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Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982)

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

- This PDF includes Document No. 1-100
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1-520, Document DT No. 1-87 and Document DL No. 1-24.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 1-E
28 January 1982
Original French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

AGENDA OF THE CONFERENCE

Article 6 of the International Telecommunication Convention
(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) provides that

.....

- 30 2 The Plenipotentiary Conference shall
- a) determine the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article 4 of this Convention,
- 31 b) consider the report by the Administrative Council on the activities of all the organs of the Union since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference,
- 32 c) establish the basis for the budget of the Union and determine a fiscal limit for the expenditure of the Union until the next Plenipotentiary Conference after considering a programme of the administrative conferences and meetings of the Union foreseen in that period,
- 33 d) fix the basic salaries, the salary scales and the system of allowances and pensions for all the officials of the Union, and, if necessary, provide any general directives dealing with the staffing of the Union,
- 34 e) examine the accounts of the Union and finally approve them if appropriate,
- 35 f) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council,
- 36 g) elect the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General and fix the dates of their taking office,
- 37 h) elect the members of the IFRB and fix the dates of their taking office,
- 38 i) revise the Convention if it considers this necessary,
- 39 j) conclude or revise, if necessary, agreements between the Union and other international organizations, examine any provisional agreements with such organizations concluded, on behalf of the Union, by the Administrative Council, and take such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate,
- 40 k) deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary

M. MILI

Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 2-E
28 January 1982
Original · French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CREDENTIALS OF DELEGATIONS TO CONFERENCES

The provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention relating to credentials are contained in Article 67, the text of which is attached.

Particular attention should be given to the following numbers

- The office of the signatory of the instruments . No 360
- The wording of the instruments, criteria to be employed Nos. 363 to 366
- Credentials sent by telegram shall not be accepted No. 373
- The depositing of instruments . No. 369

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1



A N N E X

ARTICLE 67

Credentials for Delegations to Conferences

- 359 1 The delegation sent by a Member of the Union to a conference shall be duly accredited in accordance with 360 to 366
- 360 2 (1) Accreditation of delegations to Plenipotentiary Conferences shall be by means of instruments signed by the Head of State, by the Head of the Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs
- 361 (does not apply to the Plenipotentiary Conference)
- 362 (3) Subject to confirmation prior to the signature of the Final Acts, by one of the authorities mentioned in 360 or 361, delegations may be provisionally accredited by the Head of the diplomatic mission of the country concerned to the government of the country in which the conference is held. In the case of a conference held in the country of the seat of the Union, a delegation may also be provisionally accredited by the Head of the Permanent Delegation of the country concerned to the United Nations Office at Geneva
- 363 3 Credentials shall be accepted if they are signed by the appropriate authority mentioned under 360 to 362, and fulfil one of the following criteria
- 364 — they confer full powers,
- 365 — they authorize the delegation to represent its government, without restrictions,
- 366 — they give the delegation, or certain members thereof, the right to sign the Final Acts
- 367 4 (1) A delegation whose credentials are found to be in order by the Plenary Meeting shall be entitled to exercise the right to vote of the Member concerned and to sign the Final Acts
- 368 (2) A delegation whose credentials are found not to be in order by the Plenary Meeting shall not be entitled to exercise the right to vote or to sign the Final Acts until the situation has been rectified
- 369 5 Credentials shall be deposited with the secretariat of the conference as early as possible. A special committee shall be entrusted with the verification thereof and shall report on its conclusions to the Plenary Meeting within the time specified by the latter. Pending the decision of the Plenary Meeting thereon, a delegation of a Member of the Union shall be entitled to participate in the conference and to exercise the right to vote of the Member concerned

- 370 6 As a general rule, Members of the Union should endeavour to send their own delegations to conferences of the Union. However, if a Member is unable, for exceptional reasons, to send its own delegation, it may give the delegation of another Member powers to vote and sign on its behalf. Such powers must be conveyed by means of an instrument signed by one of the authorities mentioned in 360 or 361.
- 371 7 A delegation with the right to vote may give to another delegation with the right to vote a mandate to exercise its vote at one or more meetings at which it is unable to be present. In such a case it shall, in good time, notify the Chairman of the conference in writing.
- 372 8 A delegation may not exercise more than one proxy vote.
- 373 9 Credentials and the transfer of powers sent by telegram shall not be accepted. Nevertheless, replies sent by telegram to requests by the Chairman or the secretariat of the conference for clarification of credentials shall be accepted.
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 3-E
28 January 1982
Original French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

By my letter of 29 September 1981, I requested administrations to send me, as soon as possible and not later than 29 January 1982, their proposals for the work of the Conference.

This letter was accompanied by the booklet entitled "Guidelines for presentation of proposals for amendments to texts of the International Telecommunication Convention". I should be grateful if administrations would follow these guidelines, additional copies of the booklet may be supplied on request.

The proposals will be circulated to Members as they are received and, towards the end of the preparatory period, I shall have them compiled and coordinated for publication in a working document (DT/1) which will be issued to delegations when they arrive at the Conference.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 4-E

21 April 1982

Original English

BUDGETARY CONTROL
COMMITTEE

Note by the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit to the Conference, in the Annex to the present Document, the full text of the "Agreement between the Government of Kenya and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union relating to the arrangements for the organization of a Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union", which, in accordance with Resolution No. 83 (amended) of the Administrative Council, has been concluded on 27 March 1982 for the Plenipotentiary Conference (1982) of the Union to be held in Nairobi, Kenya.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1



A N N E X

AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE
GOVERNMENT OF KENYA
AND
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION
UNION RELATING TO THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR
THE ORGANIZATION OF A PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Preamble

In keeping with Resolution No. 83 (amended) of the Administrative Council of the Union relating to the organization, financing and settlement of the accounts of Union Conferences and meetings, the Government of Kenya and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) have concluded the Agreement hereunder relating to the arrangements for the organization and the financing of a Plenipotentiary Conference (hereinafter designated "the Conference")

1. Place and date of the Conference

In accordance with Resolution No. 862 adopted by the Administrative Council of the ITU at its 36th session in June 1981, the Conference shall meet in Nairobi, Kenya, from Tuesday, 28 September 1982, on which date the official opening of the Conference shall take place, to Friday, 5 November 1982.

2. Invitations and admission to the Conference

2.1 In accordance with Article 60 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos 1973, invitations to attend the Conference shall be sent out by the Government of the Republic of Kenya, through the Secretary-General of the ITU.

2.2 In accordance with Administrative Council Decision No. D 304, the Government of Kenya shall apply the provisions of the Convention without reservation. In its capacity as host government, the Government of Kenya shall authorize the participants in the Conference, ITU officials, the staff of the Conference Secretariat and the members of their families to enter Kenya and to remain in the country throughout the duration of their function or mission in connection with the Conference.

3. Privileges and immunities

3.1 The Government of Kenya shall grant postal, telegraph, telephone and telex franking privileges in conformity with Section 26 of Article 77 of the Convention and as specified in the Rules contained in Opinion No. 1 of the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Geneva, 1973). Participants shall be notified of the conditions governing these privileges before the opening of the Conference.

3.2 The Government of Kenya shall take all the necessary steps to ensure the application to the Conference of the facilities, privileges and immunities specified in the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 21 November, 1947, to which Kenya is a Party. The facilities, privileges and immunities specified in that Convention shall apply to the participants in the Conference, the officials of the ITU, the staff of the Conference Secretariat and to their spouses and minor children during the Conference and during their stay in Kenya for a reasonable period immediately before and after the Conference.

4. Conference facilities and services

4.1 The Government of Kenya shall be responsible for providing the conference facilities and services for delegates and participants as listed in the Annex to the present Agreement of which it forms integral part.

4.2 It is understood between the Parties to the present Agreement that the aforementioned facilities and services shall be provided by the Government of Kenya in close consultation with the ITU and be subject to section 8 of the present Agreement.

5 Financing of the Conference

5.1 The Government of Kenya shall, in accordance with Resolution No 26 of ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), bear the additional expenditure occasioned by the holding of the Conference outside Geneva in particular with regard to the travel and transport arrangements for the Conference Secretariat (see section 6 of the present Agreement) and the conference facilities and services (see section 4 of the present Agreement) as listed in the Annex to the present Agreement, with the exception of the issues listed in Nos. 10 and 11 in that Annex the costs for which shall be borne by the ITU.

5.2 The Government of Kenya shall further bear the expenditure relating to the receptions held and other events organized by the Kenyan Administration and Government for delegates and participants in the Conference.

5.3 All other expenditure directly related to the activities of the Conference including repairs for damage caused to premises (excluding normal wear and tear), shall be borne by the ITU, unless such damage results from a shortcoming in the security measures incumbent upon by the Government of Kenya

This expenditure shall be listed in a single set of accounts kept by the Conference Secretariat, which shall be responsible for the management of the necessary funds in accordance with the examination and approval by the Budget Control Committee of the Conference of the accounts for expenditure incurred throughout the duration of the Conference.

5.4 The Government of Kenya shall advance to the ITU the funds required for the payment of salaries of locally recruited secretariat staff, the per diem allowances of the secretariat staff detached from Geneva or recruited by the ITU outside Kenya and for the procurement of office supplies and related material considered necessary for the purposes of the Conference.

6. Travel and transport arrangements for the Conference Secretariat

6.1 Travel and transport arrangements to and from Nairobi for elected officials and other staff of the Conference Secretariat and for related material shall, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the ITU Staff Regulations and Rules concerning the most direct and economical route, be the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the ITU.

6.2 Travel arrangements for elected officials and other staff of the Conference Secretariat shall take into account that Kenyan Airways flights should be used as far as possible, work requirements at the seat of ITU as well as the flight schedules and conditions existing at the time of the Conference permitting.

6.3 Transport (freight) arrangements for material related to the Conference Secretariat shall be made on Kenyan Airways flights, unless the work requirement at the seat of the ITU and the flight schedules existing at the time of the Conference do not permit so.

7. Cancellation, postponement or change of venue

7.1 In the event of cancellation, postponement or change of venue of the Conference as the result of a decision adopted by the Union under the provisions of the Convention, the liability of the ITU towards the Government of Kenya shall be confined to the expenses committed or payments made in connection with the organization and preparation of the Conference, to the extent, however, that such expenditure was essential in the first place and can no longer be cancelled or reduced.

7.2 If, after the Conference is convened, the Government of Kenya states that it is no longer in a position to act as host of the Conference or ensure that it is held on the date fixed, or requests that the Conference should be shifted to another location, it shall bear all the expenditure resulting from such a decision. This expenditure shall include all expenses committed or payments made by the Union in connection with the Conference to the extent that such expenditure no longer serves any useful purpose and provided that it was essential in the first place and can no longer be cancelled or reduced.

8. Implementation of the Agreement

The details concerning the implementation of this Agreement shall be arranged between the General Secretariat and the competent authorities of the Government of Kenya.

9 Settlement of disputes

9.1 Any disputes between the Parties of this Agreement concerning the interpretation of application of this Agreement which cannot be settled between the Parties by negotiations or any other mutually agreed model of settlement shall be referred, at the request of either Party, to a Board of Three Arbitrators. One of the Arbitrators shall be nominated by the Secretary-General of the ITU and the other by the Government of Kenya. The two Arbitrators thus nominated shall nominate the third Arbitrator as Chairman of the Board, if they fail to agree, the third Arbitrator shall be nominated by the President of the International Court of Justice.

9.2 The Parties furthermore agree that the Board of Arbitrators shall be free to decide upon the procedure to be followed and that the decision of the Board shall be final and binding upon the parties.

 This agreement shall enter into force on the day of signature and shall continue in force until the settlement between the Parties, in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, of all organizational, financial and related matters in connection with the Conference.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Representative of the Government of Kenya and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union have signed the present Agreement in two copies both in the English language this twenty-seventh day of March 1982.

For the Government of Kenya

For the International Telecommunication
Union

.....

.. ..

HON. H.K. KOSGEY, M.P.

M. MILI

Minister for Transport
and Communications

Secretary-General of the ITU

Annex 1

A N N E X

CONFERENCE FACILITIES AND SERVICES TO
BE PROVIDED FOR DELEGATES
AND PARTICIPANTS

In accordance with section 4 of the present Agreement, the Government of Kenya shall be responsible for providing the following conference facilities and services for delegates and participants

1. the timely rental and the proper furnishing and equipment (including simultaneous interpretation, sound recording equipment) of the main Conference centre and of other premises in Nairobi which may be necessary to ensure the satisfactory operation of the Conference,
 2. the functioning of the air-conditioning or heating and the lighting system and the cleaning services of the main Conference centre and the other premises mentioned above;
 3. the ensuring of adequate security measures;
 4. the ensuring of first aid facilities,
 5. the refreshment service during breaks in Conference meetings;
 6. the timely and facilitated issue of visas to all delegates and participants in the Conference,
 7. the organization of a service for the reservation of hotel rooms and apartments for delegates and participants in the Conference, which shall start functioning eleven months prior to the official opening date of the Conference, it is understood that such reservations shall not entail any liability on the part of the Government of Kenya or of the ITU;
 8. the post, telegraph, telephone and telex services;
 9. the reception and information services,
 10. the publication of a Conference guide,
 11. the registration of participants and the supply of badges, identity cards and car windshield stickers for the use of car parking facilities, free of charge to delegates and participants in the Conference.
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 5-E

3 March 1982

Original French

BUDGET CONTROL
COMMITTEE

Note by the Secretary-General

CONFERENCE BUDGET

Attached hereto, for the information of the Budget Control Committee, is the Conference budget, as approved by the Administrative Council of the Union at its 36th Session.

It is stressed that the expenditure for the Conference comes under the Union's ordinary budget and is covered by the annual contributions of the Union's Members for 1982.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

Annex 1



Section 11.1 - Plenipotentiary Conference - Nairobi

Items		Budget 1982 Nairobi
		- <u>Swiss francs</u> -
<u>I</u>	<u>Staff expenditure</u>	
11.101	Salaries and related expenses	1,113,000
11 103	Insurance for supernumerary staff	30,000
		1,143,000
<u>II</u>	<u>Travel to and from Nairobi</u>	
11.104 01	Subsistence allowance	1,952,000
11.104.02	Travel	1,385,000
11.104.03	Transport and dispatch	310,000
11.104.04	Insurance	70,000
		3,717,000
<u>III</u>	<u>Premises and equipment</u>	
11 105	Premises, furniture, machines	140,000
11 106	Document production	215,000
11 107	Supplies and overheads	125,000
11 108	PTT	85,000
11 109	Technical installations	15,000
11 110	Sundry and unforeseen	30,000
		610,000
<u>IV</u>	<u>Other expenses</u>	
11 111	Final Acts	85,000
	Total, I to IV	5,555,000
<u>V</u>	<u>Expenditure borne by the host Administration</u>	(2,755,000)
	Total	2,800,000

N°	Section 11 1 <u>Plenipotentiary Conference,</u> <u>Nairobi</u> <div style="text-align: right;">- <u>Swiss francs</u> -</div>	Budget <u>1982</u>
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I Staff expenditurea) Salaries and related expenses

Provision should be made here for the expenses of supernumerary staff to be engaged for the Conference

- Interpretation into 6 languages (French, English, Spanish, Russian, Chinese and Arabic)

4 teams of 20 interpreters 1,100,000

Reserve for reinforcement 13,000 1,113,000

(For the supernumerary staff required to strengthen the common Services of the General Secretariat, the expenses are shown in a separate section).

b) Sickness and accident insurance for this staff

30,000

Total , I 1,143,000
=====

II Travel to and from Nairobia) Subsistence allowance for staff transferred to Nairobi

Daily rates US \$ 75 at 1 76 Sw fr (per diem and exchange rates at 1 January 1981)

Elected officials (140 %) 185 Sw. fr.

D officials (115 %) 152 Sw. fr.

Other officials (100 %) 132 Sw. fr.

in principle for 42 conference days + 2 travel days = 44 days

No	Section 11 1	Budget 1982
	<u>Plenipotentiary Conference,</u> <u>Nairobi</u>	- Swiss francs -

	Number of officials	6 weeks (44 days)	
		Days	Swiss frs.
<u>Staff connected with the activities of the Conference</u>			
Secretary-General *)	3	132	19,756
Deputy Secretary-General *)	3	132	19,756
Counsellors - Committee Secretaries *)	20	896	122,032
Mail, research, referencing	3	132	17,424
Executive Secretariat	2	88	11,616
Finance	3	132	17,424
Personnel	3	132	17,424
Press relations and exhibition	4	176	23,232
Document control	5	220	29,040
Conference room service, order of the day	4	176	23,232
Interpretation	83 **)	3,694	487,608
Translation	44	1,936	256,432
Précis-writing	23	1,012	133,584
Editing, proof-reading	8	208	27,456
Typing	58	2,552	336,864
Draughtsmen	2	88	11,616
Reprography	24	1,056	139,392
Document distribution	11	484	63,888
Transport and dispatch	2	98	12,936
Facsimile service	2	88	11,616
Messengers/reception clerks	8	352	46,464
Supplies	2	88	11,616
Technical services	1	44	5,808
Other secondments	5	220	30,800
	323	14,136	1,877,016
IFRB *)	6	264	46,508
CCIR *)	2	88	13,948
CCITT *)	2	88	13,948
	333	14,576	1,951,420
			1,952,000

*) with assistants/secretaries

***) Secretariat (3) + 4 teams of interpreters (80) + 42 days reinforcement

Nº	Section 11 1	Budget
	<u>Plenipotentiary Conference,</u> <u>Nairobi</u>	<u>1982</u>
	- <u>Swiss francs</u> -	

<u>Recapitulation</u>	<u>Days</u>	<u>Cost</u>	
<u>Officials</u>			
9 elected officials	396	73,260	
7 Senior Counsellors	320	48,640	
317 officials	<u>13,860</u>	<u>1,829,520</u>	
<u>333</u>	<u>14,576</u>	<u>1,951,420</u>	1,952,000
===	=====	=====	

b) Travel

- Air travel Geneva/Nairobi/Geneva for 253 people	934,000	
- Excess baggage for 244 officials	125,000	
- Air travel for 80 non-local interpreters (London, Madrid, Paris, Moscow, Peking, Cairo/Nairobi and back)	280,000	
- Excess baggage for 80 interpreters	38,000	
- Unforeseen travel, including travel to prepare for the Conference	<u>8,000</u>	1,385,000

c) Transport and dispatch

- Packing of office machines (Geneva and Nairobi)	5,000	
- Transport of items to Nairobi and back, by air freight, including insurance, 60 tons	300,000	
- local transport in Nairobi	<u>5,000</u>	310,000

d) Insurance

- Baggage insurance for staff transferred to Nairobi	20,000	
- Supplementary accident insurance for air travel of 353 people	<u>50,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>
Total, II		3,717,000

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Nº	Section 11 1 <u>Plenipotentiary Conference,</u> <u>Nairobi</u>	Budget <u>1982</u> - <u>Swiss francs</u> -
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III Premises and equipment

a) Premises, furniture, machines

The premises, furniture and interpretation equipment required for holding the Conference in Geneva would have been provided free of charge at the Centre international de conférences de Genève (CICG). No credit is therefore entered for this item, since the host government will bear the expenses for the premises in which the Conference is to be held (Resolution No. 26 of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference). An allocation must, however, be provided for additional cleaning, water supply in conference rooms etc

18,000

Various machines and equipment will be needed for the Conference. Although some machines are available at the Nairobi Conference Centre, it seems that they will have to be supplemented by equipment adapted to the very extensive needs of the Conference. Generally speaking, the following machines will be required

- 150 typewriters, 30 in use at the ITU and 120 to be rented, plus maintenance and repairs	60,000	
- rental of 10 photocopying machines	12,000	
- rental of 8 Xerox 9 200 machines for reprography	*)	
- rental of assembling, punching and stapling machines	27,000	
- rental of other machines	<u>23,000</u>	140,000

b) Document production

The documentation to be produced in 3 languages is estimated as follows

- filed collection of the proposals submitted by administrations, 400 pages, 1,000 copies (photocomposition)	90,000
- report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, 500 pages, 2,000 copies (typed), reproduction and updating of draft submitted to the 37th Session of the Administrative Council	20,000

*) Made available by the host administration

Nº	Section 11 1 <u>Plenipotentiary Conference,</u> <u>Nairobi</u>	Budget <u>1982</u> - <u>Swiss francs</u> -
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- | | | |
|---|---------------|---------|
| - Final Acts for signature by the delegations participating in the Conference (typed in Nairobi), 300 pages, 1,000 copies | 15,000 | |
| - documents produced before and during the Conference, in Geneva and Nairobi, 8 million pages | <u>90,000</u> | 215,000 |

c) Supplies and overheads

- | | | |
|---|---------------|---------|
| - office supplies and equipment | 70,000 | |
| - exhibition materials (panels, photographs, graphics, drawing and printing materials etc.) | 30,000 | |
| - sundry expenses (banking charges, medical expenses etc) | <u>25,000</u> | 125,000 |

d) PTT

- | | | |
|---|--------------|--------|
| - postage of documentation | 60,000 | |
| - miscellaneous postage in Nairobi and diplomatic pouch | 17,000 | |
| - telephone calls | 3,000 | |
| - telegrams | <u>5,000</u> | 85,000 |

e) Technical installations

The host administration is expected to make available free of charge technical installations for simultaneous interpretation, telex, etc on the premises that it will equip for the Conference

The budget estimates therefore comprise only the following additional expenses

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| - various electrical appliances | 5,000 | |
| - magnetic tapes | <u>10,000</u> | 15,000 |

f) Sundry and unforeseen 30,000

Total, III		610,000
		=====

Nº	Section 11 1 <u>Plenipotentiary Conference,</u> <u>Nairobi</u>	Budget <u>1982</u> - <u>Swiss francs</u> -
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IV. Other expensesFinal Acts of the Conference

With regard to publication of the final acts of conferences, Administrative Council Resolution No 83 provides that if a conference prints, for its own use, documents of which typographical composition can subsequently be used for the printing of the final acts, it must bear a percentage of the composition costs of such documents, when this is not so, the printing costs of the final acts shall be posted to the printing matter account although the Conference may decide to subsidize these costs

In the case of the Plenipotentiary Conference to be held at Nairobi in 1982, the final acts to be prepared for signature by delegations will be typed. Consequently, the costs of printing the new Convention will be covered by the supplementary publications budget for 1983 and the cost of producing the typed final acts will be met from credits earmarked for document production. To ensure that the future Convention can be produced and sold at a reasonable price, however, a credit of one-third of the production costs is entered in the budget

35,000

Credits should also be provided for translation into Russian and Chinese, i e 2 x 25,000

50,000

Total, IV

85,000

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No	Section 11.1 <u>Plenipotentiary Conference,</u> <u>Nairobi</u>	Budget <u>1982</u> - <u>Swiss francs</u> -
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V Expenditure borne by the host administration

a) Subsistence allowance for officials seconded to the Conference + 1,952,000

Less difference between subsistence allowance for Geneva and for Nairobi - 546,000 + 1,406,000

b) Differences in costs

- Difference between interpreters' salary rates in Nairobi and in Geneva (to the advantage of the host administration) - 172,000

- Difference between salary rates of staff recruited locally in Nairobi and rates in Geneva To be determined during the Conference

- Difference between subsistence allowance rates payable to non-locally recruited staff in Geneva and in Nairobi To be determined during the Conference

c) Supernumerary staff made available free of charge by the host administration

- 2 secretaries for the Chairman of the Conference - 17,000
 - 2 telephone operators - 7,000
 - 8 security guards - 30,000 - 54,000

d) Travel

- for 333 officials + 1,222,000
 - excess baggage for 324 officials + 163,000
 - difference of travel costs for interpreters if the Conference took place in Geneva - 212,000
 - baggage insurance + 20,000
 - supplementary accident insurance for air travel of 333 people + 50,000 + 1,243,000

Nº	Section 11.1 <u>Plenipotentiary Conference,</u> <u>Nairobi</u> - <u>Swiss francs</u> -	Budget <u>1982</u>
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e) Transport

- packing of office machines + 5,000
- transport of equipment to
Nairobi and back + 300,000 + 305,000

f) Premises and equipment

- rental of assembling, punching
and stapling machines + 27,000

Total, V

2,755,000
 =====

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 1 to
Document No. 6-E
22 October 1982
Original French

Note by the Secretary-General

ELECTION PROCEDURES

Please find annexed hereto for purposes of reference the procedures followed by the present Conference for the elections of

- the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General (Annex 1)
- the Members of the IFRB (Annex 2)
- the Members of the Administrative Council (Annex 3)

These procedures were adopted at the 7th, 13th and 14th Plenary Meetings, respectively.

The distribution of the Members of the Union by region (Regions A, B, C, D and E) is shown in Annex 4.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annexes 4



A N N E X 1

PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
AND THE DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

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. The provisions of No. 491 of the Convention shall apply when the number of abstentions exceeds half the number of votes cast (for, against, abstentions).
4. Each delegation having the right to vote 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. Blank ballot papers shall be considered as abstentions and ballot papers containing more than one cross shall be considered as invalid and 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.
9. 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.
10. If there is a tie in both the additional ballots mentioned in paragraph 9 above, the Chairman shall draw lots to determine the candidate or candidates to be selected among those obtaining the same number of votes.
11. 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.

A N N E X 2

PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE IFRB

1. One member of the IFRB shall be elected from each of the regions A, B, C, D and E (see Annex 4).
2. The election shall take place by secret ballot.
3. Each delegation shall receive a voting slip bearing the names of the candidates for election as Members of the Board arranged by region. The names shall be listed in alphabetical order and followed by the name of the country which nominated the candidate.
4. Before proceeding to the vote, five tellers, one for each region, shall be designated by the Chairman of the Conference
5. Each delegation should indicate on its voting slip the names of the candidates it supports by means of crosses against a maximum of one candidate per region.
6. Voting slips bearing more than one cross for any region shall be considered invalid for the region or regions concerned.
7. The candidates receiving the largest number of votes for each region shall be elected members of the IFRB.
8. After the ballot, a list shall be drawn up by the Secretariat of the candidates in each region in decreasing order of the number of votes obtained. This list, after verification by the tellers, shall be handed to the Chairman of the Conference.
9. Special ballots shall be held to classify, if necessary, candidates for the same region receiving an equal number of votes.

A N N E X 3

PROCEDURE FOR THE ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS OF
THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

1. The numbers of countries, Members of the Union, to be elected from each of the regions A, B, C, D and E (see Annex 4) are as follows

region A - 8
region B - 7
region C - 4
region D - 11
region E - 11

2. The election shall take place by secret ballot.

3. 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.

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

5. 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

8 countries for region A
7 countries for region B
4 countries for region C
11 countries for region D
11 countries for region E

6. Voting slips bearing respectively for any region more than 8, 7, 4, 11 and 11 crosses will be considered invalid for the region or regions concerned.

7. 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.

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

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

- the 8 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 11 countries which obtained the most votes for region D
- the 11 countries which obtained the most votes for region E

A N N E X 4

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS BY REGION

(REGIONS A, B, C, D, E)

Region A - The Americas (30 countries)

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

Region B - Western Europe (25 countries)

Germany (Federal Republic of)	Liechtenstein (Principality of)
Austria	Luxembourg
Belgium	Malta (Republic of)
Cyprus (Republic of)	Monaco
Vatican City State	Norway
Denmark	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Spain	Portugal
Finland	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
France	San Marino (Republic of)
Greece	Sweden
Ireland	Switzerland (Confederation of)
Iceland	Turkey
Italy	

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

Albania (Socialist People's Republic of)	German Democratic Republic
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	Romania (Socialist Republic of)
Hungarian People's Republic	Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Mongolian People's Republic	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Poland (People's Republic of)	Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)

Region D - Africa (50 countries)

Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)	Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Angola (People's Republic of)	Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Benin (People's Republic of)	Malawi
Botswana (Republic of)	Mali (Republic of)
Burundi (Republic of)	Morocco (Kingdom of)
Cameroon (United Republic of)	Mauritius
Cape Verde (Republic of)	Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
Central African Republic	Mozambique (People's Republic of)
Comoros (Federal and Islamic Republic of the)	Niger (Republic of the)
Congo (People's Republic of the)	Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Ivory Coast (Republic of the)	Uganda (Republic of)
Djibouti (Republic of)	Rwanda (Republic of)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)	Sao Tome and Principe (Democratic Republic)
Ethiopia	Senegal (Republic of the)
Gabon Republic	Sierra Leone
Gambia (Republic of the)	Somali Democratic Republic
Ghana	Sudan (Democratic Republic of the)
Guinea (Revolutionary People's Republic of)	South Africa (Republic of)
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)	Swaziland (Kingdom of)
Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)	Tanzania (United Republic of)
Upper Volta (Republic of)	Chad (Republic of the)
Kenya (Republic of)	Togolese Republic
Lesotho (Kingdom of)	Tunisia
Liberia (Republic of)	Zaire (Republic of)
	Zambia (Republic of)
	Zimbabwe (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia (40 countries)

Afghanistan (Democratic Republic of)	Lebanon
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	Malaysia
Australia	Maldives (Republic of)
Bahrain (State of)	Nauru (Republic of)
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	Nepal
Burma (Socialist Republic of the Union of)	New Zealand
China (People's Republic of)	Oman (Sultanate of)
Korea (Republic of)	Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
United Arab Emirates	Papua New Guinea
Fiji	Philippines (Republic of the)
India (Republic of)	Qatar (State of)
Indonesia (Republic of)	Syrian Arab Republic
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Iraq (Republic of)	Singapore (Republic of)
Israel (State of)	Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)
Japan	Thailand
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	Tonga (Kingdom of)
Democratic Kampuchea	Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)
Kuwait (State of)	Yemen Arab Republic
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 6-E
27 January 1982
Original French

PLENARY MEETINGNote by the Secretary-General

ELECTIONS

1 It is part of the duties of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Article 6 of the International Telecommunication Convention) to

(No. 35) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council,

(No. 36) elect the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General and fix the date of their taking office,

(No. 37) elect the members of the IFRB and fix the date of their taking office.

2. Action to be taken

2.1 With a view to these elections, the Conference will have to decide on time limits for the submission of nominations.

2.2 It will also fix the dates of the elections.

2.3 Finally, it will draw up the procedures to be followed for the elections.

3. Nominations

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

3.2 With regard to nominations for the posts of Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and members of the IFRB, I requested Members of the Union, by Circular-letter No. 433 of 5 October 1981, to send me their nominations at the appropriate time. A copy of this Circular-letter is annexed for information.

These nominations will also be published in the form of conference documents, for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General, see Document No. 7, and for membership of the IFRB, see Document No. 8

4. Procedures

The procedures followed for previous elections, at the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973, and, with regard to the election of the members of the IFRB, at the World Administrative Maritime Radio Conference, Geneva, 1974, will be published for information as a working document. After they have been examined at a plenary meeting, they will be published as an addendum to this document.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL DE TELECOMUNICACIONES



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CH 1211 Geneve 20 | International +41 22 99 51 11 | Telex 421 000 UIT CH | +41 22 33 72 56

SECRÉTARIAT GÉNÉRAL

Geneve, le 5 October 1981

Référence à rappeler dans la réponse
When replying please quote
Indíquese en la respuesta esta referencia

N° Circular-letter No. 438

Tél

PE/RM

Subject : Candidatures for the posts of Secretary-General,
Deputy Secretary-General and members of the
International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB)

To the Director-General :

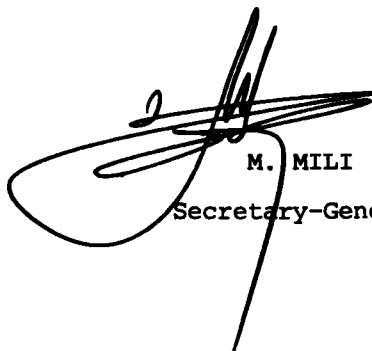
Dear Sir,

I wish to refer to the invitation your Administration has received from the Government of Kenya which will host the Plenipotentiary Conference at Nairobi from 28 September to 5 November 1982.

In accordance with Nos. 36 and 37 of the Convention, the Plenipotentiary Conference will have to elect the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the members of the IFRB.

I should therefore be grateful if you would kindly communicate to me in due course the name of any candidate (or candidates) you may wish to nominate, together with a curriculum vitae. This information will be circulated to all Administrations as it is received.

Yours faithfully,



M. MILI
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Addendum No. 2 to
Document No. 7-E
8 October 1982
Original French/
 Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR THE OFFICE OF DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

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

- Mr. Maurice APOTHELOZ (Switzerland)
- Mr. Jean BIOT (Belgium)
- Mr. Francisco MOLINA NEGRO (Spain).

The letters to that effect which I have received are attached.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annexes . 3



A N N E X 1

Swiss delegation

The Secretary-General of the
International Telecommunication Union

Election of the Deputy Secretary-General

Dear Sir,

Switzerland upholds the principle of equitable representation of
'developing countries among the elected officials of the Union. Following the
election of Mr. Butler to the office of Secretary-General, the Swiss delegation
hereby requests you to withdraw the candidacy of Mr. Apothéloz for the office of
Deputy Secretary-General.

Yours faithfully,

(signed)

M. APOTHELOZ
Head of Delegation

A N N E X 2

Embassy of Belgium

Nairobi, 7 October 1982

Ref. · P 09-98/1343

H.E. Mr. Henry Kosgey
Minister of Transport and
Communications of the
Republic of Kenya,
Chairman of the
Plenipotentiary Conference
of the ITU

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Belgian Government has decided to withdraw the candidacy of Mr. Jean Biot for the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union.

By this decision, my Government would like to demonstrate its spirit of conciliation and its desire to ensure a wide geographical representation among the leading officials of the Union.

I would be grateful if you would give the floor to my delegation before the conclusion of the election procedure so that I can give a brief account of our reasons for withdrawing the Belgian candidacy.

Yours faithfully,

(signed)

VISCOUNT GEORGES VILAIN XIII
Ambassador of Belgium

A N N E X 3

The Ambassador of Spain

Nairobi, 7 October 1982

Ref. : 1263/82

H.E. Mr. Henry K. Kosgey,
Chairman of the ITU
Plenipotentiary
Conference,
KICC, Nairobi

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that in view of the election of Mr. R.E. Butler (Australia) as Secretary-General of the Union, the Spanish delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU is withdrawing the candidacy of Mr. Francisco Molina Negro for the office of Deputy Secretary-General submitted in my letter No. 1251 of 5 October 1982.

We thereby hope to facilitate the election of one of the candidates from developing countries to that office.

Yours faithfully,

(signed)

JOSE GARCIA BANON

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 2 to
Document No. 7-E
5 October 1982
Original : French/
Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR THE POST OF DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

I herewith submit to the Conference the following candidacies for the post of Deputy Secretary-General .

- Mr. Maurice APOTHELOZ (Switzerland)
- Mr. Jean BIOT (Belgium)
- Mr. Francisco MOLINA NEGRO (Spain).

M. MILI
Secretary-General

Annexes : 3 (which become Annexes 8, 9 and 10 respectively to Document No. 7).



A N N E X 8

Nairobi, 5 October 1982

To : The Secretary-General of the ITU,
NAIROBI

Dear Sir,

I hereby submit the candidacy of Mr. Maurice Apotheloz, engineer, for the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the Union.

In nominating this candidate, Switzerland, aiming as always to ensure the smooth running of the Union, is proposing a man who is competent, has a thorough knowledge of all aspects of telecommunications and has collaborated with the ITU for a long time.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. TRACHSEL
Head of delegation

A N N E X 9

Nairobi, 5 September 1982

Mr. Mili
Secretary-General of the ITU
Kenyatta Conference Centre
NAIROBI

Dear Sir,

As Head of the Belgian Delegation to the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference,
I hereby submit the candidacy of Mr. Jean BIOT for the post of Deputy
Secretary-General of the ITU.

Attached please find the candidate's curriculum vitae.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) Viscount Georges VILAIN XIIII
Ambassador of Belgium

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : BIOT Jean

Date and place of birth : 21 March 1921, Ghent (Belgium)

Education : State University of Ghent from 1939 to 1944
where he graduated as civil electrical engineer.

Nationality : Belgian

Marital status : Married, 3 children

Languages : French (mother tongue)
Languages spoken and written : English, Dutch
Passive knowledge : Italian, Spanish, German.

CAREER IN THE BELGIAN TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE ADMINISTRATION

Entered the Telegraph and Telephone Administration in September 1944. Immediately assigned to the Brussels District Switching Service where traffic routing conditions were particularly difficult in the immediate postwar period.

Transferred in 1947 to the Ghent district, where most of the equipment, destroyed during the war, had to be re-established.

Appointed, at the end of 1949, to the General Directorate for Equipment and Transmission as assistant to the Director of the Switching Section.

Thereafter participated in all activities of the Section, both as regards studies and practical implementation. Played an active role in the automation of the telephone network and the gradual installation of the automatic trunk network in Belgium.

Following a comparative survey of the signalling systems in use in Belgium and neighbouring countries, promoted the decision to automate the major international links, and directed the work resulting from this decision. Telephone traffic was automated for the first time in the world in 1956 with Paris, and then, from 1958 onwards, in links with the Netherlands, Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany. Other achievements followed progressively.

In 1957, after being appointed Director of his Department, his field of activity was extended to include planning and maintenance. He also collaborated actively with the buildings service.

In the meantime he participated in many international negotiations with a view to the introduction and extension of the international automatic and semi-automatic service.

Appointed Director of Administration in 1971 in the Switching Department. Directed studies and planning for new switching systems for all sectors (telephone, telex, data transmission, etc.) and supervised the commissioning and operation of the new systems once they had become operational. Coordinated the activities of the Department, in which he was in charge of programming, monitoring of prices, and grade of service management.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Active in the CCITT since 1956 to the present. Originally worked with Study Groups XI and XIII and has been Chairman of Study Group II since 1976.

1956 First involvement in CCITT activities in connection with Study Group meetings preceding Plenary Assembly.

1956-1960 Member of Study Group XI. Took part in finalization of Signalling Systems Nos. 3 and 4.

Member of Organizing Committee of meetings held in Brussels in connection with the World Fair of 1958.

Took part in work of Editorial Committee for Volume VI of the Red Book.

1960-1964 Member of Study Groups XI and XIII.

Helped to draft recommendations on routing and the world numbering plan and took part in studies of telephone signalling systems. Attended 1964 Plenary Assembly in Geneva.

1964-1968 Member of Study Groups XI and XIII.

Chairman of Working Party XIII/2 on Maintenance.

Chairman of Joint Working Party COM IV/COM XIII, submitting satisfactory solution for recommendations common to both Study Groups.

Took part in the work of Working Party XI/1 of Mr. MacGuire responsible for the study and the specifications of the new CCITT signalling system.

Member of the Drafting Group for the specifications of Signalling System No. 5 bis.

After considerable discussion had the bulk of the Report of Working Party XIII/2 (Maintenance) adopted by the Mar del Plata Plenary Assembly.

1968-1972 Member of Study Groups X, XI and XIII.

Continued as Chairman of Maintenance and Grade of Service Working Party (XIII/1). Elected Vice-Chairman of Study Group XIII on departure of the Chairman, Mr. T. Newstead. Chairman of a new Joint Working Party COM IV/COM XIII for the finalization of recommendations common to both Study Groups.

Took part in the meeting of the World Plan Committee in Venice in September 1971 and in the meeting of the ad hoc Group of this Committee in July 1972. Participated in the Plenary Assembly of 1972 and was confirmed as Vice-Chairman of Study Group XIII.

Candidate for the post of CCITT Director at the Plenary Assembly of 1972.

1972-1976 Vice-Chairman of Study Group XIII and continued chairmanship of Maintenance and Grade of Service Working Party (XIII/1).

1973 Took part in the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference.

Represented Belgium in the World Plan Committee and in the Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin (meetings at Leon in 1974 for the Europe Plan and, Geneva in 1975 for the World Plan).

Study Group XIII having been disbanded by the 1976 CCITT Plenary Assembly, designated Chairman of Study Group II succeeding Mr. Rutschi (Switzerland).

1976-1980 Chairman of Study Group II.

During the study period, Study Group II, in agreement with Study Group I, had to tackle the major problem of access to the maritime mobile services and the numbering involved, in close collaboration with the various bodies concerned, in particular the CCIR.

Under chairmanship of Mr. Biot, Study Group II tackled such diverse questions as the international telephone regulations, human factors, traffic routing, traffic engineering, international grade of service and telephone network management.

As Chairman, asked to present the work of his Study Group to the Plan Committees for Asia and Oceania (Bangkok, 1978) and Africa (Abidjan, 1979).

Confirmed as Chairman of Study Group II by the CCITT Plenary Assembly in 1980.

1980-1982 Chairman of Study Group II.

1. Continuance of activities with Plan Committees :

Plan for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin (Santiago de Compostela, 1979) and World Plan (Paris, 1980).

2. Appointed Belgian delegate to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi (1982).

TEACHING ACTIVITIES

Taught telecommunications in a higher technical school until 1977, Member of the Central Board for Higher Technical Education.

A N N E X 10

Nairobi, 5 October 1982

To : Mr. D. Henry K. Kosgey
Chairman of the ITU
Plenipotentiary Conference
NAIROBI

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the candidature of
Mr. Francisco Molina Negro for the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the ITU,
for which elections are to be held at the Plenipotentiary Conference under
your esteemed chairmanship.

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

Yours faithfully,

José GARCIA BANON

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : FRANCISCO MOLINA NEGRO

Nationality : Spanish

Marital status : Married/five children

Date of birth : 23 November 1924

Languages : Spanish, mother tongue; French, correctly spoken and written;
English, reasonably well spoken and written.

PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND AND CAREER

1945 Competitive entry to Cuerpo Técnico de Telecomunicación.

1947-1950 Jaén Telecommunication Centre. Traffic Department.

1951-1956 Madrid Telecommunication Centre. Traffic Department.

1957-1967 General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications, Madrid.
Head of Section (Radiocommunications Department).

1967-1976 General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications, Madrid.
Head of Section (International Affairs and Concessions).

1976-1978 General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications.
Sub Director-General of Telecommunications.

1978 Appointed Member of the Cuerpo Superior Postal y de Telecomunicación.

1979-1982 Ministry of Transport, Tourism and Communications (Junta Nacional de
Telecomunicaciones). Head of International Relations.

PROFESSIONAL AND ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS

1942 Degree of Bachiller Superior, University of Granada.

1945-1946 Escuela Oficial de Telecomunicación.

1960 Degree in Physical Sciences, Universidad Complutense, Madrid.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

International Telecommunication Union

Since 1967, when he began his international career as a delegate to the World Maritime Administrative Radio Conference, has taken part as delegate, assistant head and head of delegation in the Plenipotentiary Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos, in many world and regional administrative conferences, and in the plenary assemblies of the International Consultative Committees.

- 1973-1982 Attended all the meetings of the Administrative Council as Councillor or Deputy. In 1978, chaired a Working Group on the Council's working methods, which met in Madrid and Geneva.
- 1982 Vice-Chairman of the Council

European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT)

Since 1967, has taken part in the activities of the various Committees and Working Groups of the Telecommunications Committee, and of the plenary meetings in Montreux, Lugano, The Hague, Torremolinos, Stockholm, Brussels and Vienna.

- 1971 Vice-Chairman of the Telecommunications Committee
- 1972-1974 Chairman of the Telecommunications Committee

Other International Organizations

Has taken part in the constituent conferences of INTELSAT, INMARSAT and EUTELSAT, and in the Assemblies of Parties of these organizations.

DECORATIONS

In recognition of his professional work, has been awarded the following decorations by the Spanish Government .

- Order of Civil Merit, (Encomienda de Número)
 - Order of Merit, Posts, (Plaque)
 - Order of Merit, Telecommunications, (Plaque)
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 1 to
Document No. 7-E
2 September 1982
Original English/
French/
Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR THE POSTS OF SECRETARY-GENERAL AND DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

I hereby transmit to the Conference the following candidacy for the post
of Deputy Secretary-General

- Mr Carlos A. ROMERO SANJINES (Peru)

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1 (becomes Annex 7
to Document No. 7)



A N N E X 7

PERMANENT DELEGATION OF PERU
TO THE EUROPEAN OFFICE OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

(translation)

00II/18

The Permanent Mission of Peru to the International Organizations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and has the honour to communicate the decision of the Government of Peru to submit the application of Mr Carlos A. Romero Sanjinés for the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the organization, the elections for which will take place during the XIth Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union from 28 September to 5 November 1982 in Nairobi, Kenya.

The curriculum vitae of Mr. Romero Sanjinés is attached hereto.

The Permanent Mission of Peru takes this opportunity to reiterate to the International Telecommunication Union the assurances of its highest consideration.

Geneva, 18 August 1982

[Signed]

To the Secretary-General of the
International Telecommunication Union
GENEVA

CURRICULUM VITAE

1. PERSONAL PARTICULARS

NAME	CARLOS ALFREDO ROMERO SANJINES
Nationality	Peruvian
Date of birth	19 October 1936
Marital status	Married, 2 sons

2. PRESENT POSTS

- . Director-General of Telecommunications, Ministry of Transport and Communications.
- . Chairman of the Board of Shareholders of the National Telecommunications Enterprise (ENTEL-PERU).
- . Director-General of the National Telecommunications Research and Training Institute (INICTEL), Peru.
- . Member of the Governing Board of the Geophysics Institute of Peru (IGP).

2.1 PRESENT RESPONSIBILITIESA) As Director-General of Telecommunications

The specific duties of the Director-General of Telecommunications are as follows

- a) To propose, direct and implement policy measures in the field of telecommunications.
- b) To direct the planning, appraisal and control of activities in the field of telecommunications.
- c) To direct the planning, formulation of standards, coordination and control of the development and use of telecommunication services.
- d) To direct planning, formulation of standards, coordination and control in connection with the construction and improvement of the telecommunication infrastructure.
- e) To act as representative of Peru to the international telecommunication organizations, with authority to sign international conventions and agreements, and to supervise the application of the international standards in force.
- f) To direct the establishment of the draft Operational and Investments Budget of the Directorate General and to control its implementation.
- g) To issue Directorate Resolutions relating to the telecommunications sub-sector
- h) To advise the Ministry and the Government on all questions relating to the telecommunications sub-sector.

B) As Chairman of the Board of Shareholders of ENTEL-PERU

- a) To appoint the members of the Directorate.
- b) To approve or reject proposals concerning social administration, the accounts and the overall balance sheets and annual financial reports submitted by the Directorate.
- c) To decide on the use of income

- d) To request the Auditor-General's Office of the Republic to conduct the external audit or to appoint external auditors.
- e) To decide the executive functions to be fulfilled by the members of the Directorate, with authority to determine the remuneration of the Directors.
- f) To determine the monthly remuneration of the Executive Chairman.

3. PREVIOUS POSTS

Electronics Engineer	Geophysics Institute of Peru, Jicamarca Radio Observatory, January 1962 to December 1965.
Electronics Research Assistant	Geophysics Institute of Peru, Jicamarca Radio Observatory, January 1966 to May 1970.
Member of the Communications Consultative Board	Ministry of Transport and Communications, 1970.
Director of Telecommunications	Ministry of Transport and Communications, May 1970 to June 1975.
ITU Multinational Expert (RLA-74-028)	International Telecommunication Union, June 1975 to February 1977.
Director-General of the National Telecommunication Research and Training Institute	From February 1977 (INICTEL)
Director-General of Telecommuni- cations, Ministry of Transport and Communications	From April 1982
ITU Consultant	Short-term missions in Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Honduras and Jamaica (1979-1981).

OTHER POSTS

Member of the Board of the Peruvian Telephone Company (CPT)	1975
Member of the Board of the National Broadcasting Company (ENRAD-PERU)	1978-1980
Member of the Board of the Geophysics Institute of Peru (IGP)	From September 1981
Chairman of the Advisory Board of the National Tele-education Institute (INTE)	From March 1982

Chairman of the Board of Shareholders of the National Telecommunications Enterprise of Peru (ENTEL-PERU)

From April 1982

Member of the National Science and Technology Council (CONCYTEC)

From December 1981

4. EDUCATION

Primary and secondary

Colegio La Salle, Lima

Bachelor in
Electrical Engineering

National University of Engineering,
29 March 1962, Lima

Degree in Electrical Engineering

National University of Engineering,
13 October 1965, Lima.

5. POST-GRADUATE COURSES

Radio propagation

Graduate School of the National Bureau of Standards (Boulder-Colorado, USA),
July-August 1962.

Space physics

Latin American School of Physics,
University of Tucuman, Argentina,
July-August 1964.

Space research

National Research Committee, Balzeiro-Bariloche Institute, Argentina,
January-February 1969.

6. POST-GRADUATE TRAINING

Theoretical studies in

Radio Propagation, Graduate School,
National Bureau of Standards,
Supervisor Dr. Edmund Brown (1962).

Company Management Peruvian Institute of
Company Management (1973), Lima.

Practical studies in

Magnetic micropulses Environmental
Science Services Administration (ESSA)
Colorado, Supervisor Dr. Wallace M.
Campbell (1967)

7. EXPERIENCE

7.1 Technical experience

7.1.1 In the Jicamarca Radio Observatory (1962-1970)

Development of control systems for the Jicamarca Radio Observatory transmitter (5 Megawatts)

- . Development of the communications system of the Geophysics Institute of Peru.
- . Radio propagation research, using VHF scattering via the equatorial electrojet.
- . Research on equatorial magnetic micropulses.
- . Construction of a digital interface.
- . Development of equipment for measuring the spectrum of signals received by scattering with a view to digital processing by computer.
- . Experience in SSB telecommunications systems and FSK teleprinter.
- . Planning and development of a VHF ionospheric scatter communication system.
- . Development of equipment for the study of magnetic micropulses.

7.1.2 In the Directorate of Telecommunications (1970-1975).

- . Drawing up the National Project for a System of Monitoring Stations.
- . Drawing up the Frequency Distribution Plan.
- . Drawing up the National Broadcasting System project.
- . Mechanizing the frequency registers.
- . Counterpart in the SERLA project.

7.1.3 At ITU - as an expert (1975-1977).

- . Directing electrical ground conductivity measurement programmes in 14 countries and acting as adviser in this connection.
- . Advising on the implementation of broadcasting plans.
- . Advising on the establishing of regulations for the broadcasting services.
- . Advising on monitoring.

As a Consultant (1980).

- . Organization of the General Telecommunications Directorate in Santo Domingo.
- . Elaboration of the draft General Telecommunication Laws for Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic.
- . Advising on the measurement of electromagnetic propagation in Honduras (HONDUTEL) and planning of the Monitoring System.

7.1.4 With UNESCO (1976)

- . Preparation of working documents for the Regional Conference on Communications Policy.
- . Study of broadcasting in Peru.

7.1.5 At INICTEL

- . Development of the ground conductivity measurement project in Peru.
- . Studies of non-conventional ionospheric propagation.
- . Introduction of courses on radiocommunications and on new telecommunications technologies.
- . Head of team responsible for carrying out a technical study on the introduction of colour television in Peru (Technical and economic study).
- . Development of the telecommunications information documentation centre (CIDTEL) and the national telecommunications information and documentation network (RENIDTEL).

7.2 Technical and administrative experience

- . Administrator of the Jicamarca Radio Observatory from July 1969 to May 1970.
- . Director of Telecommunications from May 1970 to June 1975.
- . Helped to prepare the general law on telecommunications in Peru.

Responsible for the team which prepared the general telecommunication regulations for Peru.
- . Preparation of broadcasting service standards.
- . Director-General of INICTEL from 1977 to the present.
- . Member of Technical Committees of the National Research Council.
- . Member of the Technical Council for Science and Mathematics (National Institute for Culture, 1977 and 1978).

Member of the Multisectoral Committee responsible for preparing the draft law for the science and technology system (1979)
- . Member of the Special Committee for Science and Technology (CNI 1981).

8. TEACHING POSTS

Laboratory Assistant	National University of Engineering, May 1960 to December 1961, Lima.
	National University of Engineering, May 1964 to April 1965, Lima.
Associate Professor	Department of Electronic Engineering, National University of Engineering, May 1965 to December 1972, UNI.
Full Professor	From January 1973, UNI.
Full Professor	Scientific and Technological Institute of the Army (ICTEL) from 1979.

