8

United States of America

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Article 17

Legal Capacity of the Union

- | | | | |
|------------|-----|---------------------|--|
| USA/182/19 | ADD | <u>109</u>
(New) | 1. The Union shall enjoy in the territory of each Member such legal capacity as may be necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes and the exercise of its functions. |
| USA/182/20 | ADD | <u>110</u>
(New) | 2. The Union shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes and the exercise of its functions. |
| USA/182/21 | ADD | 110
bis | 3. Representatives of Members and officials of the Union shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Union. |

Reasons : The United States concurs with those Members which have suggested that the constituent document of the Union should contain terms affirmatively stating the Union's legal capacity. The United States also considers that it should be stated affirmatively in that document that the Union, its officials, and representatives of Members thereto are entitled to certain privileges and immunities in the territory of each of the Members of the Union.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 183-E

9 October 1973

Original : Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Paraguay

WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSALS

In view of the decision taken by the Plenary Meeting on 4 October to retain a "Convention" until the next Plenipotentiary Conference, the delegation of Paraguay withdraws the proposals contained in Document No. 17 and Addenda 1 and 2.

The delegation of Paraguay nevertheless reserves the right to re-submit its proposals in future if consideration is again given to the possibility of adopting a legal instrument of a permanent nature.



PLENARY MEETING

Canada, United States, France and the United Kingdom

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 1

The following amendment is proposed to the wording of Article 1, paragraph a), as it appears near the end of page 4 of Document No. 161 :

5. a) The Countries and other Members listed in the General Regulations upon signature and ratification of, or accession to, the Convention;

Reasons : This wording is more in line with the present situation as it appears from the List of Members in the General Regulations.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 185-E

10 October 1973

Original : English

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
NINTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7
(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Tuesday, 2 October 1973, at 0940 hrs

Chairman : Mr. Evan SAWKINS (Australia)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. L. KATONA KIS (Hungarian People's Republic)

Subjects discussed :

Documents Nos.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Approval of Summary Records | 123, 124, 134, 135 |
| 2. Report of the Drafting Group | DT/26(Rev.) |
| 3. Plenipotentiary Conferences : | J/19/2, CAN/24/34 |
| Chairman's suggested order of | ARG/67/12 |
| discussion on questions of | HOL/25/1, ARG/67/8, 11, |
| principle | J/19/1, |



1. Approval of Summary Records (Documents Nos. 123, 124, 134 and 135)

1.1 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said he had submitted to the Secretariat an amendment to Document No. 124.

1.2 The delegate of Mexico proposed an amendment to Document No. 135.

1.3 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany submitted an amendment to Document No. 135.

1.4 Documents Nos. 123, 124, 134 and 135, as amended, were approved.

2. Report of the Drafting Group (Document No. DT/26(Rev.))

2.1 The delegate of Canada, speaking on behalf of the Drafting Group, introduced the draft Resolution in Document No. DT/26(Rev.), drawing attention to the phrase in brackets in the first preambular paragraph, which had been included in order to allow the Editorial Committee to complete the text at a later stage in the light of subsequent decisions. There had been unanimous agreement in the Drafting Group on the wording, which he hoped would be acceptable to the Committee.

2.2 The delegate of Belgium opposed the inclusion of the phrase in brackets in the text of the draft Resolution, since a reference to the new legal instrument was unnecessary. He would therefore abstain in the voting on the draft Resolution.

2.3 The delegate of France agreed with the previous speaker that the phrase in parenthesis was unnecessary and asked whether or not the Committee intended it to be included in the final version of the draft Resolution.

2.4 The delegate of Canada recalled that a majority of the Drafting Group, which had included representatives of Belgium and France, had been in favour of retaining the phrase in brackets. If there were no objections, he suggested that the phrase be deleted.

2.5 The delegate of India said he understood that it had already been decided that the election of the members of the I.F.R.B. would take place at Plenipotentiary Conferences. That decision would therefore be embodied in the new Constitution. On the basis of that assumption, the Drafting Group had decided, as at previous Conferences, to place in brackets a suitable reference which could be completed at a later stage.

2.6 With regard to operative paragraph 2 he asked whether an appropriate item would automatically be placed on the agenda of the World Administrative Radio Conference for Maritime Mobile Communications.

2.7 The Chairman replied that the Committee had decided that the election of I.F.R.B. members should take place at Plenipotentiary Conferences, and it could be presumed that its decision would be confirmed at a plenary meeting.

2.8 The delegate of India asked whether the matter would be considered by the new Administrative Council at Torremolinos.

2.9 The Deputy Secretary-General pointed out that, in accordance with No. 57, the agenda for the conference in question would include any item which the Plenipotentiary Conference had directed to be placed on the agenda. Once such a decision had been taken, the Secretary-General would immediately notify Member administrations.

2.10 The delegate of Saudi Arabia proposed that a new paragraph be added to the draft Resolution instructing the Secretary-General to take the proper action with administrations in order to receive nominations in due time.

2.11 The delegate of Switzerland drew attention to a drafting error in the French text.

2.12 The delegate of Canada said he could accept the proposal by the delegate of Saudi Arabia.

2.13 The Chairman said he took it that the Committee wished to approve the draft Resolution, deleting the phrase in brackets and adding a paragraph along the lines suggested by the delegate of Saudi Arabia.

2.14 It was so agreed.

3. Plenipotentiary Conferences : Chairman's suggested order of discussion on questions of principle (Appendix)

3.1 The Chairman suggested that, before taking up Article 5 of the draft Constitution, the Committee consider the five questions of principle listed in the Appendix. Since the Drafting Group set up to examine questions 1 and 2 had not yet been able to meet, he invited the Committee to discuss question 3 - provision in the Constitution for extraordinary sessions of the Plenipotentiary Conference (J/19/2, CAN/24/34, ARG/67/12).

3.2 The delegate of Japan said he had proposed the inclusion in the Constitution of a provision for holding extraordinary sessions, since that was standard practice in other international organizations.

3.3 The delegate of Canada said that, if it was decided to hold a Plenipotentiary Conference every four years, some degree of flexibility should be introduced. His delegation had therefore proposed that provision be made for convening extraordinary sessions, if and when necessary, between regular sessions of the Plenipotentiary Conference. That proposal was in conformity with the practice of other international organizations.

3.4 The delegate of Argentina recalled that his delegation had proposed that the World Assembly should meet in regular session once every four years and in such special sessions as occasion might require. The reason for including a provision for special sessions was in order to handle urgent business that might arise between regular sessions.

3.5 The Deputy Secretary-General provided information on the cost of meetings, a substantial portion of which arose in connection with linguistic and documentation services. Working documents submitted to the Budget Control Committee showed that the additional cost of the Plenipotentiary Conference, over and above common service costs, was of the order of 2.9 million Swiss francs. The cost of consultative committee meetings varied widely. For example, it was estimated that in 1974 the World Administrative Maritime Radio Conference would cost 3.1 million Swiss francs, the two C.C.I.R. meetings 1.65 million Swiss francs and the new C.C.I.T.T. programme 1.95 million Swiss francs.

3.6 The delegate of Canada said that financial considerations should not be allowed to influence the decision as to whether provision should be made in the Constitution for extraordinary sessions.

3.7 The delegate of Brazil pointed out that the Montreux Convention already provided indirectly for the convening of extraordinary sessions. Nos. 45 to 48 laid down procedures for changing the dates of the Conference at the request of one-quarter of the membership, or on the proposal of the Administrative Council, provided the majority of Members concurred. It therefore seemed sufficient to state that a Plenipotentiary Conference might be convened at any time.

3.8 The delegate of Venezuela considered that the new instrument should contain provision for the convening of extraordinary sessions, since it might prove necessary to examine certain of the points under Article 6 between ordinary sessions. Financial considerations should in no way affect the principle of convening extraordinary sessions. He therefore supported the Argentine proposal.

3.9 The delegate of Thailand said that his delegation was in favour of a relatively short interval between the regular meetings of the Plenipotentiary Conference and suggested a period of five years. He also considered that there should be a provision for convening extraordinary sessions.

3.10 The delegate of Sweden said that he was in favour of a system that was both regular and flexible. To that end he supported an interval of not less than four years and not more than six years, which he felt was sufficiently flexible to solve the problem of extraordinary sessions.

3.11 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. endorsed the remarks of the delegate of Brazil. If Nos. 46 and 47 were retained, there would be no need to provide for extraordinary sessions, since a Plenipotentiary Conference could be convened, if necessary, in advance of the normal time.

3.12 The delegate of Paraguay said that the fundamental issue was to draw up a permanent constitution, which presupposed that all delegates agreed to do so. In his view, the proposal to provide for extraordinary sessions should be treated with great caution, in view of the financial implications for the Union and its Members. That was why, in Document No. 17, Add. 1, his delegation had proposed that any change in the statutes would require a two-thirds majority. He endorsed the remarks of the delegates of Brazil and Sweden.