Subjects at present being taught

Radio propagation
Transmission lines and antennas

9. MEMBERSHIP OF SOCIETIES

Peru College of Engineers	Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Section (Reg. ME-3940).
Peruvian Electronics Association of URSI (International Union of Radio Science	Member of the Board Secretary of the Peruvian URSI Committee
Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE)	Member
Peruvian Radio Club	Active member
International Institute of Communication (IIC)	Member
Pacific Telecommunication Council (PTC)	Member of the Steering Committee

10. PUBLICATIONS

"Radio wave propagation by VHF ionospheric via the equatorial electrojet"	Proceedings of the Symposium on Scatter Propagation, Sandefjord, Norway, 1968.
"VHF forward scatter propagation and its application in Peru" (in Spanish)	Revista Electronica November 1969.
"VHF propagation through iono- spheric scatter via the equatorial electrojet" (in Spanish)	Report of the Peruvian Geophysical Institute.
"Effect of the total solar eclipse of 12 November 1966 on the behaviour of a VHF ionospheric forward scattering propagation via the equatorial electrojet"	Proceedings of the IInd International Symposium on Equatorial Aeronomy. Ahmedabad, India, 1969

- "Some results of VHF ionospheric scatter propagation via equatorial electrojets"
- Proceedings of the IIIrd International Symposium on Equatorial Aeronomy. Ahmedabad, India, 1969.
- "Decongesting the HF spectrum using non-conventional VHF propagation techniques" (in Spanish)
- Report of the IVth Panamerican Congress on Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and related Branches, 1971.
- "Considerations on propagation in band 6" (in Spanish)
- Paper for the ITU Seminar on the Planning of Broadcasting Systems, Sao Paulo, 1973.
- "Propagation in the tropical zone" (in Spanish)
- Paper for ITU Seminar on the Planning of Broadcasting Systems, Sao Paulo, 1973.
- "MF propagation and preparation of estimated conductivity maps" (in Spanish)
- Paper for the ITU Seminar on Ground Conductivity and Radio Network Surveys, Lima, Peru, 1975.
- "Final Report on the electrical ground conductivity measurement campaign in Latin America and the Caribbean" (in Spanish)
- Published by the ITU, Geneva, Switzerland, 1977.
- "Report of the first meeting of the CITEL Working Group on Broadcasting" (in Spanish)
- Published by the Permanent Secretariat of CITEL, Brasilia, Brazil, 1977.
- "Technical characteristics of the frequency bands assigned to the Maritime Mobile Service" (in Spanish)
- Published by the Secretariat of State for Communications, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1977, for the Seminar on Maritime Communications.
- "Possible impact of WARC-79 on the development of telecommunications in Latin America" (in Spanish)
- Published by the Friedrich Neuman Foundation, San José, Costa Rica, 1980.

Books

- "Políticas de Comunicaciones" (Communication Policies)
- Co-author, together with Carlos Ortega, UNESCO publication, Paris, France, 1975.

University texts

- "Apuntes del Curso de Radio-propagación" (Lecture Notes on Radio Propagation)
- Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería, (National University of Engineering), Lima, Peru, 1968-1972-1977.

11. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

First International Symposium on Equatorial Aeronomics	Huaychulo, Peru, 1962	Coordinator
International Symposium for IQSY	Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1964	Coordinator of the IQSY programmes in Peru
National Telecommunications Forum	Lima, Peru, 1965	Chairman of the Technical Committee
6th International Symposium of COSPAR (Committee on Space Research)	Buenos Aires, Argentina, 1965	Paper on electronic engineering teaching in Peru
2nd International Symposium on Equatorial Aeronomics	San José Dos Campos, Brazil, 1965	Paper on equatorial micropulses at Jicamarca
15th General Assembly of URSI (International Union of Radio Science)	Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, 1966	Official delegate to the Executive Committee
14th Electromagnetic Wave Propagation Symposium of the Avionic Panel of AGARD, under the auspices of NATO	Sandefjord, Norway, 1968	Paper entitled "Radio Propagation by Ionospheric Forward Scatter in the Equatorial Electrojet", read by Dr. Robert Gohen
3rd International Symposium on Equatorial Aeronomics	Ahmedabad, India, 1969	Paper entitled "Some Results in VHF Ionospheric Scatter Propagation via Equatorial Electrojet"
2nd Meeting of the Inter-American Educational, Scientific and Cultural Council	Lima, Peru, February 1971	Member of the Peruvian delegation
2nd Meeting of Ministers of Education of the Andean Region (Andrés Bello Agreement)	Lima, Peru, February 1971	Official Member of the Peruvian Delegation
First Meeting of the Sub-Committee for Technical and Scientific Research on Telecommunications (CITEL)	Lima, Peru, April 1971	Delegate of the Peruvian Administration
First Interdisciplinary Seminar on Technology Applied to Tele-education	Lima, Peru, April 1971	Paper Peruvian National Report on Telecommunications

Regional Seminar on Frequency Management (ITU)	Mexico City, Mexico, September 1971	Office Chairman of Working Party 3
First Pan-American Conference on Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Related Branches	Lima, Peru, November 1971	Paper on decongestion of the HF spectrum by means of non-conventional VHF propagation techniques
Preparatory Seminar for the Feasibility Study for a Regional Tele-education System	Buenos Aires, Argentina, January 1972	Paper . New Plan of Operations for the SERLA/UNESCO Project
7th Latin American Seminar for Tele-education Executives	Lima, Peru, November 1973	Technical aspects of the SERLA 223 project
ITU Seminar on Planning of Broadcasting Systems	Sao Paulo, Brazil, June 1973	Two lectures on Propagation in the Tropical Zone and Band 6a
Seminar for the revision of the final report of UNESCO on the Regional Education System for Latin America (SERLA)	Caracas, Venezuela, January 1974	Member of the Peruvian Delegation
Coordination meetings for the activities of the Aeronomics Year of the Southern Hemisphere and the Antarctic	Buenos Aires, Argentina, June 1974	Member of the Working Party on Propagation
Seminar on Telecommunication Management	Tokyo, Japan, November 1974	Papers Telecommunication Policies and Legislation in Peru; Rural Telecommunications in Peru
ITU Regional Technical Working Meeting on ground conductivity and radio network surveys	Lima, Peru, October 1975	Work MF Propagation and preparation of estimated conductivity maps
Meetings of communications experts to prepare working documents for the Intergovernmental Conference on Communications Policies, CIESPAL	San José, Costa Rica, April 1975	Work . Policy formulation in the field of broadcasting
Second Inter-American Telecommunications Conference CITEL	Rio de Janeiro, November 1975	Participation in Permanent Technical Committees II and IV, ITU delegate

Seminar : Radio and television in relation to cultural needs in Latin America, CIESPAL	San José, Costa Rica, April 1976	
Intergovernmental Conference on Communications Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean, UNESCO	San José, Costa Rica, July 1976	ITU delegate
Meetings of experts on analytical tools for cultural development, UNESCO	Kingston, Jamaica, October 1976	ITU observer
IVth National Congress on Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and Related Branches	Lima, Peru, July 1977	Secretary, Electronics and Telecommunications Technical Group
2nd Andean Telecommunications Meeting	Bogota, 5-10 September 1977	Lecturer
First working meeting of the Working Group on Broadcasting of Permanent Technical Committee II of the Inter-American Telecommunications Conference (CITEL)	Caracas, Venezuela, 13-16 September 1977	Chairman of the Working Group
International Seminar on Maritime Communications, ITU	Buenos Aires, 17-29 October 1977	Lecturer
International Symposium on Training, ENST	Paris, France, 15-20 January 1978	Delegate of Peru
2nd meeting of the Working Group on Broadcasting of the Inter- American Conference (CITEL)	Washington, 5-10 June 1978	Chairman of the Working Group
3rd meeting of the CITEL Working Group on Broadcasting	Washington, 8-14 October 1978	Chairman of the Working Group
3rd Andean Telecommunications Meeting	Lima, Peru, 26-30 November 1978	Chairman of the Academic Studies Committee
4th meeting of the CITEL Working Group on Broadcasting	Buenos Aires, 26 February - 2 March 1979	Chairman of the Working Group
IIIrd Inter-American Telecommunications Conference	Buenos Aires, 5-9 March 1979	Delegate of Peru

Preparatory Seminar for the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC-79)	Panama, 12-30 March 1979	Vice-Chairman of the Seminar
International Seminar on Communications for Peace	San José, 2-4 July 1979	Lecturer
5th meeting of the Working Group on Broadcasting	Brasilia, 9-13 July 1979	Chairman
Preparatory Seminar for the Regional Administrative Broadcasting Conference (CARR-80)	Brasilia, 16-20 July 1979	Vice-Chairman
ITU Regional Symposium on Telecommunications Training Management	Brasilia, November 1979	Discussion leader
First Joint CITEL/ITU Preparatory Meeting for the Regional Administrative Broadcasting Conference	Sao Paulo, Brazil, 14-19 January 1980	Vice-Chairman
Tenth meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Telecommunications Conference	Buenos Aires, 3-7 March 1980	Delegate of Peru
First meeting of the Regional Administrative Broadcasting Conference (CARR-80)	Buenos Aires, 10-28 March 1980	Chairman of the Technical Criteria Committee
7th meeting of the Working Group on Broadcasting of CITE (OAS)	Niteroi, Brazil, 8-12 September 1980	Chairman
2nd meeting of IFRB Experts/ CARR-81	Niteroi, Brazil, 15-20 September 1980	Member of the Panel of Experts
Preparatory meeting for the Hispano-American Association of Telecommunications Research and Study Centres (AHCJET)	Madrid, Spain, October 1981	Head of the Peruvian Delegation
2nd Latin American Symposium on Telecommunications Training (ITU)	Bogota, Colombia, November 1981	Chairman of the Peruvian Delegation
Course on Management in Telecommunication Research	Tokyo, Japan, May 1981	Delegate

Preparatory seminar for the UNISPACE/82 Conference	Quito, Ecuador, April 1982	Delegate of Peru
IIInd meeting of equatorial countries on the geostationary orbit	Quito, Ecuador, 26-29 April 1982	Delegate of Peru (observer)
XIIth session of the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Telecommunications Conference (COM/CITEL)	Buenos Aires, June 1982	Head of the Peruvian Delegation
First Plenary Assembly of the Hispano-American Association of Telecommunications Research and Study Centres (AHCIET)	Madrid, Spain, 6-10 July 1982	Delegate of Peru

12. LANGUAGES

Spanish	: Reads, speaks, writes
English	Reads, speaks, writes
French	• Reads, understands
Portuguese	. Reads, understands
Italian	Reads, understands

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 7-E
13 February 1982

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR THE POSTS OF SECRETARY-GENERAL AND
DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL

(see Document No. 6)

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference, in the order in which they were circulated to Members of the Union, the annexed candidacies

For the post of Secretary-General

- | | |
|---|---------|
| - Mr. M. MILI (Tunisia) | Annex 1 |
| - Mr. Torsten LARSSON (Sweden) | " 2 |
| - Mr. T.V. SRIRANGAN
(Republic of India) | " 3 |
| - Mr. R.E. BUTLER (Australia) | " 4 |

For the post of Deputy Secretary-General

- | | |
|---|-----|
| - Mr. Taofiqui BOURAIMA
(People's Republic of Benin) | " 5 |
| - Mr. Jean JIPGUEP
(United Republic of Cameroon) | " 6 |

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annexes 6



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A N N E X 1

(translation)

Permanent Mission of Tunisia
to the Office of the United Nations and the
specialized agencies at Geneva

MPT
No 879

The Permanent Mission of Tunisia at Geneva presents its compliments to the International Telecommunication Union and has the honour to inform it of the Tunisian Government's decision to put forward Mr Mohamed MILI as a candidate for re-election to the post of Secretary-General of the ITU at the next Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Nairobi from 28 September to 5 November 1982

The Permanent Mission of Tunisia at Geneva takes this opportunity to reiterate to the International Telecommunication Union the assurances of its highest consideration

Attached curriculum vitae (seal)

Geneva, 16 November 1981

International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
1211 Geneva 20

CURRICULUM VITAE

Mr Mohamed MILI

Mr M MILI (Tunisia), elected in Montreux (Switzerland) on 4 November 1965 by the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), has held the office of Secretary-General of that organization since February 1967

He was re-elected to that office for a further term by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, September-October 1973)

Mr MILI was born in Djemmal, Tunisia, on 4 December 1917. A former student of the Ecole Normale Supérieure of Saint-Cloud (France) and of the Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Télécommunications of Paris, he qualified as a telecommunications engineer in 1946 and joined the Tunisian PTT Administration in 1948

In 1957 he was promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer and took up duty as Director-General of Telecommunications at the Ministry of PTT, in which capacity he directed the modernization and renewal of the Tunisian telephone network, in particular by the introduction of the automatic crossbar-type system.

Before becoming an elected official of the Union, he had, since 1956, led the Tunisian delegation at nearly all major conferences of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conferences (1959 and 1965), Plenary Assemblies of the CCITT (1958, 1960, 1964) and of the CCIR (1963). He also took part in the work of several Study Groups, among them, CCITT Study Groups XI (Telephone switching and signalling), XIII (Automatic and semi-automatic telephone networks), and Special B (World-wide automatic and semi-automatic telephone network) and CCIR Study Groups 4 (Space systems and radioastronomy) and 9 (Radio-relay systems)

He has taken an active part in the work of the World Plan Committee, which is responsible for planning the world telecommunication network. In 1964 he was elected Vice-Chairman of the Plan Committee for Africa and became its Chairman in 1964

From 1960 to 1965 Mr MILI represented Tunisia on the ITU Administrative Council and was elected Chairman of the 19th Session in 1964

His activity at the head of the General Secretariat of the Union has been characterized above all by the great impetus he has given to technical cooperation for the benefit of the developing countries and by a number of initiatives designed to promote greater awareness of the ITU and of the fundamental role of telecommunications in economic and social development

In Africa, for example, the Pan-African Telecommunication Network (PANAFTEL) has now become a reality. The action taken in this regard in close collaboration with the OAU, the ECA and the African countries themselves is well known.

For the countries of the Middle East and the Mediterranean Basin, a large-scale project for the installation of a telecommunication network to promote the rational development of the region is well on the way to fulfilment.

In Latin America, a considerable amount of assistance has been given to the Inter-American Telecommunications Conference (CITEL) for the implementation of the Inter-American Telecommunication Network (ITN).

In Asia, too, close collaboration has been established with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the countries concerned.

Side by side with this general development of telecommunication networks, Mr MILI has conducted dynamic efforts in all parts of the world for the promotion of human resources through the establishment of a large number of training centres and institutes at both national and regional levels.

Finally, from a general point of view, the logistic support provided by the General Secretariat has ensured the renowned success of the many conferences and meetings organized under the auspices of the ITU.

Mr MILI is Senior Member of IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.)

Mr MILI is an Officer of the Order of Independence of Tunisia, Commander of the Order of the Tunisian Republic, Commander of the Swedish Order of Vasa and Grand Cross of the Order of Duarte, Sanchez y Mella with Silver Star (Dominican Republic), Commander of the Order of Leopold (Belgium) and officer of the Légion d'Honneur (France). He has been decorated with the Order of Merit (Honor al Mérito) medal of Paraguay, with the Grand Star of the Order of Merit of Telecommunication (Gran Placa de la Orden del Mérito de Telecomunicación) awarded by Spain and with the Philipp REIS medal awarded by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Mr MILI is married and has five children.

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A N N E X 2

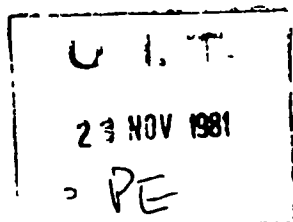
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
OF SWEDISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Date

1981-11-17
four communication of

Circulaire

Gd 436/81 1522
circulaire



Mr M. Milli
Secretary-General
of the International Tele-
communication Union
Place des Nations
CH 1211 Genève 20 Schweiz

Dear Mr Milli,

With reference to your Circular letter No 438 of the 5th of October 1981 we have the honour to inform you that Sweden nominates Mr Torsten Larsson, Deputy Director General and Head of the Technical Department of the Swedish Telecommunications Administration, as candidate to the post as Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union.

As will be seen from the enclosed curriculum vitae, Mr Larsson has long experience and a solid background in the field of telecommunications, both on a national and international level. He can therefore be considered to be a highly qualified candidate to the post as Secretary-General of the Union.

Yours faithfully

Tony Hagstrom
Director-General

Arne Råberg
Head of Division

Postal Address

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Telegrams

gentel
stockholm

Telex

19290
gentel s

October 1981

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME: LARSSON, Torsten A

NATIONALITY: Swedish

DATE OF BIRTH: 27 March, 1924

FAMILY STATUS: Married, 3 children

EDUCATION: Royal Swedish Institute of Technology. Graduated 1958. Master of Science (Electrical Engineering)

EMPLOYMENT: Mr Torsten Larsson has been employed at the Swedish Telecommunications Administration since 1948 and has held the following posts:

1948-1953 Eastern Region, Stockholm. Project Engineer

1954-1961 Stockholm Telecommunication Area, Operations Division. Deputy Chief Engineer

1962-1963 Central Administration, Technical Department. Chief Engineer, Head of Division

1964-1965 Central Administration. Head of Technical Department

1966-1968 Central Administration. Deputy Director General and Head of Department of Operations

1968-1975 Central Administration. Deputy Director General and Head of Department of Operations

1975- Central Administration. Deputy Director General and Head of Technical Department

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Present activities: Member of the Directorate of the Swedish Telecommunications Administration (one of four members)

Member of the Board of the following corporations:

ELLEMTEL AB (a development company jointly owned by the Swedish Telecommunications Administration and the LM Ericsson Company)

Teleinvest AB (holding company administering the shares in subsidiaries owned by the Swedish Telecommunications Administration)

Earlier activities: Member of the Government Committee of Inquiry into the coordination and control of data banks.

1971-1976

1972-1974 Member of the Government Committee of Inquiry into the impact of data techniques on industry and commerce

1977-1980 Member of the Board of the Institute of Optical Research at the Royal Institute of Technology

1975-1980 Member of the Advisory Committee on research concerning "Man and Communications Technology" appointed by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Present activities: Chairman of the CEPT* Liaison Committee for Transatlantic Telecommunications (CLTA)

1975-

1980- Member of the International Activities Council, IEEE** Communications Society

Governor of the International Computer Communications Conference (ICCC)

*CEPT: Conférence Européenne des Administrations des Postes et des Télécommunications

**IEEE: The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.

Swedish Telecoms International AB (Swedtel, the consultant branch of the Swedish Telecommunications Administration)

Teleindustrier AB (the manufacturing branch of the Swedish Telecommunications Administration)

SOSAB (a company for public alarm services operated and owned jointly by the Swedish Telecommunications Administration, the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and the Swedish Federation of County Councils)

DATASAAB AB (a Swedish computer-manufacturing company partly owned by the Swedish Telecommunications Administration. Member of the Board also of this company's subsidiary in the Federal Republic of Germany)

Statskonsult Administrationsutveckling AB (a development company under the aegis of the Swedish Agency for Administrative Development)

Earlier activities: Chairman of the Union of Nordic Associations for data communication (incl the Nordic societies of the International Federation for Information Processing - IFIP)

1968-1969

1969-1972 Chairman of the CEPT Working Group "Services and Facilities"

1970-1973 Chairman of the Special Committee for the Eurodata Study

1973-1975 Chairman of the Nordic Telecommunications Administrations' Coordination Committee for Telecommunications Technical Matters

1974-1977 Chairman of the Working Group Telecommunications Aids for the Handicapped, Government Committee for Transport Matters, Nordic Council

1975-1977 Chairman of the CEPT Telecommunications Commission (when Sweden administered CEPT)

Chairman, panelist, speaker at a number of international conferences, such as:

International Computer Communications Conference (ICCC):

1972 ICCC'72: Key-note address "Data Communications in Sweden - and some aspects of the situation in Europe"

1974 ICCC'74: Chairman of the National Organizing Committee

1976 ICCC'76: Member of the Program Committee

1978 ICCC'78: Key-note address "Private network and public network, present and future"

The International Switching Symposium (ISS):

1979- Swedish representative in the International ad hoc Committee for ISS

1976 ISS'76, Kyoto: Chairman of the Technical Session on Electronic Switching Systems

1979 ISS'79, Paris: Chairman of a session on "Network Planning for Introduction of Electronic Systems"

INTELCOM:

- 1977 INTELCOM'77, Atlanta, Georgia. Paper entitled "Telecommunications in Sweden"
- 1979 INTELCOM'79, Dallas, Texas: "Telecommunications in Europe - some current trends of development"
- 1976 All-Union Scientific Session of the Popov Society, Moscow, USSR: "Improvement and Development of Telecommunications in Sweden. Impact of SPC Technique"
- 1980 Member of the Honorary Organizing Committee of International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) General Meeting, Stockholm
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD):
- 1975 OECD Conference on Computer/Telecommunications Policy, Paris: Key address "Allocation of Resources"
- 1977 OECD Symposium on Transborder Data Flows and the Protection of Privacy, Vienna: Key address "The Nordic Public Data Network"
- 1978 OECD/ICCP* Working Party, Paris: Chairman of a Session on Data Networks Plans and Developments
- 1978 On-line Conference, Brussels: Conference speaker "The introduction of public data networks as an example of expanding telecommunications services"
- International Telecommunication Union (ITU):
- 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga - Torremolinos) Deputy Head of Delegation
- 1968 CCITT Plenary Assembly (Mar del Plata) Deputy Head of Delegation
- 1972 CCITT Plenary Assembly (Geneva) Deputy Head of Delegation
- 1976 CCITT Plenary Assembly (Geneva) Deputy Head of Delegation)

* ICCP: Working Party on Information,
Computer and Communications Policy

1979	Administrative Council, Councillor
1980	Administrative Council, Councillor
1979	Chairman of the "Round Table" on modern planning techniques held in conjunction with the meeting of the CCITT/CCIR Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin (Santiago de Compostela, Spain)
1980	Chairman of the Technical Study Day "New Development in Telecommunications and Impact on Global Telecommunication Network Planning" held in conjunction with the meeting of the CCITT/CCIR World Plan Committee (Paris)
1975	World Telecommunication Forum (TELECOM'75), Geneva: Key address "Nordic Public Data Network"
1979	Third World Telecommunication Forum (TELECOM'79), Technical Symposium, Geneva: Key address "Long-term technical plan of a country advanced in telecommunications" Co-author: Mr L Ackzell, Swedish Telecommunications Administration

**HONORS, AWARDS,
SOCIETIES:**

Commissioner of the Swedish National Committee of the International Electrotechnical Commission

Commissioner of the Swedish Standards Association

Fellow of the Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences

Knight Commander, The Order of the Northern Star, Sweden

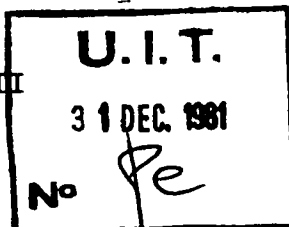
PUBLICATIONS:

Mr Larsson is the author of numerous articles in technical magazines and telecommunication journals.

A N N E X 3



No.GEN/UN/4/79-Vol.III



भारत का स्थायी मिशन
जेनेवा
PERMANENT MISSION OF INDIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICES
9 RUE DU VALAIS
1202 GENEVA
TELEPHONE : 32 06 89

December 31, 1981.

The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations and Other International Organisations in Geneva presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and has the honour to state that the Government of India have decided to present the candidature of Mr.T.V. Srirangan, Wireless Adviser to the Government of India for the post Secretary-General, International Telecommunication Union at the elections to be held during the next Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, in Nairobi (Kenya) from September 28 to November 5, 1982. The curriculum vitae of Mr. T.V. Srirangan is enclosed.

The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations and Other International Organisations in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General, International Telecommunication Union, Geneva, the assurances of its highest consideration.

Secretary-General
International Telecommunication Union,
GEVENA

Encl: Curriculum Vitae



CURRICULUM VITAE OF MR. T.V. SRIRANGAN,
WIRELESS ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

- Born - 1927
- Educational Qualifications - Degree in Electrical Engineering - 1947 Post-graduate Diploma in Communication Engineering, Indian Institute of Science, 1948. Graduate, National Defence College, New Delhi, 1973.

SERVICE

- 1948-51 - Training/Service in Overseas Communication Service, All India Radio and Birla College of Engineering.
- 1952 - Joined the Indian Telecommunication Service (P&T).
- 1952-58 - Assistant Divisional Engineer/Divisional Engineer in Technical and Development Circle. Work areas inductive coordination of power and telecommunication networks, standardization and testing of external and internal plant, cables, open wire, power plant.
- 1958-62 - Assistant Chief Engineer, P&T Directorate . Planning of network of 2000 route Kilometres of special aluminium sheathed Composite underground cables and associated carrier and voice frequency transmission equipment along 25 KV, 50 Cycle electrified railway tracks.
- 1962-66 - Set up the Long Distance Eastern Telecommunication Region and, as its first Director, organized the integrated operation and maintenance of an extensive and complex telecommunication network, stretching across five States and comprising open wire lines, symmetrical and coaxial trunk cables, specialized aluminium sheathed cables along electrified Railway tracks and India's first microwave links.
- 1966-72 - Deputy Director, Telecommunication Research Centre Directed a wide range of activities covering design and development of Test Instruments, regulated power supply units and radio systems in the VHF, UHF and Microwave bands for indigenous production, carried out studies on domestic applications of satellite technology.
- 1973 - Attended the senior officers' course, National Defence College, New Delhi study areas covered national and international economic, social and political aspects and the strategic environment.

- Dec. 1973-1976 - Additional Director, Telecommunication Research Centre
Directed the design development and transfer to production activities in the area of Transmission, including radio relay systems, satellite applications, coaxial and symmetrical cable carrier systems, multiplex equipment, data transmission equipment, etc and their introduction in the national network, initiated studies experiments on Digital Radio, 60 MHz coaxial cable and optical fibre systems; advised P&T on introduction of new Systems.
- December 1976
till date - Wireless Adviser to the Government of India, advises the Government in the planning and provisioning of radio services, responsible for all national radio spectrum management and regulatory functions, all matters concerning ITU, Asia Pacific Telecommunity and allied International organizations.
- Initiated a variety of measures to organize spectrum management activities in India on up-to-date lines including formulation of a new National Frequency Allocation Plan, computerized data base and interference assessment; modernization of wireless monitoring facilities including monitoring of emissions from terrestrial microwave systems and geostationary satellite systems.
- Experience in - Since 1968 - intimately involved in most of the studies and
Satellite experiments undertaken by India for satellite applications.
Communication .
- Was an active participant in the preparatory and implementation phases of SITE.
- 1970 - Was a Member of the India-MIT (Lincoln Laboratory) Joint Design Team for a domestic satellite system for TV Broadcasting and Telecommunications.
- 1972 - A proposal jointly authored by him formed the basis for the integrated, hybrid terrestrial-cum-satellite national TV broadcasting plan now in implementation.
- 1974 - As convener of an Experts' Group, prepared the proposal for the Telecommunication experiments carried out by India using the Franco-German Symphonie Satellite during 1976-78.
- 1976-77 - Closely involved in all the preparatory studies/planning of the multi-purpose domestic satellite system (INSAT-1) now in implementation, was Member Secretary of the Working Group on the telecommunication segment, was also an active Member of the Working Groups on Television Broadcasting, Meteorology and Space Segments of the INSAT 1 project.

Since 1976 - has been responsible for international orbit-frequency coordination of INSAT network, has successfully led Indian technical teams for interference coordination discussions with INTELSAT and the Administrations of U.S.S.R. and Indonesia.

Travel
abroad

- Has travelled extensively in connection with studies, assessment of current technologies, participation in international meetings and conferences, including those of the ITU, etc., has visited several telecommunication industries and P&D establishments in Europe, North America and Japan.

Experience in
ITU matters

- From 1952 upto 1976, closely associated with CCITT related activities in India, particularly in the field of transmission systems, cable plant and protection against high voltages.

From 1966 onwards, intimately involved in CCIR related activities in India and has participated in meetings of Study Groups, particularly Study Groups 4, 5, 9 and CMTT.

Leader of Indian Delegations to CCIR Study Group meetings in 1976, 1977, 1978 (SPM), 1980 and 1981.

Leader of the Indian Delegation to the CCIR Plenary Assembly, Kyoto, 1978, also Chairman, Budget Control Committee.

Chairman IWP PLEN./2 (Possible Broadcasting Satellite Systems) 1977-78, currently Chairman IWP PLEN./3 for preparing updated texts of the Report on Broadcasting Satellite Systems.

Leader Indian Delegation to WARC-1977 (BSS-12 GHz), WARC-78 (Aeronautical Mobile-R) and WARC-79.

Was Chairman WARC-78 (AM-r), the first representative of the developing world to be so elected, steered the conference to a successful conclusion in spite of many problems, played a leading role in WARC-79 and made major contributions to several important decisions, including that on the convening of a WARC for the Planning of Space Services.

Since 1977, as Councillor from India, has been an active participant in ITU's Administrative Council, has taken special interest in technical cooperation activities and in the role of CCIR/CCITT and IFRB to assist developing countries, was Vice-Chairman, Committee 1 of the Council in 1977, 1978 and 1979, and Chairman Committee 1 in 1980 and 1981.

- Publications Has actively participated in numerous national and international seminars and symposia and has presented many papers, particularly in the area of radio and satellite communication systems and applications, has also prepared a large number of official reports. Some typical reports/papers
- Reports
1. Technical Reports for the Power Telecom Coordination Committee of India (1952-55).
 2. Report of the Joint-India MIT (Cambridge) team on a design of a Domestic Satellite System for India, (one of the authors), 1970.
 3. Reports of Working Groups of the Telecommunication Research Review Committee on VHF/UHF Systems, Microwave (LOS), Troposcatter and Satellite Communication Systems - 1972.
 4. "Telecommunication for Defence" individual thesis, Senior officers course, National Defence College - 1973.
 5. Report of the Working Group on Telecommunication Experiments using Symphonie Satellites (as convener) - 1974.
 6. Report of the Working Group on Telecommunication segment of the multipurpose domestic INSAT system (as Member-Secretary) - 1976.
 7. Report of the Special Committee for a new Frequency Allocation Plan for India (as Chairman) - 1980.
 8. Report of the Joint Working Group on Spectrum Management Aspects of Radar Systems in India (as Chairman) - 1981.
- Papers
- 1. "Design and Development of a Wide-Band, LOS Microwave System in the 6 GHz Band", - National Seminar on Telecommunications Roorkee - 1971.
 2. "Digital Radio Systems" Key Note Address, International Symposium on Digital Communication, Allahabad - 1974.
 3. "Progress in Terrestrial Microwave Communications" Commemoration Lecture, Marconi Centenary Celebrations, Institution of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineers, India - 1974.
 4. "Spectrum Management and Radio Regulatory Functions in India" - Telecommunication Journal, ITU - 1979.

5. "The Role of Telecommunication Satellite in Developing Countries" - Invited Address, International Symposium on Symphonie Satellite Berlin, February 1980.
6. "Maritime Communication Satellites" - Invited Paper - Seminar on Marine Electronics, IETE Bombay, September 1980.
7. "Some Thoughts on Techno-Economic Considerations and Potentials of Orbit/Spectrum Planning for Developing Countries", Address delivered at the Inaugural Session, International Training Course on Orbit Frequency Planning, Ahmedabad, February 1981.

Other Current
Activities

- Elected Member, Governing Council, Institution of Electronics and Telecommunication Engineers (India) for over 10 years and was also its Vice-President, Distinguished Fellow of the Institution.

Chairman, Interference Suppression Committee, Indian Standards Institution, Vice-Chairman, Electronics and Telecommunication Division Council, ISI, Member, Executive Council, ISI.

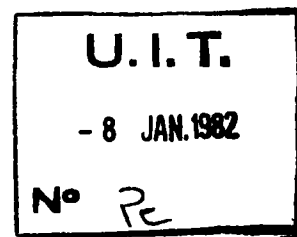
Special Invitee, INSAT Coordination Committee of Secretaries.

Special Invitee, National Radar Council, Government of India.

A N N E X 4



P.41/82



The Permanent Mission of Australia at Geneva presents its compliments to the International Telecommunication Union and, with reference to the Union's Circular Letter No. 438 of 5 October 1981, has the honour to advise that the Australian Government has decided to put forward Mr Richard Butler, currently Deputy Secretary-General of the Union, as a candidate for the post of Secretary-General at the election to be held during the Plenipotentiary Conference in Nairobi from 28 September to 5 November 1982. Mr Butler's Curriculum Vitae is attached.

The Permanent Mission of Australia at Geneva takes this opportunity to renew to the International Telecommunication Union the assurances of its highest consideration.



GENEVA

6 January 1982

MR R.E. BUTLER : CURRICULUM VITAE

Name and first names : BUTLER, Richard Edmund
Nationality : Australian
Date of Birth : 25 March 1926
Present position : Deputy Secretary-General of the
International Telecommunication Union
Tertiary education : - Diploma of Public Administration
(Honours Organization and Method)
- Qualified Public Accountant

Departmental Service Training and Experience Service Training:

- Technician in Training, 1942-1943
- Military Training, 1944-1945
- Various Governmental and Departmental telecommunications training courses and symposia (Lecturer, Syndicate Leader and Participant)
- Telecommunications and General Management.

Telecommunications Experience:

Administrative and executive management posts Australian Government 1946-1968, including:

- 7 years : Senior Industrial Officer, headquarters of Australian Telecommunication Authority, industrial management and field operational studies and employment policies and their application throughout Australian Telecommunication Administration for all categories of personnel.

- 9 years : Executive Officer to the Director General, Deputy Assistant Director General, Ministerial and External Relations:

Corporate planning and investment, international communication facilities and associated economic, service, revenue sharing and general bilateral and multilateral partnership arrangements;

Co-ordination of domestic and international public telecommunication service policies, including overall licensing of radio-communication service users and application of inter-governmental multilateral agreements and treaties for telecommunications;

Co-ordination of bilateral and multilateral telecommunication technical co-operation arrangements; and

Policy Adviser for planning, regulation and development of Australian broadcasting and television services, including public and privately owned sectors and associated legislative frameworks.

International Experience : Delegations to ITU:

- Deputy Leader (Australian Delegation) Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965)
- Participant, Administrative Council (1962, 1964 to 1967)
- Plan Committee Asia/Oceania
- CCITT Study Groups (I and II)
- Elected by Administrative Council to a 10-man team (appointed Chairman) to prepare ITU constitutional charter following decision of Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965)

United Nations:

- Deputy Leader, Australian Delegation to the Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 1968.

Operational Services:

- Telecommunications member, Australian Government delegations - negotiations on submarine cable and space satellite partnerships, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966,
- Participant in various meetings of the Interim Committee of Management (INTELSAT) and regional traffic planning groups (Indian and Pacific Oceans),
- Participant in bilateral and multilateral telecommunication service meetings and negotiations.

Member of various national committees (1959 to 1968), including:

- ITU (CCIR, CCITT, Radiocommunications Conferences) activities,
- Space applications, satellite launcher and submarine cable partnerships, operational service matters, and
- Related United Nations and specialized agencies activities, including Peaceful uses of Outer Space.

International Telecommunication Union and United Nations system:

1. Elected Deputy Secretary-General ad interim by the Administrative Council, May, 1968;
2. Re-elected Deputy Secretary-General by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos) September/October 1973;
3. Member/Participant in inter-organizational groups concerned with:
 - Co-ordination and expansion of telecommunications,
 - Computer communications, and
 - Co-ordination and harmonization of UN and specialized agencies contributions and management of resources for economic and social development and for administration of common system.

Awards and Membership of Organizations:

- Associate of the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
- Associate of the Australian Society of Accountants
- Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Administration
- Member of Board of Governors, International Computer Communications Conference (ICCC).

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A N N E X 5

(translation)

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN
MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND
COMMUNICATIONS
OFFICE OF POSTS AND
TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Cotonou, 19 October 1981

The Ministry of Transport
and Communications

to

The Secretary-General of
the ITU in Geneva

Subject Candidature for the post
of Deputy Secretary-General
of the International
Telecommunication Union

Ref. Your Circular-letter No. 438/PE/RM
of 5 October 1981

Enc. 1 curriculum vitae

Dear Sir,

With reference to your Circular-letter of 5 October 1981, I wish to inform you that the Government of the People's Republic of Benin has decided to present Mr BOURAIMA Taofiqui, Director-General of the Office of Posts and Telecommunications, as a candidate for the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union at the next Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982)

Mr Bouraima's curriculum vitae is annexed

Yours faithfully,

François DOSSOU

CURRICULUM VITAE

A Identity

Name	BOURAIMA
First name	Taofiqui
Date of birth	25 January 1936
Place of birth	PORTO-NOVO (People's Republic of Benin)
Nationality	Beninese
Marital status	Married, 5 children
Languages	French, English, Spanish

B. Education

1 Secondary education

Lycée Van Vollenhoven, Dakar, Senegal. Awarded Baccalauréat (Mathematics Series).

2. University education

- University of Dakar, Faculty of Sciences Diploma of Higher Education in General Mathematics and Physics.
- Preparatory course for Grandes Ecoles d'Ingénieurs (Lycée Saint-Louis, Paris)
- Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Télécommunications, 46 rue Barrault, Paris 13th district
- Diploma in Telecommunications Engineering (June 1963)

C Specialized training

- 1 - Courses at the French Administration of Posts, Telegraphs and Telecommunications.
 - Long-distance lines, Paris and Marseilles Amplification Centre
 - Directorate of Radio Services.
 - Sainte Assise Radio Transmission Centre (via Paris).
 - Receiving Centre and NOISEAU Transmission Monitoring Centre (via Paris)
2. - Courses in French private industry
 - Société Française des Téléphones Ericsson.
 - Thomson Houston Company in France.

D Professional career

November 1963 Entered public service and assigned to the Board of the
Office of Posts and Telecommunications

Assistant Chief of the Telecommunications Service

1964 to 1970 Chief of the Telecommunications Service

1971 to 1973 Director of Telecommunications

Since 19 January 1973

Director-General of the Office of Posts and
Telecommunications (present post)

Present grade Engineer-in-Chief of Telecommunications

E. Inter-African activities

- Has been a member or leader of the Beninese delegation at a number of regional African meetings on telecommunications organized by
- The African Union of Posts and Telecommunications.
- The Conference of Administrations of Posts and Telecommunications of the West African States
- The Commission of Transport, Telecommunications and Energy of the ECWAS (Economic Community of West African States).
- The Commission of Transport and Communications of the Organization of African Unity (1966-1967) at Addis Ababa
- The Plenipotentiary Conference of the Panafrican Telecommunication Union (Addis Ababa)

F International activities

1964 - IFRB Seminar at Geneva

- Head of delegation to the African LF/MF Broadcasting
Conference

1965 - Assistant Head of delegation and then Head of delegation
to the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference (Switzerland)

1966 - Head of delegation to the XIth CCIR Plenary Assembly
(Oslo 1966) Elected Vice-Chairman.

- Head of delegation to the African LF/MF Broadcasting
Conference (Geneva)

1968 to 1970 - Transmission expert on the team of engineers responsible
for the Preinvestment Survey for the Panafrican
Telecommunication Network conducted under the direction
of the ITU (PANAFTEL)

- 1971
 - CCITT Plan Committee for Africa (LAGOS)
 - Head of delegation, elected Chairman of the Network Organization Committee
- 1972
 - Head of delegation to the Vth CCITT Plenary Assembly (Geneva)
- 1966 to 1973 - Representative of Benin at the ITU Administrative Council
 - Elected Vice-Chairman of the Council at its 28th session May/June 1973
- 1973
 - Deputy Head of delegation, then Head of delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos)
 - Elected Vice-Chairman of the Conference
- 1974
 - Deputy, then Head of delegation to the Congress of the Universal Postal Union in Lausanne (Switzerland)
- 1979
 - Deputy, then Head of delegation to the Congress of the Universal Postal Union, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
 - Head of delegation to the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva (Switzerland)

A N N E X 6

(translation)

Embassy of the
United Republic of Cameroon
Avenue Brugmann 131 - 133
1060 Brussels

The Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Cameroon presents its compliments to the General Secretariat of the International Telecommunication Union in Geneva and has the honour to inform it that the United Republic of Cameroon wishes to submit the nomination of Mr. Jean JIPGUEP, Technical Counsellor to the Minister of State for Posts and Telecommunications of the United Republic of Cameroon, for the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the ITU.

The curriculum vitae of Mr Jean JIPGUEP is annexed hereto.

The Permanent Mission requests the General Secretariat to circulate the document containing the Cameroonian nomination to the participants in the ITU session concerned with these elections.

Yours faithfully,

Brussels, 31 August 1981

Secretariat of the
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
1211 GENEVE 20

CURRICULUM VITAE

OF

MR. JEAN JIPGUEP

Born in 1937 at BATOUFAM, MIFI Department

1943/1950 : Primary studies with Protestant missionaries

1950/1957 Secondary studies at the Lycée of Yaounde

Diplomas BEPC (1954), Math. Baccalaureate (1957)

1957/1962 Faculty of Sciences, Paris and Strasbourg

Diplomas Degrees in physics and applied mathematics

1959/1961 . Institute of Geophysics, Strasbourg

1962/1964 . Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Télécommunications (ENST), Paris

Diploma of Telecommunications Engineer (1964)

September/December 1964 . Practical courses in French telecommunications, particularly at the Centre des Lignes à Grandes Distances (LGD), Nice, and the Centre National d'Etude des télécommunications (CNET)

1962/1964 Course at the Institut d'Administration des Entreprises, Paris

SERVICE CAREER

Joined the P&T on 24 December 1964

December 1964/February 1965 Engineer in the Federal P.T. Department, Yaounde

15 February 1965/19 August 1969 . Head of the Federal Telecommunication Service in Douala

19 August 1969/19 April 1972 Deputy Director of Telecommunications,
Assistant Director of Technical Services

19 April 1972/25 September 1978 Director of Telecommunications

Since September 1978 Technical Counsellor to the Minister of State for
Posts and Telecommunications

It was between 1965 and 1979 that Cameroon planned and installed its modern and comprehensive telecommunication network, of which it is justly proud.

Mr JIPGUEP, who was technically responsible for this network, was the prime mover of the design and implementation of the vast project for the development of telecommunications in Cameroon. His activity and his role were particularly significant during the Second and Third Five-Year Plans, a period during which the present infrastructure was installed, comprising 34 automatic telephone exchanges, five national and regional transit centres, one international transit centre, 3200 km of radio relays and a space centre equipped with three antennae, one 30 metres in diameter and two standard B antennae.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

A. AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

1. Since January 1971

- Member of the Governing Board of the Société Equatoriale Electronique

2. May 1972 - November 1978

- Member of the Governing Board of the Société des Télécommunications Internationales du Cameroun (INTELCAM)

B AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Since October 1973

- Member of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) representing the United Republic of Cameroon, has carried out the following duties in the Council
 - Vice-Chairman of the Technical Cooperation Committee from 1975 to 1978 (30th, 31st and 32nd sessions)
 - Vice-Chairman of the Council (33rd session) 1978/1979
 - Chairman of the Council (34th session) 1979/1980

September 1966

- IFRB Seminar on Frequency Management (Geneva)

September/October 1966 .

- African Broadcasting Conference (Geneva)

October/November 1967

- World Administrative Maritime Radio Conference (Geneva)
Elected Vice-Chairman of Committee 6 (Operational)

December 1967

- Committee of Experts and Ministers of UAMPT, Niamey (Niger)
Elected Chairman of the Telecommunication Committee

1968, Bangui (CAR)

- Committee of UDEAC P&T Experts

May 1968, London (United Kingdom)

- Seminar on earth station management

September/October 1968

- ITU Microwave Seminar, Tokyo (Japan)

June 1970, Libreville (Gabon)

- Committee of Experts and Ministers of UAMPT

June/July 1971, Geneva

- World Administrative Conference for Space Radiocommunications

November 1971, Brazzaville (Rep of the Congo)

- Committee of Experts and Ministers of UAMPT
Elected Chairman of the Telecommunication Committee

December 1971, Brazzaville

- Sub-regional coordination of the PANAFTEL project
Routing plan, numbering plan and signalling systems

September/October 1973

- ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos (Spain)

April 1974, Geneva

- World Administrative Radio Conference

October 1974, Abidjan (Ivory Coast)

- Meeting of the 2nd African Regional Group of the Intelsat Board
of Governors

April 1975, Kingston (Jamaica) .

- Meeting of operators of Intelsat earth stations of the
Atlantic Region

May/June 1975, Yaounde (Cameroon) .

- Chairman of ITU Seminar on international signalling and tariffs

June 1975, Geneva

- 30th session of the ITU Administrative Council
Elected Vice-Chairman of the Technical Cooperation Committee

January 1976, Yaounde (Cameroon)

- French Seminar on telecommunications in Africa
Elected Chairman of the Seminar

February 1976, Abidjan (Ivory Coast) .

- Meeting of the 2nd African Regional Group of the Intelsat Board of Governors

May/June 1976, Geneva

- 31st session of the ITU Administrative Council
Elected Vice-Chairman of the Technical Cooperation Committee

October 1976, Yaounde (Cameroon) .

- Chairman of the meeting of operators of Intelsat earth stations of the Atlantic Region .

February 1977, Yaounde (Cameroon) .

- Chairman of the meeting of the 2nd African Regional Group of the Intelsat Board of Governors

June 1977, Geneva

- 32nd session of the ITU Administrative Council
Elected Vice-Chairman of the Technical Cooperation Committee

September 1977, Yaounde (Cameroon)

- Conference of Central African P&T Administrations (CAPTAC)

January 1978, Paris

- International study days on telecommunications

April 1978, United Kingdom

- Exhibitions and lectures in connection with Communications 78

June 1978, Geneva

- 33rd session of the ITU Administrative Council
Elected Vice-Chairman of the Council for 1978/1979

September 1978, Libreville (Gabon)

- Conference of Central African P&T Administrations (CAPTAC)

March/April, Manila (Philippines)

- 8th session of the meeting of signatories of the Intelsat Agreements and 4th extraordinary session of the Assembly of Parties to the Intelsat Agreements

May 1979, Yaounde (Cameroon)

- Coordination meeting of non-aligned countries in preparation for WARC-79
Was elected Chairman

June 1979, Geneva

- 34th session of the ITU Administrative Council
Elected Chairman of the Council for 1979/1980
Also elected Chairman of the jury for the first ITU Centenary Prize

September/December 1979, Geneva

- Conference of African experts organized jointly by OAU and APTU
Meeting of experts of non-aligned countries to coordinate positions for WARC-79

Mr. JIPGUEP was elected Chairman of the meeting and of the Group of non-aligned countries on telecommunication problems

3rd World Telecommunication Forum

TELECOM 79 or 3rd World Telecommunication Exhibition

23 September 1979

- Solemn ceremony of the award of the first ITU Centenary Prize to Mr. VALENSI by Mr. JIPGUEP

24 September-6 December 1979

- Elected Vice-Chairman of the Conference and Chairman of the Group of non-aligned countries

April 1980, Paris

- World Plan Committee
Presided over the special technical cooperation committee

May 1980, Geneva

- 35th session of the ITU Administrative Council

July 1980 .

- Intergovernmental Conference on Communications Policies in Africa organized by UNESCO

December 1980, Monrovia (Liberia) .

- 3rd African Telecommunications Conference
Elected Chairman of the Committee on Network Planning and
Development

February/March 1981

- Participated as Team Leader in the feasibility study concerning
the appropriate telecommunication technology for integrated rural
development in Africa

June 1981

- 36th session of the ITU Administrative Council
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 6(Rev.) to
Document No. 8-E
4 October 1982

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF MEMBER OF THE IFRB

I hereby transmit to the Conference the following candidacy for the post of member of the IFRB :

- Mr. A.B.M. TAHER (Bangladesh)

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex : 1 (becomes Annex 13 to Document No. 8)



A N N E X 13



HIGH COMMISSION FOR THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
P. O. Box 41645
Telegram: BANGLADOOT NAIROBI
NAIROBI

October 1, 1982

Excellency,

With reference to your circular letter No.438 dated October 5, 1981, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Bangladesh has nominated Mr. A.B.M. Taher as a candidate for the post of Member of the International Frequency Registration Board at elections to be held at the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU being held in Nairobi from September 28 to November 5, 1982. The curriculum vitae of Mr. Taher would be submitted shortly.

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

(M.A. RASHID)
LEADER OF BANGLADESH
DELEGATION

His Excellency
Mr. M. Mili,
Secretary General,
International Telecommunication Union,
Geneva
Camp: Nairobi.



HIGH COMMISSION FOR THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
P. O Box 41645
Telegram: BANGLADOOT NAIROBI
NAIROBI

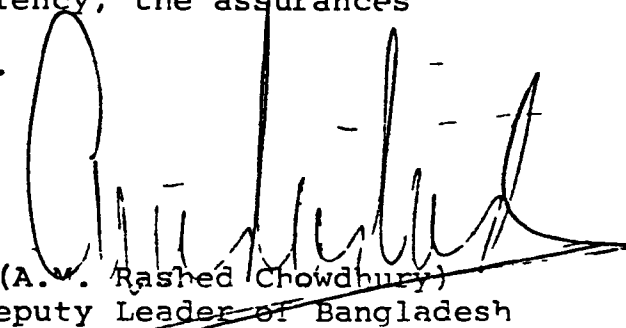
No. HCN-4/39/81-Pol

October 4, 1982

Excellency,

Further to our letter dated 1st October, 1982, regarding the nomination of Mr. A.B.M. Taher, Chairman, Bangladesh T&T Board for election as a member of the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) for Asia and Australia Region, I have the honour to enclose the curriculum vitae of Mr. A.B.M. Taher for your Excellency's further necessary action.

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


(A.W. Rashed Chowdhury)
Deputy Leader of Bangladesh
Delegation to ITU.

His Excellency
Mr. M. Mili,
Secretary General,
International Telecommunication Union,
Geneva
Camp: Nairobi.

CURRICULUM VITAE
OF
MR. A.B.M. TAHER, BANGLADESH

1. Name : Abdulbashaar Mohammad Taher
2. Nationality : Bangladeshi
3. Sex : Male
4. Date of birth : 2nd January, 1928
5. Family Status : Married, six children
6. Educational Qualification : Bachelor of Engineering (Electrical Engineering), Calcutta University, India in 1949.
7. Specialised Training :
 - 1952 : Trained in England on Radio Communication and Electronics.
 - 1955 : Specialised training in Australia on High Power Radio Transmitters & Receivers, VHF Radio Relay Systems etc.
8. Experience and Employment Record:
 - 1972- : Chairman Bangladesh Wireless Board,
date Dacca.

Management and control of Radio Frequencies used in Bangladesh, including frequency planning, recording, monitoring and allotment, registration with IFRB etc.
 - 1976 - date : Chairman, Bangladesh Telegraph and Telephone Board, Government of Bangladesh and Chief Executive of the T&T Organisation in Bangladesh.
 - 1972 - 1976 : Director-General of Bangladesh T&T Department, Government of Bangladesh.

- 1967 - 1972 : Senior Radio Telecommunication Engineer in the Ministry of PT&T, State of Kuwait, for installation of Satellite Earth Station, the new HF transmitting and receiving station, telecom. training centre, microwave and coaxial cable project, VHF public radio and maritime radio telephone projects.
- 1962 - 1967 - Director, Telegraphs and Telephones and Director, Wireless.
- Technical and head of the telecommunication region in Bangladesh, responsible for the national radio transmission systems in VFF/UHF range as well as telegraph, telephone and telex net-works. Special responsibility for all interwing and international radio communication facilities in the then Pakistan.
- 1957 - 1962 : Divisional Engineer, Wireless/ Assistant Chief Engineer, Maintenance.
- Head of Division for construction, installation and maintenance of inland and international radio circuits in the then East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, including maritime mobile management of radio frequency used in the area.
- 1956 - 1957 : Divisional Engineer, Wireless, Karachi.
- Head of Division, incharge of construction, installation, operation and maintenance of interwing and international radio, telegraph and telephone links working from Karachi, Pakistan, including maritime mobile service.
- 1951 - 1956 : Assistant Divisional Engineer, Telegraph/Assistant Divisional Engineer, Wireless.
- First two years, given specialised training on different telecommunication equipments and systems, including electronics and radio communication in U.K. and Australia. After training posted as officer-in-charge of H.F. transmitting station and radio terminal station, Dacca, working for inter-regional and international radio telegraph and telephone systems.

9. Membership of Professional Association:

- 1) Fellow of the Institution of Engineers, Bangladesh.
- 2) Ex-Vice President of the Institution of Engineers, Bangladesh.

10. International Activities:

a) ITU Conferences and meetings:

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1960 | : Delegate to CCITT Conference and Plenary Assembly, New Delhi. |
| 1963 | : Delegate to E.A.R.C. on Space and Radio Astronomy, Geneva. |
| 1966 | : Delegate to CCIR Conference and Plenary Assembly, Oslo. |
| 1969 | : Delegate to INTELSAT Conference on Indian Ocean Satellite System, Kuwait. |
| 1973 | : Head of delegation to ITU Seminar of ECAFE countries on Telecommunication Administration, Munich. |
| 1973 | : Deputy Leader of Bangladesh delegation at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, Torromolinos, Spain. |
| 1976 | : Leader of Bangladesh Delegation at INTELSAT Conference in Nairobi, Kenya. |
| 1978 | : Lecturer at the ITU Seminar on Rural Telecommunication, New Delhi, India. |
| 1979 | : Alternate leader of Bangladesh Delegation to the World Administration Radio Conference, 1979, Geneva, Switzerland. |
| 1980 | : Leader of Bangladesh Delegation at the VIIth Plenary Assembly Meeting of CCITT, Geneva. Elected Deputy Chairman of GAS 7 on Rural Telecommunication. |

b) Other experience:

- 1977 : Representative of Bangladesh at the 16th Council Meeting of Commonwealth Telecommunication Organisation, Singapore.
- 1978 : Attended Seminar on Rural Telecommunication Development, Tokyo, Japan.
- 1980 : Leader of Bangladesh Delegation to the First Meeting of Expert Group on Telecommunication, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
- : Representative of Bangladesh at the 19th Council Meeting of Commonwealth Telecommunication Organisation, Colombo, Sri Lanka.
- 1981 : Representative of Bangladesh at the 20th Council Meeting of Commonwealth Telecommunication Organisation, Sydney, Australia.
- : Leader of the Bangladesh Delegation at the India-Bangladesh-Nepal Meeting on ITN Links.
- : Leader of Bangladesh Delegation at the 2nd Asian International Electronic Communication Show and Conference, Singapore.
- 1982 : Representative of Bangladesh at the 20th Council Meeting (adjourned) of Commonwealth Telecommunication Organisation, Sydney, Australia.
- : Representative of Bangladesh at the first Meeting of Working Group on Telecommunication for South Asian Forum, Islamabad, Pakistan.

11. Languages:

- (a) Mother Tongue : Bangla
- (b) Other Languages
(fluent) : English and Urdu.
- (c) Other Languages
(working knowledge) : Arabic

12. Publications:

1. Paper on "Bangladesh Enters into Satellite Communication" read at the Institution of Engineers, Bangladesh.
 2. Paper on "Rural Telecommunication in Bangladesh" read in the ITU Seminar on "Rural Telecommunication Network" held at New Delhi and at the Institution of Engineers, Bangladesh
 3. Paper on "Integration of Satellite-derived Circuits into the National Telecommunication Network - Bangladesh" held in Bangkok, 1982.
-

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 6 to
Document No. 8-E

1 October 1982

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF MEMBER OF THE IFRB

I hereby transmit to the Conference the following candidacy
for the post of member of the IFRB

- Mr. A.B.M. TAHER (Bangladesh)

M. MILI
Secretary-General

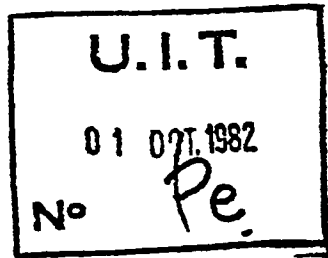
Annex : 1 (becomes Annex 13 to Document No. 8)





ANNEX 13

HIGH COMMISSION FOR THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH
P. O. Box 41645
Telegram: BANGLADOOT NAIROBI
NAIROBI

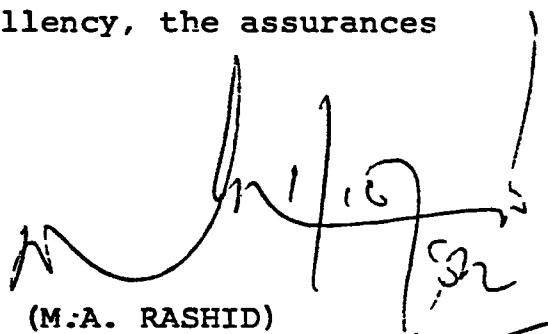


October 1, 1982

Excellency,

With reference to your circular letter No.438 dated October 5, 1981, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Bangladesh has nominated Mr. A.B.M. Taher as a candidate for the post of Member of the International Frequency Registration Board at elections to be held at the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU being held in Nairobi from September 28 to November 5, 1982. The curriculum vitae of Mr. Taher would be submitted ~~to~~ shortly.

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


(M.A. RASHID)
LEADER OF PANGLADESH
DELEGATION

His Excellency
Mr. M. Mili,
Secretary General,
International Telecommunication Union,
Geneva
Camp: Nairobi.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Addendum No. 5 to
Document No. 8-E
11 October 1982
Original French/
English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR THE POSTS OF MEMBER OF THE IFRB

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

- Mr. Abdullah KHAN (Pakistan)

The letter which I have received on this matter is annexed.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

Annex . 1



A N N E X

11 October 1982

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to Addendum No. 5 to Document No. 8 of the Conference. On re-consideration my Government has decided to withdraw the candidacy of Mr. Abdullah Khan for the post of member IFRB.

Pakistan shall, however, maintain candidacy for membership of the Administrative Council.

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

ABDULLAH KHAN
Leader, Pakistan Delegation,
ITU Plenipotentiary Conference,
Nairobi

H. E. Mohammed Mili
Secretary-General,
ITU, at Nairobi.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 5 to
Document No. 8-E
29 September 1982

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR THE POSTS OF MEMBER OF THE IFRB

I hereby transmit to the Conference the following candidacies
for the posts of member of the IFRB :

- Mr. Abdullah KHAN (Pakistan)
- Mr. Beyene DESTA (Ethiopia)

M. MILI
Secretary-General

Annexes : 2 (become Annexes 11 and
12 to Document No. 8)

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A N N E X 11



AMBASSADOR

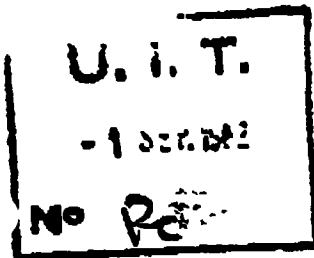
PERMANENT MISSION OF PAKISTAN

86, RUE DE MOILLEBEAU

1209 GENEVA

No. SA(8)/82

30 August, 1982



Excellency,

With reference to your Circular-letter No. 438 dated October 5, 1981, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Pakistan has decided to nominate Mr. Abdullah Khan, Government Inspector, Telegraph and Telephone Department (Additional Secretary), as a candidate for the post of Member of the International Frequency Registration Board at elections to be held at the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union in Nairobi from September 28 to November 5, 1982. A copy of Mr. Khan's curriculum vitae is enclosed.

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

(Mansur Ahmad)

His Excellency Mr. M. Mili,
Secretary-General,
International Telecommunication (ITU),
GENEVA

Encl: As above.

CURRICULUM VITAE OF MR. ABDULLAH KHAN

Name : Khan

First Name : Abdullah

Born : 12.1.1929

Nationality : Pakistani

Higher Education: Degree in Mechanical Engineering (1950).
Diploma C&C from London Institute (1949).
Diploma in Radio Engineering from Marconi
College Chelmsford, England (1952).

Career : 1951-55

Served as Assistant Divisional Engineer,
Karachi.

1955-56

Was responsible for the planning of H.F.
links in Pakistan in his capacity as
Divisional Engineer, Karachi.

1956-58

Headed the Telecommunication Training College
at Haripur and was responsible for imparting
theoretical cum practical training in the
field of telecommunication.

1958-59

As Deputy Chief Engineer, Karachi was
responsible for the planning of long distance
routes in Pakistan.

1959-61

Served as Director, Telegraphs in Dacca, and
held the responsibility for the operation and
maintenance of all the telecommunication
equipment in the region.

1962

Training in Research under Colombo Plan in
Japan.

1962-64

Served as Director, Telecommunication
Training, Karachi.

1964-67

As Director, Telecommunication Research, Haripur owned responsibility for the research activities in the field of telecommunications.

1967-71

As head of the Testing and Research Unit was responsible for all the research activities at Haripur and testing of entire T&T equipment produced and procured for T&T Department.

1971-73

Worked as General Manager, Karachi Telecommunication Region, and was responsible for the maintenance and operation of the larger Telecommunication network in Pakistan comprising 60,000 telephone lines.

1973-74

Served as Managing Director, Telephone Industries of Pakistan, Islamabad and in this capacity was dealing with all administrative and technical and policy matters relating to telephone Industries of Pakistan comprising of 5000 Industrial workers.

1975-76

As Chief Engineer Development was responsible for the preparation of specification for the Telecommunications equipment.

1976-80

Was deputed to the Government of Algeria as Adviser on Telecommunications.

1980-81

Posted as Director General, T&T Department, Pakistan.

1981 to date

Working as Government Inspector, T&T equivalent to the rank of an Additional Secretary in the Government of Pakistan, and in this capacity is responsible for inspection of Telegraph and Telephone system as a representative of the Ministry of Communications.

Conferences: Attended CCIR Conferences in 1966(Usio), 1969 (German), 1970 (New Delhi) as a member/leader of Pakistan Delegation. Attended Seminar on Satellite Communication 1965(Tokyo) visited many countries to discuss and negotiate various agreements on behalf of Government of Pakistan. Attended Intelsat Board of Governors meeting in September, 1980(Washington). Attended Assembly of Parties meeting in October, 1980(Venice).

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ጊዜያዊ ጠቅላይ ሚኒስትር



*Provisional Military Government
of Socialist Ethiopia
Ministry of Foreign Affairs*

U. I. T.

- 7 SEP 1982

№ Pe/R 197693

Ref: MN 9/1/G.S./C
No
1 September 1982

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunications Union and with reference to the latter's circular note number 438 of 5 October 1981, concerning candidates for the I.F.R.B. post, has the honour to state the following:-

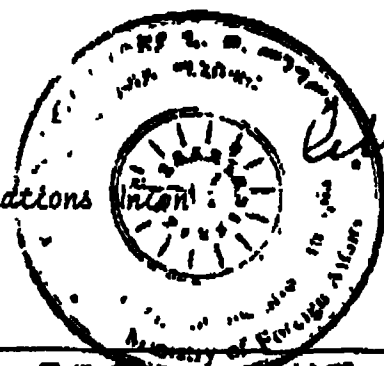
The Government of Socialist Ethiopia, cognizant of the importance of the I.F.R.B. in safe guarding the interests of the member countries of the Union, especially the developing countries, in the management and equitable utilization of the radio frequency spectrum, had decided to nominate Mr. Beyene Desta, who is presently ITU Regional Advisor for East and Southern Africa Sub-Region, as a candidate for the post of Member of the International Frequency Registration Board.

In view of Mr. Beyene Desta's technical competence, experience and distinguished career in telecommunications both in Ethiopia and internationally, the Ministry is convinced that he is well qualified to serve as a member of the I.F.R.B. and, therefore, requests the Secretary-General of the ITU to draw the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference to his candidature for the aforementioned post.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunications Union the assurances of its highest consideration.

The Secretary-General
The International Telecommunications
Place des Nations,
1211 Geneva 20

Encl: Curriculum Vitae



CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Beyene Desta
Date of Birth : 26/9/34
Marital Status : Married
Nationality : Ethiopian
Languages : Amharic, English, French (practical knowledge)

EDUCATION

1. Completed high school education in Ethiopia and obtained General Certificate of Education (London), Matriculation (London), Secondary School Leaving Certificate (A.A.) 1951
2. Obtained Intermediate Certificate from University College of Addis Ababa, Faculty of Science in Engineering Science in 1954.
3. Awarded Bachelor of Electrical Engineering degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., USA June 1956.
4. Awarded MSc. Degree in Electrical Engineering from Columbia University, New York, N.Y. January 1958.

TRAINING

1. Training in Switzerland and W. Germany in Broadcasting with Brown Boveri, Co., August 1959 - January 1960.
2. Seminar on telecommunication Management, Japan 24 September-13 October 1967.
3. Seminar on Communication Satellite Earth Station Planning and Operation, U.K. 20.5 - 31.5.1968.
4. Telecommunication Management Seminar (ITU) Addis Ababa 1969.
5. ITU Satellite Communication seminar, August 23 - September 12, 1969, Geneva.
6. Course in General Management, Finance, Marketing and Behavioural Science, by International Management Development Institute of Connecticut, USA in Nairobi July 11 - August 6, 1970.
7. Courses at Addis Ababa University : (1970 - 1972)
Principles of Economics (2 semester), Advanced Principles of Economics (2 Semesters), Economic Development (2 semesters), Evolution of Economics Thought (2 semester), Management Economics (2 semesters).

WORK EXPERIENCE

1. Regional Telecommunication Adviser, International Telecommunication Union
1.8.78 - to date - Covering 17 countries in Eastern and Southern Africa: viz: Sudan, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mauritius, Seychelles, Mozambique, Comoros, Zimbabwe.

- Main duties :**
- a) assess requirements for technical assistance on all aspects of telecommunications and broadcasting services, on national or regional level, and advise Administrations, ITU and UNDP on possible remedial action to be taken.
 - b) promote and coordinate regional cooperation and coordination in the areas of planning, operation, maintenance, training, frequency spectrum use etc in telecommunications and broadcasting services.
 - c) provide specific assistance and advice, in own field of speciality, as required.
 - d) undertake sectoral review mission to countries.
 - e) collect information on existing facilities and development plans and act as focal point for exchange of information.

During this period close to 40 missions have been undertaken to the countries in this sub-region and have participated in more than ten regional, sub-region, and multi-country coordination meetings on telecommunication matters.

Steps were initiated for co-operation in the use and planning of certain bands of radio frequency spectrum in the sub-region. The Regional Adviser was entrusted with the task of coordination of the planning and management of certain bands in the radio spectrum and has contributed a number of technical documents at Sub-regional Conference on the subject.

2. General Manager, Civil Aviation Authority of Ethiopia, 1.4.77 - 1.8.78

- a) Responsible to the Board of Director of CAA for the Administration and operation of Civil Aviation activities and for the national metrological services. Both services have a large telecommunication and related field components and an active role was played in the preparation of plans for expansion.
- b) During the same period, served as member of the Board of Director of the Ethiopian Airlines S.C.

3. General Manager, Ethiopian Telecommunications Authority (ETA) 10.3.75 - 1.4.77

Responsible, to the Board of Directors, for the proper management, organization, and operation of the Ethiopian Telecommunications Authority. The ETA is responsible for the establishment and operation of all telecommunication services in Ethiopia and, until 1978, for the radio broadcasting service. On behalf of the Government, ETA also regulates all radio services and the use of the radio frequency spectrum.

4. Acting General Manager, ETA, 1.7.74 - 10.3.75

5. Operations Department Manager, ETA, 1.11.72 - 10.3.75

Reporting to the General Manager and responsible for the operation and maintenance of the telecommunication services in the country and traffic matters.

Direct Supervision of :

- a) Maintenance Coordination Division:
 - develop maintenance policy, establish maintenance standards and procedures, and provide maintenance support to Regions.

- b) Traffic Division:
 - establish and measure service quality standard
 - measure and forecast traffic for dimensioning of facilities for various services and also issue directories (telephone & telex)
- c) Regions : (seven)
 - operation and maintenance of all services.

6. Radio Division Manager (ETA) - 17.4.62 - 1.11.72

Reporting to Deputy General Manager and responsible for direct supervision of the following three Branches:-

- a) Radio Communication : planning, system design, preparation of specifications and implementations of projects for all public radio services (H.F., VHF, microwave systems)
- b) Radio Broadcasting : planning and implementation radio broadcasting projects and operation and maintenance of radio broadcasting facilities in Ethiopia
- c) Radio Regulatory Service : radio licencing, radio monitoring station, radio frequency spectrum management, handling matters related to the activities of the International Telecommunication Union and other similar international organizations.

7. Chief, Broadcasting Branch (ETA) 1960 - 1962

Reporting to the Radio Division Manager and responsible for planning and implementation of radio broadcasting projects and for the operation and maintenance of all transmitting and studio facilities in the country.

8. Radio Engineer (1958 - 1960) (ETA)

Work as an engineer in both the radio communication and broadcasting fields, largely in the areas of operation and maintenance of radio facilities.

OTHER EXPERIENCE

- 1. Part-time lecturer on Radio Systems at Engineering College of Addis Ababa, 1965 - 1966.
- 2. Part-time lecturer on Electromagnetic Fields and Waves (I & II) College of Technology, Addis Ababa University, 1971 - 1973.
- 3. Conferences (Major)
 - CCIR Plenary Assembly - Geneva - 1963
 - World Administrative Radio Conference
 - Space Communication - Geneva - 1963
 - ITU Plenipotentiary Conference - Montreux - 1965
 - African Broadcasting Conference LF/MF - Geneva - 1966
 - African Plan Committee (CCITT) - Addis Ababa 1967
 - 12th CCIR Plenary Assembly - New Delhi - 1970
 - World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunication Geneva, 1971
 - International Civil Aviation Assembly - Montreal - 1977
 - (CCITT) African Plan Committee - Abidjan - 1979
 - 3rd African Telecommunication Conference - Monrovia - 1980
 - Annual Regional Telecommunications Conference for East and Southern African Countries - 1978 to 1982.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 4 to
Document No. 8-E
2 September 1982
Original English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR THE POSTS OF MEMBER OF THE IFRB

I hereby transmit to the Conference the following candidacy for the post of member of the IFRB

- Mr I.O. LEDIJU (Federal Republic of Nigeria).

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1 (becomes Annex 10 to Document No 8)



A N N E X 1 0

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Administrative _ _ _

DIVISION

P. & T. HEADQUARTERS, LAFIAJI.

U. I. T.

23 AUG 1982

N^o *le*

P M B No 12578

Telegrams Permtel

Telephone 631053



Ref.No MC/PT.0601/S.3/V/707.

Date 13th August, 1982.


The Secretary General,
International Telecommunications Union,
Geneva,
Switzerland.

Dear Sir,

CANDIDATURE FOR THE POST OF MEMBER OF THE INTERNA-
TIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (IFRB) ENGR. I. O.
LEDIJU DEPUTY DIRECTOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

I am directed to inform you that the candidature of Engr.
I. O. Lediju DEPUTY DIRECTOR, for membership of the IFRB has been
--- approved by the Federal Government of Nigeria. Enclosed herewith
a copy of Engr. I. O. Lediju's Curriculum vitae for your further
necessary action, please.

Yours Faithfully,


(S. A. Akpenkhio)
for: Permanent Secretary

CURRICULUM VITAE

Addendum No 4 to
Document No. 8-E
Page 3

NAME: Idris Ola Lediju
DATE OF BIRTH: April 16, 1925
NATIONALITY: Nigerian
FAMILY STATUS: Married, 9 Children
QUALIFICATIONS: The Polytechnic Regent St, London W1
Diploma in Electrical Engineering (1957)
- Fellow of the Institution of Electrical Engineers; (BRITISH)
- Fellow of the Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers; (BRITISH)
- Fellow of the Nigerian Society of Engineers;
- Fellow of the British Institute of Management.

2. EXPERIENCE

2.1 1980 - date Head of INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS BRANCH of the Nigerian Ministry of Communications responsible for:
- formulating and executing national plans for the Management of the radio Spectrum in accordance with National Legislation and International Convention.
- Coordination of Nigerian participation in the activities of the International Telecommunication Union and its permanent organs - the General Secretariat the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR); the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (C.C.I.T.T.).
- Deputising for the Director of Telecommunications in the Posts and Telecommunications Department.

- 2.2 1972 - 79 Deputy Director Operational Services:-
- responsible for providing professional, managerial and logistical supports for the planning, construction, maintenance and operation of national telecommunication services.
 - Departmental representation on Boards and other inter-ministerial committees.
 - Other duties of professional, administrative and consultative nature on national and international telecommunications.
 - Deputising for the Director of Telecommunications in the Nigerian Posts and Telecommunications Department.

2.3 1968-72 CHIEF ENGINEER

- At different times employed as team leader on
- various aspects of National Telecommunication services which include;
 - National Radio and transmission systems and network planning.
 - Setting up and monitoring of operational and maintenance standards and procedures for national telecommunication services.
 - Preparation of Engineering Instructions for the guidance of field staff employed on operation and maintenance of telecommunications.
 - Preparation of technical and administrative briefs on Nigeria's participation in the work of International Telecommunication Union (I.T.U.) and its specialized organs - International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCIR).
 - Planning, assigning and monitoring of the radio frequency spectrum for compliance with national legislation and international conventions.

- Coordination with the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB).
 - Development and deployment of Professional and other supporting technical staff employed on national Telecommunication Services.
- 2.4 1966 -68
- PRINCIPAL ENGINEER and later Ag. Chief Engineer at the National Telecommunications Headquarters employed on:
 - Network planning and preparation of specifications for Radio and Transmission Systems.
 - Project Management - Commissioning and acceptance testing of completed National Telecommunication Projects.
 - Radio Propagation Studies. During this period participated in the planning, evaluation and negotiation for LANLATE the First Sattelite Earth Station Project in Nigeria.
- 2.5 1964 - 1965
- SENIOR ENGINEER - Radio and Transmission System Planning, propagation studies, and field trial of equipment.
- 1958 - 64
- Management of Telecommunication Districts in the Eastern, Northern and Western Regions to which Nigeria was divided at the time. Functions include direction and control of field professional, technical and other supporting staff employed on local planning, construction, operation and maintenance of public telecommunication services.

- 2.6 Oct. 1957 - Sep'58 - Post Graduate attachment to the Standard
Telephones and Cables Ltd, London for
- telecommunication products and equipment
design and manufacture;
- Radio Propagation studies;
- research and Development in Radio and
Transmission Systems;
- Planning of Radio systems and network to
customers specifications;
- Project Management and Industrial
Administration.
- July - Sep. 1957 -Research and Development at Electronic and
Telecommunications Development Laboratory -
MURPHY RADIO - Welwyn Garden City, England.
- 1953 - 1957 - The Polytechnic Regent St, London - Diploma
in Electrical Engineering.
- July - Sep. '56 - Radio and Television Transmitters design
and construction - Standard Telephones
and Cables Ltd. London.
- July - Sep. '55 - Radio Equipment design and manufacture -
Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd London.
- 2 7 1950 - 1953 - Technical Instructor on Telecommunications
principles, Radio and Transmission Systems
at the Posts and Telecommunications
Training Centre, Nigeria.
- 1947 - 1950 - Technical Officer on Installation and
Maintenance of Radio equipment.
- 1945 - 1947 - Nigeria Posts and Telegraphs Training
Centre City & Guilds of London Certificate
in Telecommunications.
- Jan. - Dec. 1944 - Clerical Service Nigerian Railways.

3. ADDITIONAL NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

- (1) Member of the Advisory Committee of the Department of Electrical Engineering - Yaba College of Technology. (Nigeria)
- (2) Member of the Implementation Committee of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (Now F.R.C.N) Technical Development Projects (1969 - 1976)
- (3) Member of the Advisory Council, Civil Aviation Training Centre, Zaria since 1972.

4. INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION ACTIVITIES

- 1968 Participant at the Seminar on "Communications Satellite Earth Station Planning and Operation" - International Telecommunication Union (ITU) United Kingdom.
- 1969 Participant at the Seminar on "Integration and coordination of Terrestrial and Satellite Telecommunication systems" - ITU (Geneva).
- 1976 Leader of Nigeria delegation to the VIth Plenary Assembly of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT), Geneva.
- 1976-1980 Vice Chairman Study Group VI - International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT)
- 1979 Delegate to the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC'79) elected Chairman Ad hoc Group 5.
- 1980 Leader of Nigerian delegation to the VIIth Plenary Assembly CCITT GENEVA - Chairman of Africa Group.
- 1980 Chairman Interim Working Party - International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) (IWP 5/4) to review the Division of the World into Regions for the purpose of frequency allocation.
- 1982 Delegate to the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) XVth Plenary Assembly.

5. OTHER INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES ATTENDED

- 1975 - International Conference on "Telecommunications Transmission" - The Institution of Electrical Engineers - London.
- 1975 - International Conference on OPTICAL FIBRE Communication - the Institution of Electrical Engineers - London. (U.K.)
- 1976 Conference on Communications Equipment and systems - Brighton (U.K.)
- 1977 International Conference on Telecommunications organised by I.E.E.E. Philadelphia (U.S.A)

6. INTERESTS

- Appreciation of seriously conceived music of different periods and schools.
- Part time lecturing on Religious matters.
- Amateur Theatre and musical performances up to 1962 (Nigeria & U.K.).
- Football, Swimming and Rowing at School.

7. VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

- Member of the Scouts Association from youth, and now International Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of Nigeria.
- Fellow of the Royal Commonwealth Society.
- Member of the Rotary International.

8. PUBLICATIONS

- 1. "Review of Trends in Transistor Technology" West African Group of Professional Engineers 1961.
 - 2. "Telecommunications - Equipment, Research and Development in Nigeria" - (Nigerian Council for Science & Technology) 1972.
 - 3. "Telephony & Telegraphy in the Nigerian Telecommunication Services" - Seminar University of Ife 1974.
 - 4. "Organisation of a Telecommunication Administration" Seminar University of Ife 1974.
 - 5. "Maintenance of Telecommunication Equipment and Systems" - Seminar - Nigeria Society of Engineers, University of Ibadan 1979.
 - 6. "Problems of Frequency Management in Nigeria" - Association of Nigerian P&T Engineers - Ibadan 1981.
 - 7. "Telecommunication and International Cooperation" - "World Telecommunication Day Lecture" 1982.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No 3 to

Document No 8-E

23 July 1982

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR THE POSTS OF MEMBER OF THE IFRB

I hereby transmit to the Conference the following candidacy for the post of member of the IFRB

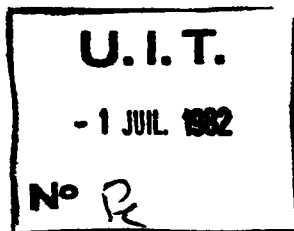
- Mr F R NEUBAUER (Kingdom of the Netherlands)

M MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1 (becomes Annex 9
to Document No 8)





No. 4439

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of The Netherlands to the Office of the United Nations and other international organizations at Geneva presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and with reference to the latter's circular-letter no. 438 of 5 October 1981, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of the Kingdom of The Netherlands has decided to present the candidature of Mr. F.R Neubauer for membership of the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) at the elections to take place during the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union in Nairobi, September 28 - November 5, 1982. Mr. Neubauer's curriculum vitae is attached.

The Netherlands has always actively participated in ITU activities and it intends to continue these efforts to the advancement of the goals of the ITU.

It is in this spirit that The Netherlands has decided to put forward the candidature of Mr. Neubauer for membership of the IFRB. The Netherlands has not previously submitted a nomination for this Board. At present Mr. Neubauer is Director of Radio Affairs, and responsible for the planning of radio systems for the Netherlands Postal and Telecommunication Services (PTT)

Mr Neubauer, apart from having vast knowledge and experience in the radio communication field, has participated in numerous national and international conferences and meetings.

The Government of the Kingdom of The Netherlands is convinced that Mr. Neubauer, for the reasons set out above, is eminently qualified for the post of member of IFRB.

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

Geneva, 30 June 1982

To the Secretary-General of the
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations,
1211 Geneva 20



CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME NEUBAUER, Fredericus Rudolph

NATIONALITY. Netherlands

BIRTHDAY. 17 December 1922

NATIVE TOWN Rotterdam (The Netherlands)

CIVIL STATUS Married, 3 children

ADDRESS Directoraat Radiozaken
Centrale Directie PTT
Postbus 30000
2500 GA 's-GRAVENHAGE

ACTUAL POST: Director of Radio Affairs

OCCUPIED POSTS.

1973 - (1982) Director of Radio Affairs.

Responsible for the development and planning of radio systems for the Netherlands Postal and Telecommunication Services (PTT)

The Directorate has 350 staff. It is divided into four branches, dealing with telecommunication satellite links, radio relay links, sound and TV broadcasting and maritime radio communication (including the running of the "Scheveningen Radio" Coast Station). A general secretariat within the Directorate deals with administrative matters. The Directorate's activities are of a technical, standardizational and operational nature.

The Director's task comprises advising on the use of communication satellite systems and radio relay systems within the PTT services and advising Government agencies on policy matters regarding the use of radio communication and navigation facilities and the infrastructure of the national broadcasting network.

The Director takes part in the national and international consultations regarding the policy to be conducted in respect of the use of radio frequencies for communication services. In these consultations his concerns are choice of frequencies, service areas, frequency coordination and frequency use, in connection with the radio propagation effects involved.

The development and planning of maritime radio systems covers public communication and distress, urgency and safety communications.

The Directorate is actively engaged with the policy making in the field of the national radio legislation.

- 1969 - 1973 Head of the Satellite and Radio Relay Systems Branch.
- Responsible to the Director of Radio Affairs, for matters concerning satellite systems and radio relay systems.
- 1966 - 1969 Deputy and Acting Head of the Sound and TV Broadcasting Branch.
- Responsible to the Senior Director Radiocommunications, for matters concerning broadcasting and related radio relay affairs.
- 1962 - 1966 Chief of the Radio Relay Systems Section.
- Responsible for radio relay systems for telephony, sound and television.
- 1960 - 1962 Acting Head of the Ionosphere and Radio Astronomy Research Branch.
- Research in the field of ionospheric phenomena and radiation from the sun, to improve the knowledge of radio propagation.
- Participation in COSPAR and IAU activities.
- Responsible for preparatory work in respect of radio research using satellite communication techniques.
- 1952 - 1960 Radio engineer in the Ionosphere and Radio Astronomy Research Branch.
- Design and construction of research instruments, participation in the study of observed phenomena.
- Preparations for and participation in the International Geophysical Year, participation in observations by means of observation posts installed in Surinam, New Guinea and the Netherlands.
- 1951 Degree in Electrical Engineering, Delft Technical University.

LANGUAGES: English, French.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Member of the Steering Committee for Radio Legislation in The Netherlands.

Member of the Governmental Commission for North Sea Matters.

Member of the Netherlands Frequency Commission.

Member and Chairman respectively of the Preparatory Committees for Administrative Radio Conferences in the period 1963 - (1982).

Member of the General Board of the Netherlands Electro-technical Commission, member of the ACET Steering Group of the IEC, participant in the work of TC 12, TC 39 and TC 48.

Member of the General Board of the Netherlands Foundation for Radio Astronomy (Stichting Radiostraling van Zon en Melkweg).

Member of the Royal Institution of Engineers.

Member of the Netherlands Electronics and Radio Society.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1954	Participant in the URSI conference, The Hague.
1959	Member of the Netherlands delegation to the IXth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR, Los Angeles.
1959 - 1960	Participant for The Netherlands in the work of CCIP Study Group 6.
1961 - 1973	Participant for The Netherlands in the work of CCIR Study Groups 4 and 9.
1962 - (1982)	Participant for The Netherlands in the activities of CCPT Working Group Radio Communications
1963	Member of the Netherlands delegation to the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC SPI), Geneva.
1966	Member of the Netherlands delegation to the XIth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR, Oslo.
1971	Head of the Netherlands delegation to the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC SP II), Geneva.
1971 - 1974	Member of the IMCO Panel of Experts on Maritime Matters.
1971 - 1974	Representative for the BENELUX on the Interim Committee for Satellite Communication (ICSC) and later on the INTELSAT Board of Governors.
1974 - 1976	Netherlands delegate to the Meeting of Signatories of INTELSAT
1974	Deputy head of the Netherlands delegation at the XIIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR, Geneva.

1975 Deputy Head of the Netherlands delegation to the LF/MF broadcasting Regional Administrative Radio Conference for Region 1, Geneva.

1975 - 1979 Participant in the work of the "Joint Venture" Preparatory Group for INMARSAT.

1976 Head of the Netherlands delegation to the Second Assembly of Parties of INTELSAT, Nairobi.

1977 Head of the Netherlands delegation to the World Administrative Radio Conference (BS), Geneva.

1978 Participant in the IMCO Subcommittee on Radiocommunication.

1978 Deputy Head of the Netherlands delegation to the XIVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR, Tokyo.

1979 Deputy Head of the Netherlands to the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC '79), Geneva.

1979 - (1982) Chairman of CEPT Working Group TTVS.

1980 - (1982) Member of the Netherlands delegation to the meetings of the Telecommunications Commission of the CEPT.

1982 Deputy head of the Netherlands delegation to the XVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR, Geneva.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 2 to
Document No. 8-E
7 May 1982

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR THE POSTS OF MEMBER OF THE IFRB

I hereby transmit to the Conference the following candidacy for the post of member of the IFRB

- Mr. P R HERMANO BALDUINO (Brazil).

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1 (becomes Annex 8
to Document No. 8)



A N N E X 8

Reference CT No. 54/82-GM

Mr. M. MILI
Secretary-General
ITU

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that our Administration has decided to present engineer PAULO RICARDO HERMANO BALDUINO as a candidate for the post of Member of the International Frequency Registration Board at the elections to be held at the forthcoming ITU Plenipotentiary Conference.

I am enclosing Mr. Hermano Balduino's curriculum vitae.

Yours faithfully,

HAROLDO CORREA DE MATTOS
Minister of State for Communications
BRAZIL

CURRICULUM VITAE

Surname : Hermano Balduino

Forenames : Paulo Ricardo

Date of birth : 18 April 1949

Place of birth : Goiânia, Goiás - Brazil

Marital status : Married, with two children

Studies : Electrical engineering specializing in
telecommunications
University of Brasília, 1967 - 1971

Languages : Portuguese - mother tongue
Spanish - read, spoken and written
English - read, spoken and written
French - read, understood

Address : Secretaria de Asuntos Internacionales
Secretaria General
Ministerio de las Comunicaciones
Brasília, Brasil

Professional career : Mr. Hermano Balduino has devoted much of his career
to different aspects of the application of the
Radio Regulations; he has participated on behalf of
Brazil in various phases of the work of the CCIR
and the CCITT, as well as in ITU Administrative
Conferences. He has also made efficient contribu-
tions with regard to technical cooperation provided
by industrialized countries and to technical coopera-
tion between developing countries, a sector in which
he has coordinated major projects.

1979 - 1982
(present post)

- Assistant Secretary for International Affairs and
Coordinator for World Telecommunications at the
Secretariat for International Affairs.
- Replaces the Secretary in his coordination duties
and supervises the technical, economic, administrative,
legal and political activities relating to Brazil's
international interests in dealings with the
Administrations of other countries and international
postal and telecommunication bodies. As Coordinator
for World Telecommunications he :
 - 1) coordinates the Brazilian Administration's partici-
pation in ITU conferences;

- 2) formulates and pursues Brazil's policy with regard to the Union's standardizing organs by coordinating the work of the Brazilian Study Groups for Radiocommunications and the Brazilian Study Groups for Telegraphy and Telephony, through which Brazil participates in CCIR and CCITT activities. These committees have a staff of about 300 drawn from different local bodies, companies and industries,
- 3) conducts studies concerning problems of international coordination and the allocation and use of the frequency spectrum and the geostationary satellite orbit, and applies the provisions and relevant appendices of the Radio Regulations,
- 4) in collaboration with National Telecommunication Department, coordinates work relating to the notification, coordination and registration of frequency assignments by the IFRB (Articles 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Radio Regulations and relevant appendices);
- 5) coordinates the national application of the other sections of the Radio Regulations;
- 6) formulates and applies Brazil's policy with regard to the work of the Permanent Technical Committees of the Inter-American Telecommunication Conference - CITEL,
- 7) coordinates the establishment of agreements with neighbouring countries with a view to permitting the use and development of all radiocommunication services in the frontier regions.

1973 - 1979

- Coordinator for World Telecommunications

1971 - 1973

- Engineer of the Office of the Coordinator for World Telecommunications

1969 - 1971

- Assistant at the Office of the Coordinator for World Telecommunications

Activities in Brazil :

1969 - 1971

- Member of the Group for the creation and structuring of the Secretariat for International Affairs

1970 - 1973

- Member of the Brazilian Study Group for CCIR Study Group 4

1972 - 1973

- Member of the Working Group preparing for the World Administrative Telegraphy and Telephony Conference 1973

1972 - 1975

- Member of the National Group for CCIR and CCITT matters

- 1973 - 1974
 - Member of the Working Group preparing for the World Administrative Radio Conference for the HF Maritime Mobile Service
- 1974 - 1978
 - Head of the Group coordinating technical cooperation projects provided through the ITU and the UNDP BRA 009/74 - Scientific Research and Development, and BRA 010/74 - Training
- 1974 - 1979
 - Responsible for technical cooperation exchanges with other developing countries
- 1975 - 1982
 - Chairman of the National Group for CCIR and CCITT matters
- 1975 - 1982
 - Participation in many national meetings and conferences
- 1975 - 1977
 - Chief of technical cooperation project BRA 011/75 - Spectrum Management
- 1975 - 1978
 - Representative of the Ministry of Communications on the Group Coordinating the Brazilian-French Technical Cooperation Project (TELEBRAS-CNET)
- 1975 - 1982
 - Member of the National Study and Preparatory Group for the sessions of the ITU Administrative Council
- 1976 - 1977
 - Member of the Working Group preparing WARC-SAT-77
- 1976 - 1978
 - Member of the Group preparing national regulations for the Maritime Mobile Service
- 1976 - 1978
 - Chairman of the Working Group preparing WARC AMS (R)-78
- 1977 - 1979
 - Chairman of the Working Groups preparing for SPM-78 and for WARC-79
- 1979 - 1980
 - Member of the National Working Groups responsible for preparing the Agreements signed between Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay on the coordinated use at the frontiers of the three countries, of the FM broadcasting service (88 - 108 MHz) and the Maritime Mobile Service in the band 2065 - 2107 kHz
- 1979 - 1982
 - Adviser to the Working Group on technical cooperation with other developing countries and cooperation from the industrialized countries
- 1980 - 1982
 - Chairman of the Working Groups preparing SAT-P2-83, WARC-HFBC-84 and WARC-MOB-83
- 1981 - 1982
 - Assistant Head of the special preparatory committee for the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, 1982

International activities

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1973 | - Brazilian delegate to the World Administrative Telegraphy and Telephony Conference |
| 1974 | - Head of the Brazilian delegation at the Final Meetings of the CCIR Study Groups |
| 1974 | - Head of the Brazilian delegation to the XIIIth CCIR Plenary Assembly |
| 1975 | - Brazilian observer at the second PANAFTEL Conference, Kinshasa |
| 1976 | - Head of the Brazilian delegation to the VIth CCITT Plenary Assembly |
| 1977 | - Assistant Head of the Brazilian delegation to the CITEL meeting and to the ITU Seminar preparatory to WARC-SAT-77 |
| 1978 | - Head of the Brazilian delegation to WARC-AMS (R) |
| 1978 | - Head of the Brazilian delegation to the XIVth CCIR Plenary Assembly and Chairman of its Technical Cooperation Committee |
| 1979 | - Head of the Brazilian delegation to the ITU seminar preparatory to WARC-79, Panama |
| 1979 | - Assistant Head of the Brazilian delegation to WARC-79 |
| 1979 | - Head of the Brazilian delegation to the Special Meeting of the CITEL Permanent Technical Committee III in preparation for WARC-79 |
| 1980 | - Head of the Brazilian delegation to the VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly |
| 1980 | - Brazilian observer at the third PANAFTEL Conference, Monrovia |
| 1980 | - Head of the Brazilian delegation to the meeting of PTC III in preparation for WARC Mobile Services 83 |
| 1981 | - Head of the Brazilian delegation at the first and second joint meetings of CITEL PTCs II and III in preparation for SAT-R2-83 |
| 1981 | - Head of the Brazilian delegation to the ninth meeting of the CITEL Broadcasting Group preparatory to the second session of RABC-MF (Region 2) |
| 1981 | - Chairman of the first meeting of the Panel of Experts preparing for SAT-R2-83 |

1981 - Assistant Head of the Brazilian delegation to the second session of RABC-MF (Region 2)

1982 - Head of the Brazilian delegation to the XVIth CCIR Plenary Assembly and Chairman of its Technical Cooperation Committee

Publications :

1979 - "Technical preparations for WARC-79", TELEBRAS

1979 - "WARC-AMS (R) - 78 Main results and activities needed for its implementation", First National Seminar on Frequency Management

1979 - "Procedures for notifying and registering with the IFRB assignments to land service stations", First National Seminar on Spectrum Management

1980 - "Analysis of the Final Acts of WARC-79", Revista Nacional de Telecomunicações, May 1980

1980 - "Space services planning the GSO and the radio spectrum", Revista Nacional de Telecomunicações, July 1980

1980 - "Planning of HF broadcasting", Revista Nacional de Telecomunicações, July 1980

1981 - "Options for the planning of 12-GHz satellite broadcasting in Region 2", ITU/CITEL Seminar in Ottawa.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No 1 (Rev) to
Document No 8-E
26 March 1982

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR THE POSTS OF MEMBER OF THE IFRB

I hereby transmit to the Conference the following candidacy for the post of member of the IFRB :

- Mr. G. C. BROOKS (Canada)

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1 (becomes Annex No. 7
to Document No. 8)



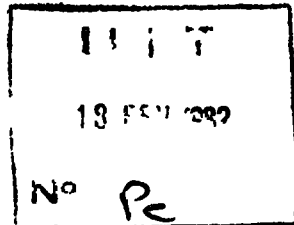
A N N E X 7

The Permanent Mission of Canada
to the United Nations



La Mission Permanente du Canada
aupres des Nations Unies

10A, avenue de Budé
1202 Geneva



February 17, 1982

Dear Mr. Milli,

With reference to your circular letter No. 438 of October 5, 1981, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Canada has decided to nominate Mr. G.C. Brooks, Director Spectrum Management Operations in the Canadian Department of Communications as a candidate for the post of Member of the International Frequency Registration Board at the elections to be held at the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union in Nairobi from September 28 to November 5, 1982.

I am enclosing English and French copies of Mr. Brooks' Curriculum Vitae for circulation to other Administrations as appropriate.

Please accept the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in ink, appearing to be "D.S. McPhail".

D.S. McPhail
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

Mr. Mohamed Milli
Secretary General
International Telecommunications Union
GENEVA

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME - Gary Caulderwood Brooks

NATIONALITY - Canadian

DATE OF BIRTH - October 5 1937

MARITAL STATUS - Married

- 2 children

LANGUAGE - English (mother tongue)

- French

EDUCATION - B.A.Sc. Electrical Engineering with
specialization in Electronics, 1959,
University of British Columbia

- Completed most of the courses leading to
a Certificate in Public Administration
with courses in public law, economics, and
political science

- Completed a Canadian government senior ma-
nagement 3 month intensive course in
Public Administration

- Completed many short courses in subjects
such as Computer Fortran Programing,
Project Management

- Other various technical and management
courses

EXPERIENCE 1959-1966: Department of Transport with respon-
sibility for the design of communication
systems for Canadian aeronautical and mari-
time mobile systems such as LF/HF Point to
Point, Air/Ground, and Ship/Shore systems

1966-1971: Department of Communications, Spectrum
Planning Engineer with responsibility for
the development of microwave and VHF spectrum
policies, and the technical examination of
engineering briefs and the preparation of
technical papers for the CCIR and the WARC's

- 1971-1972. Special management assignments in technical, economical, and financial studies and projects for regional and northern development
- 1972-1975 Director Engineering Branch, Department of Communications with responsibility for the development of policies and equipment standards for the use of the spectrum in Canada, the development of EMC criteria and computerized programs for interference analysis, and the development of technical policy for ITU WARC's and the CCIR
- 1975-1976: Regional Director, Department of Communications with responsibility in 3 provinces for radio system licensing, EMC analysis of new radio systems and interference investigations
- 1976-1977: Director of WARC Activities, Department of Communications with responsibility for Canadian preparations for the 1977 WARC for broadcasting satellite, the 1978 Mobile WARC and the 1979 WARC
- 1977-1980: Head of Engineering Department of the IFRB of the ITU with responsibility for the engineering and technical aspects of the work of the IFRB
- 1980-1981: Special assignment for the Assistant Deputy Minister (Spectrum Management) of the Department of Communications with responsibility for the development and evaluation of management policies and the review of the efficiency and effectiveness of Spectrum Management Operations

1981-1982: Director of Spectrum Management
Operations, Department of Communications
with responsibility for radio regulation
policies, operational procedures, compu-
terized licensing systems, and frequency
coordination and notification

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1968-1974: Participation in the CCIR including
study groups 4, 9, CMTT, IWP4-1, 1974 CCIR
Plenary, as Head of Delegation to 1974
study group meetings and Deputy Head of
Delegation to the Plenary

-1971: Canadian Delegate to the Space WARC
including chairman of a major working group

-1973: Participated and presented a paper at
Seminar on Spectrum Management, Belgrade,
Yugoslavia

-1977: Deputy Head and Canadian Technical
Spokesman at the WARC on Broadcasting
Satellite

1977-1980: Attended administrative council
meetings

1978-1979: Participated in CITEI technical
meetings and the pre-1979 WARC Seminar

-1978: Participated in the IFRB Seminar on
Frequency Management

-1981: Participated in the panel of experts
meeting for the 1983 Region 2 Broadcasting
Satellite Conference

-IEEE: Presented a paper at the 1967 Conference
and the 1976 International Communications
Conference and participated in a panel dis-
cussion at the 1974 Vehicular Technology
Conference

OTHER ACTIVITIES AND INTERESTS:

- Member IEEE
 - Registered Professional Engineer
 - Chairman of Department of Communications
United Way Campaign (a charitable
organization) 1975 and 1981
 - Interested in personal computers
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 1 to
Document No. 8-E
4 March 1982

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

NOMINATIONS FOR THE POSTS OF MEMBER OF THE IFRB

I hereby transmit to the Conference a candidacy for the post of Member of the IFRB submitted by - Mr. G. C. BROOKS (Canada)

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1 (becomes Annex No 7
to Document No 8)



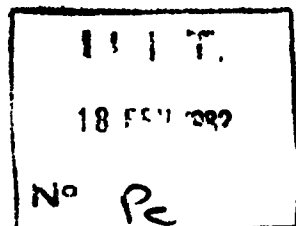
A N N E X 7

The Permanent Mission of Canada
to the United Nations



La Mission Permanente du Canada
aupres des Nations Unies

10A, avenue de Budé
1202 Geneva



February 17, 1982

Dear Mr. Mili,

With reference to your circular letter No. 438 of October 5, 1981, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Canada has decided to nominate Mr. G.C. Brooks, Director Spectrum Management Operations in the Canadian Department of Communications as a candidate for the post of Member of the International Frequency Registration Board at the elections to be held at the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union in Nairobi from September 28 to November 5, 1982.

I am enclosing English and French copies of Mr. Brooks' Curriculum Vitae for circulation to other Administrations as appropriate.

Please accept the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "D.S. McPhail".

D.S. McPhail
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

Mr. Mohamed Mili
Secretary General
International Telecommunications Union
GENEVA

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME - Gary Caulderwood Brooks

NATIONALITY - Canadian

DATE OF BIRTH - October 5 1937

MARITAL STATUS - Married

- 2 children

LANGUAGE - English (mother tongue)

- French

EDUCATION - B.A.Sc. Electrical Engineering with
specialization in Electronics, 1959,
University of British Columbia

- Completed most of the courses leading to
a Certificate in Public Administration
with courses in public law, economics, and
political science

- Completed a Canadian government senior ma-
nagement 3 month intensive course in
Public Administration

- Completed many short courses in subjects
such as Computer Fortran Programing,
Project Management

- Other various technical and management
courses

EXPERIENCE 1959-1966· Department of Transport with respon-
sibility for the design of communication
systems for Canadian aeronautical and mari-
time mobile systems such as LF/HF Point to
Point, Air/Ground, and Ship/Shore systems

1966-1971 Department of Communications, Spectrum
Planning Engineer with responsibility for
the development of microwave and VHF spectrum
policies, and the technical examination of
engineering briefs and the preparation of
technical papers for the CCIR and the WARC's

- 1971-1972 Special management assignments in technical, economical, and financial studies and projects for regional and northern development
- 1972-1975 Director Engineering Branch, Department of Communications with responsibility for the development of policies and equipment standards for the use of the spectrum in Canada, the development of EMC criteria and computerized programs for interference analysis, and the development of technical policy for ITU WARC's and the CCIR
- 1975-1976 Regional Director, Department of Communications with responsibility in 3 provinces for radio system licensing, EMC analysis of new radio systems and interference investigations
- 1976-1977. Director of WARC Activities, Department of Communications with responsibility for Canadian preparations for the 1977 WARC for broadcasting satellite, the 1978 Mobile WARC and the 1979 WARC
- 1977-1980 Head of Engineering Department of the IFRB of the ITU with responsibility for the engineering and technical aspects of the work of the IFRB
- 1980-1981: Special assignment for the Assistant Deputy Minister (Spectrum Management) of the Department of Communications with responsibility for the development and evaluation of management policies and the review of the efficiency and effectiveness of Spectrum Management Operations

1981-1982: Director of Spectrum Management

Operations, Department of Communications
with responsibility for radio regulation
policies, operational procedures, compu-
terized licensing systems, and frequency
coordination and notification

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1968-1974: Participation in the CCIR including
study groups 4, 9, CMTT, IWP4-1, 1974 CCIR
Plenary, as Head of Delegation to 1974
study group meetings and Deputy Head of
Delegation to the Plenary

-1971: Canadian Delegate to the Space WARC
including chairman of a major working group

-1973: Participated and presented a paper at
Seminar on Spectrum Management, Belgrade,
Yugoslavia

-1977: Deputy Head and Canadian Technical
Spokesman at the WARC on Broadcasting
Satellite

1977-1980: Attended administrative council
meetings

1978-1979: Participated in CITELE technical
meetings and the pre-1979 WARC Seminar

-1978: Participated in the IFRB Seminar on
Frequency Management

-1981: Participated in the panel of experts
meeting for the 1983 Region 2 Broadcasting
Satellite Conference

-IEEE Presented a paper at the 1967 Conference
and the 1976 International Communications
Conference and participated in a panel dis-
cussion at the 1974 Vehicular Technology
Conference

OTHLR ACTIVITIES AND INTERESTS

- Member IEEE
 - Registered Professional Engineer
 - Chairman of Department of Communications
United Way Campaign (a charitable
organization) 1975 and 1981
 - Interested in personal computers
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No 8-E
17 August 1982
Original English/
French/
Spanish

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR THE POSTS OF MEMBER OF THE IFRB

The Permanent Mission of Japan in Geneva has asked that the changes given in annex be made to Annex 4 to Document No 8 (Curriculum vitae of M Yoshitaka KURIHARA, elected member of the IFRB at the 37th session of the Administrative Council)

M MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1



A N N E X

AMENDMENTS TO BE MADE TO ANNEX 4 OF DOCUMENT No 8

(Curriculum vitae of Mr. Yoshitaka KURIHARA)

Page 20

Read item "Position" as follows

Position Member
 International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB), ITU

Page 21 (Career)

Amend the period "1980 - " to read "1980 - 1982" and add
subsequently the following new period

1982 - Member of the IFRB, ITU

After the third paragraph, insert the following new paragraph

Elected as a member of the IFRB in the by-election at the 37th session
of the ITU Administrative Council this year

Page 21 (National Activities)

Amend the periods "1976 - " and "1980 - " to read
"1976 - 1982" and "1980 - 1982", respectively

Page 22 (International Activities, ITU Conferences and Meetings)

After "1981", add the following new period

- 1982 - Chief Delegate to the Plan Committee for Asia and
 Oceania (Manila)
- Chief Delegate to the XVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR
 (Geneva)
- Delegate to the Administrative Council (Geneva)
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 8-E
13 February 1982
Original French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDACIES FOR THE POSTS OF MEMBER
OF THE IFRB
(see Document No. 6)

I have pleasure in transmitting to the Conference in the order in which they were circulated to Members of the Union, the following candidacies for the posts of member of the IFRB

- | | |
|--|---------|
| - Mr. Abderrazak BERRADA (Kingdom of Morocco) | Annex 1 |
| - Mr. Petr S. KURAKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) | Annex 2 |
| - Mr. Nicolas MAZZARO (Argentine Republic) | Annex 3 |
| - Mr. Yoshitaka KURIHARA (Japan) | Annex 4 |
| - Mr. WANG Yunwei (People's Republic of China) | Annex 5 |
| - Mr. William Henry BELLCHAMBERS
(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) | Annex 6 |

M. MILI
Secretary-General

Annexes • 6



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A N N E X 1

(translation)

Kingdom of Morocco

Ministry of Posts
and Telecommunications

Direction of Telecommunications

Rabat, 23 October 1981

No. 171 TR/2

The Minister of State for Posts
and Telecommunications

To

The Secretary-General
of the International Telecommunication Union
GENEVA

Sir,

I have the honour of bringing to your attention my Administration's decision to present Mr. Abderrazak BERRADA as a candidate for the post of Member of the International Frequency Registration Board.

You will find his curriculum vitae enclosed.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration,

MAHJOUBI AHERDAN
Minister of State
for Posts and Telecommunications

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : BERRADA Abderrazak

Nationality : Moroccan

Date of birth : 27 October 1933

Birthplace : Casablanca

Marital status : Married, three children

Education 1953 : Entered the Ecole Supérieure d'Electricité, Paris
by competitive examination

1955 : Diploma in Engineering : Speciality Radioelectricity
and Electronics

Languages : Arabic - French - English - Spanish

Career 1955 : Research work at National Scientific Research Centre
(CNRS), Paris

1956 : Appointed Engineer with Moroccan Broadcasting Organization

1958 : Appointed Head of Technical Services, Moroccan
Broadcasting Organization

1961-1966 : Secretary-General, Ministry of P.T.T.