3.13 The delegate of the United States of America said he was in favour of both periodicity and flexibility. He supported an interval of about five to seven years and would submit a proposal to that effect to the Drafting Group. The principle of flexibility should, in his opinion, work in both directions. In other words, provided a substantial number of Members agreed, the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences could be either reduced or extended.

3.14 The delegate of Cameroon endorsed that view. If the principle of periodicity was embodied in the Constitution, then a mechanism should be included to provide flexibility, operating in both directions. Any proposal to change the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences would require the support of a substantial number of Members. In his opinion, the Committee should attempt to reach agreement on the two principles, and then set up a working party to draft a suitable text.

3.15 The delegate of Argentina pointed out that there was a cleavage within the Committee between those who supported a permanent constitution and those who were in favour of a new convention. Until that issue had been settled in Plenary, the Committee would continue to make contradictory proposals. He therefore suggested that the subject be deferred until the Conference had decided on the kind of instrument that would eventually emerge from its deliberations.

3.16 The delegate of Mauritius said he was in favour of embodying the principles of periodicity and flexibility in the new instrument. He supported the view expressed by the United States delegation and suggested an interval of five years, with upper and lower limits of four and six years. The Administrative Council should be empowered to take steps to consult Members on any proposal to extend or reduce the normal interval.

3.17 The delegate of India said he did not entirely appreciate the arguments in favour of including a special provision in the new instrument for convening extraordinary sessions. As had been pointed out, such provision already existed in Nos. 46 and 47. If a periodicity of approximately five years was decided on, together with a suitable provision for flexibility, there seemed to be no reason for extraordinary sessions. He thought that the financial aspects of the proposal should be carefully looked into.

3.18 The delegate of Japan said he was prepared to withdraw his proposal for convening extraordinary sessions if the majority opposed them.

3.19 The delegate of New Zealand considered that it would make little difference to the present issue whether a constitution or a convention was decided on. He favoured a periodicity of five to seven years, with provision for flexibility along the lines of the present Convention.

3.20 The delegate of Australia endorsed the views expressed by the delegate of Brazil.

3.21 The delegate of Peru supported the concept of regular Plenipotentiary Conferences. However, since urgent business might arise between regular sessions, he thought it necessary to make provision for convening extraordinary sessions. In his view, the instrument should refer specifically to ordinary and extraordinary sessions.

3.22 The delegate of Israel favoured the principle of periodicity coupled with adequate flexibility. With regard to revision of the Constitution, the Plenipotentiary Conference was the Union's supreme organ and was therefore entitled to make such amendments as it deemed fit. For that reason, his delegation had proposed a modification of No. 42 in Document No. 30.

3.23 The Deputy Secretary-General recalled the terms of Additional Protocol 1 to the Montreux Convention, which had empowered the Administrative Council to take decisions on budgetary questions if no Plenipotentiary Conference was held in 1971. He explained the reasons why the Plenipotentiary Conference had, in fact, been deferred in consultation with the Members in order to give priority in 1971 to the World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications.

3.24 The Chairman, supported by the delegate of the United Kingdom, suggested that, in the light of the discussion, the Drafting Group should take up questions 1, 2 and 3.

3.25 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider item 4, namely, if the Union had a Constitution, whether that instrument should be amended at a Plenipotentiary Conference, or alternatively, whether a Plenipotentiary Conference should be able to convene a special conference for that purpose.

3.26 The delegate of the Netherlands said that the purpose of his delegation's proposal on the subject (HOL/25/1) was to ensure the inclusion of a specific provision in the Constitution to the effect that the supreme organ of the Union would be empowered to amend its own Constitution, subject to the approval of Member Governments. Amendments should be adopted by a qualified majority, such as the customary two-thirds. If such an amendment procedure was adopted, no special conferences would have to be convened.

3.27 The delegate of Argentina said that his delegation would be prepared to accept the Netherlands view, since the purpose of its own proposals (ARG/67/8, 11) had merely been to emphasize that the functions of the supreme organ of the I.T.U. would no longer be confined to amendment of the basic instrument, but would be extended to far-reaching debates on the fundamental purposes of the Union, the repercussions of technical advances and the contribution of the I.T.U. to individual technical programmes. If it was understood that the permanent character of the future Constitution would achieve that aim, his delegation was willing to withdraw its proposal for the holding of special conferences to amend the basic instrument.

3.28 The delegate of India said that his delegation had submitted its proposal on the subject (IND/64/9) because No. 42 of the Draft Constitutional Charter merely stated that the supreme organ could consider proposals for amendment of the Constitution, but did not empower that organ to make the actual amendments. India therefore proposed that a specific amendment procedure should be included in Article 50 of the Constitution.

3.29 The delegates of Rwanda and the United States of America agreed that a special conference for amendment of the Constitution was unnecessary, provided that notice of any proposed amendment was given to Member States well in advance of Plenipotentiary Conferences, perhaps by means of consultations carried out at sessions of the Administrative Council two or three years before the Conference in question. Members must be enabled to submit well-considered proposals and to compose their delegations with due regard to the amendments concerned.

3.30 The delegate of Afghanistan made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

My delegation sees a great tendency and general feeling in the Committee for adopting a Constitutional Charter as the basic instrument for the future of our Union. Whether we have a Constitution or any other form of instrument, there will certainly be a supreme organ like our present Plenipotentiary Conference. Assuming that a Constitutional Charter is adopted by the Conference, my delegation is of the opinion that provisions for amendments must be included in that instrument and the power for that should be embodied in its supreme organ and not in a special conference. My delegation proposes that such amendments then be brought in in the form of an additional protocol to the basic instrument. My delegation would also like to state that, since Constitutions normally have a permanent nature, provisions should also be taken into consideration to ensure that it cannot be changed easily."

3.31 The delegate of Brazil emphasized that No. 42 of the Draft Constitutional Charter did not preclude the Plenipotentiary Conference from revising the Constitution at its ordinary sessions. Moreover, Note 8, referred to in column 5 on page 18 of the Draft Charter, made it clear that three distinct points of view had been expressed in the Charter Group; clearly, the current Conference could choose one of those proposed courses. In any case, the Charter Group had not regarded the Constitution as an absolutely immutable instrument, to be fixed for eternity: like the Convention, it could be amended by the Plenipotentiary Conference, but care had been taken to place the provisions which were more subject to modification in the General Regulations, which could perhaps be amended at administrative conferences.

3.32 The Chairman said that that point would be discussed further during the detailed debate on Article 6.

3.33 He invited the Committee to consider the fifth question of principle, that of the name of the Conference.

3.34 The delegates of Japan and the Netherlands said that their proposals (J/19/1, HOL/25/1), to the effect that the name should be changed to "General Conference" were contingent on the adoption of the concept of a Constitution in the Plenary Meeting. As they had stated at an earlier meeting, that name conformed more closely to the title of the supreme organs of other specialized agencies.

3.35 The delegate of Argentina drew attention to the provision of Montreux Resolution No. 35 which stated that the Draft Constitutional Charter should be prepared, inter alia, on the basis of "the Constitutions and the experience of other specialized agencies of the United Nations". It should be borne in mind that none of those agencies had a supreme organ called a Plenipotentiary Conference, and that Plenipotentiary Conferences were customarily convened only for extraordinary purposes. Accordingly, retention of the name would tend to cast some doubt on the permanent character of the Constitution which the Union seemed to be intending to adopt.

The meeting rose at 1240 hours.

The Secretary :
M. BARDOUX

The Chairman :
Evan SAWKINS

Appendix : 1

APPENDIX

Plenipotentiary Conference :

Chairman's suggested order of discussion on questions of principle

1. Do we want regular Plenipotentiary Conferences?
 2. If so, how frequently and with what latitude in timing?
(Referred to Drafting Group at 8th Meeting Monday 1/10)
 3. Do we want provision in the Constitution for an extraordinary session of the Plenipotentiary Conference?
J/19/2
CAN/24/34
ARG/67/12
 4. Assuming we have a constitution do we want to be able to amend it at a Plenipotentiary Conference, or alternatively, should a Plenipotentiary Conference be able to consider and convene, if necessary, a special conference to do this?
HOL/25/1
ARG/67/8, 11
 5. Question of conference name (or names).
J/19/1
HOL/25/1
ARG/67/8
-

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

10th MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

Thursday, 4 October 1973, at 1145 hrs

Chairman : Mr. Evan SAWKINS (Australia)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. L. KATONA KIS (Hungarian People's Republic)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Approval of summary records

5th meeting

145

6th meeting

150

2. Report of Drafting Group

DT/30



1. Approval of Summary Records

5th Meeting of Committee 7 (Document No. 145)

1.1 The Chairman of the I.F.R.B. wished to make an amendment to paragraph 1.8, the text of which he would give to the Secretariat in writing.

1.2 Subject to that amendment, Document No. 145 was approved.

6th Meeting of Committee 7 (Document No. 150)

1.3 The delegates of Mexico and Venezuela wished to make amendments to paragraphs 1.2 and 1.33 respectively, the texts of which they would give to the Secretariat in writing.

1.4 Subject to those amendments, Document No. 150 was approved.

2. Report of the Drafting Group (Document No. DT/30)

2.1 The Secretary read out a number of editorial corrections to Document No. DT/30.

2.2 After the Chairman of the Drafting Group had introduced the document, the Chairman proposed that the Committee consider first what interval should elapse between Plenipotentiary Conferences and suggested that the middle figure of five years might be acceptable to all as a compromise.

2.3 The delegates of Poland and Bangladesh supported the interval of five years.

2.4 The delegate of Italy, supported by the delegates of New Zealand and the United Kingdom, preferred the longer interval of six years.

2.5 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that in the interests of efficiency the Plenipotentiary Conference should meet as seldom as was consistent with the proper management of the organization. That would avoid diverting the resources of the Union away from its proper output function, which was represented by the activities of the administrative conferences, the Plan Committees and the C.C.I. Study Groups and Plenary Assemblies. That was also a point of concern for Member administrations who had the expense of sending large delegations to Plenipotentiary Conferences and were often deprived of the services of key senior staff for the duration of the meeting.

2.6 The delegate of Canada, supported by the delegate of Mexico, was in favour of an interval of four years. The full argument for short intervals was laid out in the Canadian Document No. 24; the main reason was that Canada wished to see the supreme organ of the Union assume a quite different character in the future and take a more lively interest in the discussion of broad Union policies. Reduced periodicity, together with a more permanent basic instrument, would give the Plenipotentiary more time to deal with the proper affairs of the Union, and the quality of debate was bound to improve in consequence as delegations would come with a clearer memory of the previous session and avoid covering the same ground twice.

2.7 The delegate of Argentina said that it was not necessarily a good management principle to have long intervals between Plenipotentiary Conferences, which needed to meet fairly often to consider general policies. A long term of office for the Administrative Council made it difficult to carry out its mandate as questions requiring structural changes that could only be dealt with by a Plenipotentiary Conference were bound to crop up over a six year period. As set out in the Argentine Document No. 67, his country supported an interval of four years.

2.8 The delegates of the U.S.S.R., China, Cameroon, Turkey, Somalia and Sweden supported an interval of five years, as the most reasonable and appropriate solution.

2.9 In the light of the discussion, it was unanimously decided to accept the compromise proposal - submitted by Italy - of five years for the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences.

2.10 The delegates of Nigeria and India had some reservations about the wording of the proposed draft provisions and discussion of that matter was postponed to the following meeting of Committee 7.

The meeting rose at 1245 hrs.

The Secretary :
M. BARDOUX

The Chairman :
Evan SAWKINS

COMMITTEE 2

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 2
(CREDENTIALS)

Thursday, 27 September 1973, at 0930 hrs.

Chairman : Mr. EGBE TABI (Cameroon)

Subjects

Documents Nos.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Summary Record of the 1st meeting | 111 |
| 2. First Report by the Working Group | 112 |
| 3. Statements | 105, 110-Rev., 116,
118, 119, 120 and 122 |
| 4. Date for submission of the Committee's
Final Report | - |
| 5. First Report by Committee 2 | - |



In the absence of the Chairman of the Committee the Vice-Chairman took the chair.

1. Summary Record of the first meeting of the Committee
(Document No. 111)

1.1 The summary record was approved.

2. First Report by the Working Group (Document NO. 112)

2.1 The Secretary announced that a number of credentials had been received since the document had been issued.

2.2 After these credentials had been examined by members of the Working Group present, it was agreed to up-date the report as follows :

Annex 1 (Credentials considered to be in order) :

ADD Republic of Guinea, Mexico, Sierra Leone, and Dominican Republic (with a note to the effect that the delegation was accredited provisionally)

The entry in the Remarks column against Guyana should specify that the powers to vote applied to the election of the Administrative Council.

Annex 2 (Credentials not yet in order) :

ADD Belgium and Jordan (credentials indicating only composition of delegation) and Ecuador (telegram only)

DELETE Republic of Guinea, Mexico and Sierra Leone

Annex 3 (Credentials not yet deposited) :

DELETE all except Roumania

2.2 The first report by the Working Group was adopted with those amendments.

3. Statements

3.1 The Committee took note of the following statements published as Conference documents :

Document No. 105 (Socialist Republic of Roumania)

Document No. 110-Rev. (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Socialist Republic of Roumania, the U.S.R., the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic)

Document No. 116 (Khmer Republic) (as amended at the meeting)

Document No. 118 (Republic of Viet-Nam)

Document No. 119 (Republic of Korea)

Document No. 120 (People's Republic of Albania)

Document No. 122 (People's Republic of China)

3.2 The delegate of Yugoslavia made the following statements :

"The delegation of Yugoslavia considers that the representatives of the Saigon régime cannot be considered as representing the whole of South Viet-Nam since the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam is a party to the Paris negotiations."

"The delegation of Yugoslavia considers that the sole legal representative of Cambodia is the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia."

3.3 The delegate of Cuba made the following statement :

"In connection with the First Report by the Working Group of Committee 2 contained in Document No. 112, the Delegation of Cuba to the Plenipotentiary Conference deplores the fact that the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam has not been invited to attend the Conference.

Our point of view on the credentials of the delegations of Viet-Nam and Korea are expressed in Document No. 110(Rev.).

We also wish to state that the Revolutionary Government of Cuba does not recognize as valid the powers issued by the Lon Nol clique and that the legitimate representative of Cambodia is the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia presided over by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, for which reason any other delegation which has not been designated by the Royal Government cannot sign on behalf of Cambodia."

4. Date for submission of the Final Report of Committee 2

4.1 The Secretary suggested that the date for submission of the Final Report should be as late as possible as it might take some time for the few remaining delegations to obtain supplementary credentials. He therefore proposed that the Report appear on the agenda of the Plenary meeting on Monday 22 October.

4.2 It was so agreed.

5. First Report by Committee 2

5.1 The Secretary read out a draft based on Document No. 112 as amended during the meeting. In view of the adoption, the previous day, by the Plenary Meeting of Documents Nos. 101 and 102, Portugal and Portuguese Overseas Provinces would not appear in Annex 1 to the Report by the Committee.

5.2 The draft report was approved.

The meeting rose at 10.00 a.m.

The Secretary :

C. STEAD

The Acting Chairman :

E. EGBE TABI

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Corrigendum to
Document No. 188-E
23 October 1973
Original : English,
French,
Spanish

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

1. In paragraph 1.8 on page 3, replace the word "advisory" in the last line by "new".

2. In paragraph 1.9 on page 3, amend the last two lines as follows :

"doubted whether the latter could grant sufficient credits for allocation to it to enable it to work effectively. Also, it should be remembered that in 1965 the Plenipotentiary Conference of Montreux had rejected the Mexican proposal that the I.T.U. should set up its technical assistance programme with its own funds".

3. Paragraph 1.10, delete German Democratic Republic and add new paragraph 1.10 bis as follows :

"1.10 bis The delegate of the German Democratic Republic made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

Our delegation attaches great importance to technical assistance matters. Unfortunately, during the time that the German Democratic Republic was still outside the United Nations and the I.T.U., it was prevented from participating in U.N.D.P.



technical cooperation activities. Nevertheless, our Ministry of Posts and Communications has for many years been giving technical assistance to developing countries on the basis of bilateral agreements. We have our telecommunications engineers and teachers working successfully in the telecommunications schools of an Arab country and of an African country. At present there are in all 16 of our experts working in developing countries on the basis of bilateral agreements.

From our experience in technical assistance, we realize the importance of using all available material and financial resources as far as possible for technical cooperation activities directly - i.e. of cutting administrative expenditure to the minimum. I should therefore like to associate myself with the statements of the delegate of Japan. The question is therefore not one of setting up new technical assistance bodies but of making the most efficient use of existing technical cooperation funds, and my country will support any measure directed towards that end.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

4. Paragraph 1.14 on page 4, amend to read :

"... while not in favour of the proposed new committee, he supported the explicit intention of the Argentine proposal to achieve greater efficiency in technical cooperation work; however, a better way of doing that would be for the Technical Cooperation Department, which at present came directly under the General Secretariat, to be converted into a new permanent organ of the Union, for instance, a relatively independent Technical Cooperation Directorate with its own distinguishing features".