Since 1 January 1967 : Member of the IFRB, Chairman 1968, 1971, 1975 and 1980

1974 : Re-elected Member of the IFRB

International Activities

1958 : Ordinary Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference
Geneva

1959 : Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva

1959 : Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva

1960 : Represented Morocco on the Administrative Council

1964 : Preparatory Meeting of Experts for the African
Broadcasting Conference

1965 : Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux

1956-1961 : Member of the Technical Committee of the European
Broadcasting Union

1964 : Universal Postal Union Congress, Vienna

1963 : UNESCO Conference on mass communication media

1967-1980 : As member of the IFRB, attended numerous Conferences,
Seminars, etc..

A N N E X 2

By a telegram received on 30 October 1981, the Ministry of Telecommunications of the U.S.S.R. submitted the nomination of Mr. P.S. KURAKOV as Member of the IFRB. Mr. Kurakov's curriculum vitae is given below :

(translation)

CURRICULUM VITAE OF MR. PETR S. KURAKOV

KURAKOV Petr S.

Born on 1 January 1937

Nationality : USSR

Married, 1 child

Deputy Chief of main Space Communications Department,
Ministry of Telecommunications, Moscow

Studies : Space Radiocommunication Engineer, Moscow Aircraft
Institute (1956-1961)

Languages : Russian, English

Career :

Entered the Ministry of Telecommunications, Moscow, in 1961, as Chief Engineer, designing equipment for space communications; in 1968 became Chief of Division of the main Space Communications Department, directing the designing of equipment for space radiocommunications systems; since 1973, as Deputy Chief of the main Space Communications Department, was directly involved in the creation and operation of space communications systems, in particular : "Molnya-1", "Molnya-2", "Molnya-3", "Statsionar", "Hot-line USSR-USA and international telecommunications Intersputnik".

Mr. Kurakov has been elected Member of the IFRB by the Administrative Council at its 33rd session (1978).

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A N N E X 3
(translation)

Permanent Mission of the
Argentine Republic to the
International Organizations
at Geneva

IV/140/700

Geneva, 19 November 1981

323/81

Mr. Mohamed Mili
Secretary-General of the ITU
Geneva

Sir,

I am writing to inform you that the Argentine Government has decided to put forward Mr. Nicolas MAZZARO as a candidate for one of the IFRB vacancies to be filled by election during the Plenipotentiary Conference which will be held in Nairobi in September 1982.

I shall shortly be sending you Mr. MAZZARO's curriculum vitae.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Fernando JIMENEZ DAVILA
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

CURRICULUM VITAE

1. Surname . MAZZARO
2. First names : Nicolás Joaquín
3. Date of birth . 6 July 1927
4. Place and country of birth : Buenos Aires, Argentina
5. Nationality Argentine
6. Permanent address . Enrique Lampe 831 - El Palomar
Provincia de Buenos Aires
7. Marital status Married
8. Dependants : Elvira Redondo (wife)
Daniel (son)
Gerardo (son)
Darío (son)
Nicolás Alberto (son)

9. Present post

Under-Secretariat of Communications

Director-General of Coordination

10. Languages

- Spanish (mother tongue)
- French (reads and speaks)
- English (reads)

11. Qualifications and experience

A. Education

A.1 Primary

- A.2 Secondary "Otto Krausse" National Industrial School, from which he graduated with a certificate in electrical engineering in 1946.

- A.3 University . University of Buenos Aires, Engineering Faculty, graduated with a degree in Telecommunication Engineering in 1961. Special subjects . electroacoustic radio engineering, telecommunication lines, antennae, network theories, electronics, equipment design and construction (transmitters and receivers), measurements, economics, engineering law.

A.4 Specialization

- A.4.1 In 1964-1965, attended a six-month advanced training course on switching in France, having been granted a fellowship by the French Government's Department of Technical Cooperation. Awarded the corresponding certificate by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs of France.
- A.4.2 In 1964, also attended telecommunication training courses at the invitation of the Administration of the Federal Republic of Germany.
- A.4.3 In 1966, carried out studies on "PERT and potential methods" and was awarded a certificate by the Council of Scientific and Technical Research of the Argentine Armed Forces.
- A.4.4. In 1970, attended a course on "Semiconductor devices and integrated circuits" in the Engineering Faculty of Buenos Aires University and was awarded a certificate by that institution.
- A.4.5 Participated in studies and meetings of the ITU International Radio Consultative Committee and in seminars on rural telecommunications and maritime communications (see B.2).

B. Experience

B.1 In telecommunications

Main posts held in the State Secretariat of Communications

- B.1.1 Was appointed First-Class Telecommunication Engineer in the Laboratory with effect from 1 November 1962.
- B.1.2 From 1 February 1966 to 31 July 1969, was Director of the Inspection and Testing Department of the General Technology Division, with tasks including the following
 - a) Inspection and supervision of the bringing into service and maintenance of telecommunication equipments and installations, including broadcasting equipment (medium-wave, frequency-modulation, short-wave and television).
 - b) Preparation of broadcasting frequency and power plans for the entire national territory.
 - c) Material and equipment testing in the Department's Laboratory.
- B.1.3 From 1 August 1969 to 31 August 1970, was Director of Authorizations and Control, dealing with all matters concerning the licensing of telecommunication facilities and general inspection, this Department was concerned with the administration of the frequency spectrum for every type of service and covered the following sections : radio stations and amateurs, control of telecommunication enterprises, frequency,

propagation and assignment of frequencies, technical radio control - Central Don Bosco, technical radio control - Buenos Aires, technical radio control - Pilar (Córdoba) and technical radio control - La Paz (Entre Ríos).

- B.1.4 From 1 September 1970 to 10 August 1972, was Director-General in the National Postal and Telecommunication Administration, supervising the General Pacheco transmitting station, which covered the national and international radiocommunication services of the State Department of Communications as well as LRA State Radio and LSI Municipal Radio.
- B.1.5 Resumed his post as Director of Authorizations and Control from April 1973 to 9 July 1977.
- B 1 6 From 1 March 1977 to 26 December 1977, was Director-General of the National Telecommunication Laboratory (LANTEL), which was responsible for the preparation of standards and technical specifications for equipments and systems and for the coordination of applied research in the communication sector
- B.1 7 From 28 July 1977 to 3 January 1980, was Director-General of Planning, responsible for superintending the sectoral planning and control system and evaluating the efficiency with which the sector's agencies and enterprises fulfilled national plans and policies.
- B 1.8 From 4 January 1980 to 15 April 1981, was Director-General of International Affairs, his main duties being participation in the formulation of international communication policies and responsibility for their implementation
- B 1 9 Since 20 April 1981, Director General of Technical and Administrative Coordination, his main task being to undertake technical and administrative coordination of joint activities of the Under-Secretariat's Divisions, ensure that measures taken on matters of joint concern are mutually compatible and deal with contingencies at the higher level.

B.2 International activities

- B 2 1 Argentine delegate at Interim Meetings of CCIR Study Groups held in Geneva (Switzerland) in 1968
- B.2.2 Deputy Head of the Argentine delegation at Final Meetings of CCIR Study Groups, Geneva (Switzerland), 1969.
- B.2.3 Argentine delegate at the XIIth CCIR Plenary Assembly, New Delhi, 1970.
- B.2 4 Head of the Argentine delegation to the World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications, Geneva (Switzerland), 1971.

- B.2.5 Was elected ITU expert on television networks, a post open to international competition. Was a member, with UNESCO experts, of the Commission studying a regional tele-educational system for Latin America (SERLA 223), with visits to Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia and Venezuela, the last country being the headquarters of the project.
- This work covered the period August 1972 - April 1973 and consisted of making an inventory of sound and television broadcasting networks and stations and drawing up plans for an educational television system in each country. The plans were prepared for services covering different percentages of the population, with cost studies for each option and with a study on maintenance at the regional level, evaluated in terms of the means required. The planned television stations were also calculated with allowance for the installation of an earth station receiving transmissions from a satellite dedicated to that service
- B.2.6 Argentine delegate to the International Meeting of the Inter-American Telecommunication Conference (CITEL) held at Rio de Janeiro in 1973
- B 2.7 Attended the IInd Seminar on Rural Telecommunications for South America and the Caribbean, organized at Quito (Ecuador) by the International Telecommunication Union in October 1974. At that Seminar, was elected Chairman of the Technical Committee
- B 2.8 Head of the Argentine delegation to the XIIIth CCIR Plenary Assembly, Geneva (Switzerland), 1974
- B 2.9 Councillor at the 30th meeting of the ITU Administrative Council (1975, Geneva, Switzerland).
- B.2 10 ITU delegate at the IInd International Meeting of the Inter-American Telecommunications Conference (CITEL) held at Rio de Janeiro in 1975, reported on the work being done on soil conductivity at the regional level
- B.2 11 International expert of the International Telecommunication Union on project RLA 74-028 "Infrastructure and follow-up activities for radio-frequency management". This work was carried out from July 1975 to February 1977 in the Latin American countries and the Caribbean, with headquarters at Lima (Peru) and Buenos Aires (Argentina). It consisted mainly in the adoption of a soil conductivity measuring method and of the supervision of actual measuring in the countries of the region. These studies were coordinated with the national administrations and were in most cases the first of their kind. They were used for planning tests of the AM sound broadcasting services which CITEL conducted before, during and after the first session of the Regional MF Broadcasting Conference (CARR-80, Buenos Aires) with the aim of compiling a plan for the entire American continent in this service.

- B 2.12 Councillor at the 32nd meeting of the ITU Administrative Council (1977, Geneva, Switzerland). Was Chairman of the Working Group on the Future Technical Cooperation at the ITU.
- B.2.13 Attended the Seminar on Maritime Radiocommunications organized under ITU auspices at Buenos Aires in October 1977.
- B.2 14 Argentine delegate to the IInd meeting of the Regional Tele-Education Committee held at Caracas in November 1977 Was appointed Vice-Chairman of the meeting and Chairman of the Technical and Communications Committee, in which the UNESCO/ITU Report on the subject was considered
- B 2.15 Member of the delegation of the Argentine Engineers Union (UADI) at the XVth Convention of the Pan-American Engineers Union (UPADI) held in Chile in 1978.
- B 2.16 Adviser to the Argentine delegation to the IIIrd meeting of the Inter-American Telecommunications Conference (CITEL) held at Buenos Aires in 1979.
- B 2.17 Appointed alternate Argentine delegate to the CITEL (OAS) Executive Committee
- B 2.18 Argentine delegate to COM/CITEL in Buenos Aires in 1980
- B 2 19 Head of the delegation to the Regional MF Administrative Broadcasting Conference (Region 2), Buenos Aires, 1980
- B 2 20 Delegate at Brasilia (Brazil) to negotiate bilateral agreements for work on satellite communications, industrial complementarity and technical research, 1980
- B 2 21 Member of the presidential delegation to Brazil (Brasilia-Rio de Janeiro-São Paulo and Porto Alegre), 1980, as telecommunication expert
- B.2.22 Councillor at the 35th meeting of the ITU Administrative Council, was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Finance Committee (Geneva, Switzerland, 1980)
- B.2.23 Delegate to the 3rd Tripartite Meeting held at Montevideo between 7 and 11 July 1980 with Uruguay and Brazil on questions of AM sound and TV broadcasting and rural telephony, adviser in the negotiations for agreements on the use of frequencies for FM sound broadcasting and for the maritime mobile service
- B 2.24 Member of the delegation of the Argentine Engineers Union (UADI) at the XVIth Convention of the Pan-American Engineers Union (UPADI) held at Mexico in 1980.
- B 2 25 Head of the Argentine delegation to the 4th Tripartite Meeting with Brazil and Uruguay, held at Buenos Aires in 1980 and concerning the use of the frequency spectrum for rural telephony and television services (VHF) in frontier areas.

- B.2.26 Head of the Argentine delegation to the 5th Tripartite Meeting of the Convention with Brazil and Uruguay, held at Fortaleza (Brazil) on VHF television and rural telephony.
- B.2.27 Head of the Argentine delegation to the meeting of the CITEL Broadcasting Group held at Fortaleza (Brazil) from 18 to 24 March 1981 for the study of broadcasting planning standards.
- B.2.28 Councillor at the 36th Meeting of the ITU Administrative Council, was re-elected Vice-Chairman of the Finance Committee, Geneva (Switzerland), 1981.
- B.2.29 Attended the XIth meeting of the Permanent Executive Committee of the Inter-American Telecommunication Conference (COM/CITEL) held at Huerta Grande (Córdoba) from 15 to 26 April 1981.

B.3 Professional background

B.3.1 Public sector

At the State Secretariat of Communications

During his administrative career, performed tasks appropriate to each level, including more particularly the following .

- Compilation of plans and technical specifications of telegraph and telephone circuits for use in the installation of operational centres.
- Maintenance and supervision of equipments in the transmission room of the State Secretariat of Communications.
- Technical committees at Córdoba, Rosario, Santa Fe, Corrientes and General Pacheco in which he worked on telegraph, telephone and carrier wave equipments.
- Preparation and operation of the first automatic telegraph exchange (Culpina).
- Active participation in the project for the modernization of major operational centres of the country's cable network.
- Feasibility study for the TV station and the repeaters in the province of La Pampa.
- Studies relating to tenders for the TV station of the province of San Luis.
- Missions to the provinces of Chaco, Formosa, Tucumán, Corrientes, Misiones and Entre Rios to discuss the Integrated Telecommunication Services Plan (1978).
- Technical inspection and service missions, accompanying the Secretary of State for Communications and the Under-Secretaries from the Provinces of Mendoza, San Juan, Salta, Tucumán, Santiago del Estero, Santa Fe and Entre Ríos (1976).

B.3.2 Member of the following Committees and Working Groups, among others

- Committee preparing a preliminary draft of the National Telecommunications Act (1967 and 1968).
- Drafting Group for the Regulations governing radio and television (PEN - Legislature, 1974).
- Committee to prepare a proposal for amending the National Telecommunications Act (1973 and 1974).
- Committee set up under Resolution No. 311 to study the feasibility of a rural telephone project for Argentina.
- Committee for restructuring the Central Technical School of the State Secretariat of Communications.
- Joint Argentine and Uruguayan Experts Committee to regulate the use of the frequency spectrum for FM broadcasting and TV in the frontier areas of both countries.
- Study Group preparing the proposals of the Argentine Administration for the IVth Plenary Assembly of the ITU International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee, 1968.
- Study Group preparing the proposals of the Argentine Administration for the XIIth Plenary Assembly of the ITU International Radio Consultative Committee, 1969.
- Study Group preparing the proposals of the Argentine Administration for the World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications, convened by the ITU (1970-1981).
- Permanent Committee set up under Resolution No. 520 SC/73, employed as Secretary and advising the State Secretariat of Communications on international telecommunication matters (1975).
- Joint Committee of the State Secretariat and the Argentine Chamber of Electronics Industries (CADIE) dealing with the rationalization of the frequency spectrum for all public and private services.
- Committee on the telecommunication tower project for the city of Buenos Aires (1975).
- Advisory Committee for the National Electronic Programme, operating under the State Secretariat for Science and Technology (1974-1979).
- Interdisciplinary Committee studying the desirability of installing a national satellite telecommunication system (1979-1980).

- Regional Administrative HF Radio Conference (CARR-80) (1980), Deputy Head of Delegation.
- Coordinating Committee for International Telecommunication Matters (CCAI) set up under Resolution No. 170 of 26 March 1980 to determine the country's policies at international meetings.

B.3.3 Private sector

- Was professional technical adviser to the firm of FIMET S.R.L. specializing in the design and construction of electronic radio equipments.
- In the period 1955 - 1957 designed, constructed and looked after electronic equipment for simultaneous interpretation.

B.5 Representation

- Represented the State Secretariat of Communications on :
 - The Advisory Committee on Standardization of IRAM (Argentine Institute for Rational Use of Materials).
 - The Metropolitan Technical Committee.
 - The Compre Nacional (1979-1980).

B.6 Teaching work

B.6.1 Faculty of Engineering (Electronics Department), University of Buenos Aires

- Associate Professor of broadcasting, a post obtained in open competition and held from 1972 to 1974. Lectured and prepared study programmes, inter alia on the following subjects :
 - a) Allocation of frequency bands to all international and national broadcasting services (RR).
 - b) Studies of sound and television broadcasting systems using the most recent technology.
 - c) Radio propagation studies.
- Technical Secretary in the Electronics Department of the Faculty of Engineering, with the following duties :
 - a) Direct collaboration with the Director.
 - b) Coordination of subjects, programmes, timetables, etc.
 - c) Coordination of laboratories and workshops.
 - d) Administration of contracts with third parties and inter-departmental services.

- e) Teaching equipment and supervision of departmental laboratories.
- f) Relations with the technical staff, secretariat of the Faculty Advisory Council.
- g) Teaching duties in one subject.
- Supervisor of practical work in electronics II (1970-1971). Laboratory experience and practical work on problems.
- Supervisor of practical work in radio engineering I (1969). Laboratory experience and practical work on problems.
- Assistant in first-level practical work, radio engineering I (1963-1968). Laboratory work and problems.
- Assistant in first-level practical work in electronic physics. Laboratory work. Worked also on projects and experiments to obtain equipotential profiles of electrostatic fields.

B.6.2 Central Technical School of the State Secretariat of Communications

- In charge of a course on "Automatic Exchanges" (1960, 1961 and 1964). Lectured on the subject and prepared programmes.
- In charge of a course on "Physics" (1962-1967). Lectured on the subject and prepared programmes.
- In charge of a course on "Telephony" (1959) (national telephone exchanges). Lectured on the subject and prepared programmes.
- In charge of a course on "Semiconductors" (1966). Lectured on the subject and prepared programmes.

B.6.3 National Technological University of Avellaneda

- In charge of a course on "Electrical Measurements" (1967). Lectured on the subject.
- Appointed, in open competition, instructor for preparatory course in physics (1967). Lectured on the subject.

B 7 Publications

- In the Buenos Aires technical journals *Electrónica y Futuro* and *Telegráfica-Electrónica*, published articles on the International Telecommunication Union.
- In *Telegráfica-Electrónica*, published an article on the management and use of the radio frequency spectrum.
- In *Telegráfica-Electrónica*, published an article on the radio transmission control system in Argentina.

- At the International Office of Information on Telecommunications (BITT), Paris, published a paper on the "Method for determining the need for and feasibility of national satellite communication systems" registered as No. 20554 of 20 July 1979 in the National Copyright Department.

B.8 Lectures

- At the request of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, read a paper at the XXIst Engineering Week at Buenos Aires (1969) on the "Constitution, Organization and World-Wide Projects of the International Telecommunication Union".
- At the request of the Electronics Department of the Engineering Faculty at Buenos Aires, gave an address on "The Amateur in the Space Age" on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Argentine Radio Club.
- In Quito (Ecuador) at the IInd Rural Telecommunication Seminar for South America and the Caribbean, held under the auspices of the International Telecommunication Union, lectured on "Rural Telecommunications in Argentina" (1974).
- In the Secretariat of State for Communications, lectured on "Rural Telecommunications in South America" (1974),
- In Lima (Peru) at a technical meeting organized by the ITU for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (October 1975), lectured on "Soil conductivity and methods of measuring it".
- In Buenos Aires, at the Seminar on Maritime Radiocommunications organized by the ITU, lectured on "Organization of a national frequency management service. General considerations and organizational principles" (1977).
- In Santiago de Chile, at the XVth Convention of the Pan-American Engineers Union, lectured on "Communications in Argentina" (1978).
- In the State Secretariat of Communications, lectured on "Planning of telecommunications at the sectoral level - Purposes and duties of the General Planning Department" (1979).
- Presented a paper on soil conductivity at the Broadcasting Seminar in Brasilia (1979).
- At the invitation of the International Telecommunication Union (CCITT), in connection with the meeting of the Regional Plan Committee for the Development of Telecommunication Networks in Latin America, held at Buenos Aires from 22 to 29 October 1981, lectured on "Communications in Argentina, planning objectives and criteria. Relations with the countries of the region".

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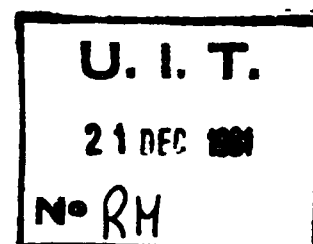
A N N E X 4

MISSION PERMANENTE DU JAPON

AUPRÈS DES ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES

GENÈVE-SUISSE

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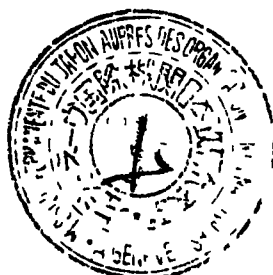
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The Permanent Mission of Japan to the International Organisations in Geneva presents its compliments to the International Telecommunication Union and has the honour to inform it of the decision of its home Government to put forward Mr. Yoshitaka Kurihara as candidate for the election of members of the I.F.R.B. of the Union at the next Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Nairobi from 28 September to 5 November 1982.

The curriculum vitae of Mr. Yoshitaka Kurihara is annexed hereto.

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

Geneva, 21 December 1981



International Telecommunication Union

CH-1211 Genève 20

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Yoshitaka KURIHARA

Position : Director General
Radio Research Laboratories
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications

Nationality : Japanese

Date of Birth : 30 November 1923

Family Status : Married, two children

Education : Bachelor of Engineering - School of Electrical
Engineering, Tokyo University (1948)

Master of Science - Graduate School of Electrical
Engineering, Cornell University (1954)

Career

1948 - 1957 Member of Research Staff ,
- Electrotechnical Laboratories, Ministry of
Communications
- Electrical Communication Laboratories, Ministry
of Electrical Communications
- Radio Research Laboratories (RRL), Ministry of
Posts and Telecommunications (MPT)

1957 - 1963 Chief of the First Research Unit, Second Radio
Wave Section, RRL, MPT

1963 - 1964 Senior Research Officer, RRL, MPT

1964 - 1965 Head of the Space Communication Research Section,
Kashima Branch Office, RRL, MPT

1965 - 1967 Senior Research Officer, RRL, MPT

1967 - 1971 Head of the Communications Satellite Research Section,
Satellite Research and Development Division, RRL, MPT

1971 - 1974 Head of the Frequency Utilization Research Section,
Technical Consulting Division, RRL, MPT

1973 - 1974 Senior Adviser to Director General, Radio Regulatory
Bureau, MPT (Concurrent post)

1974 - 1975 Director of the Technical Consulting Division,
RRL, MPT

- 1975 - 1978 Director of the Satellite Design Group, National
 Space Development Agency of Japan
- 1978 - 1980 Director of the Planning and Support Division, RRL,
 MPT
- 1980 - Director General, RRL, MPT

Most of the career has been with the Radio Research Laboratories, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, major fields of activity: radio wave propagation, space and terrestrial radiocommunications and radio-frequency spectrum utilization.

Has contributed greatly to the CCIR through activities as special councilor and secretary of the Radio Technical Council, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. Has conducted the publicity activity to promote the CCIR activities in Japan through seminars of the ITU Association of Japan and through publications. The three years of service at the National Space Development Agency of Japan was dedicated, with great achievements, to the work of management of activities for developing an experimental communications satellite, an experimental broadcasting satellite, a meteorological satellite, an ionosphere observation satellite and experimental test satellites.

Over the last few years, has engaged mostly in the work of consultative nature in various fields.

National Activities

- 1968 - 1980 Special Councilor, Radio Technical Council, MPT
- 1969 - 1975 Secretary, Space Communication Committee, Radio
 Technical Council, MPT
- 1974 - 1975 Associate, National Space Development Agency of
 Japan (NASDA)
- 1976 - Expert Member, Space Activity Commission
- 1980 - Adviser, NASDA
- Councilor, Geodesy Council, Ministry of Education
- Councilor, Institute of Electronics and
 Communication Engineers of Japan
- Member, Technical Committee on Broadcasting,
 NHK (Broadcasting Corporation of Japan)
- Member, Radio Telescope Project Consultative
 Committee, Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, Tokyo
 University

- Member, Research Liaison Committee for
International Meteorology, Agency of Industrial
Science and Technology

International Activities

a) ITU Conferences and Meetings

- 1966 - Delegate to the XI Plenary Assembly of the CCIR
(Oslo)
- 1969 - Delegate to the Final Meetings of the CCIR Study
Groups (Geneva)
- 1971 - Delegate to the Special Joint Meeting of the CCIR
Study Groups (Geneva)
- 1972 - Delegate to the Interim Meetings of the CCIR Study
Groups (Geneva)
- 1974 - Delegate to the Final Meetings of the CCIR Study
Groups (Geneva)
- 1981 - Chief Delegate to the Final Meetings of the CCIR
Study Groups (Geneva)

b) Other Experience

- 1963 - Delegate to the Plenary Assembly of the
International Radio Scientific Union (URSI) (Tokyo)
- 1966 - Coordinator, Japan-US Joint Experiments of
Applications Technology Satellite I(ATS-I) (U.S.A.)
- 1968 - Member, Oversea Space Activity Study Team, Science
and Technology Agency (U.S.A. and Europe)
- 1973 - Head, Communication and Broadcasting Satellites
Study Team, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
(U.S.A.)
- 1975 - Head, Preliminary Design Review Team on Experimental
Communications Satellite (ECS), National Space
Development Agency of Japan (NASDA) (U.S.A.)
- 1976 - Deputy Chief Delegate, NSA/NASDA Coordination
Meeting (U.S.A.)
- 1977 - Mission Director, Geostationary Meteorological
Satellite (GMS) Launch Team (U.S.A.)

- Mission Director, Medium-Capacity Communications
Satellite for Experimental Purposes (CS) Launch
Team (U.S.A.)

- 1978
 - Mission Director, Medium-Scale Broadcasting Satellite for Experimental Purposes (BSE) Launch Team (U.S.A.)
 - Assistant to Commissioner of Space Activity Commission of Japan in meetings with the Minister of State, the Italian Space Commission, etc. (Italy)
- 1980
 - Member, Organizing Committee of XXXI Congress of the International Astronautical Federation (IAF) (Tokyo)
 - Invited Guest for surveying radio research activities and exchange of academic information (China)
- 1981
 - Delegate to the First Meeting of the Joint Committee of the Japan-US cooperation in research and development in science and technology (Tokyo)

Publications

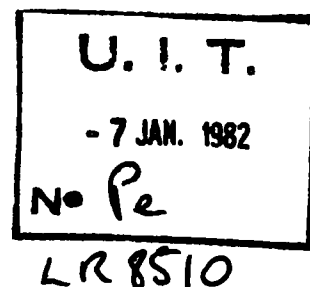
1. "Trans-Horizon Microwave Propagation over hilly Terrain", Proc. of IRE, Vol. 43, No. 10, Oct. 1955 (Original: English)
2. "Broad and Narrow Beam Investigation of SHF Diffraction by Mountain Ridges", Journal of RRL, Vol. 4, No. 18, Oct. 1957 (Original: English)
3. "Studies in UHF Overland Propagation Beyond-the-Horizon", Journal of RRL, Vol. 7, No. 31, May 1960 (Original: English)
4. "Correlation between Amplitude of Radio Waves of Different Frequencies in UHF Beyond-the-Horizon Propagation", Journal of RRL, Vol. 7, No. 33, Sept. 1960 (Original: English)
5. "Ground Segment", a text for the International Seminar on Satellite Communication held in Tokyo under the aegis of the ITU, Aug. 1965 (Original: English)
6. "The Satellite Communication Ground Terminal of the Radio Research Laboratories, Japan", 1966 IEEE International Communications Conference, Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., June 15-17, 1966 (Original: English)
7. "Activities of the CCIR - Space Communications", texts for the seminar held by the ITU Association of Japan, Oct. 1972, Nov. 1973 and Nov. 1974 (Original Japanese)
8. "A Review of International Trend in the Study of Orbit/Spectrum Utilization", 1974 Joint Convention Record of Four Institutes of Electrical Engineers, Japan, Oct. 1974 (Original: Japanese)
9. "A Review of the CCIR Studies on the Technical Problems in Satellite Communications", Bulletin of the Institute of

Electronics and Communication Engineers of Japan, Vol. 59, No. 2,
Feb. 1976 (Original: Japanese)

10. "Medium-Scale Broadcasting Satellite for Experimental Purposes",
a text for the 62nd Meeting of the Broadcasting Satellite Study
Group of the ITU Association of Japan, Sept. 1977 (Original:
Japanese)
11. "Geostationary Meteorological Satellite - Outline and Launching",
a text for the Technical Committee on Aero-Space Electronics of
the Institute of Electronics and Communication Engineers of
Japan, April 1978 (Original: Japanese)
12. "A Review of Japanese Geostationary Satellite", Journal of
Information Processing and Management, Vol. 21, No. 2, May 1978
(Original: Japanese)
13. "Launching of Medium-Scale Broadcasting Satellite for Experimental
Purposes", a text for the 68th Meeting of the Broadcasting
Satellite Study Group of the ITU Association of Japan, May 1978
(Original: Japanese)

A N N E X 5

中华人民共和国邮电部
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications



No DT/106/81

Peking, 29 December 19 81

Mr. M. Mili
Secretary-General of the ITU
Geneva, Switzerland

Sir,

With reference to your Circular-letter No. 438 of 5 October 1981, I have the honour to inform you that the Chinese Government has decided to nominate Mr. Wang Yunwei, Senior Adviser in Radio Communications to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, as candidate to the Post of Member of the International Frequency Registration Board at next Plenipotentiary Conference. Enclosed please find a copy of Mr. Wang's curriculum vitae.

Yours Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "李临川" (Li Linchuan).

Li Linchuan
Vice Minister
Ministry of Posts
and Telecommunications

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name	Wang Yunwei
Position	Senior Adviser in Radio Communications to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
Nationality	Chinese
Date of Birth	August 19, 1928
Family Status	Married
Education	
1951	Graduated from Hebei Institute of Technology (in Tianjin)
Carries	
1951-1955	Teacher, Tianjin University
1955-1960	Lecturer, Peking Institute of Posts and Telecommunications
1961	Associate Professor, Peking Institute of Posts and Telecommunications (PIPT)
1960-1962	Director Division for Teaching Affairs of PIPT.
1962-1965	Director Division for Scientific Researches, PIPT.
1965-1968	Director Department of Frequency Monitoring and Management, the People's Republic of China
1968-1973	Director Microwave Research Institute, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
1973-1978	Vice President of PIPT
1978-1980	Deputy Director Radio Management Bureau, the People's Republic of China
1980 until now	Senior Adviser in Radio Communications to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications

Language Chinese (mother tongue), a good command
of English, a good knowledge of Russian

Domestic Activities

Teaching From 1951 to 1964 Lectures on following
Courses:

1951-1955 Telecommunications Network Analysis and
Synthesis

1955-1964 Electromagnetic Fields
Theory of Electromagnetic Wave Propaga-
tion

Research Activities

1957 Chief
Research Group for Designing PCM System
of Telephone Communication

1958 Chief
Research Group Working at Frequency Band
Compression Technique Used in Voice and
Video Signal Transmission

1959 Chief Member of Study Group for Code Theory

1960 Chairman
Study Group responsible for Theoretical
Work and Design in Microwave Communication
System

1961 Chairman
Study Group for Designing Tropospheric
Scatter Communication System

1962 Head of a Special Group in Charge of
Theoretical Work and Design of Data
Communication System

1963 Chairman
Study Group, Mainly Concerned with Automatic
Communication System as well as Automatic
Measuring Technique for These Systems

1964 Head
Special Group for Theoretical Study on
Communication Route, Network Analysis and

Synthesis

1968 Head of the Special Group for
 Propagation Characteristics of Radio Waves
 for Full Band and Monitoring Techniques

International Activities

1964-1965 Invited Professor (in Hanoi, Vietnam)
 Responsible for a special Refresher Course
 for Postgraduate Student
 Main Courses:
 The Theory of Multichannel Communication
 System
 Theory and Design of Multichannel Terminals
 for Carrier System

1965.9 Head of Delegation to the
 International Conference on International
 Circuit Theory (Prague, Czechoslovakia)
 Studing Education and Research Activities
 in a number of institutions of higher
 learning (Czechoslovakia)

1972.11 Delegate to the Final Meeting of CCITT
 Study Groups

1972.12 Delegate to the 5th Plenary Assembly of the
 CCITT

1972.12 Study Visit to Italy

1978.1 Participant in Study Group Meeting and Other
 Social Activities Held for Marking the
 Centenary Anniversary of the Founding of
 "the National Supreme School of Telecommuni-
 cations (Paris)"; Study Visit to institutions
 of Higher learning in France on College
 Education and Scientific Research Work in
 Telecommunication Engineering

1978.2 Study Visit to Rumania on Education and
 Scientific Research Work in universities
 and colleges

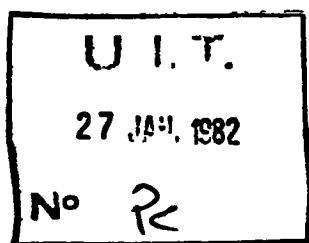
Publications

- | | |
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| 1951 | Analysis of a Radio Transmitting System |
| 1958 | A Carrier System Suited to Intercity
Communication in Provincial Areas |
| 1959 | Design of All Transistorized Terminal
Equipment for Carrier Communication
System |
| 1961 | The Theory and Experiments of Frequency
Band Compression Technique for Telephone
Signal Transmission |
| 1978 | Report on the Spectrum Utilization and
Problems Existed in the Present Radio
Regulation |

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A N N E X 6



Department of Industry
Ashdown House
123 Victoria Street
London SW1E 6RB

Telephone Direct Line 01-212
Switchboard 01-212 7676

Mr M Mili
Secretary General
International Telecommunication Union
Place des Nations
1211 Geneva 20
SWITZERLAND

22 January 1982

Dear Mr. Mili

In accordance with your request in circular letter number 438 of 5 October 1981, I am pleased to advise you that the UK Administration wishes to sponsor the candidature of William Henry Bellchambers for election to membership of the International Frequency Registration Board at the elections to be held at the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union in Nairobi from 28 September to 5 November 1982.

I attach a copy of Mr Bellchambers' curriculum vitae for circulation to other Administrations.

Yours sincerely

J Solomon

J H M SOLOMON
Under Secretary
Posts & Telecommunications Division

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME BELLCHAMBERS, William Henry

NATIONALITY British

DATE OF BIRTH 10 July, 1923

PLACE OF BIRTH Alverstoke, Hampshire, UK

FAMILY STATUS Married, 2 children

ADDRESS Directorate of Radio Technology
 Radio Regulatory Department
 Home Office
 Waterloo Bridge House
 Waterloo Road
 London SE1 8UA

PRESENT POSITION Director of Radio Technology

EMPLOYMENT

1976-(1982) Director	Responsible for the technical aspects of radio regulation in the United Kingdom. General management and technical direction of the Directorate of about 150 staff concerned with the technical aspects of radio regulatory work covering the fields of propagation, monitoring, broadcasting, interference, mobile and fixed radio services, space services and all applications of radio. Coordinating UK policy on technical aspects of radio regulatory work and organizing national studies in cooperation with government departments, national authorities and industry, and for presentation of UK contributions to CCIR meetings. The Directorate operates an international Monitoring Station at Baldock, equipment type-approval laboratories and a Radio Interference Laboratory and conducts a limited programme of Research and Development.
1974-1976 Deputy Director	Responsible to Director for Mobile Services, Space Services, Microwave Services and Propagation Studies
1972-1974 Head of Mobile Services (Directorate of Radio Technology)	<p>Responsible for Maritime Services, Land Mobile Services and computer applications for radio regulation. Introduced</p> <p>(1) the world's first operational computer system for frequency assignment,</p> <p>(2) automated frequency monitoring of land mobile systems for traffic analysis</p>

1971-1972	Manager of Aircraft Landing Measurement System - London Airport (National Air Traffic Services)	Responsible for installation, operation and development of an automatic precision aircraft landing measuring system and analysis of computerized data.
1968-1971	Head of Frequency Management Section (Satellite Services and Navigational Aids)	<p>Responsible for</p> <p>(1) frequency assignments in all aeronautical exclusive frequency bands and liaison with Post Office and Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications,</p> <p>(2) propagation studies - all frequency bands up to 300 GHz,</p> <p>(3) introduction of computer techniques to frequency management,</p> <p>(4) preparation of UK Aeronautical proposals to WARC-ST 1971;</p> <p>(5) preparation of UK submissions to ICAO for WARC-ST 1971,</p> <p>(6) investigations of high-energy protons at "Concorde" altitudes of 55,000 to 70,000 feet and methods of predicting main influxes,</p> <p>(7) implementation of Brussels Agreement arising from Stockholm Broadcasting Plan 1963 for high-power radars in the band 582 - 606 MHz,</p> <p>(8) technical advice to field units on locating, identifying and suppressing interference.</p> <p>Member of ICAO-EUM Frequency Coordinating Body</p> <p>Adviser to UK expert on ICAO-ASTRA Panel on Frequency Management and Propagation.</p>
1967-1968	Radio and Space Research Station	Study of high latitude upper atmosphere phenomena.
1962-1967	Head of Upper Atmosphere Studies (Halley Bay) (British Antarctic Survey)	<p>Responsible for</p> <p>(1) planning ionosphere research programme at Halley Bay, Antarctica, during the International Years of Quiet Sun 1963-1964,</p> <p>(11) design and preparation of equipment,</p> <p>(111) recruitment and training of staff,</p>
	(Halley Bay 1963-1966)	

- | | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| 1960-1962 | Planning Branch
(Service
Requirements and
Operations) NATS | Planning requirements (other than airports) for
Civil Aviation HF and VHF communications. |
| 1956-1960 | Head of Ionospheric
Research (Royal
Society Antarctic
Expedition for the
International
Geophysical Year)
1957-1959 | Study, at a high antarctic latitude, of

(i) the morphology of ionospheric reflecting
layers and the horizontal drift velocities
in the E and F regions,

(ii) the relations between solar disturbances
and auroral zone ionosphere disturbances |
| | Radio Research
Station 1956-1957
and 1959-1960 | Also responsible for the minimization of
man-made interference to all scientific
experiments. |
| 1951-1956 | Head of Engineering
Services (Receiving)
Birdlip Radio Station
NATS | Responsible for installation, maintenance and
repair and some design services at Civil Aviation
HF and VHF stations Birdlip Services included
North Atlantic and European HF radio telephony
mobile services and world-wide fixed HF services
using AM W/T and FSK equipment and VHF air/ground
mobile services. Development of back-scatter
techniques and monitoring of services |
| 1946-1951 | Telecommunications
Officer | Installation, maintenance and repair of
communication facilities and navigational aids
at London Airport, Sumburgh Airport and
Cardiff Airport. |
| 1941-1946 | Army Service | Infantry and Royal Electrical and Mechanical
Engineers. Mobile field radar for counter-mortar
operations in North Africa and Italy. |

<u>Full Time</u>	Scholarship to Brune Park County High School	1934-1938
	Swansea Technical College	1941-1942
	Northampton Polytechnic - London	1942
	Leicester College of Art and Technology	1943
 <u>Part Time</u>	 North Gloucestershire Technical College, Cheltenham	 1952-1956
	Battersea College of Technology	1961-1962

LANGUAGES English, working knowledge of French.

NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

CCIR and URSI Commission III UK Studies	1960-1968
Member of National CCIR Study Group 5	1968-1972
Member of National CCIR Study Group 8	1968-1976
Member of National CCIR General Purposes Committee	1974-1982
Chairman of National CCIR General Purposes Committee	1976-1982
Member of British National Committee for Radio Science	1975-1982
Chairman of UK Maritime Radio Technical Committee	1972-1976
Member of Science and Engineering Research Council's Computing and Communications Sub-Committee	1976-1982
Member of British Standards Institution Committee EEL/25	1976-1982
Chairman of various national technical committees preparing for ITU Administrative Radio Conferences	1968-1982
Attending numerous national symposia and conferences.	

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

ICAO - Astra Panel, Montreal	1969/70
Member of UK Delegation to CCIR Special Joint Meeting, Geneva	1971
Member of UK Delegation to ITU WARC-ST, Geneva	1971
Member of International Group of Specialists on Antarctic Telecommunications for Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR)	1968-1972
Member of UK Delegation to CCIR Study Group 8	1972
Member of UK Delegation to CCIR Study Group 8	1973
Deputy Head of UK Delegation to CCIR XIII Plenary Assembly Appointed Chairman of CCIR Study Group 8	1974
UK Delegate to WMARC	1974
UK Delegate to IMCO Sub-Committee on Radiocommunications (XIII Session)	1974
(XIV Session)	1975
Represented ITU at International Conference on the establishment of an International Maritime Satellite System Organization (INMARSAT)	1975

UK Delegate to IMCO Sub-Committee (XV Session)	1975
Chairman of Interim Meeting of CCIR Study Group 8	1976
Chairman of CCIR Special Meeting of Study Group 8 to prepare technical bases for ITU Aeronautical Administrative Radio Conference 1977	1976
Head of UK Delegation to CCIR Final Meetings (Block A)	1977
Head of UK Delegation to CCIR SPM	1978
Head of UK Delegation of CCIR Final Meetings (Block B)	1978
Chairman of Final Meeting of CCIR Study Group 8	1978
Head of UK Delegation to CCIR XIV Plenary Assembly - Chairman of Organization Committee	1978
Head of UK Delegation to CCIR Interim Meetings (Blocks A and B)	1978
ITU Regional Seminar on Radiocommunications preparatory to WARC 1979, Sydney	1979
Deputy Leader of UK Delegation to WARC 1979	1979
Chairman of Interim Meeting of CCIR Study Group 8	1980
Head of Delegation to CCIR Final Meetings	1981
Chairman of Final Meeting of CCIR Study Group 8	1981
Chairman of Special Meeting of CCIR Study Group 8 to prepare technical bases for WMARC for Mobile Services 1983	1981

AWARDS AND SOCIETIES

Polar Medal for services to Antarctic Upper Atmosphere Research	1960
Member of Royal Television Society	1979-1982
Member of Radio Club of America	1980-1982

MAIN PAPERS PUBLISHED

- 1958 "Ionospheric Measurements at Halley Bay" - Nature 1958, 182, 1596-1597
- 1960 "The Ionosphere over Halley Bay" - Proc Royal Society A 1960 256, 200-218
- 1962 "The Royal Society International Geophysical Year Antarctic Expedition, Halley Bay" published by the Royal Society in four volumes

Vol II "Ionospheric Observations Part I, Equipment, measuring techniques and description of observations" pp 161-178

PART II Analysis of Results pp 179-289

- 1964 Vol IV "Electrical Interference" pp 371-377
- 1965 "Drift Observations during IGY at Halley Bay" - 1965 Annals of the IGY,
Vol XXXVIII 278-285
- 1967 "Ionospheric No-Echo Occurrences" - 1967 Nature 215 841-842
- 1974 "Computer-assisted Frequency Assignment for PMR Services" - Communication '74
Symposium, Brighton
- 1978 "Private Land Mobile in the United Kingdom - Current Usage and Future
Possibilities" - JRC Conference
- 1979 "Spectrum Engineering" - Electronics Research Council
- 1979 "Technical Preparations for the World Administrative Radio Conference 1979"
- IEE
- 1979 "Application of Technical Advice of the SPM to Terrestrial Services
below 40 GHz - Mobile Services" } ITU
Seminar
Sydney
- 1979 "Technical Questions related to Satellite Broadcasting and Maritime
Mobile Services" }
- 1980 "Planning for the 1982 (1983) Mobile World Administrative Radio Conference"
- IEEE Convergence '80

Many other papers have been read before specialized organizations such as the International Scientific Radio Union (URSI), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) and miscellaneous symposia.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 9-E
28 January 1982
Original French/
English/
Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CONTRIBUTORY SHARES FOR DEFRAYING UNION EXPENSES

I have the honour to put before the Conference the Report of the Administrative Council on the method of financing Union expenses.

This Report has already been transmitted to the Members of the Union together with Circular-letter No. 423 of 31 July 1981.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1



A N N E X

Report of the Administrative Council to the
Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982

CONTRIBUTORY SHARES FOR DEFRAYING UNION EXPENSES

In Resolution No 8, the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

considering

a) the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Section 2.5.5.5) and the special Report of the Administrative Council on the finances of the Union submitted to the Conference in response to Resolution No 11 of Montreux, 1965 (Document No 32),

b) Document No 224 submitted by a number of Member countries and proposing the application of the United Nations contributions system,

aware

that the problem of improving the method of financing Union expenses is complex and that a just solution needs to be found,

instructed the Administrative Council

1 to continue to study this matter and seek a solution taking into account the following possibilities discussed at this Conference

- a) widening of the range of classes of contributions chosen by each Member while maintaining freedom of choice,
- b) application of a system for calculating contributions based on regularly updated official data, for example, the United Nations scale, a percentage based on such factors as the international telephone traffic of each Member country, number of telephones, gross national product,

2 to submit the results of this study to all Members at least one year before the next Plenipotentiary Conference is held

BACKGROUND

By Resolution No 11 of the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference (1965), the Administrative Council was instructed to submit to the next Plenipotentiary Conference specific suggestions for any amendments likely to improve the method of financing of Union expenditure. In pursuance of that Resolution, the question was considered at several sessions of the Administrative Council which finally submitted the Report referred to in Resolution No 8 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) (see Document No 32 of that Conference). In essence, that Report proposed maintaining the status quo for the free choice of classes of contribution by Members and for the proportion of 1 to 60 between the lowest and highest class of contribution (i.e. classes ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 units). The proposals submitted by the Administrative Council were accepted by the Finance Committee of the Torremolinos Conference. During the discussion of the Finance Committee's Report in plenary, however, different proposals were submitted to the Conference by a group of Members.

These proposals were for the adoption of the United Nations scale of contributions in place of the free choice system now used by the Union. Because of the lack of time and because the definitions and the implications of a scale based on technical parameters had not been examined in sufficient depth, the Administrative Council was instructed to continue to study the matter and to submit the results to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

METHOD OF APPORTIONING EXPENSES

In the United Nations family, two methods of apportioning expenses are used

- 1) assessment according to a fixed scale based on a number of criteria. The United Nations and all the specialized agencies except UPU and ITU have this type of contribution system, based essentially on the gross national product of each Member State although the manner in which it is applied differs considerably from one organization to another (on this subject see the information on systems for apportioning expenses in Annex 3 to this Report).

These differences have been the subject of Resolutions by the General Assembly of the United Nations, mainly Resolution 2474 (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, which "recommends that the specialized agencies which apply methods of assessment similar to those of the United Nations and whose scales of contributions still reflect significant variations from the United Nations scale should intensify their efforts with a view to bringing their scales into harmony with the United Nations scale at the earliest possible time, taking into account differences in membership and other pertinent factors",

- 2) apportionment of expenses by free choice of the class of contribution, a system applied by UPU and ITU for decades and confirmed by the UPU Congress (Lausanne, 1974*) and the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Torremolinos, 1973).

In this connection, it should be noted that in some countries the telecommunication administration has an independent budget to which contributions to the Union are charged, they are therefore not borne by the State budget as are contributions to the other United Nations specialized

*) The Rio de Janeiro Congress, 1979, was not called upon to consider the matter.

agencies The fact that these administrations often deal with both posts and telecommunications warrants and explains the similarity between the contribution systems of the ITU and the UPU

ASSESSMENT ACCORDING TO A FIXED SCALE

Three alternative methods of assessment are possible

- a) full application of the United Nations scale fixed and kept constantly up to date by the United Nations Contributions Committee on the basis of the gross national product, taking into account a number of related factors This method is applied by the following organizations

United Nations
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
International Labour Organization (ILO)
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
World Health Organization (WHO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

- b) fixing of the organization's scales in the light of the United Nations scale, weighted by various factors peculiar to the different organizations, which, in the case of ITU, might be international telephone traffic, number of telephones, etc In addition, certain conditions (e g maximum contribution by any Member) may vary from organization to organization This method is applied by the following organizations

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

- c) fixing of the organization's own scales, based on factors peculiar to the organization and its own official data, such as, in the case of ITU, international telephone traffic, number of telephones, etc This method is applied by the following organization

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

If one of these three methods is selected it should be the first, that is to say, full application of the United Nations scale, because

- United Nations Resolution 2474 requires that organizations' special scales should be aligned with the United Nations scale,
- the United Nations scale is kept constantly up to date, and this applies also to countries not Members of the United Nations,
- as may be seen from the Yearbook of Common Carriers Telecommunication Statistics published by the Union, the data available are by no means complete, and this makes it difficult to establish criteria peculiar to the Union Moreover, to base a scale of assessment of contributions to meet the Union's annual budget expenses solely upon the number of telephones in use or on the number of international telephone calls made seems a risky procedure to adopt and not very likely to give satisfaction Only a scale

which takes all "telecommunication" factors into account could give satisfaction. But a scale of that kind is virtually impossible to work out. The United Nations Committee on Contributions, whose terms of reference are to recommend a scale of contributions towards defraying United Nations expenses, published in its Report to the 1977 General Assembly a paper on ways and means of increasing the fairness and equity of the United Nations scale of assessments. It appears from this Report that the Committee on Contributions considers that the national income is the only single indicator which can be statistically compiled for all countries and therefore utilized as the principal measure of capacity to pay.

Any application of a fixed scale of contributions might give rise, however, to a number of difficulties. Two may be mentioned:

- the need to set up a special body to examine the statistics and to fix the scale of contributions if a scale peculiar to the ITU is introduced,
- if the United Nations scale were introduced, it could only be applied with a time lag of one year, because that scale is not decided upon by the United Nations until the end of the year, long after the meeting of the Administrative Council of the Union takes place.

Furthermore, if the introduction of a fixed scale of contributions is envisaged, the problem of the contributions of recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations (RPOA/SIO/IO) must not be forgotten. The ITU is the only specialized agency which requires these to participate in defraying expenses (income for 1981 over 4,500,000 Swiss francs) and the question might arise of whether their contributions ought not to be included in Members' contributions, which would obviously involve a far-reaching revision of the regulations governing the participation of RPOA/SIO/IO in the work of the CCIs. We see here how profoundly the ITU's constitution, which is the product of its history and which is adjusted to its ends, differs from that of much more recent organizations.

APPORTIONMENT OF EXPENSES BY FREE CHOICE

The present system of free choice of class of contribution enables Members, before a new Convention is put into force, to choose the number of units for which they wish to assume responsibility during the period of that Convention's validity. During the period of a Convention's validity Members may decide to increase the number of units but no reduction is possible.

It should be noted that the freedom of choice is limited to the classes of contribution set out in the Convention that is to say, under the Torremolinos 1973 system, to fifteen classes.

This system can be modified, however, on various points without alteration of the basic principles.

1. Ratio between the lowest class of contribution and the highest

The present ratio is 1 to 60, and 1 to 50 in the UPU Under the previous Conventions the ratio was as follows

1869 to 1947	3 to 25 units, or 1 to 8 1/3
1948 to 1953	1 to 30 units, or 1 to 30
1954	1/2 to 30 units, or 1 to 60

A change in this ratio would therefore be possible and might be envisaged, especially considering that in the United Nations scale, which is based on gross national product, the ratio between the lowest contribution (0.01 %) and the highest (25 %) is 1 to 2500

2. Number of classes of contribution

The International Telecommunication Convention, Torremolinos, 1973, provides for 15 classes of contribution

30 unit class	5 unit class
25 " "	4 " "
20 " "	3 " "
18 " "	2 " "
15 " "	1 1/2 " "
13 " "	1 " "
10 " "	1/2 " "
8 " "	

To enable Members to adjust their contributions more exactly to their financial means, the number of classes between 30 and one-half could be increased. Attention is drawn here to the fact that the Administration of India has proposed that classes of contribution should be abolished, so as to enable Members to make a free choice of the number of contributory units between the prescribed minimum and maximum.

ADVANTAGES OF EACH SYSTEM

a) United Nations system

- Under the United Nations system, the level of contributions is kept constantly up to date by a Committee appointed specifically for the purpose. Under the ITU system, downward adjustments may be made only at a Plenipotentiary Conference
- The United Nations system provides for a much wider range of contributions, which means that the distribution of costs could be more in keeping with each country's economic and financial means.
- No prestige attaches to the level of contributions, which is intended to be based on each individual Member's capacity to pay

b) Free choice system

- Under the system applied by ITU, the contributions of a few Members cannot be so large that they predominate over those of the other Members taken together. If that were so, a suspended or delayed payment by one of the main contributors would suffice in itself to constitute a serious danger

to the Union's financial situation. The ITU system also makes for greater equality among Members.