5. Paragraph 1.15, page 4, amend from second sentence onwards as follows :

"He noted, however, that the success of the World Plan depended on the conscientious participation of the Committee's membership and did not require the creation of a new C.C.I. Necessary improvements could only result from wholehearted participation in the work of the World Plan within the framework of the revised procedures scheduled to be reviewed once more at a meeting of the World Plan Working Party in Geneva following the Plenipotentiary Conference".

6. Replace existing paragraph 3.5 on page 6 by the following :

"3.5 The delegate of Malaysia also expressed his country's appreciation of the services rendered by associate experts and welcomed them since they were in closer contact with local staff and the actual technical work of the Administration".

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

5th MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Tuesday, 2 October 1973, at 1530 hrs

Chairman : Mr. BENABDELLAH (Morocco)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. DVORACEK (Czechoslovakia)

Subjects discussed :

Document No.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. International Committee for Technical Cooperation in Telecommunications | Docs. 67
96
81 |
| 2. Participation of the Union in the U.N.D.P. | Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference
section : 5.1.5
Document : 82 |
| 3. Various forms of I.T.U. technical cooperation financed from sources other than U.N.D.P. | Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference
section : 5.1.6 |
| 4. Establishment of working party to discuss proposals regarding human resources for telecommunications | |



1. International Committee for Technical Cooperation in Telecommunications (Documents Nos. 67, 81 and 96)

1.1 The delegate of Argentina introduced his delegation's proposal for the creation of an international committee for technical cooperation in telecommunications (Document No. 96), and the amendments to the structure of the Union which the creation of such a committee would entail (Document No. 67, ADD. 66A, MOD 188 and MOD 81). The aim of the proposal was
(75) (199)

to unify the resources available and provide for better coordination among all organs of the Union.

1.2 The delegate of Kuwait introduced his delegation's proposal for the establishment of a new committee (Document No. 81) designed to help narrow the technological gap between developed and developing countries.

1.3 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider both proposals concurrently in view of their similarity.

1.4 The Secretary-General explained how the I.T.U. with the services currently at its disposal had carried out its tasks in the field of technical cooperation. The technical assistance provided by I.T.U.'s Technical Cooperation Department was entirely financed by U.N.D.P., and policy was defined by the recipient governments themselves and by the Governing Council of the U.N.D.P., I.T.U. being merely an executing agency. The proposed new committee would deal with matters at present organized by the Technical Cooperation Department such as fellowships, seminars and pre-investment studies. He drew attention to the need to respect U.N.D.P.'s recent recommendation that funds for U.N.D.P.-sponsored projects should be kept entirely separate from those for other activities of the specialized agencies.

1.5 The Director of the C.C.I.T.T. explaining how certain committees and working groups were involved in the C.C.I.T.T.'s work, said that it was impossible to divorce the regional tariff groups set up under the auspices of Study Group III and the Special Autonomous Working Parties from their parent body, the C.C.I.T.T. Similar considerations applied to the World and Regional Plan Committees, and it would be extremely undesirable to sever the link between the Study Groups and the Plan Committees.

- 1.6 The Director of the C.C.I.R. endorsed the remarks of the Director of the C.C.I.T.T.
- 1.7 The Director of the I.F.R.B., commenting on Document No. 81, page 2, first paragraph, second sentence, reminded delegates of the statement he had made at the first meeting of Committee 6 (Document No DT/11), which explained that in addition to the recording of frequencies as defined in Number 165 of the Convention, other tasks entrusted to the Board (No. 166 of the Convention) had as their object to aid administrations individually according to their needs for "special assistance". He referred to the other work carried out by the I.F.R.B. as mentioned in Document No. DT/11.
- 1.8 The review of frequency allocations as mentioned in Document No. 81, page 2, first paragraph, third sentence, was a matter to be dealt with by W.A.R.C.'s, such as the 1971 Space Conference, which had executive powers, and not by the proposed advisory committee.
- 1.9 The delegate of Mexico opposed the setting up of the proposed technical cooperation committee on the grounds that it would be a retrograde step towards the obsolescent system of centralization, whereas the modern trend towards decentralization was more efficient. Technical cooperation activities fell into five or six main sectors, some of which, such as the provision of experts, seminars and the work of the group of four engineers (Resolution Number 29 of the Convention) might be transferred to the proposed committee. In all other sectors, however, the establishment of the committee would lead to a duplication of functions and loss of efficiency. Moreover, the proposed new committee would be dependent for funds on U.N.D.P. and he doubted whether sufficient resources would be available for allocation to it to enable it to work effectively.
- 1.10 The delegates of Japan, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, United States of America and Senegal, while sympathetic towards the motives of the delegations of Argentina and Kuwait, did not consider the establishment of the proposed new committee the best means of improving technical cooperation activities. They therefore opposed the proposal advancing, with some variations, the reasons already adduced by the Mexican delegation and urging the strengthening of the existing Technical Cooperation Department.

1.11 The delegate of Somalia said that while he did not question the efficiency of existing bodies he believed that rapid developments in telecommunications and the pressing needs of the developing countries made it necessary to establish a new technical cooperation organ, or to strengthen existing ones. He supported the proposal made by the delegates of Argentina and Kuwait.

1.12 There being no further speakers in favour of the proposal, the Chairman put to the vote the proposal for the establishment of an international committee for technical cooperation in telecommunications.

1.13 The proposal was rejected by 50 votes to 10, with 9 abstentions.

1.14 The Mexican delegate explained that he had abstained in the voting because, while not in favour of the proposed new committee, he was not opposed to the idea of establishing a new decentralized permanent organ of the Union to deal with technical cooperation. He suggested that the Argentinian delegate might wish to recast his proposal along those lines.

1.15 In this connection and with reference to a point in the statement of the Director of the C.C.I.T.T., the delegate of the U.S.A. supported by the delegate of Australia, expressed concern about the slow progress in the work of the World Plan Committee. He hoped that after a revision of the procedures improvements could be made.

2. Participation of the Union in the U.N.D.P. (Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference : section 5.1.5, Document No. 32)

2.1 The delegates of Iran, Indonesia, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia and Pakistan expressed their countries' gratitude for the technical assistance received from the I.T.U. through the U.N.D.P. and described the training and other telecommunication projects that had been completed or were underway in their countries as a result of such assistance. With regard to developments they would like to see in the technical cooperation field in the future, the delegate of Iran suggested the provision of more funds to meet requests for short-term assistance, the delegates of Indonesia and Pakistan hoped to see an increase in assistance with regard to implementation of the interregional Asian Telecommunication Network project, and

the delegate of Venezuela, supported by the delegate of Peru, stressed the need for increasing training projects, especially in the field of applied research and development.

2.2 The Secretary-General assured the Committee that the I.T.U. would do all in its power to develop technical assistance activities further.

2.3 The Committee took note of section 5.1.5.

2.4 The representative of UNESCO, introducing Document No. 82, made the statement reproduced in Annex 1.

2.5 The Committee took note of Document No. 82.

3. Various forms of I.T.U. technical cooperation financed from sources other than U.N.D.P. (Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference : section 5.1.6)

3.1 In reply to queries from the delegate of the U.S.S.R., the Secretary said that volunteer workers were financed from sources entirely outside the regular budget of the Union. Associate experts had the same status as full experts but were young people without the equivalent breadth of experience. They were recruited at lower salaries and worked under the direction of a fully qualified expert. The costs of such assistant experts were borne in full by the donor countries, and, in the same way, the subsistence expenses of volunteers, who in principle received no salary, were borne by their donor governments.

3.2 In response to a request by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. for information from recipient countries on their experiences with assistant experts and volunteers, the delegate of Malawi said his country had not yet succeeded, twelve months after putting in a request, in obtaining the services of an assistant expert.

3.3 The Secretary explained that the supply of assistant experts was very limited as only four countries had entered into agreements with the I.T.U. to provide them. He hoped that the numbers would increase but that was entirely in the hands of the donor countries.

3.4 The delegate of Botswana said that his country had the services of an expert and a volunteer for giving full-time and specialist training courses and were entirely satisfied with their work.

3.5 The delegate of Malaysia also expressed approval of the services rendered his country by the assistant expert scheme.

3.6 The Committee took note of section 5.1.6.

4. Establishment of a working party to discuss proposals regarding human resources for telecommunications

4.1 It was decided to set up a small working party, consisting of the delegates of Chile, Oman and the Ivory Coast under the chairmanship of the delegate of Mexico, to prepare a joint draft Resolution on human resources for telecommunications.

The meeting rose at 6.35 p.m.

The Secretary :
H. RUUD

The Chairman :
M. BENABDELLAH

Annex : 1

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6
(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Thursday, 4 October 1973, at 1700 hrs

Chairman : Mr. M. BENABDELLAH (Morocco)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. L. DVORACEK (Czechoslovakia)

Subjects discussed

- | | <u>Document No.</u> |
|---|---|
| 1. Summary Records of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd meetings | 130, 131, 138 |
| 2. Reports on missions of experts | DT/27 |
| 3. Improvement of Union facilities for providing information and advice to new and developing countries | (Report :
section : (5.2.3))
Document : 129 |
| 4. Application of telecommunication science and technology in the interest of developing countries | (Report :
section : (5.2.6)) |

1. Summary Records of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd meetings
(Documents Nos. 130, 131 and 138)
 - 1.1 Approved (subject to amendments to the Summary Record of the third meeting (Document No. 138) submitted by the delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the United Kingdom).
2. Reports on missions of experts (Document No. DT/27)
 - 2.1 Approved.
3. Improvement of Union facilities for providing information and advice to new and developing countries (Administrative Council Report section 5.2.3, Document No. 129)
 - 3.1 The delegate of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen supported the proposals made by the delegations of Nepal and Sri Lanka (Document No. 89) and of the Sultanate of Oman (Document No. 103) which referred to the same subject as his own delegation's proposal in Document No. 129. That proposal had been submitted with a view to finding alternative sources for the financing of urgent technical assistance requirements. He had in mind short-term specialist aid which could not always be provided by the four specialist engineers and which could not be provided quickly enough under the somewhat lengthy U.N.D.P. procedures.
 - 3.2 The Chairman suggested that the proposal should be considered in conjunction with item 7 of the Committee's agenda.
 - 3.3 The delegate of Mexico supported that procedure and further suggested that if, when item 7 was discussed, it was not possible to find means of raising adequate resources, the problem might be solved by amending and updating Montreux Resolution No. 29.
 - 3.4 It was so agreed.

3.5 The U.S.S.R. delegate said that it must be extremely difficult for I.T.U., even with the four specialist engineers recruited under Resolution No. 29 and the nine outside specialists mentioned in the Administrative Council's report, section 5.2.3, to meet all the urgent requests for technical assistance from developing countries. Nor would it be possible for I.T.U. to maintain specialists at headquarters capable of covering all sectors and specialities and meeting any request which might be made. The Committee must consider what procedure should be recommended to enable I.T.U. to satisfy requests as rapidly as possible while at the same time remaining within the limits of the resources available. It might be good, for example, to draw up a roster of specialists available in various areas, so that they could be recruited for occasional missions in response to a particular request.

3.6 In reply to questions by the U.S.S.R. delegate, the Secretary-General said that the four specialist engineers had carried out a number of missions which had been financed by administrative expenditure granted by U.N.D.P. In future, however, if it was decided to retain the engineers, provision would have to be made for their mission expenses in I.T.U.'s regular budget. The nine outside specialists had been recruited as a result of specific requests. As a general rule, each had completed only one mission, the expenses of which had been met from U.N.D.P. administrative resources, or occasionally had been paid for by the administration requesting the mission. In one or two cases the specialist had been asked to undertake a second mission. The requests received for specialist services had been extremely varied and it appeared that it would not be possible in future to finance such missions from U.N.D.P. resources.

3.7 The Mexican delegate said that the recruitment of short-term experts who would have to undertake lengthy journeys on mission would be too costly and the establishment of regional offices would provide a better solution. Regional offices could maintain lists of experts available; those experts would, moreover, speak the language of the countries in which they were to work.

3.8 The Chairman said that highly qualified experts must be working in constant touch with their field of specialization if they were to keep abreast of the latest technological developments; they could not be members of the I.T.U. staff assigned to regional offices.

3.9 Supported by the delegates of Mauritius and Sri Lanka, the Chairman proposed the establishment of a working group to discuss the Secretariat amendments to Resolution No. 29, and the draft resolution whose submission had been announced by the Ethiopian delegate.

3.10 It was agreed to establish a working group consisting of the delegates of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Iran, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Kenya and Sri Lanka, under the chairmanship of the delegate of Ethiopia.

3.11 The United States delegate hoped that in its deliberations the working group would take fully into account the implications of cost considerations, and sources of possible additional finance.

4. Application of telecommunication science and technology in the interest of developing countries (Administrative Council Report section 5.2.6)

4.1 The Chairman said that Montreux Resolution No. 32 was still valid and the Secretariat would update it for consideration as a draft resolution for submission to Plenary.

4.2 The Committee noted Administrative Council Report section 5.2.6.

The meeting rose at 1715 hours.

The Secretary :

H. RUUD

The Chairman :

M. BENABDELLAH

COMMITTEE 8

Federal Republic of Germany

PROPOSAL

The Federal Republic of Germany has given careful consideration to the question of languages within the international organizations. Having followed with great interest the discussion on the Arabic proposal and the arguments put forward by various delegations, the Federal Republic of Germany would like to state that it is highly interested in the introduction of the German language as an official language of the I.T.U. as well.

This delegation would like to emphasize the fact that the German-speaking area comprises about 100 million people, who are living in 4 different countries and in parts of several other countries.

It also thinks that it might be of some interest to mention that I.T.U. would not be the first international organization in which the German language would be used as official language. Within the I.L.O. for instance German is even used as working language. During conferences of some other specialized agencies of the U.N. - such as W.M.O. and I.A.E.A. - the Federal Republic of Germany has introduced German at its own expense.

May this delegation be permitted to mention another reason for its intention :

The German-speaking countries are playing a considerable part in the work of the I.T.U. - especially within the C.C.I.s. They are greatly involved in discussions on the implementation of technical recommendations in these I.T.U. organs.



During the Plenipotentiary Conference of Montreux as well as during this Conference, German interpretation was provided at the expense of the countries interested.

The Federal Republic of Germany is quite aware of the consequences following the introduction of German as an official language within the framework of I.T.U. However, this delegation thinks that the additional financial burden to be imposed on I.T.U. would be justified in view of the number of German-speaking people as well as the activities of the I.T.U. Members representing them.

The Federal Republic of Germany therefore formally applies for introduction of the German language as an official language of the I.T.U.

PLENARY MEETING

Report of the Editorial Committee

(COMMITTEE 9)

1. The Editorial Committee held an organizational meeting on 4 October 1973 with Mr. Albert Chassignol (France) as Chairman and Mr. Harold A. Daniels (United Kingdom) and Mr. José María Arto Madrazo (Spain) as Vice-Chairmen.
2. It took note of its terms of reference set out in 759 to 762 of the General Regulations and accepted them without amendment.
3. It reviewed and expressed satisfaction with the facilities placed at its disposal (accommodation, secretariat, communications centre, etc.).
4. The Committee decided to use the same working methods as at the previous conferences.
5. The Committee considered with some misgivings the volume of material that it would have to examine before the end of the Conference. It called on the delegates to make arrangements for the Committee to set up two teams that could work simultaneously.
6. The Committee considered that it would not have sufficient time to carry out the final numbering of chapters, articles and paragraphs provided for in Number 762 of the General Regulations. The Chairman of the Committee was instructed to refer the problem to the Steering Committee.
7. The Committee considered proposal E/12/1 relating to a general re-arrangement of the texts in a logical order. While recognizing the merits of the proposal, it decided that it would be scarcely practicable at the present Conference. The sponsor of the proposal accepted this conclusion.

Albert CHASSIGNOL
Chairman of the
Editorial Committee



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Corrigendum to
Document No. 192-E
23 October 1973
Original : Spanish

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

Paragraph 4.7 on page 6, amend the end of the paragraph to read as follows :

"... recurrence of the situation. Document 71 contained two alternative solutions of the problem arising from the lack of a fair contributory share system - adoption of a rational method of calculating the contributory share based on the country's real ability to pay or, assuming retention of the principle of free choice, extending the lower end of the scale to at least 1/4 of a unit."



COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Tuesday, 2 October 1973, at 0930 hrs

Chairman : Mr. RÜTSCHI (Switzerland)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. AHMED (Pakistan)

Subjects discussed :

Document No.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Summary Record of the 1st meeting of Committee 4 | 126 |
| 2. Review of the financial management of the Union (1965-1972) | 31, Report of AC |
| 3. Accounts in arrear | Report of AC
31, 32, 33 (Rev.)
and Corr.1, DT/21,
DT/25, 136 |
| 4. Finances of the Union | Report of AC
para. 2.5.5.5, 32 |

1. Summary Record of the 1st meeting of Committee 4 (Document No. 126)

1.1 The delegate of Mexico asked for a number of amendments to be made to the Summary Record (see corrigendum to Document No. 126).