- The provisions of the Convention and the freedom to choose a number of contributory units enable RPOAs and SIOs to share in defraying the expenses of the Union, particularly those of the CCIs. This would not be possible under a system of fixed contributions, which would require RPOAs and SIOs to attend conferences and meetings as part of their national delegations. Furthermore, financial contributions by such bodies would have to be made as part of the national contributions.
- It should be stressed that the RPOAs and SIOs make a useful contribution to the work of the CCIs and contribute their scientific and technical knowledge to conclusions and Recommendations with consequences on the telecommunications development.

CONCLUSIONS

The Administrative Council, after examining various systems of contributions in detail at its 31st, 34th, 35th and 36th Sessions, has decided to submit the present report to the Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration.

<u>Annexes</u>	1	Comparison of the contributions payable by Members of the Union under the present ITU scale and under the United Nations scale.
	2	Comparison, in percentages, of Members' contributions towards defraying the expenses of organizations in the United Nations system
	3	Detailed explanation of the various systems for apportioning expenses applied by organizations

A N N E X 1

Comparison of the contributions payable by the Members of the ITU

1. according to the present ITU scale (classification valid for 1981),
2. according to the United Nations scale (1981),
3. according to the United Nations scale adjusted to the ITU membership.

MEMBERS	Contribution according to the ITU scale	Contribution according to the UN scale	Contribution according to the UN scale adjusted to ITU membership
	1	2	3
Afghanistan (Dem. Rep. of)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Albania (Soc. People's Rep. of)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Rep.)	0 23	0.12	0 12
Germany (Federal Rep. of)	5.83	8 31	8.17
Angola (People's Rep. of)	0.12	0 01	0.01
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	0 23	0 58	0 57
Argentine Republic	0.70	0.78	0 77
Australia	4.19	1.83	1.80
Austria	0.23	0 71	0.70
Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Bahrain (State of)	0.12	0.01	0 01
Bangladesh (People's Rep. of)	0 23	0 04	0.04
Barbados	0.12	0.01	0.01
Belgium	1.16	1 22	1.20
Benin (People's Rep. of)	0.12	0 01	0 01
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Rep.	0.23	0.39	0.38
Burma (Socialist Rep. of the Union of)	0.12	0.01	0 01
Bolivia (Republic of)	0 12	0.01	0 01
Botswana (Republic of)	0 12	0 01	0 01
Brazil (Federative Rep. of)	1.16	1 27	1 25
Bulgaria (People's Rep. of)	0.23	0.16	0 16
Burundi (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Cameroon (United Rep. of)	0.12	0 01	0 01
Canada	4.19	3.28	3.23
Cape Verde (Republic of)	0 12	0.01	0.01
Central African Republic	0.12	0.01	0.01
Chile	0.23	0 07	0.07
China (People's Rep. of)	4.66	1.62	1.59
Cyprus (Republic of)	0.12	0 01	0.01
Vatican City State	0 12	0.01	0.01
Colombia (Republic of)	0.70	0.11	0 11
Comores (Fed. and Islamic Rep. of)	0.12	0 01	0.01
Congo (People's Rep. of the)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Korea (Republic of)	0.23	0 15	0 15
Costa Rica	0 12	0 02	0 02
Ivory Coast (Rep. of the)	0.23	0 03	0 03
Cuba	0.23	0.11	0 11

	1	2	3
Denmark	1 16	0.74	0.73
Djibouti (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Dominican Republic	0.12	0.03	0.03
Egypt (Arab Rep. of)	0.46	0.07	0.07
El Salvador (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01
United Arab Emirates	0.23	0.10	0.10
Ecuador	0.23	0.02	0.02
Spain	0.70	1.70	1.67
United States of America	7.00	25 00	25.00
Ethiopia	0.23	0.01	0.01
Fiji	0.12	0.01	0.01
Finland	0.70	0.48	0.47
France	7.00	6.26	6.16
Gabon Republic	0.12	0.02	0.02
Gambia (Republic of the)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Ghana	0.23	0.03	0.03
Greece	0.23	0.35	0.34
Guatemala (Republic of)	0.23	0.02	0.02
Guinea (People's Revolutionary Rep. of)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)	0 12	0.01	0.01
Guyana	0 12	0.01	0.01
Haiti (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Upper Volta (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Honduras (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Hungarian People's Republic	0.23	0.33	0.32
India (Republic of)	3.02	0 60	0.59
Indonesia (Republic of)	0 23	0.16	0.16
Iran	0.23	0.65	0.64
Iraq (Republic of)	0.12	0.12	0.12
Ireland	0.46	0.16	0.16
Iceland	0.12	0.03	0.03
Israel (State of)	0.23	0.25	0.24
Italy	2.33	3.45	3.39
Jamaica	0.12	0.02	0.02
Japan	4.66	9.58	9.42
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Democratic Kampuchea	0.12	0.01	0.01
Kenya (Republic of)	0.12	0 01	0.01
Kuwait (State of)	0.23	0.20	0.19
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.12	0 01	0.01
Lesotho (Kingdom of)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Lebanon	0.23	0.03	0.03
Liberia (Republic of)	0.23	0.01	0.01
Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	0.35	0.23	0.22
Liechtenstein (Principality of)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Luxembourg	0.12	0.05	0.05
Madagascar (Democratic Rep of)	0.23	0.01	0 01
Malaysia	0 70	0.09	0.09
Malawi	0 12	0 01	0.01
Maldives (Republic of)	0.12	0 01	0.01
Mali (Republic of)	0.12	0 01	0.01

	1	2	3
Malta (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Morocco (Kingdom of)	0.23	0.05	0.05
Mauritius	0.12	0 01	0 01
Mauritania (Islamic Rep of)	0 12	0.01	0 01
Mexico	0 70	0.76	0 75
Monaco	0 12	0.01	0.01
Mongolian People's Republic	0 12	0 01	0 01
Mozambique (People's Rep. of)	0.12	0 01	0.01
Nauru (Republic of)	0.12	0 01	0 01
Nepal	0 12	0.01	0.01
Nicaragua	0.23	0 01	0.01
Niger (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Nigeria (Federal Rep. of)	0.46	0.16	0.16
Norway	1.16	0.50	0 49
New Zealand	0.70	0.27	0.26
Oman (Sultanate of)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Uganda (Republic of)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Pakistan (Islamic Rep. of)	0.46	0.07	0.07
Panama (Republic of)	0.12	0.02	0.02
Papua New Guinea	0.12	0.01	0.01
Paraguay (Republic of)	0.12	0 01	0.01
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	2.33	1.63	1 60
Peru	0.12	0 06	0.06
Philippines (Rep. of the)	0.23	0.10	0.10
Poland (People's Rep. of)	0.70	1.24	1 22
Portugal	0 12	0.19	0 18
Qatar (State of)	0.12	0.03	0 03
Syrian Arab Republic	0.12	0.03	0.03
German Democratic Republic	0.70	1.39	1.37
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0 12	0.05	0 05
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	0 70	1 46	1 44
Roumania (Socialist Rep. of)	0.23	0.21	0.20
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7.00	4 46	4.39
Rwanda (Republic of)	0 12	0 01	0 01
San Marino (Republic of)	0.12	0 01	0 01
Sao Tome and Principe (Dem. Rep of)	0 12	0.01	0.01
Senegal (Republic of the)	0.23	0.01	0.01
Sierra Leone	0.12	0 01	0 01
Singapore (Republic of)	0.23	0.08	0.08
Somali Democratic Republic	0 12	0 01	0.01
Sudan (Democratic Rep. of the)	0.23	0.01	0 01
Sri Lanka (Dem. Soc. Rep. of)	0.12	0.02	0 02
South Africa (Rep. of)	1.86	0.42	0 41
Sweden	2.33	1 31	1.29
Switzerland (Confederation of)	2 33	1 05	1.03
Surinam (Republic of)	0.12	0 01	0 01
Swaziland (Kingdom of)	0 12	0.01	0.01
Tanzania (United Rep. of)	0.12	0 01	0 01
Chad (Republic of the)	0.12	0 01	0 01
Czechoslovak Socialist Rep.	0 70	0.83	0.82
Thailand	0.35	0 10	0.10
Togolese Republic	0.12	0 01	0 01
Tonga (Kingdom of)	0.12	0.01	0 01
Trinidad and Tobago	0 23	0 03	0.03

	1	2	3
Tunisia	0.46	0.03	0.03
Turkey	0.46	0.30	0.29
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7.01	11 10	10.92
Uruguay (Oriental Rep. of)	0 12	0.04	0.04
Venezuela (Republic of)	0.70	0.50	0.49
Viet Nam (Republic of)	0 12	0.03	0 03
Yemen Arab Republic	0.12	0.01	0.01
Yemen (People's Democratic Rep. of)	0.12	0.01	0.01
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Rep. of)	0.23	0.42	0 41
Zaire (Republic of)	0.23	0.02	0.02
Zambia (Republic of)	0.12	0.02	0.02
Zimbabwe (Republic of)	0.23	0.01	0.01
155 Members	100.00	101.26	100.01
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A N N E X 2

Extract of the Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the General Assembly of the United Nations thirty-fifth session, 1980 (Doc. A/35/481).

Scales of assessment applied to Member States by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and IAEA for 1981.

Table E Scales of assessment applicable to 1981
(in percentage)

Members <u>a/</u>	United Nations	ILO	FAO	UNESCO <u>b/</u>	ICAO <u>c/</u>	UFU	WHO	ITU	WMO	IMCO	WIPO <u>d/</u>	IARA
Afghanistan	0.01	0 01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0 09	0.01	0 12	0.05	-	-	0.01
Albania	0.01	-	0.01	0 01	-	0.09	0.01	0 12	0 05	-	-	0.01
Algeria	0.12	0 12	0.15	0 12	0 10	0 40	0 12	0 23	0 09	0 32	0 26	0 12
Angola	0 01	0 01	0.01	0 01	0.06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0.09	0 04	-	-
Argentina	0.70	0 77	0.95	0 77	0 87	1 90	0 77	0 70	1 34	0 58	1 76	0 79
Australia	1.03	1 82	2 24	1 81	1 89	2 38	1.00	4 21	1.79	0 42	2.69	1 85
Austria	0.71	0 70	0.87	0 70	0 54	0.40	0.70	0.23	0.50	0 04	1 50	0.72
Bahamas	0 01	0.01	0 01	-	0.06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	0.05	0.14	-
Bahrain	0.01	0.01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0.09	0.01	0 12	-	0.02	-	-
Bangladesh	0 04	0.04	0 05	0 04	0.08	1.43	0.04	0 23	0 05	0.09	-	0 04
Barbados	0.01	0 01	0.01	0 01	0.06	0 09	0 01	0.12	0.05	0 02	-	-
Belgium	1.22	1 21	1 49	1.21	1.11	1.43	1.20	1.17	1.25	0.45	2 69	1.23
Benin	0.01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0.05	-	0 26	-
Bhutan	0.01	-	-	-	-	0 09	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	0.01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0.06	0 09	0.01	0 12	0 22	-	-	0.01
Botswana	0.01	0.01	0 01	0.01	0 06	0 09	0.01	0 12	0.05	-	-	-
Brazil	1.27	1 26	1.55	1 26	1 42	2 38	1 25	1 17	1 34	0 98	2.73	1.20
Bulgaria	0.16	0.16	0 20	0.16	0.18	0 29	0 16	0.23	0 36	0 30	0 41	0.16
Burma	0.01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 29	0 01	0 12	0.17	0 04	-	0.01
Burundi	0.01	0 01	0.01	0 01	0.06	0 09	0.01	0 12	0 05	-	0.07	-
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	0 39	0 39	-	0 39	-	0 29	0.38	0.23	0 49	-	0.03	0 40
Canada	3.28	3.26	4 01	3 24	3.16	4.76	3.22	4 21	2.64	0.76	2.74	3.32
Cape Verde	0.01	0 01	0.01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0.01	0.12	0 05	0.02	-	-
Central African Republic	0 01	0 01	0.01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0.01	0.12	0.05	-	0 24	-
Chad	0 01	0.01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0.09	0 01	0 12	0.05	-	0 14	-
Chile	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.15	0.48	0.07	0 23	0.36	0 15	0 10	0.07
China	1.62	1 61	1.90	1 60	1 17	4 76	1 59	4 60	3 85	1 54	-	-
Colombia	0.11	0 11	0 13	0 11	0.25	0 29	0 11	0 70	0.31	0 09	-	0.11
Comoros	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	-	0 09	0 01	0.12	0 05	-	-	-
Congo	0 01	0 01	0 01	0.01	0 06	0 09	0.01	0 12	0 05	0 02	0 14	-
Costa Rica	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 06	0 09	0 02	0 12	0 09	-	0 05	0 02
Cuba	0 11	0 11	0 13	0.11	0 13	0 29	0.11	0 23	0.26	0.23	0 23	0.11
Cyprus	0.01	0.01	0 01	0.01	0.06	0 09	0.01	0.12	0 05	0.59	0.41	0.01
Czechoslovakia	0.83	0 82	1.02	0 82	0 61	0.95	0.82	0.70	0.94	0 06	1 04	0.84
Democratic Kampuchea	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0.01	0 12	0.05	0 02	-	0.01
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	-	0 06	0 05	0 07	0.40	0 05	0 12	0 09	-	0.03	0 05
Democratic Yemen	0.01	0 01	0.01	0 01	0 06	0.09	0.01	0.12	0.05	-	-	-
Denmark	0.74	0 73	0 91	0 73	0 65	0 95	0.73	1 17	0.71	1 34	1.96	0 75
Djibouti	0.01	0.01	0 01	-	0 06	0.09	0.01	0 12	0.05	0 02	-	-
Dominica	0 01	-	0 01	0 01	-	0.09	-	-	0 05	0 02	-	-
Dominican Republic	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.06	0 29	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.03	0.23	0.03
Ecuador	0 02	0 02	0.02	0 02	0 06	0 29	0 02	0 23	0.09	0 08	-	0.02
Egypt	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.19	1 43	0.07	0 47	0.45	0.15	0 30	0.07

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Table E (continued)

Members a/	United Nations	ILO	FAO	UNESCO b/	ICAO c/	UPU	WHO	ITU	WMO	IMCO	WIPO d/	IAEA
El Salvador	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 03	-	-	0 01
Equatorial Guinea	0 01	-	-	0 01	0 06	0 29	0 01	0 12	-	0 02	-	-
Ethiopia	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 23	0 05	0 03	-	0 01
Fiji	0 01	0 01	0 01	-	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	-	0 06	-
Finland	0 48	0 47	0 59	0 47	0 41	0 95	0 47	0 70	0 53	0 62	1 84	0 49
France	6.26	6 21	7 66	6 19	5 68	4 76	6 15	7 02	4 65	2 90	5 54	6 33
French Overseas Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 10 e/	-	-	-
Gabon	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 06	0 09	0 02	0 12	0 05	0 04	0 14	0 02
Gambia	0 01	-	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	0 02	-	-
German Democratic Republic	1 39	1 38	-	1 37	-	1 43	1 37	0 70	1 38	0 39	2 46	1 41
Germany, Federal Republic of	8 31	8 25	10 17	8 22	6 68	4 76	8 17	5 85	4 92	2 09	6 16	8 40
Ghana	0 03	0 03	0 04	0 03	0 06	0 29	0 03	0 23	0 13	0 07	0 08	0 03
Greece	0 35	0 35	0 43	0 35	0 47	0 29	0 34	0 23	0 26	8 96	0 57	0 35
Grenada	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	-	0 09	0 01	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 06	0 29	0 02	0 23	0 09	-	-	0 02
Guinea	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	0 03	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	0 02	-	-
Guyana	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	-	-	-
Haiti	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 29	0 01	0 12	0 05	0 02	0 23	0 01
Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	0 09	-	0 12	-	-	0 41	0 01
Honduras	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	0 07	-	-
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 05	0 19	-	-
Hungary	0 33	0 33	0 40	0 33	0 33	0 95	0 32	0 23	0 53	0 04	0 63	0 33
Iceland	0 03	0 03	0 04	0 03	0 08	0 09	0 03	0 12	0 09	0 06	0 41	0 03
India	0 60	0 59	0 73	0 59	0 90	2 38	0 59	3 04	1 83	1 42	0 59	0 61
Indonesia	0 16	0 16	0 20	0 16	0 29	0 95	0 16	0 23	0 62	0 34	0 78	0 16
Iran	0 65	0 64	0 80	0 64	0 49	0 48	0 64	0 23	0 40	0 31	0 78	0 66
Iraq	0 12	0 12	0 15	0 12	0 18	0 48	0 12	0 12	0 09	0 34	0 23	0 12
Ireland	0 16	0 16	0 20	0 16	0 19	0 95	0 16	0 47	0 26	0 07	1 84	0 16
Israel	0 25	0 25	0 31	0 25	0 37	0 29	0 24	0 23	0 26	0 13	0 54	0 25
Italy	3 45	3 42	4 22	3 41	2 91	2 38	3 39	2 34	2 24	2 84	2 26	3.49
Ivory Coast	0 03	0 03	0 04	0 03	0 06	0 29	0 03	0 23	0 09	0 07	0 26	0 03
Jamaica	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 07	0 09	0 02	0 12	0 09	0 02	0 03	0 02
Japan	9 58	9.51	11 73	9 48	7 99	4 76	9 42	4 68	2 55	9 61	5 99	9 69
Jordan	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 09	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	0 02	0 08	0 01
Kenya	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 29	0 01	0 12	0 05	0 03	0 23	0 01
Kuwait	0 20	0 20	0 25	0 20	0 23	0 48	0 20	0 23	0 13	0 60	-	0 20
Laos People's Democratic Republic	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	-	-	-
Lebanon	0 03	0 03	0 04	0 03	0 28	0 09	0 03	0 23	0 09	0 08	0 44	0 03
Lesotho	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	-	-	-
Liberia	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 23	0 05	19 52	-	0 01
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0 23	0 23	0 28	0 23	0 19	0 48	0 22	0 35	0 09	0 23	0 41	0 23

Table E (continued)

Members <u>a/</u>	United Nations	ILO	FAO	UNESCO <u>b/</u>	ICAO <u>c/</u>	UPU	WHO	ITU	WMO	IMCO	WIPO <u>d/</u>	IAEA
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	0 09	-	0 12	-	-	0 15	0 01
Luxembourg	0 05	0 05	0 06	0 05	0 06	0 29	0 05	0 12	0 09	-	0.22	0 05
Madagascar	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 29	0 01	0.23	0 05	0 04	0 26	0.01
Malawi	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	-	0 08	-
Malaysia	0 09	0 09	0 11	0 09	0 17	0 29	0 09	0 70	0 36	0 17	-	0 09
Maldives	0 01	-	0 01	-	0.06	0 09	0 01	0.12	0 05	0 04	-	-
Mali	0 01	0 01	0 01	0.01	0 06	0 09	0.01	0 12	0 05	-	0 06	0 01
Malta	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0.05	0.05	0.14	-
Mauritania	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	0 02	0 14	-
Mauritius	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0.12	0 05	0 03	0 08	0 01
Mexico	0.76	0 75	0 93	0 75	0 97	1 43	0 75	0.70	0.85	0 24	1 37	0 77
Monaco	-	-	-	0 01	0 06	0.09	0.01	0 12	-	-	0.18	0 01
Mongolia	0 01	0 01	0.01	0 01	-	0.09	0.01	0 12	0 05	-	-	0 01
Morocco	0 05	0 05	0.06	0 05	0 14	0.48	0 05	0 23	0 17	0.11	0.44	0 05
Mozambique	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 09	0.03	-	-
Namibia	-	0 01	0.01	-	-	-	0 01	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	0 06	0 09	-	0 12	-	-	-	-
Nepal	0 01	0 01	0.01	0 01	0.06	0.29	0 01	0 12	0 05	0.02	-	-
Netherlands	1 63	1 62	2 00	1 61	1 81	1 43	1 60	2 34	1 12	1 31	3 11	1 65
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	0 09	-	-	0 05	-	-	-
New Zealand	0 27	0 27	0 33	0 27	0 37	1 90	0.26	0 70	0.53	0 08	0 68	0 27
Nicaragua	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0 06	0 09	0.01	0.23	0.05	-	-	0.01
Niger	0 01	0.01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	-	0.14	0 01
Nigeria	0 16	0 16	0.20	0.16	0 21	0 95	0.16	0.47	0.26	0 11	0 23	0 16
Norway	0 50	0 49	0 61	0 49	0 49	0 95	0 49	1 17	0 62	5 37	1 84	0.51
Oman	0 01	-	0 01	0.01	0 06	0.09	0.01	0 12	0 05	0.02	-	-
Pakistan	0 07	0 07	0 09	0 07	0 30	1 43	0 07	0 47	0 22	0 13	0 18	0 07
Panama	0 02	0.02	0 02	0 02	0 06	0 09	0 02	0.12	0 09	5 36	-	0 02
Papua New Guinea	0.01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	0 03	-	-
Paraguay	0 01	0.01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	-	-	0 01
Peru	0 06	0 06	0 07	0 06	0 12	0 29	0 06	0 12	0 31	0 18	-	0 06
Philippines	0 10	0 10	0 12	0 10	0 26	0 09	0 10	0 23	0 40	0 41	0 41	0 10
Poland	1 24	1 23	1 52	1.23	1 05	0 95	1 22	0 70	1 30	0 88	1 60	1 25
Portugal	0 19	0.19	0 23	0 19	0 36	0 48	0 19	0 12	0 26	0 31	1 17	0 19
Qatar	0 03	0 03	0 04	0 03	0 06	0 48	0 03	0 12	0 09	0 04	0 10	0 03
Republic of Korea	-	-	0.18	0 15	0.50	0 95	0 15	0 23	0.17	0 97	-	0 15
Romania	0 21	0 21	0 26	0 21	0 28	0 48	0 20	0 23	0 40	0 45	1 12	0 21
Rwanda	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	0 01 <u>f/</u>	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	0 01	-	0 01	-	-	-	0 01	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	-	-	-	0 01	-	0 09	0 01	0 12	-	-	0 23	-
Sao Tome and Principe	0 01	-	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0.01	0 12	0 05	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	0 58	0 57	0 71	0 57	0 36	2 38	0 57	0 23	0 17	0 37	-	0 59
Senegal	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0.06	0 09	0.01	0 23	0 05	0.03	0.26	0.01

Table E (continued)

Members <u>a/</u>	United Nations	ILO	FAO	UNESCO <u>b/</u>	ICAO <u>c/</u>	UFI	WHO	ITU	WMO	INCO	WIPO <u>d/</u>	IAEA
Seychelles	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	-	0 05	0 02	-	-
Sierra Leone . . .	0.01	0 01	0 01	0.01	0.06	0 09	0 01	0.12	0.05	0.02	-	0.01
Singapore	0 08	0 08	-	0.08	0 40	0 09	0 08	0 23	0.09	1 90	-	0.08
Solomon Islands . . .	0 01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	0 04	-	-
South Africa	0 42	-	-	-	0 62	-	0 41	1 87	0 79	-	1 37	0 43
Spain	1 70	1 69	2 08	1 63	1 82	2 38	1 67	0 70	1 25	2 01	2.43	1 72
Sri Lanka	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 06	0 48	0 02	0 12	0 22	0 04	0 33	0 02
Sudan	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 23	0 13	0 03	0.03	0 01
Suriname	0.01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	0 02	0.16	-
Swaziland	0.01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	-	-	-	-
Sweden	1 31	1.30	1 60	1 30	1.11	1 43	1 29	2.34	1.38	1 13	3.11	1 33
Switzerland	-	1 04	1 29	1 04	1 20	1 43	1 03	2 34	1.16	0.09	3 23	1 06
Syrian Arab Republic .	0.03	0.03	0 04	0.03	0 08	0 09	0 03	0 12	0 17	0.03	0.23	0.03
Thailand	0.10	0 10	0 12	0 10	0 27	0 29	0 10	0 35	0.31	0.11	0.18	0 10
Togo	0 01	0.01	0 01	0.01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0.05	-	0.14	-
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	0 09	0 01	0.12	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago .	0.03	0 03	0 04	0 03	0 06	0.09	0 03	0.23	0.09	0.03	0.23	-
Tunisia	0 03	0 03	0 04	0 03	0 07	0 48	0 03	0.47	0.09	0 05	0 44	0.03
Turkey	0 30	0 30	0 37	0 30	0.38	0.48	0 29	0 47	0 53	0.36	0 41	0.30
Uganda	0.01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	-	0 08	0 01
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic .	1 46	1 45	-	1 44	-	0 95	1 44	0 70	1.61	-	0 03	1 48
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .	11 10	11 02	-	10 98	10 44	2 38	10 91	7 02	10.34	5.59	4.35	11 22
United Arab Emirates .	0.10	0.10	0 12	0.10	0 09	0 09	0 10	0 23	-	-	0.10	0 10
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4 46	4 43	5 46	4 41	4 86	4 76	4 38	7 02	5 73	6.73	5.62	4 51
United Kingdom Overseas Territories	-	-	-	-	-	0 48	-	-	0 05 <u>g/</u>	-	-	-
United Republic of Cameroon	0 01	0.01	0 01	0.01	0.06	0 09	0 01	0.12	0.05	0.03	0.26	0 01
United Republic of Tanzania	0.01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0.01	0 12	0 05	0.04	0.23	0 01
United States of America	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25 00	4 76	25 00	7 02	24 55	4 30	5.67	25.00
Upper Volta	0 01	0 01	0 01	0.01	0 06	0.09	0 01	0.12	0.05	-	0.14	-
Uruguay	8 04	0 04	0 05	0 04	0.06	0 29	0 04	0.12	0 31	0.07	0.41	0 04
Venezuela	0.50	0 49	0 61	0 49	0.52	0.29	0 49	0.70	0.53	0.23	-	0 51
Viet Nam	0 03	0 03	0 04	0 03	0 06	0 09	0 03	0.12	0.09	-	0 23	0 03
Yemen	0.01	0 01	0 01	0 01	0 06	0 09	0 01	0 12	0 05	0.02	-	-
Yugoslavia	0 42	0 42	0 51	0 42	0 47	0 48	0.41	0 23	0 53	0 60	1.50	0 43
Zaire	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 06	0 29	0 02	0.23	0 17	0 04	0.41	0 02
Zambia	0.02	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 06	0 29	0 02	0.12	0 09	-	0.08	0 02
Zimbabwe	-	0 01	-	-	-	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.23 <u>h/</u>	-

(Foot-notes on following page)

(Foot-notes to table E)

a/ A dash (-) opposite the name of a member indicates that it is not a member of the organization in question or that its assessment has not been determined.

b/ Subject to approval by the UNESCO General Conference at its twenty-first session.

c/ Subject to approval by the ICAO Assembly at its twenty-third session.

d/ The percentages shown are those of contributions payable in 1980; no significant change is expected in 1981.

e/ French Polynesia, New Caledonia.

f/ Subject to approval by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

g/ British Caribbean Territories.

h/ Provided it becomes a Member State before 1 January 1981.

/...

A N N E X 3

EXPLANATIONS OF DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF SHARING

EXPENDITURE APPLIED BY ORGANIZATIONS

UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations Charter provides that the expenses of the Organization be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly Under its Rules of Procedure the General Assembly in turn appoints an expert Committee on contributions to advise it concerning such appointment, broadly according to capacity to pay. From time to time the Assembly, by its resolutions, has directed the Committee on contributions to take other factors into account, such as minimum and maximum contributions.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

The Agency's Statute prescribes

"The Board of Governors shall apportion the expenses referred to in sub-paragraph B-1 above, among members in accordance with a scale to be fixed by the General Conference. In fixing the scale, the General Conference shall be guided by the principles adopted by the United Nations in assessing contributions of Member States to the Regular Budget of the United Nations."

For the years 1958 and 1959, provisional scales were adopted subject to retroactive adjustment by the General Conference during its second and third regular sessions respectively, in the light of the decision of the United Nations General Assembly on the United Nations scale of assessment for 1958 and 1959.

In October 1958, however, the General Conference, at its second regular session, decided that

"... commencing with the scale for 1960, any scale of assessment which was approved in advance by the General Conference for Members' contributions to the Agency's Regular Budget should be based on the scale adopted by the United Nations for the preceding calendar year and should be final and not subject to any retroactive adjustment."

The General Conference at its third session in October 1959 approved the following principles

"(a) The coefficient to be applied to the United Nations percentage for States that are Members of the Agency in order to establish a scale for the Agency shall not be applied to the percentage of the Member bearing the highest rate of assessment or to those Members

which bear the minimum rate of assessment in the United Nations scale,

- "(b) As States become new Members of the Agency, the assessments of the then existing Members, other than those bearing the minimum rate of assessment, shall be proportionately adjusted, except that in accordance with the principles established by the General Assembly of the United Nations in paragraph 3(d) of its resolution 1137 (XXII) of 14 October 1957, the percentage contributions of Member States shall not in any case be increased as a consequence of any reduction in the percentage of the highest contributor, and
- "(c) The per capita contribution of any Member shall not exceed the per capita contribution of the Member which bears the highest assessment."

With regard to paragraph (c) above, an amendment of this principle has been approved by the General Conference in 1977 to comply with the General Assembly's resolution, whereby the per capita ceiling principle has been abolished

As may be noted, and as indicated before, the Agency's scale has always been based on the UN approved scale for the preceding calendar year, adjusted only for differences in membership

However, the General Conference has supplemented and revised its original principles of assessment of Members' contributions with respect to the administrative expenses under the Regular Budget, in order to relieve developing Member States of the Agency from some of the safeguards expenses relating to the impact of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty on the Agency's Regular Budget. The non-safeguards portion of the Regular Budget, as well as advances to the Working Capital Fund are calculated on the base rate (which is computed on the basis of paragraph (a) and (b) above), while safeguards expenses are divided into those Member States which receive relieve and those who pay increased safeguards costs. The final scale of assessment is consequently calculated as follows

Non-safeguards portion of the Regular Budget at base rate plus the safeguards portion (depending upon the category to which the Member State belongs) equals each Members' total assessment. This amount for each Member State is divided by the Total Regular Budget assessment to arrive at the scale of assessment.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE (ILO)

Following the adoption on 15 December 1966 by the United Nations General Assembly of resolution 2190 XXI, the Allocations Committee began a comprehensive review of the ILO scale which had provided, inter alia, for a minimum contribution of 0.12 per cent as against 0.04 per cent in the United Nations scale. After a stage by stage adjustment of the ILO scale over a number of years, full harmonisation with the United Nations scale (subject only to the arithmetical differences arising from the differences in membership) was achieved in 1977 and was maintained in 1978. When the United States withdrew from the ILO in November 1977, it was too late to make any adjustment to the 1978 ILO scale which had been adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 1977, when adopting the 1978-79 budget. To avoid the need to set a new budget level as a consequence of the withdrawal of the United States, with the parallel need to reallocate the missing 25 per cent in the ILO scale, the ILO scale for 1979 shows 25 per cent as being unassessed, in place of the former assessment on the United States.

For 1980, the International Labour Conference decided at its 65th Session in June 1979, on the recommendation of the Governing Body, that the best way to solve the problem of adjusting the ILO scale following the withdrawal of the United States, which had been assessed at 25 per cent, would be to adopt a scale which added up to 75, with member States being assessed in 75ths of the total budget as opposed to assessments expressed in 100ths as hitherto. Subject to this difference, the ILO scale of assessments for 1980 thus continues to be in harmony with the current (1979) United Nations scale. The ILO scale for 1981 has been fixed in the light of the revised UN scale for 1980 and beyond and, again, taking into account the United States contribution and contributions totalling 100 %.

UNITED NATIONS FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)

At its eighth session in 1955, the FAO Conference decided that the FAO scale of contributions should thenceforth be based on the United Nations scale in force for the calendar year during which the session of the Conference was held and that it would be applicable for the next two financial years (resolution 42/55). In pursuance of this resolution, the FAO scale applied since then has always been directly derived from the United Nations scale of contributions, except that in 1955, 1957, 1961, 1973 and 1977 the Conference decided that the FAO scale applicable for the following two financial years (1956-67, 1962-63 and 1974-75) should be based on the United Nations scale in force during the calendar year following the year of the Conference session. The purpose of this decision was to take into account considerable changes in the United Nations scale, largely due to the admission of new Members, in fixing the FAO scale.

Since the membership of the United Nations and FAO is not always the same, it is important, in calculating the FAO scale on the basis of that of the United Nations, to apply to the shares of States members of FAO as they appear in the United Nations scale a certain coefficient to bring the total to 100 per cent in the FAO scale. Nevertheless, this coefficient is not now applied to countries whose contributions to the United Nations are 0.01 per cent or to the United Nations contribution of the largest contributor, whose share for the current two year period (1978-79) is fixed at 25 per cent in the FAO scale.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

The World Health Assembly has decided that the latest United Nations scale of assessment shall be used as a basis of determining the WHO scale of assessment, taking account of

- (a) the difference in membership, and
- (b) the establishment of minima and maxima (which are the same as those in the United Nations scale)

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

The scale of contributions by the States members of UNESCO has always been based on the United Nations scale, adjusted to take the different membership of the two organizations into account

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION (IMCO)

IMCO's scale of contributions is determined by two factors, namely, the percentage contributions of Member States to the budget of the UN and their gross register tonnage.

For 1979, out of a net budget of US \$ 6,530,900, US \$ 245,000 or 3.75 % is covered by the basic assessment determined by the percentage contribution of the Members to the United Nations, while the balance of US \$ 6,285,900 or 96.25 % is shared according to gross register tonnage.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION (ICAO)

The principles which govern the calculation of scales of assessment may be summarized as follows :

- a) capacity to pay, taking into consideration per capita income;
- b) importance in civil aviation,
- c) use of percentage system, expressed to two decimal places,
- d) a minimum contribution of 0.06 %,
- e) a maximum contribution, as a matter of principle, not exceeding 25 %,
- f) capacity to pay weighted 75 % and aviation importance weighted 25 %, the combined factors to be expressed as percentages of the whole,
- g) the low per capita national income adjustment to be based on a maximum possible reduction of 60 % for States having a per capita income of less than US \$ 1,500,
- h) importance in civil aviation to be measured by scheduled tonne-kilometre capacity, international air services weighted 75 % and domestic 25 %,

- 1) the difference between the maximum percentage contribution calculated by application of the principles, and the fixed maximum, to be distributed among remaining States by applying the same principles,
- j) yearly increase in a State's assessment percentage to be limited to the higher of 10 % of the previous year assessment, or 07 % of the total assessment scale,
- k) application of the per capita contribution ceiling principle by judgment.

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION (WMO)

The Eighth World Meteorological Congress (Geneva, 1979) has considered the present system of assessment and has decided to amend it for the eighth financial period (1.1.80 - 31 12 83).

The Congress recognized that the new system of assessment should aim at not only reducing the difference which exists at present between the minimum level of assessment in UN and WMO respectively but also at offering the possibility to these countries which have so far been prevented from becoming Members of WMO for financial reasons to do so by reducing the minimum level of assessment. It was however not felt appropriate to introduce in the new system any fractions of units of contributions.

Congress therefore decided that the new method of assessment of proportional contributions on Members effective 1 January 1980 will be as follows :

- (a) The new scale is composed of a "meteorological element" and a "UN element".
- (b) For the eighth financial period, the "meteorological element" is to equal 50 per cent of the assessment approved for the seventh financial period. The "UN element" has been obtained by multiplying the remaining 50 per cent by a factor representing the percentage change between the UN assessment for the biennium 1978/79 and that prevailing in 1975
- (c) In order to avoid the introduction of fractions of units, the computation for the eighth financial period was made after doubling the total number of units in force at present, due account being taken of the approved reductions of assessments mentioned previously.

The Congress also approved minor adjustments to the assessments on certain Members in order to avoid increases in WMO assessments when the present WMO assessments in percentage terms are already greater than the UN percentage

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT)

The contributions due from each of the Contracting Parties and associate governments are calculated on the basis of their share in the overall trade of the Contracting Parties and associate governments. This share is calculated over the last three years for which foreign trade statistics are available. For instance, the scale of assessment for 1975 is based on the foreign trade statistics for 1971, 1972 and 1973. It comprises a flat-rate minimum contribution of 0.12 % for countries whose share of the overall trade is equal to or below 0.12 %. In the case of accession during a given year, the contribution to be paid by the new member for that year is calculated on the basis of its share in the overall trade of the Contracting Parties, pro rata temporis.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 10-E

28 January 1982

Original French

PLENARY MEETING

Italy

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Amendments to Article 11 of the Convention

1 Amend No 70 to read as follows

I/10/1 MOD 70 1 (1) The duties of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) shall be to study technical and operating questions relating specifically to radiocommunication and other types of telecommunication by electromagnetic waves propagated in space without artificial guides regardless of frequency and to issue Recommendations on them

Reasons The duties of the CCIR under No 70 of the 1973 Convention are limited to technical and operational questions relating specifically to radiocommunication, i e to telecommunication by means of radio waves, with an upper frequency limit fixed by convention at 3000 GHz

As a result of technical and technological developments, future telecommunications may be expected to use waves which, although propagated in space without artificial guides, cannot be included in the radio range because their frequency is above 3000 GHz

The Italian Administration considers that the CCIR ought to be competent to study and issue Recommendations on these new types of telecommunication as well, which have properties in common with radiocommunication, and therefore proposes that No 70 of the 1973 Convention should be amended as above.

2 Amend No 71 to read as follows

I/10/2 MOD 71 (2) The duties of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) shall be to study and issue Recommendations on technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy-and-telephony telecommunication services, other than technical or operating questions which according to No 70 come within the purview of the CCIR.

For this purpose, telecommunication services are considered as telecommunications which are provided by an administration or private or recognized private operating agency and intended mainly as a public correspondence service, and which are generally subject to appropriate remuneration. These services include several branches such as telephone, telegraph, data transmission and leased circuits

Reasons The terms of reference of the CCITT as at present defined in No 71 of the 1973 Convention restrict its competence to questions relating to telegraphy and telephony

This is because when those terms of reference were drawn up (1959 Convention), administrations were only offering the public telegraph and telephone services, the telex service being regarded as part of telegraphy

Technical and technological developments now enable the public to be offered other services which do not belong to either telegraphy or telephony as at present defined

Having found no single definition for the terms "telegraphy" and "telephony", the VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly expressed the opinion that the Committee's terms of reference should be amended to include the new services

It, accordingly, proposed a revised text of No 71 of the 1973 Convention

The Italian Administration is in favour of adopting the text proposed by the VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly with a few minor drafting changes, bearing in mind its amendment to No 70 concerning the duties of the CCIR, the Italian Administration therefore proposes that No 71 of the 1973 Convention should be amended as above

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to

Document No. 11-E

6 October 1982

Original : French

COMMITTEE 8

Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic

Delete the following proposals :

ALG/11/37

ALG/11/38

ALG/11/39

ALG/11/40



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 11-E

1 February 1982

Original French

PLENARY SESSION

Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Note This document contains the first part of the Algerian Administration's proposals for the Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Nairobi in 1982. It deals with the most important matters contained in the first part (Basic Provisions) of the International Telecommunication Convention (except for those regarding the structure of the Union). Matters relating to the structure of the Union and to the second part (General Regulations) of the Convention will be the subject of later documents.

ALG/11/1 MOD 8 2. Rights of Members in respect of their participation in the conferences, meetings and consultations of the Union are .

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 subject to the provisions of 86.

Reasons The same as for the amendments submitted to 86 and 87.

ALG/11/2 ADD 12A aA) to promote and provide technical assistance to developing countries.

Reasons The Union, like other organizations in the United Nations family, should give assistance to countries which are in need of it.

ALG/11/3 ADD 16A bA) contribute towards the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in developing countries and towards the provision of the means necessary for their proper functioning, to this end, the Union shall use every means at its disposal, especially the resources of its regular budget, and shall participate in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations.

Reasons a) corollary of number 12A,

b) part of the Union's regular budget should be used for technical cooperation so as to ensure effective promotion of technical cooperation.

- ALG/11/3A SUP 19 Reasons Corollary of 16A.
- ALG/11/4 MOD 25 4. The Union shall also comprise the permanent organs, which are :
- a) the General Secretariat,
- Reasons Editorial change.
- ALG/11/5 MOD 29 1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall be convened at regular intervals and normally in regular session every five years.
- Reasons . The Plenipotentiary Conference, as supreme organ of the Union, should meet regularly, as do the governing bodies of the other international organizations.
- ALG/11/6 MOD 32 c) establish the basis for the budget of the Union and determine a fiscal limit for the expenditure of the Union until the next Plenipotentiary Conference after considering ~~a programme of the administrative conferences and meetings of the Union foreseen in that period~~ the relevant aspects of the work of the Union in that period,
- Reasons This more general wording will enable the Plenipotentiary Conference to examine not only the programme of the administrative conferences and meetings of the Union but also any technical cooperation programme in accordance with 12A and 16A.
- ALG/11/7 MOD 33 d) fix the basic salaries, the salary scales and the system of allowances and pensions for all the officials of the Union, and, if necessary, provide any general directives dealing with the staffing of the Union and with staff efficiency,
- Reasons The Plenipotentiary Conference should, if necessary, be able to issue directives on the efficiency of officials of the Union.
- ALG/11/8 ADD 37A hA) elect the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and fix the dates of their taking office;
- Reasons Elected officials should be elected by the supreme body of the Union. Having the Directors of the International Consultative Committees elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference would facilitate the work of the Coordination Committee, which would thus be composed of members elected by the same body.

ALG/11/9 MOD 39 j) conclude or revise, if necessary, agreements between the Union and other international or regional organizations, examine any provisional agreements with such organizations concluded, on behalf of the Union, by the Administrative Council, and take such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate,

Reasons This amendment is intended to enable the Union to sign agreements with any regional organizations wishing it to do so.

ALG/11/10 ADD 40A kA) set a deadline for the holding of the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

Reasons Corollary of the amendment proposed to 29.

ALG/11/11 MOD 48 1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of [thirty-six] Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference with due regard to the need for equitable distribution of the seats on the Council among all regions of the world. Except in the case of vacancies arising as provided for in the General Regulations, the Members of the Union elected to the Administrative Council shall hold office until the date on which a new Administrative Council is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall be eligible for re-election.

Reasons The composition of the Administrative Council should be reviewed precisely because of the "need for equitable distribution of the seats on the Council among all regions of the world". This review should do justice to Africa in particular, which is notoriously under-represented on the Council. This could be achieved either by a redistribution of existing seats or by a change in the number of seats.

ALG/11/12 MOD 50 2. The Administrative Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure in cases not provided for by the General Regulations.

Reasons The procedures contained in the General Regulations should apply generally to all meetings of the Union.

ALG/11/13 MOD 52 4 (1) The Administrative Council shall take all steps to facilitate the implementation by the Members of the provisions of the Convention, of the Administrative Regulations, of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and, where appropriate, of the decisions of other ~~conferences~~ and meetings of the Union, and perform any duties assigned to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Reasons The only conferences entitled to take decisions are the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Conferences.

- ALG/11/14 ADD 52A The Administrative Council shall determine each year the policy for allocating funds for technical cooperation, deciding on the types of action to be taken and the categories of countries to receive assistance.
- Reasons The funds assigned to technical cooperation in the regular budget of the Union should be used in accordance with policy laid down by the Administrative Council.
- ALG/11/15 MOD 54 It shall promote international cooperation for the provision of technical cooperation to the developing countries, ~~by every means at its disposal, especially through the participation of the Union in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations,~~ in accordance with the purposes of the Union, ~~one of which is to promote by all possible means the development of telecommunications.~~ To that end it shall use every means at its disposal, especially the regular budget of the Union and the participation of the Union in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations.
- Reasons a) corollary of the amendments submitted to 12A and 16A,
- b) there is no need to summarize the purposes of the Union.
- ALG/11/16 MOD 56 (2) The Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General shall take up their duties on the dates determined at the time of their election. They shall normally remain in office until dates determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference, and they shall be eligible for re-election once only.
- Reasons . To ensure due rotation of any post to be filled by an elected official.
- ALG/11/17 MOD 58 2. (1) If the post of Secretary-General falls vacant, the Deputy Secretary-General shall succeed to it and shall remain in office until a date determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference. He shall be eligible for election to that office subject to the provisions of 56.
- Reasons Corollary of the amendment submitted to 56.
- [MOD 59]
- [MOD 60] (The Algerian Administration will submit amendments at a later date to 59 and 60, which it considers inadequate.)

ALG/11/18 MOD 63

The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of five independent members, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. These members shall be elected from the candidates sponsored by countries, Members of the Union, in such a way as to ensure equitable distribution amongst the regions of the world. Each Member of the Union may propose only one candidate who shall be a national of its country. Members of the IFRB shall be eligible for re-election once only.

Reasons a) the first amendment affects the French text only,
b) the reason for the second amendment is the same as for 56.

ALG/11/19 ADD 68A

dA) to perform, in accordance with the purposes of the Union, duties relating to technical cooperation with developing countries assigned to it by the Administrative Council and, should occasion arise, by the Coordination Committee between two consecutive sessions of the Council.

Reasons a) The permanent organs of the Union should play an important part in achieving the purposes of the Union relating to technical cooperation.

ALG/11/20 ADD 72A

(3A) The Director of each International Consultative Committee shall perform, in accordance with the purposes of the Union, duties relating to technical cooperation with developing countries assigned to him by the Administrative Council and, should occasion arise, by the Coordination Committee between two consecutive sessions of the Council.

Reasons The same as for 68A.

ALG/11/21 MOD 73

2. The International Consultative Committees shall have as members the administrations of the countries Members of the Union.

Reasons Recognized private operating agencies should no longer seek membership of the International Consultative Committees, which are permanent organs of the Union.

ALG/11/22 MOD 74

2A. Any recognized private operating agency which may, at its request and with the approval of the Member which has recognized it, ~~expresses-a-desire-to~~ participate in the work of these Committees.

Reasons . Corollary of 73.

ALG/11/23 MOD 77

c) a Director, elected by ~~a-Plenary-Assembly-and appointed-in-accordance-with-the-General-Regulations~~ the Plenipotentiary Conference and eligible for re-election once.

Reasons The same as for 37A and 56.

ALG/11/24 ADD 78A 4A. The Regional Plan Committees shall cooperate closely with regional organizations which express a desire for such cooperation and provide them with such assistance as may be necessary to enable them gradually to take charge of matters which concern their respective regions.

Reasons To provide for a transfer of know-how to regional organizations requesting it.

ALG/11/25 MOD 80 1 (1) The Coordination Committee shall assist and advise the Secretary-General on all administrative and financial ~~and technical cooperation~~ matters affecting more than one permanent organ, and on external relations and public information, keeping fully in view the decisions of the Administrative Council and the interest of the Union as a whole.

Reasons Technical cooperation is dealt with in 81A.

ALG/11/26 MOD 81 (2) The Committee shall also consider any important matters referred to it by the Administrative Council. ~~After examining them, the Committee shall report, through the Secretary-General to the Council.~~

Reasons . The provision on reporting to the Council is contained in 82A.

ALG/11/27 ADD 81A (1) The Coordination Committee shall be responsible for implementing the directives of the Administrative Council on technical cooperation with developing countries.

(2) The Coordination Committee may be called upon to assign technical cooperation duties to permanent organs of the Union between two consecutive sessions of the Council.

Reasons a) the same as for 68A and 72A;

b) to strengthen the role of the Coordination Committee in the field of technical cooperation.

ALG/11/28 ADD 82A The Secretary-General shall report to the Council on the activities of the Coordination Committee referred to in 81 and 81A.

Reasons a) editorial change,

b) the report should deal with technical cooperation activities as well.

ALG/11/29 MOD 86

The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the members of the International Frequency Registration Board and desirably also the members of the International-Frequency Registration-Board Administrative Council shall all be nationals of different countries, Members of the Union. At ~~their~~ these elections, due consideration should be given to the principles embodied in 87 and to the appropriate geographical distribution amongst the regions of the world.

Reasons . Since all elected officials are henceforth to be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the principle of equitable geographical distribution must be strictly adhered to. It is desirable, therefore, that the members of the Administrative Council should be nationals of different countries from the elected officials, again so as to involve the largest possible number of member countries in the operation and management of the Union.

ALG/11/30 MOD 87

3. The paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on ~~as-wide-a geographical-basis-as-possible~~ the basis of equitable geographical distribution amongst the regions of the world.

Reasons . To introduce the idea of equity in the treatment of the regions of the world.

ALG/11/31 MOD 88

1. For the organization of their work and the conduct of their discussions, conferences, the Administrative Council and the Plenary Assemblies and meetings of the International Consultative Committees shall apply the Rules of Procedure in the General Regulations.

Reasons : Corollary of number 50.

ALG/11/32 MOD 89

2. ~~Each~~ Conferences, the Administrative Council and Plenary Assemblies ~~or~~ and meetings of International Consultative Committees may adopt such rules of procedure in amplification of those in the Rules of Procedure as ~~it~~ they considers to be indispensable. Such additional rules of procedure must, however, be compatible with the Convention and General Regulations; in the case of those adopted by Plenary Assemblies and study groups, they shall be published in the form of a resolution in the documents of the Plenary Assemblies.

Reasons . a) editorial changes,

b) corollary of 50.

[ARTICLE 15]

(A draft revision will be sent at a later date)

ALG/11/33 MOD 99 (1) The official languages of the Union shall be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Reasons a) Arabic is the 'official language of more than twenty countries Members of the Union.

b) the Union ought to follow the example of many organizations in the United Nations family and adopt Arabic as an official language.

ALG/11/34 MOD 104 3. (1) The official service documents of the Union as prescribed by the Administrative Regulations shall be published in ~~five~~ six official languages.

Reasons . Corollary of 99.

ALG/11/35 MOD 106 4. At conferences of the Union and at meetings of the International Consultative Committees and of the Administrative Council, the debates shall be conducted with the aid of an efficient system of reciprocal interpretation between the ~~five~~ six official languages. When, however, all participants in a conference or in a meeting so agree, the debates may be conducted in fewer than the ~~five~~ six languages mentioned above. ~~Interpretation between these languages and Arabic shall be effected at Plenipotentiary and administrative conferences of the Union.~~

Reasons : Corollary of 99.

ALG/11/36 MOD 131 2. In using frequency bands for space radio services Members shall bear in mind that radio frequencies and the geostationary satellite orbit are limited natural resources, that they must be used efficiently and economically so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to both in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations ~~according to their needs and the technical facilities at their disposal.~~

Reasons In the interest of providing equitable access to the geostationary satellite orbit and the frequency spectrum, the criteria of needs and available technical facilities should be removed.

ALG/11/37 SUP ARTICLE 34

ALG/11/38 SUP 132

ALG/11/39 SUP 133

ALG/11/40 SUP 134 Reasons . These provisions are obsolete and are in any case covered by the Radio Regulations.

ARTICLE 35

ALG/11/41	MOD	(concerns French text only)
ALG/11/42	MOD	(concerns French text only)
ALG/11/43	MOD	(concerns French text only)

CHAPTER IV

ALG/11/44	MOD	Title	Relations with the United Nations and with International <u>and Regional</u> Organizations
		<u>Reasons</u>	The same as for 78A.

ARTICLE 40

ALG/11/45	MOD	Title	Relations with International <u>and</u> <u>Regional</u> Organizations.
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<u>Reasons</u>	The same as for 78A.
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ALG/11/46	MOD	145	In furtherance of complete international coordination on matters affecting telecommunication, the Union shall cooperate with international <u>and regional</u> organizations having related interests and activities.
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<u>Reasons</u>	The same as for 78A.
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**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 12-E

2 February 1982

Original FrenchPLENARY MEETINGGerman Democratic Republic

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

DDR/12/1 MOD 1

While fully recognizing the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunication and having regard to the growing importance of telecommunication for the preservation of peace and the social and economic development of all countries, particularly the developing countries, 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 which is the basic instrument of the International Telecommunication Union.

Reasons In its Charter the United Nations has set itself the purpose of preserving future generations from the scourge of war. It accordingly considers its principal task to be the maintenance of world peace and international security. As a specialized agency of the United Nations, the International Telecommunication Union has undertaken to further that supreme aim of the World Organization.

Under the Agreement signed with the United Nations on 15 November 1947, the Union undertook to further the achievement of the aims laid down in Article 55 of the United Nations Charter, including the establishment of peaceful and friendly relations among nations.

Precisely in view of the current international situation, marked as it is by the increased danger of war, the Union - conscious of its responsibility for making a contribution of its own to the maintenance of peace - should follow the example of other specialized agencies (UNESCO, ILO, WHO*) by including an appropriate declaration in its own basic instrument.

One of the main tasks at present is to foster the economic and social development of the developing countries. Accordingly, the Members of the Union have set themselves the objective of encouraging the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in developing countries (Article 4, 2 e) of the International Telecommunication Convention).

* See the preambles to the constitutions of UNESCO, ILO and WHO



In view of the importance of Union support for the developing countries, the addition indicated above should be made to the preamble of the Convention.