1.2 Subject to those amendments, the Summary Record of the 1st meeting of Committee 4 was approved.

2. Review of the financial management of the Union (1965-1972) (Document No. 31 and Report of the Administrative Council)

2.1 The delegate of Indonesia reported on the accomplishment of the task assigned to him by the Committee at its first meeting (Document No. 126, page 7, paragraph 3.3.1). He had studied: 1) the I.T.U. Financial Operating Report for 1970, 1971 and 1972, 2) the Report by the Secretary-General - Audit of the Union's Accounts (Document No. 4465/CA), and 3) the information given by the Head of the Finance Department on the auditors' reports for the previous years and also the opinions of the auditors of the Swiss Confederation. Following a thorough study of those documents, he was satisfied that the accounts of the Union were in order.

2.2 The Chairman thanked the delegate of Indonesia for the work he had accomplished.

2.3 After listening to the above statement, the Committee considered that it was in a position to confirm the approval in principle it had expressed at its first meeting (Document No. 126, paragraph 2.3) as regards that part of the Report of the Administrative Council which related to the financial management of the Union for the period 1965-1972 and the auditing of accounts.

3. Accounts in arrear (Report of the Administrative Council, Documents Nos. 31, 32, 33(Rev.) and Corr.1, DT/21, DT/25 and 136)

3.1 Document No. DT/25, which summed up the situation and reviewed the various possible solutions concerning accounts in arrear, gave rise to a wide-ranging discussion in which the delegates of Mexico, the United States, the U.S.S.R., Brazil, Canada, Argentina, Costa Rica, Bolivia, Guatemala, Paraguay, Chile, Peru, Lebanon, Italy, the United Kingdom, Netherlands, Venezuela, the Yemen Arab Republic and France took part.

3.2 With reference to the considerations contained in Document No. 136 (points 7 and 10), referred to by the delegates of the Yemen Arab Republic and France, various delegations considered that the accounting system of the Union should be modified in such a way that in future the accounts should show as income the contributions actually paid and not the contributions shown hitherto as assets in the form of debts to the Union.

3.3 The Committee gave unanimous support to the proposal of Mexico to write off the interest on arrears for the nine debtor countries listed in the Annexes to Document No. DT/25.

3.4 The delegate of Cuba said that, leaving aside the question of interest on arrears accumulated over a long period of time and considering solely the question of arrears proper, it was inconceivable that non-debtor countries should have to pay or assume any form of responsibility for the debts of debtor countries. A basic question of principle was involved.

3.5 Summing up, the Chairman noted that the Committee was ready to recommend as an initial measure that :

- a) unpaid sums should be placed in a special non-interest-bearing account as from 1 January 1973, and
- b) accumulated interest on arrears should be written off and Annex 1 to Document No. DT/25 should be adopted subject to any subsequent decision that might be taken on another variant more favourable to the debtor countries.

3.6 It was so agreed.

3.7 In reply to questions by the delegate of Argentina and a remark by the delegate of Mexico, the Head of the Finance Department said that :

- i) about 8 % of contributions had not been paid as of September of the present year which corresponded to about 3 million Swiss francs;
- ii) a sum of 1,650,000 Swiss francs had been received so far as contributions for 1974, and

- iii) the Swiss Confederation had lent the I.T.U. 3 million Swiss francs in July 1973 and 2 million Swiss francs in August 1973, i.e. a total of 5 million Swiss francs to be repaid in December 1973 or January 1974.

3.8 The delegate of Lebanon firmly supported the idea of writing off interest on arrears, which had been approved by an overwhelming majority of the members of the Committee but considered that it would be preferable to postpone a decision on the other Annexes to Document No. DT/25 to a later meeting, since the proposals contained therein required the various delegations to contact the financial authorities of their respective countries.

3.9 In reply to a question by the delegate of the United States, the Chairman stated that, if the unpaid amounts were placed in a special non-interest-bearing account, the Secretary-General would have to discuss with the authorities of each individual country the means of amortizing their debt over a reasonable number of years.

3.10 The Secretary-General emphasized that, for several years already, he had been attempting, in conjunction with the countries concerned, to devise a means of enabling them to repay their debts to the Union and he did not think that the data in Annex 1 to Document No. DT/25 would serve as a basis for a solution.

3.11 The Chairman reverted to the proposal submitted by the delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic and contained, inter alia, in Annex 3 to Document No. DT/21. He called attention to the reservations expressed in that connection by the delegates of the United States, the U.S.S.R. and Cuba.

3.12 The delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic said that the solution which he had advocated was a quite exceptional one owing to the particular situation and could in no circumstances constitute a precedent. The sole purpose was to lighten the burden on the debtor Members. He agreed with the delegate of Lebanon that consideration of the proposal should be postponed until the next meeting of Committee 4.

3.13 That view was also supported by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, who pointed to the need to balance the budget for 1974 and to ensure that the matter of arrears was settled before the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

3.14 It was therefore decided to postpone the consideration of the proposal of Yemen.

4. Finances of the Union (Report of the Administrative Council, paragraph 2.5.5.5 and Document No. 32)

4.1 In a brief statement introducing Document No. 32, the Chairman referred to the numerous efforts made by the Administrative Council since the Montreux Conference to resolve the problems raised by the finances of the Union. The question had been carefully considered from all angles and the Committee would probably be well advised to follow the Council's recommendations as far as possible in order to avoid duplicating the work which had already been done over the past eight years.

4.2 The Secretary-General drew the Committee's attention to Part III of Document No. 32 entitled "Reorganization of the Union's finances", and to the Annex containing the important letter by Mr. Bertrand of the Joint Inspection Unit on the financial problems of I.T.U. The fact that the amount of the arrears was so high and the financial situation of the Union catastrophic at the present time was largely attributable to the manner in which the I.T.U.'s accounts had been drawn up so far. Mr. Bertrand had been extremely critical of the system currently followed and suggested that, in future, only income actually received should be posted to account and not all contributions, whether received or not. He requested the Committee to give its full attention to the matter, which had vital implications for the future of the Union's finances. The Council had also been in favour of maintaining the free choice of the class of contributions, although consideration had been given to the possibility of imposing sanctions on Members failing to pay their contributions, and a provision to that effect should be included in the Union's basic instrument to encourage the countries concerned to regularize their position in good time. In his contacts with the post and telecommunication administrations of the debtor countries, he had always encountered a sincere desire to do so, but the solution of financial problems normally depended on other authorities which, in the absence of sanctions applied by the I.T.U., often neglected to reach a settlement. Presumably, the position of the post and telecommunication administrations would be strengthened if they could refer to the sanctions to which debtor Members of the Union might be subject.

4.3 The Chairman, said that the question of sanctions should be discussed at length by the Committee and he then asked the Committee to consider the recommendations of the Administrative Council contained on page 9 of document No. 32.

4.4 The delegate of Morocco was not in favour of the first solution suggested. The existing system was highly flexible and calculated to avoid any tendency towards outbidding. In any case, it would be difficult for the delegations present at the Plenipotentiary Conference to decide on their class of contribution without prior consultation with the highest financial authorities of their country.

4.5 The delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic said that the I.T.U. contribution system should be aligned with that of the United Nations and other international organizations.

4.6 The delegate of Canada said that the Members of the Union should announce the choice of their class of contribution at least a week before the end of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

4.7 The delegate of Mexico said that the order of solutions 1 and 2 in the Council's recommendations should have been reversed and that the I.T.U. contributions should be calculated on a rational basis on the lines of the United Nations system. He drew the Committee's attention to document No. 71 submitted by his administration containing official and precise data (derived from United Nations studies) on the real capacities of the countries Members of the Union and their contributory shares in the Organization's expenditure. The data showed that certain poor countries were called upon to pay contributions which were too high in relation to their resources, while other, more developed countries were capable of paying a higher contribution than the one they had chosen. Special attention should be given to the conclusions of page 4 of Document No. 71 and the need to make a thorough study of the question of arrears the recovery of which, as the Secretary-General had clearly explained, gave rise to serious difficulties. He called upon the Committee to pay close attention, at the appropriate point in this debate, to Mr. Bertrand's suggestion on the means of settling the problem of arrears and the various measures which might be adopted to prevent any future recurrence of the situation. So far as the class of contribution was concerned, if the Committee opted for a free choice, it should apply a rational method of determining the contributory unit to be paid by Members of the Union.

4.8 After the Chairman had pointed out that the I.T.U. Secretariat had collected a large body of documentation on the subject, the Secretary-General said that all the necessary information had in fact been supplied to the Administrative Council, which, after a lengthy study, had finally concluded that it was preferable to maintain the status quo for the choice of the class of contribution. He himself considered that it was an excellent method, because the fact that each country had freedom of choice enabled it to decide, according to the financial resources at its disposal, the size of the contribution it could make towards defraying the Union's expenses. Since each country had complete freedom of choice, it was scarcely in a position to baulk at the consequences of its own decision. It should be emphasized that none of the countries in arrears had challenged the amount of the debt, since they were well aware they had freely entered into their commitments. The situation would be different if the class of contribution were to be imposed on the Members of the Union.

4.9 The Chairman said that, despite the extent of the debt, the I.T.U. was one of the United Nations organizations with the lowest accounts in arrears.

The meeting rose at 1235 hours.

Secretary :
R. PRELAZ

Chairman :
R. RÜTSCHI

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8
(RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS)

Thursday, 4 October 1973, at 1615 hrs

Chairman: Mr. GABRIEL TEDROS (Ethiopia)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. G. José J. HERNÁNDEZ (Mexico)

Subjects discussed:

Documents Nos.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Summary Record of the Third Meeting | 139 |
| 2. Draft first report of Committee 8 | DT/32 |
| 3. Texts:
Chapter 1 - Article 2 | DT/1 and 3
<u>Proposals:</u>
10, 11, 12, 21, 22,
23, 24, 29, 37, 41,
48, 64, 67, 69. |

1. Summary Record of the Third Meeting (Document No. 139)

1.1 The Summary Record of the Third Meeting was approved, subject to editorial changes to be submitted in writing by the delegate of the United Kingdom.

2. Draft first report of Committee 8 (Document No. DT/32)

2.1 The Secretary drew attention to some editorial changes to be made in the Committee's first report. A revised version would be issued the following day.

2.2 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, referring to No. 10 which had been deleted in the text annexed to the report, said that he had reserved his position on the question and had understood that the text would only be deleted once an answer had been received from the United Nations.

2.3 The Chairman, drawing attention to paragraph (8) of the report, said that the question had been brought to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations but no reply had yet been received.

2.4 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. observed that it was the Committee's sovereign right to delete No. 10 and there was no need to consult the United Nations.

2.5 The Chairman said that a communication from the United Nations was expected before the matter would be submitted to Plenary.

2.6 The delegate of Brazil considered that No. 10 should have been retained until a reply had been received from the United Nations, otherwise there was no point in drawing the Secretary-General's attention to it.

2.7 The delegate of India asked that the attention of the Editorial Committee be drawn to the Indian proposal (Document No. 64) to insert in parenthesis the words "hereinafter referred to as the Constitution" and the words "hereinafter referred to as the Union" in the preamble.

2.8 The delegate of the United States of America pointed out that no objection had been raised in the Committee to the Chairman's suggestion that the word "those" be substituted for the

words "any country" at the beginning of No. 5 (a), in view of the deletion of the words "or group of territories". The change was not a purely editorial one.

2.9 The delegate of the Ivory Coast said that if that change were made the wording of No. 4 would have to be amended so as to delete the word "its".

2.10 The Chairman said that the revised version of the Committee's first report would be available for discussion at the following meeting.

3. Texts: Chapter 1, Article 2 (Document Nos. DT/1 and 3;
Proposals: 10, 11, 12, 21, 22, 23, 24, 29, 37, 41, 48, 64, 67, 69)

3.1 The delegate of Spain said that as proposed by his delegation (Document No. 12), a simple reference to obligations would suffice in draft Article 2 and the question of sanctions applicable to countries which fell into arrears with their contributions should be dealt with elsewhere.

3.2 The delegate of India said that the title of draft Article 2 should refer to obligations which must be fulfilled by any Member enjoying rights. The principle was applicable to the whole Convention and the General Regulations. He therefore suggested the following opening sentence for the article: "All Members of the Union shall have all the rights as provided by the Constitution and shall discharge their obligations implied by its application".

3.3 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany favoured the Spanish proposal and said that reference should be made in the draft Article to certain fundamental obligations such as the duty to cooperate and to pay contributions to the budget.

3.4 The delegate of the United States of America said that the United States proposals (Document No. 22) concerning sanctions against countries in arrears with their contributions would be submitted to Committee 4.

3.5 Some general statement about both rights and obligations on the lines of that suggested by India should be included in draft Article 2.

3.6 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that the raison d'être for draft Article 2 had disappeared with the abolition of associate membership and there was no need to replace it with a general declaration.

3.7 The delegate of Brazil considered that the question of fulfilling financial obligations should not be overstressed in draft Article 2. He had suggested a general form of words for inclusion in that provision at the previous meeting.

3.8 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that obviously all the obligations imposed by the existing Convention could not be enumerated in draft Article 2 but some general reference to them was desirable and perhaps the opening sentence of Article 22 of the Montreux Convention might provide a suitable form of words.

3.9 The delegate of Denmark said that the proposal by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (Document No. DT/1, page 20), dealing with sanctions against countries in arrears, would be submitted to Committee 4.

3.10 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that in order to satisfy the delegations which favoured a general provision on rights and obligations, the introductory phrase of the Article might read: "Members shall have the rights and obligations provided for in this Constitution ...".

3.11 The delegate of Poland, introducing the Polish amendment (Document No. 48), said its purpose was to clarify No. 14 which had created difficulties in the Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees because of the uncertainty about whether the voting right of an absent member could be exercised on its behalf by another member. No change of substance was involved.

3.12 The Chairman suggested that delegations which had made proposals should be requested to draft the text of a general statement concerning rights and obligations for examination at the next meeting.

3.13 It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1715 hrs.

Secretaries:

A. DAVID
R. MACHERET

Chairman:

GABRIEL TEDROS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 194-E
10 October 1973
Original : Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Memorandum by the Secretary-General

PROXY FOR COSTA RICA

I hereby transmit to the Conference a letter from the Head of the Delegation of Costa Rica.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

Annex : 1



A N N E X

Torremolinos, 9 October 1973

To the Chairman of the
Plenipotentiary Conference

Dear Sir,

I wish to inform you that, since I have to be absent from Torremolinos, I have requested the Delegation of Brazil at this Conference to exercise the right to vote for Costa Rica in accordance with the provisions of 641 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention.

I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you once more on your efficiency as Chairman of the Conference and to convey my most sincere respects.

HECTOR SANCHEZ MIRANDA
Ministry of Interior, Police, Justice
and Reprieves
San José, Costa Rica

PLENARY MEETING

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Recruitment of Experts for Technical Cooperation Projects

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

considering

a) the importance of recruiting highly qualified experts
for the successful conduct of the Union's technical cooperation
activities,

b) the difficulties encountered in such recruitment;

having noted

a) that in many countries which are the main sources of
candidates for expert posts, the age of retirement is being
steadily lowered while the health of the population improves,

b) that the Union's requirements as regards well qualified
experts and the conditions of employment are little known in the
developed countries;

wishes to express

its gratitude to the administrations which have provided
experts for technical cooperation projects;



invites the Member countries of the Union

1. to make every possible effort to explore all sources of candidates for expert posts among the staffs of administrations, industry and training institutions, by giving the widest possible publicity to the information concerning vacancies;
2. to facilitate to the maximum the secondment of the candidates chosen and their reintegration at the end of their mission so that their period of absence does not prove a handicap in their careers;
3. to continue to offer, free of charge, lecturers and the necessary services for seminars organized by the Union;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to pay the greatest possible attention to the qualifications and aptitudes of candidates for vacant posts when drawing up lists of experts for submission to beneficiary countries;
2. not to impose age limits on candidacies for expert posts but to make sure that candidates which have passed the retirement age fixed in the United Nations Common System are fit enough to perform the tasks listed in the vacancy notice;
3. to establish, keep up to date and distribute a list of expert posts in the different specialities which will have foreseeably to be filled during the next few years to come, accompanied by information on conditions of service;
4. to establish and keep up to date a register of potential candidates for expert posts with due emphasis on specialists for short-term missions; this register will be sent to all Member countries on request;
5. to submit each year to the Administrative Council a report on the measures adopted in pursuance of this Resolution and on the evolution of the expert recruitment problem in general;

invites the Administrative Council

to follow with the greatest attention the question of expert recruitment and to adopt the measures it may deem necessary to obtain the largest possible number of candidates for expert posts advertised by the Union for technical cooperation projects on behalf of the new or developing countries.

PLENARY MEETING

Draft Resolution

PARTICIPATION OF THE UNION IN THE
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Torremolinos, 1973),

having noted

the Report by the Administrative Council (Part V and
Annex 13);

having endorsed

the action taken by the Administrative Council, in
application of Resolutions Nos. 27 and 30 of the Plenipotentiary
Conference (Montreux, 1965), as regards participation of the
Union in the United Nations Development Programme;

decides

1. that the Union shall continue its full participation
in the United Nations Development Programme, within the
framework of the Convention;
2. that the administrative and operational services
costs resulting from the Union's participation in the United
Nations Development Programme shall be included in the budget
of the Union, on the understanding that the compensatory
payments from the United Nations Development Programme shall
be included as income in the said budget;



3. that the Union's auditors shall also check all the expenditures and income relative to participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme;

4. that the Administrative Council shall also examine these expenditures and take whatever steps it deems appropriate to ensure that the funds thus assigned by the United Nations Development Programme are used exclusively for administrative and operational services costs;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to present each year to the Administrative Council a detailed report on these activities;

2. to submit to the Administrative Council such recommendations as he may deem necessary to improve the efficiency of the Union's participation in the United Nations Development Programme;

instructs the Administrative Council

to take all necessary measures to ensure maximum efficiency of the Union's participation in the United Nations Development Programme.