DDR/12/2 ADD 66A bA) to secure the consent of the Members concerned for publishing such additional information besides the date, purpose and technical characteristics as may be found necessary under the procedure laid down in the Radio Regulations and in accordance with any decisions which may be taken by competent conferences of the Union,

Reasons . The Convention authorizes the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) to record only the date, purpose and technical characteristics of frequency assignments made by the different telecommunication administrations. The coordination and notification procedure established by administrative conferences can no longer be complied with unless particulars are given at the same time, of the name of the State concerned, the coordination areas, etc. The Board has hitherto settled such matters among its elected Members and published their findings, but the Convention makes no provision for this procedure. Since such additional information cannot be done without, the agreement of the Members concerned should be obtained in advance.

DDR/12/3 MOD 106 At conferences of the Union and at meetings of the International Consultative Committees and of the Administrative Council, the debates shall be conducted with the aid of an efficient system of reciprocal interpretation between the five official languages. When, however, all participants in a conference or in a meeting so agree, the debates may be conducted in fewer than the five languages mentioned above. Interpretation between these languages and Arabic shall be effected at plenipotentiary and administrative conferences of the Union. At Study Group meetings that are not provided for by the Plenary Assembly but convened in accordance with Article 73 section 2 (3) (No. 404), the debates shall be conducted in only one, two or at the most three working languages.

Reasons . The CCI Study Groups are organizing an ever increasing number of extra meetings and thus placing a considerable strain on the ITU budget. Limiting the number of languages used in the discussions at such meetings to the three working languages of the Union would reduce the cost of interpretation services.

DDR/12/4 MOD 243 d) supervise the administrative functions of the Union of the permanent organs and decide on appropriate measures for the rationalization of those functions.

Reasons : The steady increase in Union expenditure on administrative functions calls for greater efforts to rationalize those functions. The Administrative Council should therefore bring greater influence to bear with a view to rationalizing administrative functions and adopt specific measures to that end.

DDR/122/5 MOD 254

j) review and coordinate the work programmes as well as their progress and the working arrangements, including the meeting schedules, of the permanent organs of the Union and, in particular, take such action as it deems appropriate for reducing the number and duration of conferences and meetings and curtailing expenditure for conferences and meetings,

Reasons : The budget could be considerably reduced if, through reasonable and strict coordination, appreciable cuts were made in the number and duration of conferences and meetings and in expenditure for interpretation, translation and the production of documents.

DDR/12/6 MOD 287

x) to the extent the Administrative Council finds it appropriate, prepare and submit to the Administrative Council cost-benefit analyses of the main activities at the Headquarters of the Union, having particular regard to the impact of rationalization measures;

Reasons : The measures called for in the fourth proposal above for the large-scale rationalization of administrative functions should also be reflected in the cost-benefit analyses prepared by the Secretary-General.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 1 to
Document No. 13-E
26 October 1982
Original English

WORKING GROUP PL-A

Japan

J/13/13

ADD

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. ...

New Problems relating to Telecommunications

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

noting

that as a result of the recent development of
technology, the advent of new telecommunication services has
been and will continue to be realized,

considering

that the introduction and utilization of these new
telecommunication services have given rise to a series of new
problems relating to telecommunications such as the structure
of the information service industry, the economical
influences, protection of data or the information gap among
the nations,

believing

that the International Telecommunication Union, as
the sole specialized agency responsible for telecommunications,
should take such actions as may be appropriate to deal with
these problems,

instructs the Administrative Council

to examine the possibility of taking measures
concerning such new problems, including the possibility of
entrusting the studies to the International Consultative
Committees and/or of including these problems on the agenda
of an appropriate future world administrative conference.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 13-E
5 February 1982
Original . English

PLENARY MEETINGJapan

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

General remarks

1. Nine years have passed since the last Plenipotentiary Conference. During this period, remarkable technological advances and further diversification of services have been achieved in the field of telecommunications, necessitating the ITU to adapt to the changed circumstances in order to be able adequately to play its role as the specialized agency for that field. The task of telecommunications, which is to facilitate contact and cooperation between the peoples of the world's community of nations, has become more important than ever. It goes without saying that international technical cooperation for the development of telecommunications, which are part of the infrastructure of the society of each country, is of great importance. Such being the case, all must hope that the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference, responsible for defining the character and the future direction of the ITU, will prove fruitful.

2. At the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference in 1965 and at the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference in 1973, Japan proposed that the ITU's basic instrument be "constitutionalized" that is to say, given a permanent character, but the support of a large enough number of the Union's Members for the proposal could not be obtained. In the interests of assuring legal stability and continuity of the Union, Japan still believes it necessary to give the basic instrument of the ITU a permanent character, and wishes to propose this again at the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference. Japan requests all the Members of the ITU to give the most serious consideration to this matter. Japan is convinced that an international organization such as the ITU can be assured of legal stability, continuity, and sound management only on the solid foundation that a permanent constitution can give. In fact, all the other specialized agencies of the United Nations have permanent basic instruments, which dispense them from the need to renew their conventions, which constitute the basic instruments of those organizations, at each general conference,

One means of bringing about the necessary changes which might be proposed would be, in principle, to divide the provisions of the existing Malaga-Torremolinos Convention among three documents : one being the Constitution, the basic instrument of the ITU and containing only the most basic provisions covering the organization and operations of the Union, the second, the General Regulations, consisting of provisions concerning the procedural matters necessary for the operation of the ITU, and the third, a Convention, containing provisions covering technical matters concerning telecommunications. Japan asks all the Members of the ITU to study and support the said proposal of Japan. Japan is prepared to elaborate on a concrete proposal for the Conference.



3. Japan believes that the Union should consider dealing with the problems which have evolved as a result of the remarkable advances in telecommunications. For example, the relationship between new telecommunication services other than the traditional telephone or telegraph and the demand for them, the economic aspects of the telecommunication service industry, the problems of transborder data flow, etc., are subjects which could be studied and discussed by the ITU, within the framework of the ITU's present organization, and which are considered appropriate activities for the ITU.

The ITU, the specialized agency dealing with telecommunications, must be able to fulfil its functions in a way corresponding to the needs of the times, and, at the same time, it should keep itself constantly informed regarding international bodies' activities which are related to telecommunications and should make every effort to maintain close contact with those bodies.

4. Another important consideration is that the ITU, when taking on additional problems in response to changing circumstances, should satisfy another somewhat contradictory requirement, which is to try to attain the most economical operation of the organization possible in view of the difficult fiscal circumstances of the Member countries. In order to satisfy this requirement the ITU should do its utmost to reduce expenditure by rationalizing its work and attaining the maximum efficiency. It should be borne in mind that efforts equal to those being made by every Member of the ITU in the difficult world economic situation are expected of the ITU itself.

The possible approach toward solving this problem might be to set up expert committees under the Administrative Council, whose duties would be to carry out detailed and on-going analysis and improvement of the Union's financial situation and to consider measures to promote efficiency, with a view to increasing the effectiveness of the Administrative Council, which has responsibility for the financial aspects of the permanent organs of the ITU. Another possibility would be to increase the role of the Coordination Committee with a view to attaining better coordination among the four permanent organs of the Union.

J/13/1 ADD 54A 4A. The Administrative Council, when it deems it necessary, may set up on an ad hoc basis one or two committees of experts to study and make a report on particular questions entrusted by the Council.

Reasons : In order that the work of the Council itself be more efficient and effective, detailed studies on some of the problems to be dealt with by the Council should be entrusted to competent experts. See also item 4 of the General Remarks.

J/13/2 ADD 261A qA) Each committee of experts shall be composed of five members.

J/13/3 ADD 261B qB) Each member of the committee of experts shall be chosen by the Administrative Council in accordance with the procedures established by the Council, from among highly competent experts nominated by the Members of the Union.

- J/13/4 ADD 261C qC) The Administrative Council, when it deems necessary, may invite members of committees of experts to attend relevant meetings of the Council and to express their views.
- J/13/5 ADD 261D qD) The Administrative Council shall adopt the rules of procedures for the meetings of committees of experts.
- J/13/6 ADD 261E qE) Only the travelling and subsistence expenses incurred by the members of the committees in this capacity at meetings may be borne by the Union if the Council considers this necessary.

Reasons . The consequence of Proposal No. 1

- J/13/7 MOD 282 s) publish periodically, with the help of information put at his disposal or which he may collect, ~~including that which he may obtain from other international organizations,~~ a journal of general information and documentation concerning telecommunications;

Reasons : The result of Proposal No. 8.

- J/13/8 ADD 282A sA) To collect information concerning other international organizations whose activities are related to the purposes and the activities of the Union, and to send it to all Members in an appropriate form.

Reasons : to facilitate and enable the Union to respond and take necessary measures towards other international organizations extending their activities into the field of telecommunications.

- J/13/9 MOD 285 v) after having duly consulted with the heads of the other permanent organs and having made what economies are possible, prepare and submit to the Administrative Council annual budget estimates which, after approval by the Council, shall be transmitted for information to all Members of the Union.

Reasons : In view of the importance of the duties and the activities of each of the permanent organs, the Convention should clearly indicate the right of the head of each organ to express their budgetary requirements to the Secretary-General.

J/13/10 ADD 314A 3A. Extra meetings of the Committee shall be convened by the Chairman at the request of at least two members of the Committee.

J/13/11 ADD 314B 3B. The Committee shall report on the status of its activities to the Administrative Council through the Secretary-General.

Reasons : To strengthen the role of the Coordination Committee to harmonize the activities of the various organs.

J/13/12 MOD 571 The provisions of the Convention are completed by the following Administrative Regulations .

- Telegraph Regulations
- Telephone Regulations
- Radio Regulations
- ~~Additional Radio Regulations~~

Reasons : Additional Radio Regulations have been abolished by the WARC-General, 1979.

J/13/13

ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION

NEW PROBLEMS RELATING TO TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

noting

that as a result of the recent development of technology, the advent of new telecommunication services has been and will continue to be realized,

considering

that the introduction and utilization of these new telecommunication services have given rise to a series of new problems relating to telecommunications such as the structure of the information service industry, the economical influences, international data flow, protection of data or the information gap among the nations,

believing

that the International Telecommunication Union, as the sole specialized agency responsible for telecommunications, should take such actions as may be appropriate to deal with these problems,

instructs the Administrative Council

to examine the possibility of taking measures concerning such new problems, including the possibility of holding an Administrative Telecommunication Conference or of entrusting the studies to the international Consultative Committees.

J/13/14

ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION

RATIONALIZATION OF WORK

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

that heavy financial burdens on the Members are
caused mainly by the increase of personnel expenses,

recognizing

that a far-reaching rationalization, increase in
efficiency and reduction in cost of secretarial work can be
achieved by substantial re-examination, coordination and
curtailment of secretarial work as well as by the introduction
of modern office equipment,

instructs the Secretary-General

to examine the effect to be brought about by
substantial re-examination, coordination and curtailment of
secretarial work as well as by the introduction of modern
office equipment and to report to the Administrative Council
the results of such examination,

instructs the Administrative Council

to review the Report submitted by the Secretary-General
and to take any appropriate action with a view to promoting the
rationalization of work,

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 14-E

8 February 1982

Original FrenchPLENARY SESSIONFrance

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

F/14/1 MOD 32 c) establish the basis for the budget of the Union and determine a fiscal limit for the expenditure of the Union until the next Plenipotentiary Conference after considering a programme of the administrative conferences and meetings of the Union foreseen in that period and the expenditure resulting from the draft medium-term plan annexed to the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference,

Reasons There is no medium-term planning in the ITU at present. It would be desirable for the Plenipotentiary Conference to give its views on large-scale operations and for provision to be made for the funds needed to carry them out.

F/14/2 MOD 234 (3) Between ordinary sessions, it may be convened, as a general rule at the seat of the Union, by its Chairman at the request of ~~a majority~~ one third of its Members or at the call of the Chairman under the conditions provided for in 255.

Reasons An annual session of three weeks often seems insufficient and does not allow Councillors to deal with their business properly. The convening of an extraordinary session, however, is subject to restrictions. The regulations should therefore be made more flexible so as to allow a second annual session to be held.

F/14/3 MOD 244 e) review and approve the annual budget of the Union, taking account of the limits for expenditure set by the Plenipotentiary Conference and ensuring the strictest possible economy, but mindful of the obligation upon the Union to achieve satisfactory results as expeditiously as possible through conferences and the work programmes of the permanent organs; in so doing, the Council shall also take into account the work plans mentioned in 286 and any cost/benefit analyses mentioned ~~in-287~~ in 285 and 287,



F/14/4 MOD 285

v) after having made what economies are possible, prepare and submit to the Administrative Council annual budget estimates which covering the expenditure of the Union within the limit laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference and comprising two versions. One version shall be for zero growth of the contributory unit, the other for a growth inferior or equal to a percentage fixed by the Additional Protocol after any drawing on the Reserve Account. In both cases the growth percentages shall be calculated after allowance for inflation, fluctuations in the exchange rate between the United States dollar and the Swiss franc and salary increases arising under the United Nations Common System. The budget estimates and the annex containing a cost analysis, after approval by the Council, shall be transmitted for information to all Members of the Union,

F/14/5 MOD 287

x) ~~to the extent the Administrative Council finds it appropriate,~~ prepare and submit to the Administrative Council cost/benefit analyses of the main activities at the Headquarters of the Union during the year preceding the session;

Reasons It is desirable that Members of the Council should have a better grasp of the costs of each ITU activity and should have the means to pass judgement on the quality of the Union's management and organization. Setting up an analytical cost accounting system would be too expensive, and it would therefore be better merely to give greater attention to cost analysis.

The amendment to 285 also aims at limiting fluctuations in the annual budget of the Union and replenishing the Reserve Fund so that Members' contributions do not show sudden variations.

F/14/6 MOD 548

b) International organizations shall also share in defraying the expenses of the conferences or meetings in which they have been allowed to participate, unless they are intergovernmental and exempted by the Administrative Council on condition of reciprocity;

Reasons The Administrative Council would no longer have to consider whether to exempt organizations of user groups from different countries. Such non-exemption would provide the Union with additional income. This proposal would become unnecessary if the Conference were to define "international organizations" more precisely.

F/14/7

MOD 553

g) the amount of the contribution per unit payable by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations or international organizations towards the expenses of the International Consultative Committees in the work of which they have agreed to participate shall be fixed ~~annually by the Administrative Council~~ at 1/5 of the contributory unit of Members of the Union. The contributions shall be considered as Union income. They shall bear interest in accordance with the provisions of 546,

Reasons This proposal is being made on the assumption that the present system of contributions will not be changed. Fixing the ratio between the contributory unit of Members and that of recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations in the Convention would not only obviate any discussion of this subject by the Administrative Council but also prevent fluctuations in the contributions of these organizations owing to changes in the ratio.

F/14/8

The system of free choice of class of contribution currently in force in the ITU undoubtedly has a number of advantages, in particular, it has helped to maintain a climate of fruitful cooperation among Members. It does, however, also have some serious drawbacks. It isolates the ITU within the United Nations family, it is not in conformity with General Assembly Resolution 2474 A (XXIII) and, above all, it has proved to be less and less in line with the financial means of many Members.

The debate on possible improvements to this system which was begun at the last Plenipotentiary Conference and in the Administrative Council should therefore be continued at the present Conference. France is conscious of the complexity of this problem and hopes that a just and equitable solution will be sought which will enable Members to make contributions genuinely in keeping with their financial means and which will meet with their unanimous approval. It therefore proposes that changes should be made in Nos. 92, 93, 94, 95, 540, 541, 542, 543, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553 and 554 of the Convention.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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PLENARY MEETING

United States of America

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 10

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD

USA/15/1 MOD 68 d) to perform any additional duties, concerned with the assignment and utilization of frequencies and with the utilization of the geostationary satellite orbit, in accordance with the procedures provided for in the Radio Regulations, and as prescribed by a competent conference of the Union, or by the Administrative Council with the consent of a majority of the Members of the Union, ~~in preparation for or~~ in pursuance of the decisions of such a conference,

USA/15/2 ADD 68A dA) to provide technical assistance in the preparation for and organization of radio conferences in consultation, as appropriate, with the other permanent organs of the Union, and with due regard for the pertinent directives of the Administrative Council,

Reasons An important function of the IFRB has been and will continue to be its preparations for administrative radio conferences. This essential duty, which has been included in the Radio Regulations for many years, should be indicated in Article 10 of the Convention to emphasize its importance. The text of proposed new paragraph is taken verbatim from No 1003 of Article 10 of the Radio Regulations as adopted by the WARC-79. The proposed change to 68 is consequential to the addition of 68A.



ARTICLE 15

FINANCES OF THE UNION

USA/15/3 NOC 90-96

USA/15/4 MOD 97 7 A Member which is in arrear in its payments to the Union shall lose its rights ~~right-to-vote~~ as defined in 8, 9 and 10 for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years.

USA/15/5 NOC 98

Reasons The current system for financing the Union's activities, by which Members freely choose their level of contribution, has worked well and should be retained. Moreover, the current system provides an essential underpinning for the voluntary nature of the Union's regulatory functions and the spirit of cooperation that has characterized the Union's activities.

At the same time, the continuing high level of overdue contributions indicates that the interest penalty and the suspension of voting rights are not sufficient incentive to prevent arrearages. The suspension of rights of Members in respect of their eligibility for election to the Administrative Council, to nominate candidates for election to the permanent organs, and to participate in conferences is proposed to meet this problem.

ARTICLE 55

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

NOC 226-231

NOC 232 4. (1) The Administrative Council shall hold an annual session at the seat of the Union

NOC 233 (2) During this session it may decide to hold, exceptionally, an additional session

NOC 234 (3) Between ordinary sessions, it may be convened, as a general rule at the seat of the Union, by its Chairman at the request of a majority of its Members or at the call of the Chairman under the conditions provided for in 255

USA/15/6 ADD 234A (3a) If it considers it necessary, it may establish an advisory committee of five of its Members, one from each region, under the direction of the Chairman, to pursue in the interval between ordinary sessions particular tasks identified by the Council

- USA/15/7 ADD 234B (3b) During this interval the advisory committee shall endeavor to carry out its tasks by correspondence. If authorized by the Council a meeting of the advisory committee may be convened, exceptionally, at the seat of the Union.
- USA/15/8 MOD 235 5 The Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees may participate as of right in the deliberations of the Administrative Council, but without taking part in the voting, and in the deliberations of its advisory committee. Nevertheless, the Council and its advisory committee may hold meetings confined to ~~its own members~~ Council members.
- USA/15/9 MOD 236 6. The Secretary-General shall act as secretary of the Administrative Council and of its advisory committee.
- NOC 237
- USA/15/10 MOD 238 8. The representative of each Member of the Administrative Council shall have the right to attend, as an observer, all meetings of the permanent organs of the Union mentioned in 26, 27 and 28, and all meetings of the advisory committee mentioned in 234A.
- USA/15/11 MOD 239 9 Only the travelling and subsistence expenses incurred by the representative of each Member of the Administrative Council in this capacity at Council sessions and of each Member of its advisory committee in this capacity at committee meetings shall be borne by the Union.

Reasons With the growing complexity of the Union's activities there have been indications that the Council will have increasing difficulty in discharging its responsibilities if it continues to rely solely on its cycle of annual meetings. This proposal is intended to meet this concern by providing for the establishment by the Council of an advisory committee, as may be required from year to year, in order to keep the Council fully abreast of issues which it must keep under advisement. The modest costs associated with a small committee of Councillors working principally through correspondence represent an investment in the future efficiency of the Union, and could be offset through a comparable reduction in the number of meeting days required by the Council for its annual session.

USA/15/12 ADD 254A

jA) provide appropriate directives to the permanent organs of the Union in regard to their technical assistance in the preparation for and organization of administrative conferences,

Reasons The WARC-79 identified a need for the Administrative Council to concern itself with the technical preparations undertaken by the IFRB for radio conferences when it modified provision No 1003 of the Radio Regulations concerning the Functions of the Board. The proposed text is intended to give effect to this decision, and to include as well the other permanent organs of the Union.

ARTICLE 56

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

USA/15/13 MOD 262 1. The Secretary-General shall ;

a) coordinate the activities of the different permanent organs taking into account the views ~~with the advice and assistance~~ of the Coordination Committee referred to in 80 with a view to assuring the most effective and economical use of personnel and of the financial and other resources of the Union,

Reasons This proposal looks toward enhanced discussions within the Coordination Committee.

USA/15/14 MOD 285

v) after consultation with the Coordination Committee and after having made what economies are possible, prepare and submit to the Administrative Council a draft annual budget estimates which, after approval by the Council, shall be transmitted for information to all Members of the Union. When so requested by the Council, an alternative draft budget by which the level of the contributory unit may be held to the level fixed in the previous year shall also be prepared and submitted to the Council for its consideration, together with such other estimates as may be requested by the Council in order to discharge its duties,

Reasons The inability of the Council in recent years to establish an annual budget which involves no growth over the previous year's expenditures and no increase in the contributions of Members, even with the diligence of the Secretary-General and many Council Members, is disturbing. In future years, the Union will not be able to sustain the confidence of its Members if it continues to remain immune from the harsh economic conditions which Members must confront in their own countries. This proposal represents a partial response to this problem by strengthening the budgetary framework in a manner by which greater attention may be given to the need to contain expenditures. The proposal also looks toward more direct involvement of the Coordination Committee specifically in budgetary preparation.

ARTICLE 59

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

USA/15/15 MOD 314 3. The Committee shall meet when convened by its Chairman, ~~and, normally,~~ at least once a month.

Reasons Regularly scheduled meetings should improve coordination of the Union's activities and enhance its overall effectiveness.

ARTICLE 61

INVITATION AND ADMISSION TO ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCESWHERE THERE IS AN INVITING GOVERNMENT

USA/15/16 SUP 328 Reasons The minimum of six months to send out invitations to administrative conferences is considered unacceptable, in view of the technical and administrative preparations required by both Administrations and the ITU Secretariat. For example, proposals would not be due until two months prior to the conference in such a situation and therefore would not likely be translated and distributed to all Members sufficiently in advance of the opening date to permit adequate preparation.

ARTICLE 77

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF CONFERENCES AND OTHER MEETINGS

11. Conditions required for discussion of,
and vote on, any proposal or amendment

USA/15/17 MOD 460 2. Every attempt shall be made to reach a consensus with regard to each proposal or amendment duly supported. When a consensus cannot be reached, the matter shall be submitted to a vote after discussion.

Reasons The traditional ITU method of work at conferences and meetings is to reach agreement through full discussion and consensus. In fact, at least one recent radio conference completely avoided the need to vote during its deliberations. It appears desirable to recognize this commendable ITU practice in the Convention.

15. Voting

USA/15/18 MOD 492 15.5 Voting procedures

(1) The following voting procedures shall be adopted
~~except in the case provided for in 495~~

a) by a show of hands, as a general rule,

USA/15/19 MOD 493

b) by roll call, if the above-mentioned procedure shows no clear majority or if so requested, before voting under a) above has commenced, by at least two delegations present and entitled to vote,

USA/15/20 ADD 493A

ba) or exceptionally, by secret ballot if so requested, before voting under a) or b) above has commenced, by at least five delegations present and entitled to vote.

USA/15/21 MOD 494

(2) Votes by roll call or secret ballot shall be taken in the alphabetical order of the French names of the Members represented entitled to vote.

USA/15/22 ADD 494A

(2a) A valid request for vote by roll call shall take precedence over a request for vote by a show of hands, and a valid request for vote by secret ballot shall take precedence over a request for any other form of voting

USA/15/23 MOD 495

~~15.6~~ Secret-ballot

~~(2b) Voting shall be by secret ballot when at least five of the delegations present and entitled to vote so request~~
In the case of a secret ballot such cases, the secretariat shall at once take steps to ensure the secrecy of the vote.

USA/15/24 MOD 496

15.7 Prohibition of interruptions during votes

No delegation may interrupt once a vote has begun, unless to raise a point of order in connection with the way in which the vote is being taken. A vote is considered to have begun with the casting of the first vote.

Reasons During recent ITU conferences, it was apparent on several occasions that delegations were confused by the procedures for roll call and secret ballot votes. The proposed changes clarify the traditional voting procedures by indicating explicitly the relative precedence of the different forms of voting, without unduly encouraging the use of roll call and secret votes.

17. Reservations

USA/15/25 ADD 513A (2a) A timetable shall be established by the conference for the submission of any statements, and any counter-statements directly related thereto, for inclusion in the Final Protocol of the conference. Any statement or counter-statement not submitted in accordance with the established timetable, or any counter-statement not directly related to a statement, shall not be included in the Final Protocol. In the event of a dispute, the matter shall be decided by the Plenary Meeting.

Reasons Each recent ITU conference has established a two-stage timetable for the submission of statements and counter-statements for inclusion in its Final Protocol. A problem concerning these statements arose at the end of the WARC-79 which resulted in a full day of discussion and argument. The proposed addition explicitly indicates the manner of handling disputes.

18. Minutes of Plenary Meetings

USA/15/26 MOD 514 1. The minutes of Plenary Meetings shall be drawn up by the secretariat of the conference, which shall ~~endeavor to~~ ensure their distribution to delegations as early as possible, and in any event, not later than (. . .) days after each meeting ~~before the date on which they are to be considered.~~

19. Summary records and reports of committees and sub-committees

USA/15/27 MOD 519 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 and distributed to delegations not later than (. . .) days after each meeting. ~~in which shall be brought~~ The records shall bring out the essential points of the discussion, and the various opinions of which note ought to be taken, together with any proposals or conclusions resulting from the debate as a whole.

Reasons The proposed changes are intended to expedite and improve the work of conferences through the early availability of official conference documents. During the WARC-79, the results of many important meetings were not available for days or sometimes weeks after decisions were taken. This situation is undesirable since delegations rely on the written records to follow the work of the conference. The specific number of days should be inserted by the Plenipotentiary after consideration of possible additional costs.

22. Numbering

USA/15/28 MOD 530

2. The final numbering of the chapters, articles and paragraphs shall normally be entrusted to the editorial committee after their adoption at the first reading, but may, by a decision of the Plenary Meeting, be entrusted to the Secretary-General.

Reasons The proposed change is intended to recognize reality and practice.

25. Press notices

USA/15/29 MOD 533

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.

Reasons At most ITU conferences, there are five or more vice-chairmen, any of whom could issue official press releases under the existing text. The proposed change limits this authority to the conference chairman, thereby centralizing the function in a single individual.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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PLENARY MEETING

Federal Republic of Germany

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

1 Introduction

The proposals from the Federal Republic of Germany for amending the Convention are grouped under the following main headings

- Powers of the Administrative Council of the ITU,
- Coordination of the permanent organs of the ITU,
- Decisions of various ITU organs,
- Procedures for proposing Chairmen,
- Voting procedures and general rules,
- Rules for committees and sub-committees.

Each main heading is preceded by a brief description giving information on the present situation and the problems that have arisen in carrying out the tasks. The proposed amendments to the Convention are to make task implementation more effective.

2 Powers of the Administrative Council of the ITU

2 1 Situation

The organs of the Union are listed under Article 5 of the Convention. The supreme organ of the Union is the Plenipotentiary Conference.

In the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences the Administrative Council acts on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter (No 51) of the Convention.

The Convention confers powers on the Administrative Council in the form of

- the authority to represent the Union with outside bodies (under No 240),
- authorization of expenditures (the conditions are laid down in Additional Protocol I, paragraphs 1-4),
- assignment of general duties (under No 52),
- assignment of particular duties (under Nos 240-261)



In addition, the Plenipotentiary Conference assigns general commissions to the Administrative Council (e.g. in Resolutions Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 .)

2 2 Problems

- The discussions within the Administrative Council showed that the powers of the Administrative Council are not always clear
- The Convention does not contain a list of the powers mentioned under No. 52.
- The powers of the Administrative Council are not described definitively in the Convention.
- A more precise and more comprehensive description of the powers would be desirable

2 3 Proposal for amending the Convention

D/16/1 MOD 51 3. In the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences the Administrative Council shall act on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference ~~within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter~~ unless the Convention provides otherwise

Reasons Clarification The present terms of reference of the Administrative Council as described under No. 51 are not clear the Convention does not contain a complete list of the powers The revised wording defines the powers of the Administrative Council more clearly and unequivocally, unforeseeable future developments are covered.

3 Coordination of the permanent organs of the ITU

3 1 Situation

It is the duty of the Secretary-General to coordinate the permanent organs of the Union, in this responsibility he is advised and assisted by a Coordination Committee (under No. 262)

The Coordination Committee is composed of the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board and shall be presided over by the Secretary-General (under No. 82)

The duties of the Coordination Committee are as follows

- Assisting and advising the Secretary-General on all administrative, financial and technical cooperation matters affecting more than one permanent organ (under No. 80)
- Assisting and advising the Secretary-General on external relations and public information (under No. 80)
- Considering any important matters referred to it by the Administrative Council (under No. 81).

According to the Convention the Coordination Committee shall meet when convened by its Chairman and, normally, at least once a month (under No. 314).

3.2 Problems

- Coordination among the permanent organs of the Union is not optimal.
- The current provisions are inadequate for the Coordination Committee to work effectively
- The intervals between the meetings of the Coordination Committee are too long.
- The Coordination Committee can only be convened by the Secretary-General.
- Provision has not been made for the representation of members when absent
- The Administrative Council is not sufficiently informed of existing coordination problems.

3 3 Proposals for amending the Convention

D/16/2 MOD 82 2 The Coordination Committee shall be composed of the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board and shall be presided over by the Secretary-General. Each member of the Coordination Committee shall nominate a representative who will represent him when absent. In the absence of the Secretary-General the Coordination Committee shall be presided over by the Deputy Secretary-General.

Reasons Securing the representation of the organs and also of the proper functioning of the Coordination Committee in the absence of regular members

D/16/3 MOD 310 1 (1) The Coordination Committee shall assist and advise the Secretary-General on all matters mentioned under No. 80 and help the Secretary-General in the duties assigned to him under Nos. 282, 285, 288 and 289.

Reasons Clarification. The present wording does not cover the field of duties of the Coordination Committee mentioned under No. 80.

D/16/4 MOD 314 3 The Committee shall meet when convened by its Chairman or at the request of at least two members of the Committee and, normally, at least once a month

Reasons Both the Chairman and the members should be able to convene the Coordination Committee

D/16/5 ADD 314A 4 A report, which will be made available on request to members of the Administrative Council, shall be made of the proceedings of the Coordination Committee

Reasons This measure is designed to ensure that the Administrative Council is informed about matters of coordination

4. Decisions of various ITU organs

4.1 Situation

Decisions of ITU organs are primarily of a technical and/or organizational nature.

However, in many cases such decisions are the first link in a chain of decisions Organizational decisions may, for example, have effects on the number of staff which may again have financial consequences.

Additional Protocol I, paragraphs 7 and 8, contain the following provisions regarding this matter

- Before considering proposals which might have financial effects, world administrative conferences and the Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees shall have an estimate of the additional expenses which might result therefrom
- No decision of an administrative conference or of a Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee shall be put into effect if it will result in a direct or indirect increase in the expenses beyond the credits that the Administrative Council may authorize .

4 2 Problems

- ITU organs take decisions without giving adequate consideration to their financial effects.
- In taking decisions, organs of the Union have primarily their own interests in mind, and take no account of the overall ITU-framework.
- No regard is paid to the provisions contained in Additional Protocol I.
- Organs are independent in changing the organizational structure They normally do not have to coordinate their changes with other organs.
- The Administrative Council decides on the number and grading of the staff (under No. 241). However, particularly the grading of the staff depends primarily on the organizational structure, the structure, however, comes within the competence of the organs.

4 3 Proposals for amending the Convention

D/16/6 ADD ARTICLE 79A

Financial Repercussions of Decisions

D/16/7 556A 1 Before adopting proposals which might have financial effects, administrative conferences and the Plenary Assemblies or the Consultative Committees shall have an estimate of the additional expenses which might result therefrom.

D/16/8 556B 2. No decision of an administrative conference or of a Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee shall be put into effect if it will result in a direct or indirect increase in the expenses beyond the credits that the Administrative Council may authorize.

Reasons The decisions of ITU organs are in many cases taken with primarily the interests of these organs in mind, the overall ITU-framework is not given adequate consideration. By including Article 79A in the Convention the treatment of decisions which might have financial effects will be regulated anew. This is expected to improve cost consciousness and control of ITU finances

D/16/9 SUP Additional Protocol I, paragraphs 7 and 8

Reasons Paragraphs 7 and 8 of Additional Protocol I are replaced by Article 79A

D/16/10 MOD 80 1. (1) The Coordination Committee shall assist and advise the Secretary-General on all administrative, financial, personnel and technical cooperation matters affecting more than one permanent organ, and on external relations and public information keeping It shall also discuss proposals for organizational changes within the organs which are to be submitted to the Administrative Council for decision. In its considerations the Coordination Committee shall keep fully in view the decisions of the Administrative Council and the interest of the Union as a whole

Reasons The number and grading of the staff should as far as possible be comparable and well-balanced, given comparable tasks This requires organizational structures which are developed on the basis of uniform principles, which can best be achieved if the proposals made by the Heads of the various organs are discussed in the Coordination Committee

D/16/11 ADD 240A aA) decide on the implementation of decisions having financial effects which are taken or submitted by the administrative conferences or the Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees In its decisions the Administrative Council shall take account of Article 79A.

Reasons This is a consequence of the inclusion of Article 79A in the Convention

D/16/12 ADD 240B aB) decide on proposals for organizational changes within the permanent organs of the Union which are referred to it by the Secretary-General after having been agreed in the Coordination Committee

Reasons No. 241 provides that the Administrative Council decides on the number and grading of the staff. However, the grading of the staff, in particular, is primarily determined by the organizational structure of the organs and of their departments. It is necessary, therefore, that the list of duties of the Administrative Council also contains a provision concerning organizational changes.

5. Procedures for proposing Chairmen

5.1 Situation

The Chairman of the Conference is elected at the first Plenary Meeting.

The regulations concerning the procedure for proposing Chairmen depend on the place of the meeting. The Chairman is proposed

- by the inviting government if the conference is held outside Geneva (under No. 431),
- by the Heads of delegations if the conference is held in Geneva (under No. 432).

The first Plenary Meeting also elects

- the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference (under No. 433),
- the Chairmen and the Vice-Chairmen of the committees set up by the conference (under No. 434).

5 2 Problems

The present procedure for proposing Chairmen may cause delays at the beginning of Conferences. This became obvious, for example, at WARC-79.

5 3 Proposals for amending the Convention

D/16/13 ADD 270A 1A) prepare recommendations for the first meeting of the Heads of delegations referred to in No. 427

Reasons This proposal, together with proposal MOD 427, is intended to preclude the difficulties that arose at the beginning of WARC-79

D/16/14 MOD 427 1. (1) The inaugural meeting of the conference shall be preceded by a meeting of the Heads of delegations ~~to~~ in the course of which it shall prepare the agenda for the first Plenary Meeting and make proposals for the organization, chairmanships and vice-chairmanships of the conference taking into account the provision under No. 431

Reasons This proposal, together with proposal ADD 270A, is intended to preclude the difficulties that arose at the beginning of WARC-79.

6. Voting procedures and general rules

6.1 Situation

The voting procedures and general rules are laid down under Article 77 of the Convention.

The course of various conferences, for example WARC-79, showed that the regulations concerning the voting procedures and the general rules of procedure are not yet optimal.

6.2 Problems

- Extensive discussions about the voting procedures and the general rules of procedure hold up the progress of conferences.
- The voting procedures and general rules are not regulated unequivocally in the Convention.
- Uncertainties concerning the application and priority of voting procedures.
- The structure of Article 77 is not optimal.

6.3 Proposals for amending the Convention

D/16/15 MOD 453 3. The Chairman of a conference, or of a committee or of a sub-committee may at any time submit proposals likely to accelerate the debates.

Reasons Adaptation to the provisions under Section 16 of Article 77

D/16/16 MOD 455 5. (1) The Chairman of the conference or the Chairman of the appropriate committee or sub-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 No 451

Reasons Adaptation to the provisions under Section 16 of Article 77.

D/16/17 MOD

Heading of Section 11

11. Conditions required for Discussion of ~~and-Vote~~
~~on~~, any Proposal or Amendment

Reasons Adaptation to the following proposals.

D/16/18 MOD 460

2. Each proposal or amendment duly supported shall be
~~submitted to a vote after discussion~~ discussed.

Reasons . Adaptation to the following proposals. It would be more appropriate to include the provision concerning voting, at present contained in No. 460, in section on voting (Section 15).

D/16/19 MOD 483

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. However, voting shall not be possible in the cases mentioned under Nos. 97 and 156.

Reasons The reference to Nos. 96 and 156 is necessary to prevent discussions on the application of No. 483.

D/16/20 NOC

Heading of Section 15

D/16/21 ADD

New sub-section

15 Voting on a proposal or an amendment

Reasons Adaptation to the following proposals.

D/16/22 ADD 484A

After the title of new sub-section 15

Every effort should be made to come to a decision without voting, if this is not possible, each proposal or amendment duly supported shall be submitted to a vote after discussion.

Reasons This provision, at present contained in No. 460, would be more appropriate in Section 15 (Voting). It also expresses that every effort should be made to reach a decision without resorting to a vote.

D/16/23

SUP

492-495

Replace present sub-sections 15.5 and 15.6 (492-495) by the following new text

D/16/24

ADD

15. (4A) Voting procedures

D/16/25

ADD

491A

(1) The voting procedures are as follows

a) by a show of hands as a general rule. However, the procedures under letters b) and c) shall have priority over the procedure under letter a),

D/16/27 ADD 491C 1. if at least two delegations so request before the beginning of the vote and if a secret ballot as under letter c) has not been requested, or

D/16/29 ADD 491E c) in exceptional cases by a secret ballot, if at least five of the delegations present and entitled to vote so request before the beginning of the vote,

D/16/31 491G (3) In cases of a secret ballot, the secretariat shall
at once take steps to ensure the secrecy of the vote.

Reasons The voting procedures are all included in one section and are clearly defined. The formal conditions are indicated more precisely. This will facilitate and shorten difficult discussions in the bodies concerned.

D/16/32 ADD New Heading after 508

15.(12A) Repetition of a vote

Reasons Adaptation to the following proposal.

D/16/33 ADD 508A 1. In the subordinate bodies of a conference or of a meeting, a proposal, a part of a proposal or an amendment which have already been decided by a vote within a certain body may not be put to the vote anew within the same body. This shall apply irrespective of the voting procedure chosen.

D/16/34 ADD 508B 2 In the Plenary Meetings a proposal, a part of a proposal or an amendment shall not be put to the vote anew unless .

a) the majority of the Members entitled to vote so request, and

D/16/35 ADD 508C b) there is at least one day of the meeting between the vote taken and the new request for a vote.

Reasons This new provision is to speed up discussions in the individual bodies and the Plenary Meetings

7. Rules for committees and sub-committees

7.1 Situation

According to Article 77, Section 16, some of the provisions applying to Plenary Meetings also apply to committees and sub-committees.

7.2 Problems

The restriction to Sections 3, 13 and 15 seems to be inadequate. Sections 10, 11, 12 and 14 should also apply to committees and sub-committees.

7.3 Proposals for amending the Convention

D/16/36 MOD Heading of Section 16

16. Committees and Sub-Committees
~~Rules for Debates and Voting Procedures~~

Reasons . Adaptation to the following proposal.

D/16/37 SUP 509 Reasons The content of No. 509 will be included in No 510 (see proposal MOD 510).

D/16/38 MOD 510 The provisions set forth in ~~Section 13~~
Sections 3 and 10-15 of the present Rules of Procedure 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.

Reasons Combining Nos 509-511 is aimed at simplification. The additional inclusion of the provisions from Sections 10-12 and 14 will adapt the Rules of Procedure in the committees and sub-committees to those of the Plenary Meetings.

D/16/39 SUP 511 Reasons . The content of No 511 will be included in No. 510 (see proposal MOD 510).

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 17-E
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Original : Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Republic of Venezuela

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

VEN/17/1 MOD 92

The Venezuelan delegation proposes that for the payment of Union expenditure the Conference should adopt the United Nations system of contributions based on the gross national product of each Member country.

VEN/17/2 MOD 548

See also Administrative Council Resolution No. 574.

The Venezuelan delegation proposes that the Conference should review the international organizations that are exempt from payment of the ITU contributory unit under Resolution No. 574 and that a report should be drawn up detailing the composition of each such organization and the reasons for its exemption. Attention is drawn to the case of the North American Broadcasting Association (NANBA), some of whose members are economically very powerful. All delegations are therefore invited to consider the need to prepare such a report and to reconsider applications for exemption.

VEN/17/3

Conversion of the ITU film library into a video library

In view of the advance of technology in the world of communications, the Venezuelan delegation proposes that the Conference should consider the gradual conversion of the ITU film library into a video library so that all messages should be in formats Beta, VHS and U-matic in the three existing television systems (NTSC, PAL and SECAM). We believe that the video system offers many advantages, including the following :

1. Storage : easier because of size.
2. Transport : the size and weight of video cassettes simplify dispatch.
3. The market has been invaded by relatively inexpensive magnetic tape equipment for video.
4. Greater user access since video can be used at home.



5. Copying and reproduction are simple and cheap.
6. Video cassettes can be used on any black and white or colour television set and require no equipment which is difficult to handle.
7. Ease of electronic production (editing, montage, etc.).
8. Mechanical durability.
9. Tapes are reusable.

It is proposed that funds and equipment be made available to convert the film library into a video library.

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

In cases where concerning the admission of new
Members of the Union ~~are to be admitted~~, the majority described
in Article 1 shall apply.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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PLENARY MEETING

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

CHAPTER I

ARTICLE 2

NOC 7-8

G/18/1 MOD 9 b) each Member shall subject to the other provisions of the Convention, 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 10

Reasons Consequential amendment to proposal to limit voting on matters of purely regional concern to Members of that Region (see proposal No. 13).

ARTICLE 7

NOC Administrative Conferences

NOC 41-46 inclusive

G/18/2 MOD 47 (2) The agenda of a regional administrative conference may provide only for specific telecommunication questions of a regional nature, including instructions to the IFRB regarding its activities in respect of the region concerned, provided such instructions do not conflict with the interests of other regions. Furthermore, the decisions of such a conference must not adversely affect the interests of other regions and must in all circumstances be in conformity with the provisions of the Administrative Regulations.

Reasons To ensure that the interests of Members not represented at Administrative Conferences are adequately safeguarded



CHAPTER VIII

ARTICLE 55

Administrative Council

NOC 226-234

G/18/3 ADD 234A (3A) The Administrative Council may establish an Advisory Group, normally of not more than six members, with specific terms of reference and limited delegated authority to act on the Council's behalf in an investigative, reporting and advisory capacity, in specified matters between annual sessions of the Council.

G/18/4 (3B) The Chairman and members of the Advisory Group shall be appointed or re-appointed at each annual session of the Administrative Council and shall be selected having regard to the particular tasks prescribed for it by the Council.

G/18/5 (3C) The Advisory Group shall meet at the seat of the Union only as often as may be necessary for the proper completion of its tasks, and shall submit to the annual session of the Administrative Council a Report, with any necessary recommendations, on its activities since the previous annual session of the Council.

NOC 235

G/18/6 MOD 236 6. The Secretary General shall act as secretary of the Administrative Council and shall as necessary provide a secretary and other support for the Advisory Group.

NOC 237-238

G/18/7 MOD 239 9. Only the travelling and subsistence expenses incurred by the representative of each Member of the Administrative Council in this capacity at Council sessions, or at meetings of the Advisory Group authorized by the Council, shall be borne by the Union.

NOC 240-261

Reasons . To enhance the Administrative Council's ability to adequately oversee the activities of the Union.

CHAPTER X

ARTICLE 68

Conditions for Participation

NOC 374

G/18/8 MOD 375 2. (1) ~~The-first~~ Any request from a recognized private operating agency to take part in the work of a Consultative Committee ~~shall-be-addressed~~ must be approved by the Member recognizing it. The request should be forwarded by that Member to the Secretary General who shall inform all Members and the Director of that Consultative Committee. ~~The-request-from-a recognized-private-operating-agency-must-be-approved-by-the Member-recognizing-it.~~ The Director of the Consultative Committee shall advise the recognized private operating agency of the action taken on its request.

NOC 376-379

G/18/9 MOD 380 (2) ~~The-first~~ Any request from a scientific or industrial organization for admission to meetings of Study Groups of a Consultative Committee ~~shall-be-addressed~~ must be approved by the administration of the country concerned. The request shall be forwarded by that administration to the Secretary General who shall inform all the Members and the Director of that Consultative Committee. ~~The-request-must-be-approved-by-the-administration-of-the-country-concerned.~~ The Director of the Consultative Committee shall advise the scientific or industrial organization of the action taken on its request.

NOC 381

Reasons Simplification of unnecessarily circuitous procedure.

CHAPTER XI

ARTICLE 77

NOC 426-482

NOC 14. Right to Vote

G/18/10 ADD 14.1 General Right to Vote
(sub-title)

G/18/11 MOD 483 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 vote in accordance with Article 2, however, see also 484A.

NOC 484 2. The delegation of a Member of the Union shall exercise the right to vote under the conditions described in Article 67.

G/18/12 ADD 14.2 Limitation of Right to Vote on Regional Matters
(sub-title)

NOC 15. Voting

NOC 486-489

Reasons . To limit voting on matters of purely geographical concern to Members of one Region solely to Members of that Region whilst precluding other accredited delegations having no geographical interest from voting.

G/18/16 ADD Relating to a review in the light of changing circumstances
of the long-term future of the International Frequency
Registration Board

considering

recognizing and appreciating

the high service rendered to the Union by the Board since its founding.

recognizing also

the dynamic nature of telecommunications developments which result in significant changes in the patterns and volumes of radio frequency usage, and the special services required to be rendered to the developing countries by the IFRB,

decides

that there shall be a thorough review in the light of changing circumstances of the long-term future of the International Frequency Registration Board,

resolves

1. to invite the Administrative Council
 - a) to establish an international Panel of Experts from administrations to conduct the above-mentioned review,
 - b) to request the Panel of Experts to conduct the review and to submit a Report with recommendations to the Council by 1 January 1985,
 - c) to invite the Panel of Experts to consider carefully whether an alternative mechanism could better serve the foreseen interests of the Union in the years ahead,
 - d) to invite the Panel of Experts to include in their Report a balanced summary of the advantages and disadvantages of any alternative mechanism submitted for consideration,
 - e) to consider the Report and recommendations of the Panel of Experts and to forward the Report together with their own conclusions thereon to administrations by 1 July 1986,
 - f) to include this subject in the agenda for the subsequent Plenipotentiary Conference.
2. to invite administrations to respond to the initiative to be taken by the Administrative Council by nominating appropriate specialists to join the Panel of Experts,
3. to invite the Secretary General, the Chairman and members of the IFRB, and the Directors of the CCIs to afford the Panel of Experts all necessary assistance required for the successful completion of the review,
4. to invite the next Plenipotentiary Conference to consider the Report and recommendations of the Panel of Experts, together with the Administrative Council's conclusions thereon, and to take appropriate action.

Reasons · Having regard to the 35 years that have passed since the IFRB was founded and the many changes that have since taken place or are foreseen, there is a need for a long-term review of the need for the Board and consideration of whether some other mechanism might better serve the future requirements of the Union.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 19-E

2 March 1982

Original French

PLENARY MEETING

Hungarian People's Republic

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

1. Introduction

In submitting the remarks and proposals set out below, the Hungarian Administration has been motivated by the wish to modify and supplement the provisions of the Convention, which lays down the basic rules for all the activities of our Union, in order to conform with the developments and changes that have occurred in telecommunications in recent years, so that our Union may carry out its mission in this area more effectively.

2. General remarks

2.1 In our view, the present organizational structure of the Union is satisfactory and need not be fundamentally changed. The form of the Convention adopted in Malaga-Torremolinos has also proved to be satisfactory, so that it is unnecessary to change it into a Constitution (see Resolution No. 41).

2.2 The present system of electing the senior officials of the Union is also appropriate, but an increase in the number of these officials is not warranted.

2.3 For the time being, it would be inadvisable to change the division of the world into three regions for frequency allocation purposes and into 5 regions for administrative purposes or to increase the number of these regions.

2.4 An increase in the number of Members of the Administrative Council is also undesirable, since it would not facilitate the work of this body, but on the contrary would hinder it in the adoption of resolutions (see No. 48 of the Convention).

2.5 The geographical distribution of the Union staff should be improved considerably. The relevant provisions should be inserted in the pertinent articles of the Convention.

2.6 The Administrative Council should exercise very strict control during the annual examination of justifications for budgetary expenses. Annual expenditure must be prevented from exceeding the ceilings fixed by the competent Plenipotentiary Conference

2.7 The present system of financing Union expenditure - based on free choice of the number of contributory units - has proved its worth in past decades, and it would therefore be undesirable to change it (see No. 93 of the Convention).

2.8 We hold the same view concerning the present language system of the Union. The number of official and working languages is perfectly adequate. The adoption of new languages would entail very high costs and would in no way promote any appreciable improvement of the work of the Union. That is why an increase in the number of official or working languages is undesirable, particularly in the present economic situation (see Article 16 of the Convention).

2.9 The extensive developments that have occurred in telecommunications during the past period have made it necessary to revise and to amend appropriately the definitions of certain technical terms appearing in Annex 2 to the Convention and to determine and to standardize at the international level the terms to be used for the new telecommunication services offered. To this end, we believe that the Plenipotentiary Conference should instruct the CCITT and the CCIR to review and amend these technical terms and to determine and standardize the new technical terms in question (see Annex 2 to the Convention).

3. Proposals for modifications and additions to the International Telecommunication Convention

ARTICLE 6

Plenipotentiary Conference

HNG/19/1 MOD 33 d) fix the basic salaries, the salary scales and the system of allowances and pensions for all the officials of the Union; and, if necessary, provide any general directives dealing with the staffing of the Union, including the equitable geographical distribution of the staff;

Reasons No effective measures have been taken since the last Plenipotentiary Conference to implement the resolutions concerning equitable geographical distribution. Certain regions of the world are not properly represented in the Union staff. The situation must be improved, and the Plenipotentiary Conference must lay down directives on the subject.

ARTICLE 7

Administrative Conferences

HNG/19/2 MOD 43 2. Administrative conferences shall normally be convened to consider specific telecommunication matters. Only items included in their agenda may be discussed by such conferences. The decisions of such conferences must in all circumstances be in conformity with the provisions of the Convention When adopting Resolutions, administrative conferences must try to ensure that their implementation does not entail expenditure in excess of the limits fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Reasons The implementation of the Resolutions adopted by the World Administrative Radio Conference (1979) will cost over 50 million Swiss francs, a fact which is causing great difficulties for administrations and for the Union. To avoid the recurrence of such cases, care must be taken to ensure that the financial implications are always taken into consideration when resolutions are adopted by all administrative conferences.

ARTICLE 12

Coordination Committee

HNG/19/3 ADD 82A 3. The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Chairman of the IFRB and the Directors of the two CCIs shall not submit to the Administrative Council any information, reports or proposals concerning several permanent organs unless the Committee has previously examined them and expressed its opinion on them.

Reasons On several occasions in recent years, the officials concerned submitted to the Administrative Council information, reports and proposals which had not been previously examined by the Committee. This greatly delayed the Council's work and made it impossible to discuss the subjects thoroughly and to take decisions.

ARTICLE 55

Administrative Council

HNG/19/4 MOD 231 3. At the beginning of each annual session, the Administrative Council shall elect ~~its own~~ its Chairman and Vice-Chairman ~~at the beginning of each annual session from~~ among the representatives of its Members. They shall serve until the opening of the next annual session and shall be eligible for re-election. The Vice-Chairman shall serve as Chairman in the absence of the latter.

Reasons · Only the representatives of Members of the Council may be elected to the posts of Chairman and Vice-Chairman. Advisers and assistants are not eligible for these posts.

HNG/19/5 ADD 261A qA) adopt the necessary Resolutions to promote equitable geographical distribution of the staff of the Union and supervise their implementation.

Reasons (See proposal relating to Article 6, ADD 33 d.)

ARTICLE 56

General Secretariat

HNG/19/6 MOD 264

c) undertake administrative arrangements for the specialized secretariats of the permanent organs of the Union and appoint the staff of those secretariats in agreement with the Head of each permanent organ; the appointments shall be made on the basis of the latter's choice. The Resolutions concerning equitable geographical distribution shall be observed when making appointments. The final decision for appointment or dismissal shall rest with the Secretary-General,

Reasons : (See proposal relating to Article 6, ADD 33 d).)

ARTICLE 69

Duties of the Plenary Assembly

HNG/19/7 ADD 389A

hA) when adopting Resolutions and decisions, the Plenary Assembly must try to ensure that the implementation of these Resolutions and decisions does not entail expenditure in excess of the limits fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Reasons : (See proposal relating to Article 7, MOD 43 2.)