PLENARY MEETING

Draft Resolution

INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE U.N.D.P.
IN THE FIELD OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

emphasizing

that, to a large extent, the telecommunication services are of an inter-country nature needing the same degree of sophistication in regard to technical facilities and to staff training in all countries, in order to achieve a successful operation of international circuits and for the management of the radio frequency spectrum;

recognizing

that in many of the new and developing countries the national resources in regard to equipment available, operational arrangements and national staff are not yet of a sufficiently high standard to make available telecommunication services of an acceptable quality and at reasonable rates;

expressing the opinion

that a certain amount of well-functioning telecommunication installations for domestic and international services is a basic requirement for any country, irrespective of its stage of technical and economic advancement, and that the U.N.D.P. and particularly its inter-country programme is a valuable means to assist the new and developing countries to improve their telecommunication services;



expressing its appreciation

for the consideration given to this matter in certain regions by the U.N.D.P. in making available to the I.T.U. allocations for inter-country projects of technical assistance to new and developing countries;

resolves to invite the U.N.D.P.

to consider favourably an increase of the allocations to inter-country projects of assistance in the telecommunications sector, in those regions in particular, where the present allocations are relatively low, with a view to increasing the technical assistance in the telecommunication sector and thereby contribute significantly to an accelerated pace of integration and development providing, if necessary for this purpose, for an increase over the established 18% level of the total allocation for the inter-country part of the U.N.D.P.;

invites the Administrations of Member countries

to inform the governmental authority responsible for coordinating external aid to their countries of the contents of this Resolution and to stress the importance the Conference attaches to it;

invites those Member countries which are also Members of the Governing Council of the U.N.D.P.

to have regard to this resolution in the Council.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

MALAGA - TORREMOLINOS 1973

Document No. 198-E

10 October 1973

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

FINAL PROTOCOL

For the Kingdom of Swaziland

The delegation of the Kingdom of Swaziland reserves the right of its Government to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests in the event of Members or Associate Members failing in any way to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) or the annexes and regulations annexed thereto or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.



COMMITTEE 6

Mexico

DRAFT PROPOSAL

HELPING NEW OR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO ATTEND
C.C.I. STUDY GROUP MEETINGS

1. New or developing countries are aware of the need to attend C.C.I. Study Group meetings and realize that they can be very useful; however, as has often been pointed out, attendance at these meetings by such countries is very poor.

2. The explanation is basically an economic one; since most of the meetings are held in Geneva, persons in these countries wishing to participate have to travel from 5,000 to 8,000 km to attend meetings which often last for just a few days and rarely for as long as one week.

Many of the developed countries, on the other hand, are in Europe relatively near Geneva, while developed countries further away are wealthy enough not to have worry about the cost of travel.

3. Different countries have different reasons for attending C.C.I. Study Group meetings. The developed countries, more particularly the highly industrialized ones, have of course a technical interest, but their special motivation is economic, since the final recommendations are reflected in the equipment which such countries make and sell, whereas the main concern of new and developing countries is for technical and operating matters. Consequently, the financial aspect of participation is a minor one for developed countries (indeed, it can be looked on as an investment) whereas for new and developing countries participation is a heavy financial burden.

4. Under these circumstances C.C.I. Study Group meetings seem to offer every facility to developed countries but to give rise to difficulties for developing countries.

5. Quite apart from any question of technical assistance being given to reduce the present imbalance, participation by new or developing countries might be improved if some of the meetings could be held in developing countries under less expensive conditions than apply to world conferences.

A chapter could be added to the Constitution, after the present Chapter II, on "General Provisions for Conferences" or an article could be added after Article 7, on "Participation in Administrative Conferences". Such an addition might involve some distortion in the general framework of the Constitution but this would not be an insuperable obstacle.

Another possibility would be to make amendments to Resolution No. 19 of the Montreux Convention. This seems a better idea than the one just suggested, and so the Mexican Administration submits the annexed draft amendment to Resolution No. 19 of the Montreux Convention, based on the following main points :

The operative part consists of 2 points, namely :

1. This point applies to world conferences and confirms the present practice (of which the present Plenipotentiary Conference is an example) that meetings "may be held away from headquarters if an inviting government agrees to defray the additional expenditure involved", over and above the expenditure budgeted for holding the Conference at headquarters. Incidentally, the text just quoted from Resolution No. 19 is inconsistent with its operative part, whereas the quotation would be consistent with our proposed amendment.
2. This point is very similar to the present single operative point of Resolution No. 19 but is applied exclusively to invitations to hold C.C.I. Study Group meetings.

Annex : 1

A N N E X

DRAFT RESOLUTION No. ...

INVITATIONS TO HOLD CONFERENCES OR MEETINGS
AWAY FROM GENEVA

MOD The Plenipotentiary Conference
of the International Telecommunication
Union (~~Montreux, 1965~~)
(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

NOC Considering

SUP ~~that there are advantages in~~
~~holding certain conferences and meetings~~
~~of a regional nature in the region~~
~~concerned,~~

NOC that expenditure on conferences
and meetings of the Union is distinctly
lower when they are held in Geneva;

NOC Considering, however,

MOD that there are advantages in
holding certain conferences and meetings
~~of a regional nature in the region~~
~~concerned~~ countries other than the
headquarters country.

Reasons : Neither the title of
Resolution No. 19 nor anything
in the remainder of its
contents refers to regional
conferences or meetings : the
Resolution is of a general
nature and is so throughout
this draft, with the proposed
amendments.

(MOD) Noting bearing in mind

that the General Assembly of the
United Nations, in 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;

- NOC Recommends
- NOC that world conferences of the Union and Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees should normally be held at the seat of the Union;
- NOC Resolves
- MOD 1. that invitations to hold conferences ~~or meetings~~ of the Union away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government agrees to defray the additional expenditure involved;
- MOD 2. that invitations to hold ~~conferences or meetings~~ of the C.C.I. Study Groups of the Union away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government provides at least adequate premises and the necessary furniture and equipment free of charge.
-

COMMITTEE 6

Republic of Malawi

Republic of Botswana

PROPOSAL TO INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING SUBJECT IN DRAFT
RESOLUTION 'APPLICATION OF TELECOMMUNICATION SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE INTEREST OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES'

The following 25 countries are defined by the United Nations as "least developed of developing countries", i.e. those with an annual per capita income of less than \$120.

16 in Africa : Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Guinea, Lesotho, Mali, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, Upper Volta.

7 in Asia and the Far East : Afghanistan, Bhutan, Laos, Maldives, Nepal, Sikkim, Western Samoa

1 in Latin America : Haiti

1 in Middle East : Yemen

For those countries, and any others who have an interest, adaptation of a light capacity earth station having a 10 metre fully steerable antenna, solid state components and other modern equipment costing approximately 1/2 million United States dollars, would enable those countries to be connected to the International Telecommunication Network with high quality circuits. This may require the dedication of a particular transponder in a satellite for specific use with 10 metre antenna earth stations since satellite transponders, as presently used in a satellite with standard 30 metre antenna earth stations, cannot generally be used with a 10 metre antenna earth station. A dedicated transponder for 10 metre earth stations can, however, work to standard 30 metre earth stations if those are slightly modified.

The concept is therefore a transponder in a satellite in the vicinity of the Indian Ocean handling approximately 500 telephone channels shared by 25 or 30 countries each country having approximately 15 to 20 telephone channels. Thus the vast majority of countries listed could participate.

The technical and operational aspects would have to be pursued by the technical organs of the Union. Individual countries would, of course, have to purchase the earth station themselves by normal bilateral arrangements as they would also, in due course, be required to negotiate directly with satellite system operators.

It is suggested that high quality international circuits would be of very great assistance to least developed countries and the Union could give very real assistance by encouraging and developing this particular type of earth satellite working. A draft for inclusion in a proposed Resolution is attached.

B.A. MUDDLE
Botswana

W.S. COWIE
Malawi

Annex : 1

A N N E X

DRAFT

Instructs the C.C.I.R.

To expedite as a matter of urgency its studies of the technical and operating questions leading to the establishment of light capacity earth satellite stations and the associated satellite systems to satisfy the urgent needs of least developed of developing countries which would enable such countries to be connected by high quality circuits to the International Telecommunication Network.