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 20-E
4 October 1982
Original : Russian

COMMITTEE 7

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

ARTICLE 13

Elected officials and the staff of the Union

URS/20/5 MOD 87 3. The paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible. Taking into account the constant advances made in the technology and operation of telecommunication media, there shall be provision for the periodic renewal of a part of the staff of the Union's permanent organs in the professional category, with a view to employing the most competent specialists from developed and developing countries; the duration of their contracts shall, as a rule, be limited to five years with the right of renewal. Proposals concerning the list of posts in the professional category with fixed-term contracts shall be submitted by the Heads of the permanent organs of the Union to the Administrative Council and shall be subject to approval by the latter.

Reasons : A constant intake of highly qualified professionals from both the developed and the developing countries by the permanent organs of the ITU is called for by the need for the ITU to adapt to progress in telecommunications in good time and to put it to practical use in the various regions of the world.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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PLENARY MEETINGUnion of Soviet Socialist Republics

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

General remarks

In preparing its proposals for the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, the U.S S.R. Administration adopted the premise that the structure evolved by the ITU, as the result of historical process, is fully suited to the tasks facing the Union

The U.S S.R. Administration therefore considers that the present structure of the ITU should be retained.

Nevertheless, the economic and political changes which have occurred throughout the world, coupled with the scientific and technical progress achieved in telecommunications, call for some alterations in the working methods of the Union and its permanent organs, which in turn require the amendment of various provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention.

ARTICLE 4

Purposes of the Union

URS/20/1 MOD 19 e) foster international cooperation in the delivery of technical assistance to the developing countries, and foster the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in developing countries by every means at its disposal, and especially through its participation in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations,

Reasons To enhance the Union's role in providing technical assistance to the developing countries.

ARTICLE 9

General Secretariat

URS/20/2 MOD 56 (2) The Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General shall take up their duties on the dates determined at the time of their election. They shall normally remain in office until dates determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference, and they shall be eligible for re-election for one term of office only.

Reasons Bringing into line with the accepted procedure followed in other international organizations such as the Universal Postal Union.



ARTICLE 12

Coordination Committee

URS/20/3 MOD 80 1. (1) The Coordination Committee shall ~~assist and advise~~ afford the Secretary-General practical assistance on all administrative, financial and technical cooperation matters affecting more than one permanent organ, and on external relations and public information, keeping fully in view the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Council and also the interest of the Union as a whole

Reasons To strengthen the role of the Coordination Committee, and define its structure and terms of reference more precisely.

URS/20/4 MOD 82 2. The Coordination Committee shall be composed of the ~~Deputy Secretary-General~~ Secretary-General and his Deputy, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board and shall be presided over by the Secretary-General, and in his absence by the Deputy Secretary-General.

Reasons To make the Coordination Committee a permanently active coordinating organ.

ARTICLE 13

Elected officials and the staff of the Union

URS/20/5 MOD 87 3. The paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible. Taking into account the constant advances made in telecommunications technology, there shall be provision for the periodic renewal of a part of the staff of the Union's permanent organs in the professional category, with a view to employing the most competent specialists, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution among all regions of the world. the duration of their contracts shall be limited to five years. Proposals concerning the replacement of a part of the staff in the professional category shall be submitted by the Heads of the permanent organs to the Administrative Council and shall be subject to approval by the latter.

Reasons 1) The need for a constant intake into the ITU of highly competent staff in response to the steady progress achieved in telecommunications,

2) Widening opportunities for nationals of all countries Members of the Union to occupy posts in the professional category

ARTICLE 55

Administrative Council

URS/20/6 ADD 261A qA) take decisions to ensure equitable geographical distribution of the staff of the Union and monitor their implementation.

Reasons To give effect to the principle of equitable geographical distribution of the staff of the Union.

ARTICLE 56

General Secretariat

URS/20/7 MOD 264 c) undertake administrative arrangements for the specialized secretariats of the permanent organs of the Union and appoint the staff of those secretariats ~~in agreement with on the basis of the choice and proposals of the Head of each permanent organ, the appointments shall be made on the basis of the latter's choice, although~~ the final decision for appointment or dismissal shall rest with the Secretary-General,

Reasons . To increase the part played by the Heads of the permanent organs of the Union in selecting and deploying their staff.

ARTICLE 59

Coordination Committee

URS/20/8 MOD 313 2 The Committee shall endeavour to reach conclusions unanimously. ~~The Secretary-General may, however, take decisions even when he does not have the support of two or more other members of the Committee, provided he judges that decision of the matters in question cannot await the next session of the Administrative Council. - In such circumstances he shall report promptly in writing on such matters to the members of the Administrative Council, setting forth his reasons for such action together with any other written views submitted by other members of the Committee.~~ In the absence of the support of two or more other members of the Committee, its Chairman may in exceptional circumstances take decisions, on his own responsibility, provided he judges that the decision of the matters in question is urgent and cannot await the next session of the Administrative Council. In such circumstances he shall report promptly in writing on such matters to the Members of the Administrative Council, setting forth his reasons for such action together with any other written views submitted by other members of the Committee. If in such circumstances the matters are not urgent, but nevertheless important, they shall be submitted for consideration by the next session of the Administrative Council

Reasons Strengthening the role of the Coordination Committee

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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PLENARY MEETING

State of Israel

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

- ISR/21/1 MOD 155 2. (1) During a period of two years from the date of entry into force of this Convention a signatory government, even though it may not have deposited an instrument of ratification in accordance with 154, shall enjoy the rights conferred on Members of the Union in ~~-8-9 to~~ and 10.
- Reasons As the paragraph reads at present it may be inferred that after 2 years a Member who has not ratified (or acceded to) this Convention, will also forfeit its right to participate in conferences of the Union, to be eligible for election, and to nominate candidates for election.
- ISR/21/2 MOD 367 4. (1) A delegation whose credentials are found to be in order by the Plenary Meeting shall - subject to ratification of (or accession to) the Convention, and subject to 97 - be entitled to exercise the right to vote of the Member concerned and to sign the Final Acts.
- Reasons To mention the limitations specified elsewhere in the Convention.
- ISR/21/3 MOD 461 When a proposal or an amendment has been passed over or when its examination has been postponed, the ~~delegation sponsoring it~~ chairman shall be responsible for seeing that it is considered later.
- Reasons The chairman is generally in a better position to ensure appropriate action.
- ISR/21/4 MOD 485 15.1 Definition of a majority
- (1) A majority shall consist of more than half the delegations present and voting for or against.
- Reasons Simplification, 488 may then be deleted.
- ISR/21/5 SUP 488 Reasons See proposal for 485
- ISR/21/6 MOD 493 b) by roll call, if the above-mentioned procedure shows no clear majority of if so requested by at least two delegations present and entitled to vote
- Reasons To match wording of 495.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to

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PLENARY MEETING

People's Republic of Poland

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Page 2, replace paragraph 2.2 by the following new paragraph

2.2 The Polish Administration proposes that the Coordination Committee be recognized as an organ of the Union, having permanent duties and well-defined status in accordance with Article 12.

POL/22/6 ADD 28A 4A The Coordination Committee



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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PLENARY MEETING

People's Republic of Poland

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

1 Introduction

The Polish Administration considers that

POL/22/1 the present structure of the International Telecommunication Convention can and should be retained,

POL/22/2 the First Part of the Convention, Basic Provisions, does not require any important substantive changes, any editorial changes that may be introduced should not entail any alteration of the existing regulatory methods, the sphere of activity of the Union or the methods of executing the tasks assigned to the organs of the Union,

POL/22/3 the Second Part of the Convention, General Regulations requires some amendments to conform with existing practice, the purpose of such amendments should be to make the Regulations stricter and more precise.

The Polish Administration further considers that the First Part of the Convention might be accepted as a fixed text, to be amended in the future only by a qualified majority of the Members, that majority to decide on the structure of that Part of the Convention and on the formulation of individual provisions. That consideration is based on the view that a permanent basis of international cooperation must be adopted and retained for the Union's activities. The Second Part of the Convention may be amended in future, both with regard to its structure and to its individual provisions, by a simple majority in accordance with current requirements.

2 Proposed amendments Basic Provisions

2.1 The Polish Administration considers it advisable to make some editorial changes in Article 4

POL/22/4 MOD 15 2. To this end, the Union shall in particular

a) effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency assignments ~~in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different bearing in mind the effective use of radio frequencies by all~~ countries,



POL/22/5 MOD 16

b) coordinate efforts to prevent and eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum,

Reasons Application of the purposes of the Union set out in Nos. 12 and 13 of the Convention to the rational use and improvement of the efficiency of radiocommunications.

2.2 The Polish Administration proposes that the Coordination Committee be recognized as a permanent organ of the Union, with well-defined status and duties in accordance with Article 12.

POL/22/6 ADD 28A dA) the Coordination Committee

Reasons See above.

2.3 Bearing in mind the importance of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference as the supreme organ of the Union, the Polish Administration considers it useful to introduce some editorial amendments into the provisions of the Convention to specify the rights and duties of the Conference more precisely without, however, changing the substance of those provisions.

POL/22/7 MOD 30 2 The Plenipotentiary Conference shall

a) determine the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article 4 of this Convention and the duties of the other organs of the Union arising therefrom,

Reasons See above.

POL/22/8 (MOD) 33

d) provide any general directives dealing with the staffing of the Union and, if necessary, fix the basic salaries, the salary scales and the system of allowances and pensions for all the officials of the Union,

Reasons Editorial.

POL/22/9 ADD 38A

1A) grant the Administrative Council adequate authorization and powers to act on its behalf until the next Plenipotentiary Conference,

Reasons Under Nos. 51 and 52 of the Convention, the Administrative Council is required in connection with some aspects of its activity to act in accordance with powers and authorization delegated to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.4 The Polish Administration considers that Article 9 on the General Secretariat, the organ which performs day-to-day organizational and administrative activities, should be worded as simply as possible and in such a way as to ensure continuity of the work in all situations The following proposals are therefore advanced

POL/22/10 ADD 55A (1A) The Secretary-General shall act as the legal representative of the Union

Reasons Proper place of existing text of No. 61.

POL/22/11 ADD 55B (1B) The Deputy Secretary-General shall assist the Secretary-General in the performance of his duties and undertake such specific tasks as may be entrusted to him by the Secretary-General, he shall be responsible to the Secretary-General. He shall perform the duties of the Secretary-General in the absence of the latter and during those periods should not leave the Headquarters of the Union.

Reasons Editorial changes in accordance with Nos. 57 and 62 of the Convention, introduction of the obligation for the senior officials of the General Secretariat always to be present at Union Headquarters.

POL/22/12 MOD 57 (3) The Secretary-General shall take all the action required to ensure economic use of the Union's resources and he shall be responsible to the Administrative Council for all the administrative and financial aspects of the Union's activities. ~~The Deputy Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Secretary-General.~~

Reasons See POL/22/11.

POL/22/13 MOD 58 2. (1) If the post of Secretary-General falls vacant, the Deputy Secretary-General shall succeed to it and shall remain in office until a date determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference ~~He shall be eligible for election to that office.~~ In this case MOD 59 shall apply.

Reasons No. 36 of the Convention does not provide for any restrictions on the re-election of the acting Secretary-General.

POL/22/14 MOD 59 (2) If the post of Deputy Secretary-General falls vacant ~~more than 180 days~~ prior to the date set for the convening of the next Plenipotentiary Conference, ~~the Administrative Council shall appoint a successor for the balance of the term~~ the Director of the International Consultative Committee who has been longer in office shall discharge the duties of Deputy Secretary-General.

Reasons See introductory text in 2.4 above

POL/22/15 SUP 60 Reasons Included in POL/22/16 and POL/22/17

POL/22/16 ADD 60A (3A) If the posts of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General fall vacant simultaneously, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees shall discharge those duties, the Director who has been longer in office shall discharge the duties of the Secretary-General

POL/22/17 ADD 60B (3B) In cases where the duties of the Secretary-General and of the Deputy Secretary-General are discharged as provided for in MOD 59 and ADD 60A, the Administrative Council, taking into account the date of the next Plenipotentiary Conference, the plans for the Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees and the decisions taken by the Coordination Committee in accordance with ADD 81A, shall decide on appointments to the vacant posts or on the discharge of the duties of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees.

Reasons To simplify the procedure during vacancy periods.

POL/22/18 SUP 61 }
POL/22/19 SUP 62 } Reasons Already given for proposals POL/22/10 and POL/22/11.

2.5 The Polish Administration considers that, under the Convention, the Coordination Committee is an organ of the Union which has very important duties to perform. In view also of the experience of administrative conferences and of the Administrative Council, the following proposals are made

POL/22/20 MOD 80 1. (1) The Coordination Committee shall assist and ~~advise~~ give binding advice to the Secretary-General on all administrative financial and technical cooperation matters affecting more than one permanent organ, and on external relations and public information, keeping fully in view the provisions of the Convention, the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and of the Administrative Council and the interest of the Union as a whole.

Reasons See above.

POL/22/21 ADD 81A (2A) During the period of the discharge of the duties of the Secretary-General and of the Deputy Secretary-General by the Directors of the International Consultative Committees in accordance with MOD 59 and ADD 60A, the Coordination Committee shall nominate from among the personnel of the Specialized Secretariats of the Committees concerned officials to discharge the duties of the Directors of those Committees. The decision of the Coordination Committee in this matter is valid only up to the date stipulated by the Administrative Council under ADD 60B and MOD 256.

Reasons To ensure continuity in the work of the CCIs during interim vacancy periods

2.6 The following amendment is proposed to conform with existing practice

POL/22/22 MOD 89 2. Each conference, session of the Administrative Council and Plenary Assembly or meeting of an International Consultative Committee may adopt such rules of procedure in amplification of those in the Rules of Procedure as it considers to be indispensable. Such additional rules of procedure must, however, be compatible with the Convention and General Regulations, in the case of those adopted by Plenary Assemblies and study groups, they shall be published in the form of a resolution in the documents of the Plenary Assemblies.

Reasons . Self-evident.

2.7 The Polish Administration has not prepared a new text for Article 52, but considers that the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982 should enter into force not later than mid-1984.

3. Proposed amendments General Regulations

3.1 The Polish Administration considers that No. 226 can be deleted. It reiterates the contents of No. 48 and, as a basic provision, should not appear in the regulatory part of the Convention.

POL/22/23 SUP 226 Reasons See above.

3.2 Some of the regulations concerning the Administrative Council should be reworded to conform with existing practice.

POL/22/24 MOD 234 (3) Between ordinary sessions, it may be convened, as a general rule at the seat of the Union, by its Chairman at the request of a majority of its Members ~~or-at-the-call-of-the Chairman-under-the-conditions-provided-for-in-255.~~

Reasons See POL/22/25

POL/22/25 MOD 255 k) provide for the filling of any vacancy in the office of Secretary-General and/or Deputy Secretary-General in the situation described in MOD 59 or ~~to~~ ADD 60A, at the next regular meeting, ~~if-held-within-90-days-after-the-vacancy occurs,-or-at-a-meeting-convened-by-the-Chairman-within-the time-periods-specified-in-59-or-60~~ in conformity with ADD 60B,

POL/22/26 MOD 256 1) provide for the filling of any vacancy in the offices of Directors ~~either~~ of the International Consultative Committees or approve the nomination of acting Directors made in accordance with ADD 81A at the next regular meeting session following the occurrence of such a vacancy Directors so selected or agreed to shall serve until the next Plenary Assembly as provided for in MOD 305 ~~and-shall-be-eligible-for election-to-such-posts,~~

Reasons Consequential on proposals concerning the First Part of the Convention and intended to simplify the existing procedures and to ensure continuity of Union activities. MOD 305 on the election of the Directors of the CCIs does not provide for any restrictions with regard to candidatures.

3.2 Some minor changes are proposed in connection with the activities of the General Secretariat, mainly as a result of previous proposals.

POL/22/27 (MOD) 262 1. The Secretary-General shall

a) coordinate the activities of the different permanent organs with the advice and assistance of the Coordination Committee referred to in MOD 80 with a view to assuring the most effective and economical use of personnel and of the financial and other resources of the Union,

Reasons See POL/22/20 above.

POL/22/28 MOD 269

h) in the interest of the Union as a whole and in consultation with the ~~Chairman of the International Frequency Board or the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned~~ Coordination Committee, temporarily reassign staff members from their appointed position as necessary to meet fluctuating work requirements at Headquarters. The Secretary-General shall report such temporary reassignments, including the financial implications thereof, to the Administrative Council,

Reasons The above-mentioned action is of concern to all the organs of the Union, hence it should be discussed and proposed by the Coordination Committee See also POL/22/20

POL/22/29 MOD 286

w) prepare and submit to the Administrative Council future work plans comprising the main activities at the Headquarters of the Union according to the directives of the Plenipotentiary Conference and of the Administrative Council,

Reasons Consequential on POL/22/7 above.

POL/22/30 MOD 291

2. The Secretary-General or the Deputy Secretary-General may should participate, in a consultative capacity, in ~~all~~ Plenipotentiary and administrative conferences of the Union and in Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees, the Secretary-General or his representative may participate in a consultative capacity in all other meetings of the Union, their participation in the meetings of the Administrative Council is governed by 235 and 236.

Reasons Self-evident

3.3 As a consequence of the proposed provisions concerning situations in which the posts of the Directors of the CCIs fall vacant (see POL/22/21 and POL/22/25), No. 305 should be amended as follows

POL/22/31 MOD 305

c) a Director elected by the Plenary Assembly initially for a period equal to twice the interval between two consecutive Plenary Assemblies, i.e., normally for six years. He shall be eligible for re-election at each subsequent Plenary Assembly and if re-elected shall then remain in office until the date of the next Plenary Assembly, normally for three years. When the position becomes unexpectedly vacant, ADD 81A and MOD 256 shall apply until the following Plenary Assembly shall elects the new Director;

Reasons See above.

3.4 As a consequence of POL/22/20 and POL/22/27 above, the following is proposed .

POL/22/32 SUP 310 Reasons See above.

POL/22/33 MOD 314 3. The Committee shall meet when convened by its Chairman and, normally, at least once a month, it may also be convened when necessary at the request of two of its members.

Reasons e.g., to provide for the possibility of initiating the action provided for in MOD 269.

3.5 The Union was recently forced to provide in its budgets for some extremely high expenditure resulting from the decisions of some administrative conferences and CCI Plenary Assemblies taken without careful examination of their financial implications. In the absence of precise rules on this matter in the Convention (with the exception of paragraphs 7 and 8 of Additional Protocol I to the Convention, which has rather weak regulatory force), it seems advisable to provide appropriate regulations on this question

POL/22/34 ADD 442A 1A The budget control committee shall also define as accurately as possible the estimated costs that may be entailed by the execution of decisions to be taken by the conference, meeting or assembly referred to in 442.

POL/22/35 MOD 444 3. At the end of each conference, or meeting or assembly, the budget control committee shall present a report to the Plenary Meeting showing, as accurately as possible, the estimated total expenditure of the conference, assembly or meeting, as well as an estimate of the costs that may be entailed by the execution of the decisions taken by these bodies

POL/22/36 ADD 445A 4A After consideration of the report referred to in 445, the Administrative Council may either approve it or decide to submit it to the Plenipotentiary Conference for final acceptance

Reasons See introduction in 3 5 above

3.6 In section 15 - Voting, of Article 77, the following amendments are proposed

POL/22/37 MOD 496

15.7 Prohibition of interruptions during votes

No delegation may interrupt once a vote has begun, unless to raise a point of order in connection with the way in which the vote is being taken. The proposal in the point of order cannot include any proposal entailing a change in the vote that is being taken or in the question put to the vote. Voting shall begin with the decision to take a vote announced by the Chairman after final formulation of the question being put to the vote and shall end with the announcement of its result by the Chairman.

Reasons Self-evident in view of the existing practice.

POL/22/38 MOD 506

(2) When two or more amendments to a proposal are submitted, the amendment furthest from the original text shall be put to the vote first, if this amendment does not obtain the support of the majority, of the remainder, that furthest from the proposal shall then be put to the vote and the same procedure shall be followed until a subsequent amendment gains the support of the majority, if all the amendments submitted have been considered and have not gained a majority, the unamended proposal shall be put to the vote.

Reasons No further voting is needed after a majority decision has been reached on the question under discussion Simplification of the voting procedure.

POL/22/39

SUP 508

Reasons Already included in POL/22/38.

3.6 In section 22 - Numbering, of Article 77, the following amendment is proposed

POL/22/40

MOD 530

2 The final numbering of the chapters, articles and paragraphs shall be entrusted to the editorial committee after their adoption at the first reading, or, by a decision of the conference, to the Secretary-General for introduction into the Final Acts of the conference.

Reasons To provide for a practical solution sometimes required

3 7 The Polish Administration, while fully recognizing the right of each Member to formulate any reservation and/or declaration at any time during the work of the conference, considers that it would be reasonable, for organizational reasons, to include in the Convention detailed regulations concerning deadlines for submitting reservations for inclusion in the final protocol of the Final Acts of the conference (e.g., 48 hours after adoption of the Final Acts at the second reading) and for submitting counter-reservations related to specific reservations. The experience of recent years has shown that such provisions could speed up the work of conferences

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
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Zambia (Republic of)

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSAL ZMB/23/2

Zambia announces the withdrawal of proposal ZMB/23/2 since this matter has been overtaken by events.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 23-E

25 March 1982

Original EnglishPLENARY MEETINGZambia (Republic of)

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ZMB/23/1 MOD 127

In the absence of special arrangements between Members, the monetary unit to be used in the composition of the ~~tariffs~~ accounting rates ~~of the~~ for international telecommunication services and in the establishment of the international accounts shall be _

- either the monetary unit of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- or the gold franc ~~of 100 centimes, of a weight of 10/31 of a gramme and of a fineness of 0.900.~~

ZMB/23/2 MOD 48

1 (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of ~~thirty-six~~ forty members (the rest without change)

Reasons In view of the substantial increase in the new Members of the Union from 140 to 157 and in all regions particularly region D (Africa) from 44 to 50 since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, it is proposed that the number of seats on the Administrative Council reserved for the regions be raised from 36 to 40 and shared as follows for region D (Africa) 9 to 11, for region A (America) from 7 to 8 and for region E (Asia and Australasia) from 9 to 10



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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PLENARY MEETING

United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Draft Resolution

G/24/1 THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF
WORLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Nairobi 1982),

considering

a) the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi 1982)
together with those of the Telephone Regulations, the Telegraph Regulations and the
Radio Regulations annexed thereto,

b) the recommendations of the CCIR and of the CCITT,

considering also

c) that together these instruments are essential to provide the technical
foundations for the planning and provision of telecommunications throughout the world,

d) that the pace of technical development necessitates the continuing cooperation
of all administrations and operating agencies to ensure the worldwide compatibility of
telecommunications;

e) that the availability of modern telecommunications is vital to the economic,
social and cultural progress of all countries,

recognizing

f) the responsibilities of UNESCO, ICAO, IMCO, the ISO, the IEC and other
specialized agencies in certain aspects of telecommunications,

g) the interests of users,

accordingly resolves that the International Telecommunication Union should

1. continue to work for the harmonization, development and enhancement of
telecommunications throughout the world,



2. ensure that all its work reflects the position of the ITU as the authority responsible within the United Nations family for establishing in a timely manner technical and operational standards for all forms of telecommunication and for effecting the rational use of the radio frequency spectrum and of the geostationary satellite orbit,

3. encourage and promote technical cooperation in the field of telecommunications among Member Administrations to the maximum possible extent.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to

Document No. 25-E

9 July 1982

China

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Replace the texts of proposals CHN/25/5 and CHN/25/13 by the following new texts :

CHN/25/5 MOD 77
(Rev.)

c) a Director, elected by ~~a Plenary Assembly and appointed in accordance with the General Regulations~~ the Plenipotentiary Conference, he shall be eligible for re-election, but national (or nationals) from the same country shall not hold office of the Director of the International Consultative Committee for more than two successive terms.

Reasons Consequential to change of 37A and the same as for 56 (see Document No. 66).

CHN/25/13 MOD 305
(Rev.)

c) a Director elected by the ~~Plenary Assembly~~ Plenipotentiary Conference. ~~initially for a period equal to twice the interval between two consecutive Plenary Assemblies, i.e. normally for six years.~~ He shall be eligible for re-election at ~~each subsequent Plenary Assembly the next~~ Plenipotentiary Conference according to the provision MOD 77. ~~and if re-elected shall then remain in office until the date of the next Plenary Assembly, normally for three years.~~ When the position becomes unexpectedly vacant, the following ~~Plenary Assembly~~ Administrative Council shall elect the new Director, who shall normally remain in office until the date of taking office by the Director elected at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

Reasons . Consequential to change of provisions 37A and MOD 77.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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PLENARY MEETING

China

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

- CHN/25/1 MOD 29 1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall be convened at regular intervals and normally every five years, not later than five years after the date on which the Convention approved by the preceding Conference came into force.
- Reasons Ensuring the Plenipotentiary Conference to be held at regular intervals in order to consider the Union's general policy in time and discuss or make decisions on major issues.
- CHN/25/2 ADD 37A hA) elect the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and fix the dates of their taking office,
- Reasons : The International Consultative Committees are the permanent organs of the Union. Their Directors shall be also elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference as the case of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General and members of the IFRB.
- CHN/25/3 ADD 40A kA) set the date and place of next Plenipotentiary Conference.
- Reasons · To be convenient for the Member countries to make full preparations.
- CHN/25/4 MOD 53 (2) It shall ensure the efficient coordination of the work of the Union and exercise effective financial control over its permanent organs and it shall ensure particularly that the annual budget and expenditure will not exceed the ceiling laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- Reasons Performing the duties assigned to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference and exercising real and effective financial control over the Union and lightening the burden of the Members.
- CHN/25/5 MOD 77 c) a Director, elected by ~~a Plenary Assembly and appointed in accordance with the General Regulations~~ the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Reasons · Consequential to change of 37A.



- CHN/25/6 MOD 86 2. The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and ~~desirable~~ also the members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall all be nationals of different countries, Members of the Union. At their election, due consideration should be given to the principles embodied in 87 and to the ~~appropriate~~ geographical distribution amongst the regions of the Union
- Reasons Embodying the principle that the affairs of the Union should be managed by all its Members and the geographical distribution amongst the regions, ensuring that the elected officials of the Union shall come from the different regions and different Member countries
- CHN/25/7 SUP 201 } Reasons Consequential change of the revision of 29 and
CHN/25/8 SUP 202 } addition of 40A.
- CHN/25/9 MOD 203 2 (1) The date and place of the ~~next~~ Plenipotentiary Conference, or either one of these, may be changed
- a) when at least one-quarter of the Members of the Union have individually proposed a change to the Secretary-General ~~or~~,
- CHN/25/10 ADD 203A aA) when the Host Government has proposed a change when there is inviting Government,
- CHN/25/11 MOD 204 b) on a proposal of the Administrative Council when there is no inviting Government.
- CHN/25/12 MOD 205 (2) In either case a new date or place or both shall be fixed with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union. The change of the date shall conform with 29.
- Reasons Ensuring the convening of the Plenipotentiary Conference at regular intervals
- CHN/25/13 MOD 305 c) a Director elected by the ~~Plenary-Assembly~~ Plenipotentiary Conference initially for a period equal to twice the interval between two consecutive Plenary Assemblies, i.e. normally for six years. He shall be eligible for re-election at ~~each subsequent Plenary-Assembly~~ the next Plenipotentiary Conference, and if re-elected shall then remain in office until the date of the next Plenary Assembly, normally for three years. When the position becomes unexpectedly vacant, the following ~~Plenary-Assembly~~ Administrative Council shall elect the new Director, who shall normally remain in office until the date of taking office by the Director elected at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.
- Reasons Consequential change of provision 37A

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum N° 1 au
Document N° 26-F/E/S
10 août 1982
Original français
anglais
espagnol

Canada

PROPOSITIONS

Les propositions CAN/26/15 et CAN/26/16 ont été retirées.

Canada

PROPOSALS

Proposals CAN/26/15 and CAN/26/16 have been cancelled

Canada

PROPUESTAS

Las propuestas CAN/26/15 y CAN/26/16 han sido canceladas.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 26-E
27 April 1982
Original English/
French

PLENARY MEETING

Canada

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

PREAMBLE

GENERAL

This document contains the initial Canadian proposals to the 1982 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference.

ENCLOSED PROPOSALS

The proposals reflect Canada's view that the current Convention, regulations, procedures, systems and philosophies which govern the activities of the Union are essentially sound. They have stood the test of time while evolving as necessary to meet the requirements of a changing world. Therefore, while this Administration would support the retention of the time-proven concepts of the Union, the attached proposals contain those changes which we perceive as being necessary to rationalize and regularize these concepts in the light of the foreseen requirements of the Union in the period leading to the next Plenipotentiary Conference. Our principal substantive proposals for changes, which are detailed in subsequent sections, are as follows:

a) Purposes of the Union

In view of the proliferation of international telecommunications interests, we would seek a firm statement which would enshrine the Union's place as the principal international forum for telecommunications matters of all kinds.

b) Plenipotentiary Conference

The requirements of optimum planning, especially financial planning, and the right of all Members to have the opportunity to influence Union policy, points to the need to hold Plenipotentiary Conferences at fairly regular, medium-term intervals. On the other hand, there are significant disadvantages to scheduling conferences at rigid, fixed intervals. We propose a minimum-maximum time frame which will essentially meet both of these requirements.



c) Administrative Council

Our proposals reflect the need to vest the Administrative Council with sufficient authority to enable it to effectively and efficiently govern the activities of the Union on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference when the latter is not in session. They also provide measures to enhance and economize the working methods of the Council.

d) Finances of the Union

Our proposals seek to maintain the present allocations of financial responsibilities within the Union, budget structure, methods of contribution, planning cycle and budget control mechanisms, while ensuring that the provisions of Additional Protocol I apply to all of the expenses of the Union. They also make provision for adjustment of the contributory unit in cases of proven hardship.

e) New Resolutions

These seek:

- i) to implement the new rational ICSC grading system within the ITU without delay,
- ii) to resolve the current dilemma of short-term staff serving overly long in fixed term positions,
- iii) to clearly prescribe, for the first time, the five administrative, or geographical, regions of the Union.

Additionally, we are advancing a number of editorial and administrative proposals in the interest of clarity and to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and economy of the Union.

POSSIBLE FUTURE PROPOSALS (not enclosed but may be submitted prior to, or at, the Conference)

a) Technical Cooperation/Assistance

Canada acknowledges the importance of the technical cooperation and assistance activities carried out by the Union, and believes that these activities are crucial to the effective participation of all Member States in the Union. We believe the Union's capabilities can be strengthened within its current mandate and available resources, and would like to highlight, in particular, the following areas for the consideration of Member states participating at the Plenipotentiary Conference:

Resolutions: a consolidation of the existing Resolutions 16 through 25 would provide a strengthened basis for the Union's technical cooperation and assistance activities; such a consolidation could be best achieved during the Plenipotentiary Conference itself.

Publications: the Union has a vital role to play in the provision of timely, relevant publications to Members at a cost and in a format and style which would make them obtainable and useful.

Training. the Union has an equally important role in the provision and facilitating of training, to enable Members to benefit from telecommunications services and to participate fully in the Union's activities.

Expertise: improved coordination in the current Union provision of experts would increase effectiveness in the timely response to urgent and specific problems.

Regional Presence: the Union's presence in the regions should be strengthened in order to meet the current, emerging, and varying needs of the respective regions, the duties, functions and strength of the Union's establishment at Headquarters would be reviewed and revised accordingly.

Evaluations: a regular evaluation of the efficiency of administrative arrangements regarding the Union's technical co-operation and technical assistance activities, focussing on improving the quality and not just the quantity of these activities, should be implemented.

UNDP Programmes: We reaffirm the importance of the Union's participation in the United Nations Development Programme as an Executing Agency, and note that this participation could expand if developing countries assign greater priority to telecommunications in programmes agreed in the UNDP forum.

b) Other Proposals

Finally, the Canadian Administration reserves the possibility of introducing additional proposals, as deemed necessary, both in advance of, and during, the conduct of the Conference.

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ITU PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI, 1982

CANADIAN PROPOSALS

1. Article 1 - Composition of the Union

CAN/26/1 MOD 4 ~~b) any country, not listed in Annex 1, which becomes a Member of the United Nations and which accedes to the Convention in accordance with Article 46;~~

b) any country, Member of the United Nations, or of any of the specialized agencies, or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, or Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, which accedes to the Convention in accordance with Article 46;

Reasons The proposed wording provides for a country, not now a Member of the Union, which is already a Member of the United Nations; the current wording does not cover this situation. Additionally the proposal, consistent with United Nations practice, extends this provision to cover other recognized members of the United Nations family.

CAN/26/2 MOD 5 c) any sovereign country not listed in Annex 1 and not a Member of the United Nations, or of any of the specialized agencies, or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, or a Party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, which applies for Membership... in accordance with Article 46.

Reasons Consequent upon the acceptance of the proposed amendment to 4 b) as noted above.

2. Article 2 - Rights and Obligations of Members

CAN/26/3 ADD 10A cA) A Member may lose its right to vote under the conditions prescribed in Articles 15 and 45

Reasons The present wording of Article 2 implies the indefeasibility of the listed right, the cross reference is necessary to show the conditions under which the right may be lost.

3. Article 4 - Purposes of the Union

CAN/26/4 MOD 12 1a) ~~to maintain and extend~~ to provide the principal international forum for the consideration and promotion of international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds,

Reasons To clearly enunciate the position of the ITU as the lead international telecommunications agency both within and outside the United Nations family. This proposal is considered essential in view of the proliferation of international organizations having interests in telecommunications. The current intent of 12 is also retained.

4. Article 6 - Plenipotentiary Conference

CAN/26/5 MOD 29 1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall normally be convened at regular intervals and normally every five years and, in any case, the interval between successive Plenipotentiary Conferences shall not exceed seven years

Reasons a) Experience has indicated the difficulties inherent in attempting to extend valid policy and financial planning beyond a fairly limited medium range period (perhaps 5-6 years), especially under today's unsettled economic and international conditions,

b) All Members of the Union, and not just the 36 Members of the Administrative Council, should have the opportunity of directly influencing Union policy at comparatively regular, medium-term intervals,

c) All elections should be held at fairly regular, limited term, intervals,

d) On the other hand, there could be a number of difficulties in tying the interval between conferences to an absolutely rigid, inflexible, timetable, the present proposal is intended to provide a middle course alternative to this problem.

5. Article 7 - Administrative Conferences

CAN/26/6 ADD 47A 3A) Administrative conferences must reconcile, within the limits specified in Additional Protocol I, the financial consequences of their decisions, resolutions and recommendations. In this regard, the only binding decision involving financial expenditure which can be taken by an administrative conference is the decision to prolong the duration of that conference.

Reasons For compatibility with Additional Protocol I. The financial responsibilities of the decisions taken by conferences must be determined by those taking the decisions. The limit on the power of a conference to bind the Union to financial expenditure must also be made clear. This proposal clearly draws the attention of Conference participants to the requirements already prescribed by Additional Protocol I.

6. Article 8 - Administrative Council

CAN/26/7 MOD 51 3. In the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences the Administrative Council shall act on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference within the limit of the powers delegated to it by the latter, except where specified otherwise by this Convention or elsewhere by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Reasons To regularize the actual situation and provide the Administrative Council with clear and unambiguous authority in line with the intent of the current provision. The existing wording is equivocal as it implies the existence of clear delegations of powers which are not always apparent.

CAN/26/8 MOD 53 (2) It shall ensure the efficient coordination of the work of the Union and exercise effective financial control over the permanent organs. It may direct, or perform, operational audits of the permanent organs.

Reasons To specifically empower the Administrative Council, as the agent of the Plenipotentiary Conference, to ensure that the organs are operating in accordance with their mandates and to determine the effectiveness and efficiency of their operations.

CAN/26/9 ADD 53A (2A) All of the organs of the Union, except the Plenipotentiary Conference, will be accountable to the Administrative Council in all matters not specifically assigned elsewhere by this Convention.

Reasons To clarify the authority and powers of the Administrative Council which, subject to any limitations imposed upon it by the Plenipotentiary Conference, must act for the Plenipotentiary Conference when the latter is not in session.

7. Article 9 - General Secretariat

CAN/26/10 MOD 58 2(1) If the post of Secretary-General falls vacant, the Deputy Secretary-General shall succeed to it and shall remain in office until a date determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference. He shall be eligible for election to that office. When under these conditions the Deputy-Secretary-General succeeds to the office of Secretary-General, the post of Deputy Secretary-General shall be considered to fall vacant on that same date and the provisions of number 59 will be applied.

Reasons To enunciate a key provision which has not heretofore been covered.

8. Article 13 - Elected Officials and Staff of the Union

CAN/26/11 MOD 86 2. The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and ~~desirably-also~~ the members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall all be nationals of different countries (to end of text).

Reasons To treat all elected officials in the same manner in respect of geographical representation.

CAN/26/12 ADD 86A 2A Elected officials shall be restricted to a maximum of two terms in any one office. Under this provision a term in office shall include any partial term in excess of two years.

Reasons To broaden the opportunities for the elected official offices to receive infusions of new members with fresh ideas at reasonable intervals and to broaden the opportunities for more members to participate in these offices.

CAN/26/13 ADD 86B 2B No proposed candidacy for an elected office will be accepted when the proposed candidate would, at the time of taking office, be within three years of the prescribed maximum retirement age for the most senior level of appointed official within the Union.

Reasons To ensure a general level of alignment between the maximum ages of elected and appointed officials.

9. Article 15 - Finances of the Union

CAN/26/14 MOD 94 4. No reduction in a unit classification established in accordance with the Convention can take effect during the life of this Convention, except that, under exceptional circumstances, the Administrative Council may authorize a reduction in cases of proven hardship when it is clear that an Administration can no longer maintain its contribution at the higher class.

Reasons To lessen the financial burden on an Administration which clearly cannot meet its obligations to the Union at a higher class and to place it in the appropriate class. This step would also help to prevent the Union from needlessly building up a large debt in this regard which would probably have to be written-off, or otherwise specially treated, at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

10. Article 16 - Languages

CAN/26/15 SUP 101 (3)

CAN/26/16 ADD 101A (3A) The languages of the Union shall be equally authentic.

Reasons To ensure that the language in which a text is originally drafted will receive proper consideration and to align with common practice elsewhere.

11. Article 53 - Plenipotentiary Conference

CAN/26/17 MOD 201 1(1) The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened ~~at regular intervals and normally every five years.~~ in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 (Number 29).

CAN/26/18 MOD 203 2(1) Within the limit prescribed by Number 29, the ~~The~~ date and place of the next Plenipotentiary

Reasons To make clear the fact that changes may only be accommodated within the basic timeframe prescribed by No 29 (see previous proposal).

12. Article 54 - Administrative Conferences

CAN/26/19 MOD 208 (3) A world administrative conference ~~dealing with radio-communications~~ may also include in its agenda an item concerning instructions to the ~~International Frequency-Registration Board-~~ permanent organs and, as applicable, requests to the consultative committees regarding its activities and a review of those activities.

Reasons To make 208 applicable to any type of world administrative conference and, accordingly, to broaden the list of organs to which instructions, or requests, may be made.

13. Article 55 - Administrative Council

CAN/26/20 (MOD) 232 4(1) The Administrative Council shall ~~hold an annual-session~~ meet annually in ordinary session at the seat of the Union.

Reasons To define ordinary session in the context in which it is used elsewhere in the Convention.

CAN/26/21 MOD 237 7 Except as provided at 8, the The Administrative Council shall make decisions only in session. However, to facilitate its work the Administrative Council may form intersessional committees or working groups, which will conduct their work by meeting and/or correspondence as directed by the Council and which will report to the next session of the Council.

Reasons To provide the authority for the Administrative Council to form intersessional committees or groups and to clearly prescribe the permitted conditions.

CAN/26/22 ADD 237A 7A In the interest of obviating the need and expense of convening an additional session as prescribed at 233, the Administrative Council may take a decision by telegraphic consultation with all of its Members under the following conditions:

- a) Where the immediate previous ordinary session has foreseen the need for intersessional consultation and decision taking on a matter with which that ordinary session cannot take action and which it believes can be satisfactorily resolved by telegraphic consultation; or
- b) When between ordinary sessions a matter arises which requires the immediate decision of the Administrative Council and which the Chairman of the Council considers to be a matter which may be satisfactorily resolved by telegraphic consultations. In this latter case, should a majority of Councillors so request, an additional session of the Council will still be convened.

Reasons In the interests of economy and efficiency, to permit the holding of telegraphic consultations and decision taking by the Administrative Council on matters which can be readily handled in this way.

CAN/26/23 ADD 241A 10bA) draw up and ensure the currency of the Financial Regulations of the Union which shall prescribe inter alia: general provisions; budget definition, limits, nature, preparation, approval, implementation, supervision and closing; other budget details; cash resources; accounts; control of finances; finances of conferences and meetings; and audits.

Reasons To prescribe the legislative framework and nature of the financial regulations which are not currently so prescribed elsewhere in the Convention.

CAN/26/24 MOD 242 c) draw up, and amend from time to time, such regulations as it may consider necessary for the administrative and personnel ~~financial~~ activities ... and pensions.

Reasons To clarify the Council's authority in such matters and to ensure constant updating.

CAN/26/25 MOD 243 d) supervise the administrative functions of the Union, including the directing of such operational audits as it deems desirable;

Reasons To clarify this particular aspect which heretofore has not been adequately spelled out.

CAN/26/26 MOD 252 h) arrange for the convening of Plenipotentiary and administrative conferences of the Union in accordance with Articles 53 and 54 and issue such directives, guidelines and instructions to the permanent organs and the consultative committees as may be required regarding their preparations for the conferences;

Reasons To clarify and expand upon existing procedures and practices.

14. Article 57 - International Frequency Registration Board

CAN/26/27 MOD 295 2(2) At each election any serving member of the Board may be proposed again as a candidate by the country of which he is a national within the limits of the restrictions prescribed at Article 13.

Reasons Consequent upon proposed changes to Article 13.

CAN/26/28 MOD 299 3(1) The ~~working arrangements~~ methods of work of the Board ~~are defined in the Radio Regulations~~ are as follows:

a) The Board shall meet as frequently as necessary to deal expeditiously with its work and, normally, at least once a week.

b) (1) The members of the Board shall elect from among their number a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, each to hold office for a term of one year. Thereafter, the Vice-Chairman shall succeed annually to the Chairmanship and a new Vice-Chairman shall be elected.

(2) In the unavoidable absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Board shall elect a temporary Chairman for the occasion from among its members.

c) (1) The Board shall endeavour to reach its decisions by unanimous agreement. If the Board fails in the endeavour, it shall thereafter decide the problem on the basis of having a three vote majority by the members present.

(2) Each member of the Board, including the Chairman, shall have one vote. Voting by proxy or by correspondence is not allowed.

(3) A quorum of the board shall be three members of the Board. If, however, the verdict of such a quorum on a question coming before it is not unanimous the question shall be referred for decision at a later meeting at which at least four members of the Board are present.

(4) The minutes shall indicate whether a decision was unanimous or by a majority.

d) For its own guidance and for the efficient performance of its functions the Board may make such internal arrangements as it may consider necessary in accordance with the Convention and the Radio Regulations.

e) The documents of the Board, which shall comprise a complete record of its official actions and minutes of its meetings, shall be maintained by the Board in the working languages of the Union as defined in the Convention; for this purpose, as well as for the meetings of the Board, the necessary linguistic personnel, and such other facilities as may be required, shall be provided by the Secretary-General. A copy of all documents of the Board shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Board.

Reasons To clearly prescribe what the working methods of the Board should be.

CAN/26/29 SUP 300 (2)

15. Article 63 - Procedure for convening ... Administrative Council

CAN/26/30 MOD 350 In the case of a regional administrative conference, the procedure described in Article 62 shall be applicable only to the Members of the region concerned. For administrative radio conferences the regions concerned are as prescribed in the Radio Regulations, for all other conferences the regions concerned are the five administrative regions of the Union. If the conference ... of Members of the region.

Reasons To clearly indicate to which regions the article refers, i.e. administrative or radio allocation as the case may be.

16. Article 77 - Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Meetings

CAN/26/31 ADD 443A 2A. The decision to prolong a conference or plenary assembly is the only decision involving the expenditure of additional funds which a conference or assembly can take on its own authority. All other decisions which may result in expenses to the Union will be referred, as recommendations, to the Administrative Council for consideration under the provisions of Additional Protocol 1.

Reasons To clarify the text in line with the requirements of Article 7 and the existing provisions of Additional Protocol 1.

CAN/26/32 MOD 444 3. At the end of each conference or meeting, the budget control committee shall ... estimated total expenditure of the conference or meeting to include the total pre-conference and conference expenses and estimated consequential implementation costs to the Union of the decisions of the conference. In all cases the provisions of Additional Protocol 1, paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 shall apply.

Reasons To clarify the responsibilities and the limits of powers of conferences and meetings.

CAN/26/33 MOD 465 13 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, as described at Annex 2, which shall at once and voting against it.

Reasons To aspire in the efficient conduct of debates by seeking to ensure that motions and points of order are just that and not mere interventions on the substance of the debate.

CAN/26/34 MOD 475 13.7 Motion for closure of debate.

A delegation may at any time move that discussions on the point at issue be closed. In such cases the floor ~~may~~ shall be given to not more than two speakers opposing the motion, after which the motion shall be put to vote. If the motion succeeds, the Chairman will immediately call for a vote on the substance of the matter to which the closure put an end to the discussion.

Reasons To ensure that opponents of the motion will have a right to be heard and to explain what happens if the motion succeeds.

CAN/26/35 MOD 485 15.1 Definition of a majority

(1) A majority shall consist of more than half of the delegations present and voting except that for a Regional Conference, where the issue at question affects only that region, a majority shall consist of more than half of the delegations from that region present and voting

Reasons To ensure that, on purely regional issues at a regional conference, the Members of that region will decide these issues which are of substantive concern only to themselves.

17. Article 79 - Finances

CAN/26/36 MOD 546 3 The amounts shall bear interest from the beginning of each financial year of the Union at ~~3% (three per cent) per annum during the first six months, and at 6% (six per cent) per annum from the beginning of the seventh month,~~ the rate of the Swiss Central Bank prevailing at the first day of the year

Reasons The present entry has been unchanged since 1952 and has long been out of date and unrealistic. The proposal is designed to provide realistic, but still low and non-punitive, interest rates against debts.

CAN/26/37 MOD 553 g) The amount of the contribution per unit . shall be fixed annually by the Administrative Council on the basis of the total number of contributory units, from all sources, which apply to the Consultative Committee concerned. The contributions shall be with the provision of 546;

Reasons To clarify the meaning of this provision in the light of Number 547.

CAN/26/38 ADD 556A 6A. The Union shall maintain a Reserve Account in order to provide working capital to meet essential expenditures and to maintain sufficient cash reserves to avoid resorting to loans to the extent practical. The amount of the Reserve Account shall be fixed annually by the Administrative Council on the basis of expected requirements. At the end of each fiscal year all budget credits which have not been expended or encumbered will be placed in the Reserve Account. Other details of this account are described in the Financial Regulations.

Reasons To provide the legislative basis for the Reserve account and to establish the major conditions which govern its operation.

18. Annex 2 - Definition ... Union

CAN/26/39 SUP Harmful Interference and all detail.

CAN/26/40 ADD Harmful Interference: Interference which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of other safety services or seriously degrades, obstructs, or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunication service operating in accordance with the Administrative Regulations.

Reasons To align with Radio Regulation 163.

CAN/26/41 MOD ~~Expert~~ SIO Representative: A person sent by ... International Consultative Committee.

Reasons To avoid a confusion of terms; within the ITU the Term "expert" has many other connotations and common usages. The proposed term will clearly apply to just one category of participant.

CAN/26/42 MOD ~~Representative~~ RPOA Representative: A person sent by ...
International Consultative Committee.

Reasons As for SIO Representative as described above.

CAN/26/43 ADD Motion of Order. A motion on a point of order.

CAN/26/44 ADD Point of Order: A question raised with the purpose of calling attention to any departure from the Convention, or Rules of Procedure, or the customary modes of proceeding in debate, or in the conduct of business, and which may be raised at any time by any member. A point of order may not be raised on a point of order.

Reasons The Convention talks about "point of order" but nowhere is it defined. The definition is needed to facilitate the orderly conduct of business and to assist the Chairman in his functions.

19. Additional Protocol I

CAN/26/45 MOD (Title) Expenses of the Union for the Period ~~1974~~ 1983 to ~~1979~~ 1988.

CAN/26/46 MOD 1. The Administrative Council is authorized to draw up the annual budget of the Union in such a way that the annual expenses of

- the Administrative Council,
- the General Secretariat,
- the International Frequency Registration Board,
- the Secretariats of the International Consultative Committees,
- the Union's Laboratories and technical equipment,
- special projects not covered elsewhere in this protocol,

do not exceed the following amounts for the years 1983 and onwards until the next Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union:

 * Swiss francs for the year 1983

 Swiss francs for the year 1984

 Swiss francs for the year 1985

 Swiss francs for the year 1986

 Swiss francs for the year 1987

 Swiss francs for the year 1988

For the years after 1988 the annual budgets shall not exceed the sum specified for the preceding year.

Reasons:

- a) To provide for special projects which may arise.
- b) To update the information.

* to be added when information available.

CAN/26/47 SUP 2. The Administrative Council... Resolution No. 3 of this (Conference).

Reason: Wording obsolete as members of the IFRB are now elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

CAN/26/48 MOD 3. Expenditure on conferences referred to in No. 91 of the Convention as well as expenditure on meetings of the International Consultative Committees may be authorized by the Administrative Council. The sum allocated to each conference and meeting should include the expenses of pre-conference/meeting activities and the actual conference and post-conference meeting expenses including, where known, those expenses expected to result from the decisions of the conference or meeting. Where these latter costs cannot be predicted or where, in the event, they exceed the forecast amount, the provisions of paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 of this protocol will apply.

3.1 During the years 1983 to 1988, the budget adopted by the Administrative Council, shall not exceed the following amounts:

ADD a. Conferences

- * _____ Swiss francs for the World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Telecommunications, 1983.
- _____ Swiss francs for the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of HF Bands for the Broadcasting Service.
- _____ Swiss francs for the World Administrative Radio Conference on the use of the Geostationary Satellite Orbit and planning of Space Services.
- _____ Swiss francs for the World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Communications, 1988.
- _____ Plenipotentiary Conference 1988

ADD b. C.C.I.R.
 * _____ Swiss francs for 1983
 _____ Swiss francs for 1984
 _____ Swiss francs for 1985
 _____ Swiss francs for 1986
 _____ Swiss francs for 1987
 _____ Swiss francs for 1988

* to be added when information available.

ADD c. C.C.I.T.T.
 * _____ Swiss francs for 1983
 _____ Swiss francs for 1984
 _____ Swiss francs for 1985
 _____ Swiss francs for 1986
 _____ Swiss francs for 1987
 _____ Swiss francs for 1988

ADD d. Special Projects
(list and cost such projects as are known)

SUP 3.2

ADD 3.2 If no Plenipotentiary Conference is held in 1988, all conferences referred to at No. 91, and an annual budget for the International Consultative Committees, must be individually costed by the Administrative Council, with approval for their budgeted costs being sought in advance from the Members of the Union in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of this protocol. Such budgeted costs shall not be transferable.

MOD 3.3 Except as excluded in paragraph

3.2 above ~~The~~ the Administrative Council may authorize expenditure in excess of the ~~annual~~ limits specified in sub-paragraph 3.1 above if the excess can be compensated by sums within the expenditure limits.

- accrued from ~~a~~ previous ~~year~~ years, or
- foreseen in ~~a~~ future ~~year~~ years.

Reason: To ensure that all costs of conferences and meetings, including consequential costs, are fully budgeted and to ensure a clear breakdown of costs among conferences and meetings, each consultative committee and special projects.

NOC 4.

NOC 5.

CAN/26/49 MOD 6. If the credits which justifying the step. Except where specified otherwise in this protocol, this provision shall apply inter alia to costs resulting from the decisions of conferences and meetings and to the costs of any special one-time projects which have been authorized by the Administrative Council.

Reason: To clarify that the provision also applies to the consequent resultant costs of conferences and meetings.

NOC 7.

NOC 8.

20. Additional Protocol II

CAN/26/50 ADD 2A. At the first meeting of the Administrative Council after the coming into force of this Convention, Members may, with the approval of the Administrative Council, reduce the selected level of their contributory unit if their relative donor positions under the new Convention were to be materially worse than their positions under the old.

Reason: To rationalize the selecting of contributory units and to protect countries which may be financially hurt by the unexpectedly low elections of other Members.

21. Resolution No. 4

CAN/26/51 SUP Resolution No. 4 and all detail.

CAN/26/52 ADD Resolution No. 4

Grading Standards and Post Classification

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

having noted and approved

the action taken by the Administrative Council in pursuance of Resolution No. 4 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga - Torremolinas, 1973), as described in the Report of the Administrative Council;

considering

the introduction by the International Civil Service Commission of a new post classification grading system, applicable to the whole family of United Nations organizations, that features inter alia a point-factor evaluation system with common job description forms and glossaries.

instructs the Administrative Council

To take whatever steps it considers necessary, without incurring unreasonable expense, to ensure that the new ICSC post-classification system is adopted within the Union at the earliest practical date and that detailed classifications be made for all positions. This will necessitate new post classification standards and procedures and a rationalization of all existing grades.

Reason: The present classification system, which was adopted in 1977, is very subjective and probably resulted in a number of over-classified positions. The new system should lead to a better rationalization of grades than now exists and provide the Administrative Council with firm bench marks against which to assess requests for regrading. In the interests of efficiency and effectiveness, this regrading should be conducted without delay.

22. Resolution No. 6

CAN/26/53 SUP Resolution No. 6 and all detail

CAN/26/54 ADD Resolution No. 6

Manning Table Posts

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

taking account of

- a) the action taken by the Administrative Council in pursuance of Resolution No. 6 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga - Torremolinos, 1973), 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;

noting with concern

- a) that in the period 1972-1975, 36 short-term posts have been created and filled on a continuing basis, a situation which the Secretary-General has attempted to meet by proposing the conversion to regular contracts of the posts without regard to their nature;
- b) that an undetermined number of similar posts have been created since 1976;

resolves

1. to reaffirm the policy embodied in Malaga - Torremolinos Resolution No. 6:
 - a. That 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;
2. to affirm the concept that decisions on the nature of a post must only be taken in consideration of the tasks of the post and not the circumstances of the incumbent;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to alleviate, to the extent practical, the plight of individuals who have remained for overly-long periods in temporary posts by assisting them to seek employment in permanent posts, without violating the central principles enunciated at Convention No. 87;

2. to take steps to prevent a recurrence of this situation,
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.

Reason To reaffirm and update the provisions of Malaga - Torremolinos Resolution No. 6 while attempting to meet the situation created by persons serving overly-long times in short-term posts.

(Note: this Resolution may have to be somewhat amended if the Conference resolves the problem of over-long service by temporary staff in short-term posts.)

23. Resolution NO. 37A

CAN/26/55 ADD Resolution No. 37A

Administrative Regions of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

that for a number of purposes, including elections and the geographical distribution of Union Staff, the Union has had occasion to group the Members into five regions which, through custom and common usage, have become geographically fixed and, within the Union, well known.

noting

that nowhere in this Convention or its annexed administrative regulations have these five regions been clearly identified.

recognizing

that the Radio Regulations have established three regions for the allocation of radio frequencies which could result in some confusion over the type of region referred to under different circumstances.

resolves

that for all purposes except the allocation and control of frequencies as described in the Radio Regulations, the regions of the Union shall be known as Administrative Regions and shall comprise the following geographic areas:

Region A The Americas, including all of North America, South America, Central America, the Caribbean, Greenland and their attendant islands.

Region B Western Europe comprising the states of:

Germany (Federal Republic of), Austria, Belgium, Cyprus (Republic of), Vatican City State, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein (Principality of), Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), San Marino, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland (Confederation), Turkey.

Region C Eastern Europe and Northern Asia comprising the states of:

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 and attendant islands.

Region E Asia and Oceania including all countries of Asia and Oceania except for those included in Regions B and C above.

The boundary line between Region A and Regions B and D shall be a line extending from the North Pole along meridian 10° West of Greenwich to its intersection with parallel 72° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 50° West and parallel 40° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 20° West and parallel 10° South; thence along meridian 20° West to the South Pole.

The boundary line between Region A and Regions C and E shall be a line extending from the North Pole by great circle arc to the intersection of parallel 65° 30' North with the international boundary in Bering Strait; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 165° East of Greenwich and parallel 50° North; thence by great circle arc to the intersection of meridian 170° West and parallel 10° North; thence along parallel 10° North to its intersection with meridian 120° West; thence along meridian 120° West to the South Pole.

The boundary line between Region D and Region E shall be ...*

* to be added

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PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

ACTUARIAL SITUATION OF THE ITU STAFF SUPERANNUATION
AND BENEVOLENT FUNDS

I hereby transmit to the Conference the report by the Administrative Council
on the above-mentioned subject.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1



A N N E X

Report by the Administrative Council to
the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi

ACTUARIAL SITUATION OF THE
ITU STAFF SUPERANNUATION AND BENEVOLENT FUNDS

At the 32nd, 33rd and 35th sessions of the Administrative Council, held respectively in 1977, 1978 and 1980, Committee 1 considered the actuarial situation of the ITU SS & B Funds and, in particular, the rehabilitation of the Provident Fund.

It should be borne in mind that the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds mainly comprise

- a) The Reserve and Complement Fund covering staff members who joined the ITU between 1 January 1949 and 31 December 1959 (to date, 59 officials have retired, 19 widows and 5 children of officials also receive benefits and 94 officials are still in service. All the officials in service are also affiliated to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund).
- b) The Provident Fund covering staff members who joined the ITU before 1 January 1949 (to date, there are 10 retired officials and 7 widows; there are no longer any officials in service).

An actuarial valuation of these Funds is carried out every three years; for several years, these valuations have shown constantly increasing deficits in the Provident Fund.

The actuarial valuation made on 31 December 1976 showed a very large deficit in this Fund, largely owing to the effects of inflation and to the adjustment of pensions calculated on the basis of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. No financial provision had been made in the past to cover such a situation.

Under the statutory provisions governing the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, the Administrative Council is regularly informed of the financial position of these Funds, especially that of the Provident Fund.

In accordance with a rehabilitation plan proposed by the actuary, the Administrative Council allocated to the Provident Fund a subsidy of 150,000 Swiss francs in 1978 and contributions of 350,000 Swiss francs for every year since 1979 (see Resolutions Nos. 808/1978 and 842/1980). This subsidy was to be maintained until the Provident Fund could meet its obligations.

The Administrative Council decided to submit the question of the rehabilitation of the Provident Fund to the Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration. To this end the triennial actuarial valuation was brought forward one year, so that its conclusions reflect the situation on 31 December 1981. This balance sheet shows that the measures for the rehabilitation of the Provident Fund taken by the Administrative Council since 1978 have had an appreciable effect and remain indispensable.

The findings of the actuarial valuation and the actuary's recommendations are set out in the report in Annex 1 to this document. The findings have been approved by the Management Board of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds.

In the light of the actuary's findings, the Administrative Council therefore recommends the Plenipotentiary Conference to maintain the payment of a contribution of 350,000 Swiss francs a year to the Provident Fund until such time as this Fund can meet its obligations. The Administrative Council will follow the results of future actuarial valuations very closely and will take any measures it considers appropriate in the light of the Fund's development. A draft Resolution to this effect appears in Annex 2 to this document.

Annex 1

ACTUARIAL BALANCE SHEET OF THE ITU STAFF SUPERANNUATION
AND BENEVOLENT FUNDS AT 31 DECEMBER 1981

The actuary of the ITU SS & B Funds has made a valuation of the two principle funds concerned, i.e., the Provident Fund and the Complement Fund, and has submitted the following findings .

1.	<u>Actuarial balance of the Provident Fund</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>
1.1	Present value of pensions calculated on the basis of the ITU SS & B Funds	1,635,000.-
1.2	Present value of the differences between pensions under 1.1 and pensions calculated on the basis of the Joint Staff Pension Fund	737,000,-
1.3	Present value of the cost-of-living allowances payable by the Provident Fund	841,000.-
1.4	Actuarial reserve required at 31 December 1981	3,213,000.-
1.5	Existing assets	(202,000.-)
1.6	Actuarial deficit at 31 December 1981	3,011,000.- =====
1.7	Comparison deficit at 31 December 1979	3,910,000.- =====
1.8	Degree of coverage - 1.5 . 1.4	6.3 % =====

The actuary explains in his conclusions . "Owing to deaths that have occurred, the pensions paid annually have declined from 562,000 Swiss francs in 1979 to 412,500 Swiss francs. The actuarial deficit has thus been reduced from 3,910,000 Swiss francs in 1979 to 3,011,000 Swiss francs. Nevertheless, the Provident Fund still needs the annual ITU contribution of 350,000 Swiss francs".

2.	<u>Actuarial balance of the Complement Fund</u>	<u>Swiss francs</u>
2.1	Present value of pensions of retired staff not members of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund	815,000.-
2.2	Present value of pensions of former members of the IFRB	584,000.-
2.3	Present value of pension complements for retired staff members belonging to the Joint Staff Pension Fund	97,000.-
2.4	Present value of pensions in course of payment	1,496,000.-
2.5	Assets of the Complement Fund	(3,865,000.-)
2.6	Actuarial surplus A	(2,369,000.-)
2.7	Loan to the Provident Fund	1,170,000.-
2.8	Actuarial surplus B	(1,199,000.-) =====
2.9	Degree of coverage - 2.5 2.4	258.4 % =====

It should be remembered that the rehabilitation measures recommended for the Provident Fund in connection with the actuarial balance sheet at 31 December 1976 were applied as follows

1. The Complement Fund granted the Provident Fund a loan of 1,000,000.- Swiss francs, bearing interest at the rate of 4 %.
2. The Complement Fund took over at their nominal value the life insurance policies transferred to the Provident Fund and paid that Fund the sum of 385,730.- Swiss francs.
3. The Administrative Council allocated to the Provident Fund a subsidy of 150,000.- Swiss francs for 1978 and thereafter an annual contribution of 350,000.- Swiss francs.

Annex 2

DRAFT RESOLUTION No.

REHABILITATION OF THE PROVIDENT FUND OF THE ITU STAFF
SUPERANNUATION AND BENEVOLENT FUNDS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Nairobi, 1982), -

considering the situation of the Provident Fund in the light of the findings of the actuarial valuation at 31 December 1981,

taking into account the measures for the support of the Provident Fund adopted by the Administrative Council at its 32nd (1977), 33rd (1978) and 35th (1980) sessions,

instructs the Administrative Council to examine carefully the results of future actuarial valuations of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds and to take the measures it considers appropriate,

resolves to maintain the contribution from the ordinary budget to the Provident Fund at the rate of 350,000 Swiss francs per annum until the Fund is able to meet its obligations.

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PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

I hereby transmit to the Conference the report by the Administrative Council on the above-mentioned subject.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1



A N N E X

REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL TO THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

Authority

1. Resolution No. 7 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) instructed the Secretary-General to implement the "Rules for In-Service Training of the ITU staff" which define in-service training objectives and policies (Annex 1) and instructed the Administrative Council "to keep the subject under review and allocate appropriate credits for this purpose".

Procedure

2. 1) Heads of Organs/Departments are invited to submit reports covering their training needs. At the same time staff members are requested to submit their requests for training through their supervisors with the approval of the Head of Organ/Department.

2) The Training Committee, composed of members from the Organs/Departments of the Union and staff representatives, draws up a programme indicating priorities within the budgetary allocations.

3) The Coordination Committee examines and approves the programme with the final priorities for implementation.

In-service training programme 1974-1982

On the basis of the above, the in-service training programme was implemented during 1974-1982 (see Annex 2). The main features were :

3. The Council at its 30th session (1975) requested the Secretary-General "to make a thorough study" of the ITU In-Service Training Programme and propose a five-year training development plan based on "0.5 % of the ITU budget" as recommended by the Organization, Methods and Grading Experts, which would expand training activities and entail a substantial increase in the budget allocation for in-service training.

4. The five-year development plan was submitted to and approved by the 31st session (1976) of the Administrative Council and called for a budget allocation for 1977 of 106,440.- Swiss francs (43,400.- Swiss francs for language training and 63,040.- Swiss francs for other in-service training). Moreover, and in order to follow the practice of other UN agencies in the field of study leave, and to make more use of Regulation 5.2 to help satisfy the needs of the Union in this field, an amendment to Regulation 5.2 was proposed to the Administrative Council to read : "Except for the purpose of authorized in-service training, special leave with full or partial pay shall only be granted if it does not entail the recruitment of a replacement" (Document No. 4893/CA31). However, Council felt that, "it would be preferable not to amend Regulation 5.2 for the time being" (Document No 4942/CA31), and in deciding on the budget allocation for 1977, the Council did not include the above figures.

5. At its 33rd session the Council agreed to increase the budget allocation for in-service training in 1979 by 2,000.- Swiss francs on the regular budget and 4,000.- Swiss francs on the technical cooperation budget. This figure remained the same for 1980. However, it was increased for 1981 by 1,500.- Swiss francs on the regular budget and 5,000.- Swiss francs on the technical cooperation budget (Document No. 5508/CA35).

6. The Council examined a progress report on in-service training (Document No. 5624/CA36) and was informed of the sharp increase in requests for "language training, training in the telecommunication field and in-house training"; it was invited "to reconsider the Recommendation of the Organization and Methods Experts in 1975 for 0.5 % of the regular budget to be allocated for in-service training" and to examine it "in comparison with what is being done by governments in the field of training and the difficulties that are being encountered to plan and implement even the most modest training programme to satisfy the needs of technical and non-technical staff" of the Union "in accordance with Administrative Council instructions and ICSC Recommendations in the field of training and career development" (Document No. 5624/CA36).

Actions by the CCAQ and the ICSC

7. The CCAQ and the ICSC have consistently devoted considerable attention to the question of in-service training and career development. They recommended appropriate action for the United Nations agencies to follow, including allocating greater resources to training.

Future projections and needs in the ITU

8. In order to meet the pressing needs of the ITU referred to in this Report and reflected in the attached chart covering in-service training activities from 1974 to 1981 (see Annex 2), and follow the recommendations of CCAQ and ICSC in this field, it is evident that the Plenipotentiary Conference should adopt the proposals of the Organization, Methods and Grading Experts in 1975 which called for the development of "... a meaningful ITU programme" that "would benefit both the individual in terms of career development and the ITU in terms of increased job efficiency", with a budgetary allocation of $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the ITU budget (Document No. 4780/CA30). However, and due to the economic difficulties that are facing most members of the ITU, it has been suggested that this percentage should be brought to .25 % of the ITU budget. On the basis of experience this percentage could be allocated as follows :

Subject	Percentage of training budget
1. Language training	.080
2. Training in the telecommunication field	.045
3. Training in the computer field	.016
4. Professional studies	
a) Telecommunication field	.016
b) Other	.016
5. Training in the management field	.016
6. Training in communication skills	.008
7. Training in operating electronic word and data processing	.030
8. In-house training	.020
9. Miscellaneous	.003
Total	.250 %

9. In conclusion, the Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to base itself on the following principles to fix the provisions governing the future of in-service training in ITU .

- training should be limited strictly to ITU requirements,
- there should be equitable distribution among the permanent organs,
- with the exception of language courses, training should not be given to staff members either early in their career or when they are nearing retirement;
- at least 30 % of training should be done in the staff member's free time,
- financing at a level representing 0.25 % of the credits for staff.

Annex 1

RULES FOR THE IN-SERVICE TRAINING OF THE STAFF
OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Definition

By "In-Service Training" is understood the systematic process by which members of the ITU staff may be given, or obtain access to, facilities for their further training with the object of increasing the range of their knowledge and proficiency in the interests of the Union.

Scope of the rules

The Secretary-General, as head of the administrative services, decrees and applies the provisions of these Rules, taking account of the needs of the Union and of the interests of the staff, and this within the limits of the budget available

These Rules set out the basic conditions for In-Service Training together with the ensuing rights and obligations.

Article I

In principle, all members of the staff of the Union are eligible for in-service training. Short-term staff are eligible under the following conditions

1. The sum of previous contracts in the ITU should be equal to two years or more.
2. The staff member should hold a contract of not less than six months at the time he/she fills in the application form for training.
3. The supervisor's approval/recommendation is required as well as that of the Personnel Department.

Article II

Courses or periods of In-Service Training may be initiated by the Union or as a result of a request by a staff member.

Article III

In-Service Training may take the following forms

- courses at the Headquarters of the Union, at the United Nations or within any other specialized agency in Geneva,
- courses and training in Geneva but not at the Headquarters of the Union nor under its direct control,
- courses and training in institutions or administrations away from Geneva,
- group or individual courses organized by other bodies in which staff may participate under special arrangements made by the Union

Article IV

The participation of the Union in respect of the cost and time of In-Service Training shall be determined on the basis of the following criteria

IV.1 "Where a need is established for particular training of staff members in order to improve work performance, a training course may be initiated by the Union and will be financed within the Regular Budget and the necessary service time will be allowed to the staff member to follow the course. Those attending the course shall be designated by the Heads of the Organs concerned "

IV.2 "The cost of other courses shall be fully borne by the staff members concerned. The Union shall, however, make a reasonable allowance of service time available to the staff member for the purpose of following his or her course provided that the course is relevant to the operation or needs of the Union "

IV.3 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph IV.2 above, the provisions of Regulation 5.2 of the ITU Staff Regulations and Staff Rules shall continue to apply in respect of prolonged or continuous periods of In-Service Training at or away from the Headquarters of the Union

IV.4 The following guidelines shall apply in respect of courses organized by the Union

- a) The priority interests of the Union shall be the main consideration in the selection of course subjects and course members.
- b) Where appropriate, the representation at a course should bring together staff from different organs of the Union.
- c) Evidence of successful completion of the course shall be required. Each staff member shall submit a report on benefits derived from the course. Improvements that could be made to the course may also be suggested.

IV.5 The Secretary-General shall require that persons who are not ITU staff members but who are representatives of a UN agency or a member administration and who wish to participate in a training programme shall bear a pro rata cost of the programme.

IV.6 The Secretary-General shall take the necessary steps to assure that the interests of the Union are protected with respect to the expenditure incurred on the training.

IV.7 A record of the courses successfully passed by a staff member shall be included in his file by the Personnel Department.

IV.8 In general, the maximum amount of service time spent on all training should not exceed five per cent per annum for any one officer.

Selection procedure

Article V

In deciding which staff members may attend courses the selection procedure shall be as follows

V.1 The Heads of Organs shall forward to the Secretary-General their own proposals or the requests they have received, with their views on the need for action to be taken and the urgency of any such action.

V.2 The Secretary-General in collaboration with the Coordination Committee shall, taking account of the financial resources available, establish a list of the proposals and requests thus received and draw up a precise plan of the In-Service Training programme and transmit them to the Joint Advisory Committee.

V.3 The Joint Advisory Committee shall examine this list and draft programme and return them with its comments to the Secretary-General.

Article VI

The Secretary-General shall draw up a report for the Administrative Council together with a request for the necessary credits for the following budgetary period.

SUBJECT	Year 1974					Year 1975					Year 1976					Year 1977				
	Budgetary allocation					Budgetary allocation					Budgetary allocation					Budgetary allocation				
	Language courses 40,000 Sw.frs.					Language courses 28,000 Sw.frs.					Language courses 24,000 Sw.frs.					Language courses 28,000 Sw.frs.				
	Other training 10,000 Sw.frs.					Other training 25,000 Sw.frs.					Other training 25,000 Sw.frs.					Other training 25,000 Sw. frs.				
	No of requests		Implemented requests		Expenditure Sw frs	No of requests		Implemented requests		Expenditure Sw frs	No of requests		Implemented requests		Expenditure Sw frs	No of requests		Implemented requests		Expenditure Sw frs
Training with Cost	P	GS	P	GS		P	GS	P	GS		P	GS	P	GS		P	GS	P	GS	
I Language training																				
a) Ordinary and audio visual courses	39	101	39	101	29,757.75	47	112	47	112	25,909.00	60	115	60	115	32,858.45	43	74	43	74	24,129.55
b) Other																				
1 Interpreter training programme											-	1	-	-		-	-	-	-	
2 Drafting & Report Writing	2	8	2	4	175.--	17	29	13	24	5,357.40	8	16	2	8	1,364.00	-	5	-	4	300.00
3 Preci writing	-	1	-	-		-	1	-	-							-	-	-	-	
4 Editing	1	3	-	-		6	17	-	-		9	26	9	25		6	12	-	-	
5 Other											10	1	6	1	1,228.00	-	-	-	-	
Total language training	42	113	41	105	29,932.75	70	159	60	136	31,266.40	87	159	77	149	35,450.45	49	91	43	78	24,429.55
II Other training																				
a) Refresher courses																				
1 Telecommunications	16	11	4	-	4,445.50	54	9	7	-	8,459.80	22	5	15	5	11,437.70	19	-	10	-	7,997.60
2 Computer	15	6	4	2	3,413.75	39	25	3	2	2,812.40	24	9	11	1	1,970.00	14	3	9	2	2,515.00
3 Other	-	13	-	1	110.--	3	14	3	5	3,401.50	7	17	1	9	1,200.00	3	1	-	1	74.00
b) Professional studies																				
1 Telecommunications																-	-	-	-	
2 Other											2	1	-	-		-	-	-	-	
c) Administrative																				
1 Management	9	5	3	1	1,604.50	21	10	9	4	5,490.35	49	7	28	4	8,918.40	73	12	36	5	17,953.45
2 Statistics	-	1	-	-		1	3	-	1		-	2	-	1		1	-	-	-	
3 Speed reading						5	2	-	-		2	1	1	-	100.55	8	4	5	4	721.00
4 Public speaking	1	1	-	-		4	-	-	-							-	-	-	-	
5 Other	1	2	-	-		1	4	-	1	96.00	3	4	2	3	1,055.00	1	3	1	3	430.00
Total other training	42	39	11	4	9,573.75	128	67	22	13	20,260.05	109	46	58	23	24,681.65	119	23	61	15	29,691.05
III Miscellaneous															1,919.80					149.00
GRAND TOTAL	84	152	52	109	39,506.50	198	226	82	149	51,526.45	196	205	135	172	62,051.90	168	114	104	93	54,269.60
IV Training without Cost																				
a) Technical																				
b) General																				
c) Orientation																8	23	8	23	
TOTAL																8	23	8	23	

SUBJECT	Year 1978					Year 1979					Year 1980					Year 1981				
	Budgetary allocation					Budgetary allocation					Budgetary allocation					Budgetary allocation				
	Language courses		Other training		Expenditure Sw frs.	Language courses		Other training		Expenditure Sw frs.	Language courses		Other training		Expenditure Sw frs.	Language courses		Other training		Expenditure Sw frs.
	No of requests	Implemented requests	No of requests	Implemented requests		No of requests	Implemented requests	No of requests	Implemented requests		No of requests	Implemented requests	No of requests	Implemented requests		No of requests	Implemented requests	No of requests	Implemented requests	
Training with Cost	P	GS	P	GS		P	GS	P	GS		P	GS	P	GS		P	GS	P	GS	
I Language training																				
a) Ordinary and audio visual courses	41	80	41	80	25,424.95	58	107	58	107	37,117.30	84	237	84	237	48,762.40	113	263	113	263	97,009.70
b) Other																				
1 Interpreter training programme	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
2 Drafting & Report Writing	2	3	1	-	202.00	5	9	2	4	724.00	6	11	4	9	576.00	5	8	2	7	1,768.50
3 Précis writing	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
4 Editing	-	2	-	-		-	4	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
5 Other	6	1	6	1	1,021.00	-	2	-	2	298.00	5	1	4	1	6,350.80	1	-	1	-	1,632.--
Total language training	49	86	48	81	26,647.95	63	122	60	113	38,139.30	95	249	92	247	55,689.20	119	271	116	270	100,410.20
II Other training																				
a) Refresher courses																				
1 Telecommunications	17	4	14	4	12,270.70	34	4	32	4	25,608.80	19	-	18	-	25,969.80	15	2	9	2	16,507.45
2 Computer	14	1	6	1	2,602.30	78	2	6	2	1,070.00	4	10	1	3	2,636.20	1	3	1	3	11,355.--
3 Other	-	3	-	-		-	35	-	28	2,794.55	2	31	1	7	925.25	1	19	-	6	1,276.20
b) Professional studies																				
1 Telecommunications	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
2 Other	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		3	-	-	-	
c) Administrative																				
1 Management	46	6	32	4	11,396.55	43	4	5	1	4,764.70	6	-	-	-		8	20	4	19	4,060.95
2 Statistics	-	2	-	-		-	3	-	-		-	-	-	-		1	3	-	-	
3 Speed reading	5	-	-	-		4	2	4	-	400.00	1	3	-	-		4	4	2	3	1,226.80
4 Public speaking	-	-	-	-		-	1	-	1	266.60	15	5	15	5	5,454.65	6	-	1	-	315.--
5 Other	6	10	5	8	2,122.85	3	16	2	10	1,200.00	10	4	4	1	1,198.15	3	3	3	1	465.10
Total other training	88	26	57	17	28,392.40	162	67	49	46	36,104.65	57	53	39	16	36,184.05	42	54	20	34	35,206.50
III Miscellaneous															88.70					3,738.95
GRAND TOTAL	137	112	105	98	55,040.35	225	189	109	159	74,243.95	152	302	131	263	91,961.95	161	325	136	304	139,355.65
IV Training without Cost																				
a) Technical	-	-	-	-							114	54	106	50		55	49	71	65	
b) General	-	-	-	-							57	51	46	49		10	-	8	-	
c) Orientation	10	10	10	10							10	20	7	15		278	299	167	218	
TOTAL	10	10	10	10							181	125	159	114		343	348	246	283	

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1983

ANNEE MONDIALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

I hereby transmit to the Conference the report by the Administrative Council
on the above-mentioned subject.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex : 1



A N N E X

REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

I. Guiding principles

1. The principles governing staff recruitment are laid down in No. 87 of the Convention

"The paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible."

2. The above text is taken from the United Nations Charter (Article 101, paragraph 3). Resolution No. 5 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) relates to the application of these principles to the geographical distribution of staff in the professional category. It would be useful here to quote a paragraph of this Resolution which summarizes very well what the conference had in mind

"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;"

3. In order to ensure these principles are applied in practice, the Administrative Council has adopted several resolutions and decisions since 1973 which for the sake of convenience are reproduced below

"R No. 580 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ITU STAFF

The Administrative Council,

noting that the application of the principles of equitable geographical representation of all regions of the world in the recruitment of Union staff is an essential condition for the maintenance of the international character of the Union and for the improvement of its activity,

noting, further, that there has been no substantial change in the geographical distribution of staff in recent years, with the result that some regions of the world are not, or not sufficiently, represented on the permanent organs of the Union,

bearing in mind the resolutions adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conferences of 1947, 1952, 1959, 1965 and 1973 and No. 87 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, 1973, together with Resolution No. 5 annexed thereto,

instructs the Secretary-General in cooperation with the Coordination Committee, basing their action on No. 87 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention and Resolution No. 5 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference, to make increased efforts with a view to achieving a greater improvement in the geographical distribution of ITU staff, giving preference in appointments to fill vacant posts to suitably qualified candidates from regions of the world that are inadequately represented in the secretariats of the permanent organs of the Union,

invites the Members of the Union to help the Secretary-General and the Coordination Committee to improve the geographical distribution of Union staff by proposing qualified candidates for vacant posts in the permanent organs."

"R No. 626 ADVERTISEMENT OF VACANCIES
(amended)

The Administrative Council,

in view of

a) the provisions of Resolution No.5 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) instructing the Administrative Council to keep the question of the geographical distribution of Union staff under review in order that the objective of a wider and more representative distribution be achieved,

b) the difficulties which candidates from developing countries may experience in connection with the language requirements prescribed in the grading standards approved by the Administrative Council at its 33rd Session, although they may be otherwise adequately qualified,

resolves to authorize a relaxation of the requirements of the grading standards so that, when candidates from such countries possess a thorough knowledge of one of the working languages of the Union, their applications may be taken into consideration,

instructs the Secretary-General to inform Members accordingly in circular-letters advertising vacant posts."

"R No. 685 INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT PROCEDURE
(amended)

The Administrative Council,

considering pertinent provisions in the Staff Regulations and Rules,

having examined the report by the Secretary-General concerning the international recruitment of Union Staff,

invites the Members of the Union to cooperate to the fullest extent possible with the Secretary-General in helping to secure for the Union the services of staff possessing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity."

"D No. 347 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

The Administrative Council, having examined the situation as regards the implementation of Resolution No. 5 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) on the geographical distribution of Union staff, decides to confirm Resolution No. 580 of its 21st Session and to instruct the Secretary-General to continue, with the collaboration of the Coordination Committee, his efforts to achieve the aims defined in these resolutions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Council."

4. At its 32nd Session the Administrative Council again considered the question of geographical distribution and approved the following Resolution

"R No. 795 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNION STAFF

The Administrative Council,

basing itself on No. 87 of the International Telecommunication Convention and on Resolution No. 5 of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) concerning the geographical distribution of Union staff,

referring to the Report on the Activities of the Union in 1976 (Section 7),

taking account of the fact that the problem of the recruitment of staff on an equitable geographical basis is of interest to all geographical regions and particularly those which are not represented or are inadequately represented in the secretariats of the Union's permanent organs,

considering the need for effective measures to change the existing situation by recruiting, for the Union's permanent organs, skilled specialists from the countries Members of the Union on the basis of equitable geographical distribution,

resolves that until this question is considered by the next Plenipotentiary Conference, appropriate measures shall be taken by the Secretary-General to fill vacant posts in the professional category on the basis of fixed-term appointments,

recommends

1. that, in considering lists of candidates, the Secretary-General

and the heads of the permanent organs should give preference to applicants from regions inadequately represented in the permanent organs of the Union,

2. that a larger number of young telecommunication specialists should be engaged by the ITU on the basis of international advertising of posts whenever vacancies occur in grades P.1 and P.2."

5. Finally, at its 36th Session, the Administrative Council approved the following Resolution

"R No. 863 RECRUITMENT AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF

The Administrative Council,

a) having examined the question of reorganizing ITU geographical staff distribution in the light of No. 87 of the International Telecommunication Convention, the provisions of Resolutions Nos. 5 and 6 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973) and Administrative Council Resolutions Nos. 580, 626, 685 and 795 and Decision No. 347, which contain the guiding principles relating to the recruitment and geographical distribution of Union staff and its employment, and in view of the debates of the Administrative Council,

b) taking into account the provisions of Resolution No. 35/210 of the United Nations General Assembly, particularly with regard to the countries which are insufficiently represented or have no representation at all,

c) having examined the Report on the Activities of the Union in 1980 (section 7.1) and the pertinent documents,

d) convinced that the principle of recruitment of personnel on as wide a geographical basis as possible represents an important interest for all five regions, especially for those which are insufficiently represented in the secretariats of the permanent organs of the Union, and that it is necessary to intensify the efforts of the Union to improve the present situation, which is not satisfactory, and to reach a more representative geographical distribution of staff,

1. requests the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Heads of the other permanent organs, to persevere in his efforts to fill vacant posts by giving preference, qualifications being equal, to candidates from the regions of the world which are insufficiently represented in the secretariats of the permanent organs, in accordance with the guiding principles referred to above,

2. requests all Members of the Union to help the Secretary-General and the Head of the organ concerned to improve the geographical distribution of Union personnel by proposing qualified candidates for vacant posts in the secretariats of the permanent organs,

3. instructs the Secretary-General to prepare for the 37th session of the Administrative Council a report on the geographical distribution

of staff during the period 1973 to 1982, for submission to the 1982 Plenipotentiary Conference, along with the summary record of the discussions at the 36th session of the Council."

II. Measures taken

6. In all cases appropriate measures were taken by the Secretary-General to inform Member Administrations of the Council's views and directives. He took suitable steps within the framework of recruitment administrative procedures, amending circular-letters to include quotations from Resolution No. 580 and Decision No. 254

"The Administrative Council of the Union has adopted a Resolution noting

"that the application of the principles of equitable geographical representation of all regions of the world in the recruitment of Union staff is an essential condition for the maintenance of the international character of the Union and for the improvement of its activity,"

and inviting the Members of the Union

"to help the Secretary-General and the Coordination Committee to improve the geographical distribution of Union staff by proposing qualified candidates for vacant posts in the permanent organs."

Administrations of countries from regions of the world which are not or are insufficiently represented among the staff of the Union are especially requested to submit applications from suitably qualified candidates.

Administrations are kindly requested to refer to monthly Notifications where the results of all competitions for vacant posts are published and to notify such results to candidates whose applications have been forwarded by them."

7. The above text is accompanied by a footnote giving the list of countries whose nationals serve on the Union staff

"At present nationals from the following countries serve on the staff of the Union Headquarters Afghanistan, Algeria, Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cyprus, Congo (Brazzaville), Korea (Republic of), Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mali, Morocco, Mexico, Uganda, Pakistan, Paraguay, Netherlands, People's Republic of Poland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Senegal, Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, U.S.S.R., Uruguay, Yugoslavia "

8. In order to implement Resolution No. 626, the following sentence concerning language qualifications was added to the text of vacancy notices.

"(Under the provisions of Resolution No. 626 of the Administrative Council, a relaxation of the language requirements may be authorized in the case of candidates from developing countries.)"

9. Finally since 1974 the format of tables in the Annual Report showing the geographical distribution of Union staff has been modified to provide information region by region.

10. The Annexes to the present document contain the details requested in point 3 of the operative part of Resolution No. 863.

III Development of the situation

11. Annexes 1, 2 and 3 show the development of the situation between 1973 and 1981 both as regards the distribution by nationality of the incumbents of posts subject to geographical distribution and the number of countries whose nationals hold these posts.

12. The distribution percentages in Annex 3 show that for the period 1973-1981 the percentage of staff members from Region E remained constant, that the percentage for Region B fell 6 points and that the distribution percentage for Region C in 1981 was 2 points lower than in 1973. During the same reference period the percentages for Regions A and D rose by 5 and 4 points respectively, which in the case of Region D represents a twofold increase in its percentage.

13. The percentage figures for the number of countries per Region represented at Union Headquarters, which also appear in Annex 3, reveal only a slight trend towards an increase in those figures, except in the case of Region D for which the percentage of countries represented doubled between 1973 and 1981 and Regions C and E for which this percentage fell.

IV. Analysis of results

14. The variation in distribution percentages discussed in section III above shows a trend, which represents a real improvement for two of the five regions considered.

15. The results should, however, also be viewed in the light of the basic principles governing recruitment procedures in the Union, including particularly the "standards of efficiency (and) competence" and the preference which "should be given, other qualifications being equal, to candidates from regions of the world which are not at present represented or are insufficiently represented".

16. These principles, set forth in No. 87 of the Convention and in Resolution No. 5 of the last Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), have always been referred to in the Resolutions or Decisions adopted by the Administrative Council on the problem (see section I above). One must also consider the need to ensure "reasonable promotion possibilities for the staff in service" (Res. No.5).

17. From 1976 onwards (Resolution No. 580) these basic principles have been applied by the Administrative Council, which instructed the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Coordination Committee, to make increased efforts with a view to achieving a greater improvement in the geographical distribution of ITU staff and invited Members of the Union to propose qualified candidates.

18. Annexes 4 and 5 to this document show the extent to which this Resolution has been complied with, particularly regarding the number of candidates from the various regions.

19. A comparison of Annexes 3 and 4 will show the direct correlation that exists between the number of candidates for ITU vacancies from a particular region and the extent to which this region is represented. In other words, the greater the number of candidates from countries of a particular region, the better this region is geographically represented in the ITU

20. These results should, however, be weighted by the fact that in accordance with No. 87 of the Convention the paramount consideration for the Union must be the necessity to recruit the most highly qualified candidates.

21. With regard to employment in the professional category, candidates are selected by the Appointment and Promotion Board, which, for posts in grades P.2 - P.5, consists of members of the Coordination Committee and a staff representative and, for posts above P.5, of the Coordination Committee alone. The selection results in the compilation of a short-list comprising the names of the candidates best qualified to discharge the duties of the vacant post. In the case of a vacancy in the General Secretariat, the Secretary-General appoints a candidate whose name is included in that list. When the vacancy is in another organ, the head of that organ proposes a candidate to the Secretary-General, who will then appoint the candidate in question or, if he disagrees, refer the matter to the Administrative Council, a situation which has never arisen during the period 1973 - 1981.

22. Annex 6 to this document shows the geographical distribution of candidates selected by the Appointment and Promotion Board year by year. A comparison of this table with Annex 5 shows that 20 % of the candidates considered qualified belonged to Region A, from which 15 % of the applications were submitted, while for Region B these percentages are 48 % and 51 %, for Region C 9 % and 4 %, for Region D 6 % and 6 % and for Region E 17 % and 24 %. These figures are the more interesting in that some qualified candidates are eliminated because of their nationality already by the Appointment and Promotion Board.

23. During the debates in the Administrative Council which resulted in the Resolutions and Decisions referred to in section I, the technical difficulties in the way of a rapid improvement of geographical distribution were discussed at length.

24. Apart from the historical reasons which explain the representation of a particular region, the fact that under Resolution No. 6 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) "tasks of a permanent nature should be performed by staff members holding permanent contracts" has not notably influenced the separation rate (resignations or retirements) of staff members. In fact, the variations in these rates illustrated in Annex 8 do not depend on the nature of the contracts awarded but rather on social and economic factors peculiar to the staff members' countries. It appears from the results shown in Annex 7 that, for 4 of the 5 regions, the percentage of separations (resignations and retirements) lies between 9.2 % and 33.5 %, while one region has a rate exceeding 100 %. In view of the geographical distribution of "qualified" candidates (Annex 6), this has hardly led to an improvement in geographical distribution.

25. The analysis of the results would not be complete without another table showing the geographical distribution of staff members appointed during the period 1973-1981. This table, given in Annex 8, shows the trend of geographical distribution only, disregarding the initial situation.

26. A comparison of Annexes 5, 6 and 8 (see comparative table below)

Region Distribution	A	B	C	D	E
Candidates	15 %	51 %	4 %	6 %	24 %
Candidates included in the short-list	20 %	48 %	9 %	6 %	17 %
Candidates appointed	25 %	34 %	15 %	10 %	15 %

shows the efforts made by the Secretary-General and the heads of the permanent organs to cope with the difficulties facing them when making or recommending appointments. Despite these problems, candidates from Regions A, C, D and E were chosen in preference to those from countries in Region B.

The extent of these difficulties may also be gauged from the fact that, on average, Region B submitted 2.08 "qualified" candidates (i.e. included in the short-list) per post advertised, while the figures for Regions A, C, D and E are 0.86, 0.41, 0.27 and 0.74. The effort to improve the geographical distribution of ITU staff must therefore be assessed in terms of the geographical distribution of candidates in both absolute and relative figures, account being taken of the high percentage of separations of staff members in certain cases.

V. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION IN THE COMMON SYSTEM

27. Without discussing the situation of each organization of the common system in detail, we should note that they have all been or are confronted with the problem of improving geographical distribution.

28. Action has been taken individually in the light of each organization's special features, thus there is not (and cannot be) a uniform policy in the matter throughout the common system.

29. The United Nations and other organizations having a large number of posts subject to geographical distribution (such as UNESCO, for example) have introduced a system of quotas or more precisely of "ranges" of desirable representation. These objectives are determined from data which take into account, inter alia, the population of each State and its contribution to the organization. It should, however, be noted that in the United Nations more than 3350 posts are subject to geographical distribution whereas in the Union

this figure is 197 (although the number of Member States is about the same in the two organizations). Moreover, the United Nations General Assembly decided that 40 % of the vacancies arising in the period 1981-82 should be filled by the appointment of nationals of unrepresented or under-represented countries, a target which may appear modest in view of the number of staff in that organization and the variety of professions represented.

30. It does not seem possible for the ITU, having regard to its size and its specific needs, to base itself on the systems applied in other organizations, particularly since these systems do not appear to be panaceas.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

31. The need to arrive as soon as possible at greater equity in the geographical distribution of the Union's staff therefore remains and must remain an essential feature of ITU recruitment policy.

32. After examining the extent to which the decisions of the Administrative Council between 1973 and 1981 have borne fruit, we should examine whether other measures can be envisaged.

33. At various sessions, and in particular at the 37th, the Council has discussed in some detail the problem of improving geographical distribution. Different opinions have been expressed regarding the application of rules in this respect. Some Councillors, emphasizing the difficulty of combining the recruitment of competent specialists with wider geographical distribution, have expressed the view that it would take time to achieve any substantial improvement. Others have criticized the lack of progress, especially with regard to the representation of certain regions and the recruitment of nationals of developing countries.

34. Among possible measures, some Councillors have favoured a greater proportion of fixed-term contracts, or the recruitment of young specialists in grades P.1 and P.2. These possibilities are mentioned in the document on general staff policy.

Annex 1

TABLE 1

Geographical distribution of Headquarters staff on 31 December 1974 and 31 December 1981

Country	Elected officials		D 1		P 5		P 4		P 3		P 2		P 1		G 7		G 6		G 5		Total	
	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81
Region A - America (30 countries)																						
Argentina	1				1				1												3	-
Brazil						1		2	1				1								-	4
Canada		1		1		1					1			1							3	5
United States	1	1	1	2		2	4	8	2	1	1										7	16
Haiti								1	1												1	1
Mexico						1	1														1	1
Paraguay						1	1														1	1
Uruguay								1													-	1
Region B - Western Europe (25 countries)																						
German, (Fed Rep of)			1	1		1	5	3	1	1	1	1					1				8	9
Austria							1	1				1									-	2
Belgium								1	2	1		1									2	4
Cyprus							1	1													-	1
Denmark							1	1													1	1
Spain							4	2	1	2		2				1					1	6
France	2	1	2	2	2	4	4	7	6	3	4	2	1		2				1		24	19
Greece								1	1												1	1
Ireland								1													1	-
Italy						1	2	3	2	1			1								5	5
Norway																			1		1	-
Netherlands						2	1		1	1											2	3
United Kingdom		1	1	1	3	3	3	5	1	5	5	1			1						14	16
Sweden			1				3	3	3	3		1	1								5	4
Switzerland				1	1	6	6	9	9	10	12	10	4		1		1				34	36
Turke				1	1		2		1		1										2	3
Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (12 countries)																						
Bulgaria								1	1												1	1
Hungary								1	1												1	1
Poland				1				1	1												1	2
Czechoslovakia			1																		1	-
U S S R	1	1		1	1	1	3	2													4	6
Yugoslavia				1	1		1														2	1
Region D - Africa (50 countries)																						
Algeria				1	1																1	1
Central African Republic									1												1	-
Congo								1													-	1
Egypt								2	1		1										2	2
Ethiopia						1	1														1	1
Mali										1											-	1
Morocco	1	1				1		1	1												2	3
Uganda								1													-	1
Senegal								1													-	1
Sudan								1													-	1
Tunisia	1	1				1		1													1	3
Region E - Asia and Australasia (40 countries)																						
Afghanistan						1	1														1	1
Saudi Arabia													1								1	-
Australia	1	1				1	1	2	1								1				3	5
Bangladesh						1															-	1
China				1	1			1	1	1											2	2
Korea (Rep of)						1	2	2	1	1			2	1							1	2
India			1	1				1	1												5	7
Indonesia								1	1	1											1	1
Iran						1		1	1	1											1	1
Iraq								1	1												1	1
Israel								1			1										1	1
Japan	1	1				2	2	3		1											7	5
Pakistan						1	1														1	2
Sri Lanka (Dem Soc Rep of)								1													-	1
Syria								1													-	1
Total	9	9	8	15	11	35	34	86	50	30	32	20	13	-	4	1	2	1	2	-	165	197

TABLE 2

Geographical distribution on 31 December 1974 and 31 December 1981
(Headquarters staff whose salaries are paid from the Ordinary Budget of the Union)

Country	Elected officials		D 1		P 5		P 4		P 3		P 2		P 1		G 7		G 6		G 5		Total	
	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81
Region A - America (30 countries)																						
Argentina	1				1																2	-
Brazil						1		1		1											-	3
Canada		1		1		1		1	1				1								2	4
United States	1	1	1	2		2	4	7		2		1									6	15
Haiti								1	1												1	1
Mexico						1	1														1	1
Paraguay						1	1														1	1
Region B - Western Europe (25 countries)																						
Germany (Fed Rep of)			1	1		1	1	4	2	1	1	1	1				1				7	8
Austria							1	1			1	1									-	2
Belgium							1	1	1	2	1	1									2	4
Denmark							1	1													1	1
Spain							4	4	2	1	2	2	2			1					6	6
France	2	1	2	2	2	4	4	6	4	3	3	2	1		2				1		21	18
Italy							1	2	1				1								3	2
Norway																			1		1	-
Netherlands						2	1			1	1										2	3
United Kingdom		1	1	1	3	3	3	4	1	4	3				1						12	13
Sweden								3	2			1	1								3	4
Switzerland				1	1	6	6	8	8	8	10	10	4		1		1				31	33
Turkey				1	1			1			1										2	2
Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (12 countries)																						
Bulgaria									1	1											1	1
Hungary									1	1											1	1
Poland				1					1	1											1	2
Czechoslovakia			1																		1	-
U S S R	1	1		1		1	1	3	1												3	6
Yugoslavia					1																1	-
Region D - Africa (50 countries)																						
Algeria				1	1																1	1
Egypt									1		1										1	1
Mali										1											-	1
Morocco	1	1				1		1	1												2	3
Tunisia	1	1																			1	1
Region E - Asia and Australasia (40 countries)																						
Afghanistan						1	1														1	1
Australia	1	1				1	1	2	1								1				3	5
China				1	1			1	1												2	2
Korea (Rep of)											1										-	1
India			1	1		1	1	1	1		1		1	1							3	5
Indonesia								1	1												1	1
Iran						1		1	1												1	2
Iraq								1	1												1	1
Israel								1			1										1	1
Japan	1	1				2	2	2	2		1										6	5
Pakistan						1	1														1	1
Total	9	9	7	14	11	31	30	63	35	26	25	18	12	-	4	1	2	1	2	-	137	163

TABLE 3

Geographical distribution on 31 December 1974 and 31 December 1981
(Headquarters staff whose salaries are paid from the Technical Cooperation budget)

Country	D 1		P 5		P 4		P 3		P 2		P 1		Total	
	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81	74	81
Region A - America (30 countries)														
Argentina							1						1	-
Brazil						1							-	1
Canada						1			1				1	1
United States						1			1				1	1
Uruguay						1							-	1
Region B - Western Europe (25 countries)														
Germany (Fed Rep of)						1	1						1	1
Cyprus						1							-	1
France						1	2		1				3	1
Greece						1	1						1	1
Ireland						1	1						1	-
Italy				1	1	1	1	1					2	3
United Kingdom						1		1	2	1			2	3
Sweden	1						1						2	-
Switzerland						1	1	2	2				3	3
Turkey						1							-	1
Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia (12 countries)														
U S S R								1					1	-
Yugoslavia		1			1								1	1
Region D - Africa (50 countries)														
Central African Republic								1					1	-
Congo							1						-	1
Egypt						1	1						1	1
Ethiopia			1	1									1	1
Uganda						1							-	1
Senegal						1							-	1
Sudan						1							-	1
Tunisia			1			1							-	2
Region E - Asia and Australasia (40 countries)														
Saudi Arabia											1		1	-
Bangladesh				1									-	1
Korea (Rep of)						1	1						1	1
India					1	1	1		1				2	2
Japan							1						1	-
Pakistan						1							-	1
Sri Lanka						1							-	1
Syria						1							-	1
Total	1	1	-	4	4	23	15	4	7	2	1	-	28	34

Annex 2

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION BY GRADE OF HEADQUARTERS STAFF AT 31 DECEMBER 1981

Grade Region	Elected officials	D.1	P.5	P.4	P.3	P.2	P.1	G.7	G.6	G.5
A	2	3	6	14	3	1	-	-	-	-
B	2	6	17	43	24	17	-	1	-	-
C	1	3	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	2	1	3	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
E	2	2	8	15	2	2	-	-	1	-
Total	9	15	35	86	30	20	-	1	1	-

Regions - A America
B Western Europe
C Eastern Europe and Northern Asia
D Africa
E Asia and Australasia

RECAPITULATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION IN THE ITU AT
31 DECEMBER OF EACH YEAR

		A	B	C	D	E	Total
<u>1973</u>	1) number of countries	6	14	6	5	13	
	2) % per region	22.2	53.8	54.5	11.4	37.1	
	3) number of staff	16	103	13	7	27	166
	4) %	10	62	8	4	16	
<u>1974</u>	1) number of countries	6	14	6	6	13	
	2) % per region	21.4	53.8	50.0	13.3	35.1	
	3) number of staff	16	106	10	8	25	165
	4) %	10	64	6	5	15	
<u>1975</u>	1) number of countries	7	14	6	6	13	
	2) % per region	25.9	58.3	50.0	14.3	35.1	
	3) number of staff	18	111	10	9	25	173
	4) %	10	64	6	5	15	
<u>1976</u>	1) number of countries	7	14	6	7	12	
	2) % per region	25.9	58.3	50.0	16.3	30.0	
	3) number of staff	21	113	11	11	25	181
	4) %	12	62	6	6	14	
<u>1977</u>	1) number of countries	7	14	6	7	12	
	2) % per region	25.0	58.3	50.0	14.6	30.0	
	3) number of staff	21	111	10	11	23	176
	4) %	12	63	6	6	13	
<u>1978</u>	1) number of countries	8	13	7	8	12	
	2) % per region	28.6	52.0	58.3	16.3	30.0	
	3) number of staff	22	107	13	11	25	178
	4) %	12	60	7	6	14	
<u>1979</u>	1) number of countries	8	13	7	8	12	
	2) % per region	28.6	52.0	58.3	14.3	30.0	
	3) number of staff	20	106	12	12	25	175
	4) %	11	61	7	7	14	
<u>1980</u>	1) number of countries	7	13	6	8	13	
	2) % per region	25.0	52.0	50.0	16.3	32.5	
	3) number of staff	25	107	10	14	28	184
	4) %	14	58	5	8	15	
<u>1981</u>	1) number of countries	7	14	5	10	14	
	2) % per region	23.3	56	41.7	20	35	
	3) number of staff	29	110	11	15	32	197
	4) %	15	56	6	8	16	
<u>Average number</u>		20.9	108.2	11.1	10.9	26.1	177.2
<u>%</u>		12 %	61 %	6 %	6 %	15 %	

Regions - A America

B Western Europe

C Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

D Africa

E Asia and Australasia

Annex 4

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CANDIDATES FOR POSTS SUBJECT TO GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Region	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total	Average number of candidates per post per region
A America	33	18	27	38	37	14	20	35	68	290	2.18
B Western Europe	138	69	128	175	64	37	59	152	194	1016	7.64
C Eastern Europe and Northern Asia	6	1	8	15	7	7	3	7	23	77	0.58
D Africa	15	8	5	11	6	4	12	11	42	114	0.86
E Asia and Australasia	42	33	71	70	28	13	25	87	106	475	3.57
Totals	234	129	239	309	142	75	119	292	433	1972	
Number of candidates appointed to established posts	16	5	19	31	13	11	4	13	21	133	
Average number of candidates per post	14,6	25,8	12,6	10,0	10,9	6,8	29,8	22,5	20,6	14,82	

This table covers all candidacies submitted (from outside and inside the ITU in respect of posts in the professional category and above and in the General Service category) for posts subject to geographical distribution.

Annex 5

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNION STAFF AND THAT OF THE
CANDIDACIES SUBMITTED BETWEEN 1973 AND 1981

	Number of Member countries		Number of staff (average 1973-1981)		Number of candidates	
	1973	1981				
REGION A	27	30	20 88	11.78 %	285	14.72 %
REGION B	26	25	108 22	61 07 %	985	50.88 %
REGION C	11	12	11 11	6.27 %	76	3.92 %
REGION D	44	50	10 77	6 08 %	111	7.73 %
REGION E	35	40	26 22	14 80 %	469	24.74 %
TOTALS	143	157	177 22	100.00 %	1926	100.00 %

This table includes external candidacies for posts in the professional category and above subject to geographical distribution.

Regions - A America
B Western Europe
C Eastern Europe and Northern Asia
D Africa
E Asia and Australasia

Annex 6

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF "QUALIFIED" CANDIDATES
(INCLUDED IN THE SHORT-LISTS)

	A	B	C	D	E	Number of posts	Total
1973	7	22	5	4	4	8	42
1974	9	31	4	-	9	14	53
1975	10	34	6	5	8	17	63
1976	11	17	9	-	7	7	44
1977	11	21	4	1	4	13	41
1978	7	13	2	4	4	5	30
1979	9	28	2	3	15	13	57
1980	14	23	5	8	16	17	66
1981							
Total	78	189	37	25	67	91	396
Number of candidates per post	0.86	2.08	0.41	0.27	0.74		4.35
% of geographical distribution	20 %	48 %	9 %	6 %	17 %		

Regions - A America
B Western Europe
C Eastern Europe and Northern Asia
D Africa
E Asia and Australasia

Annex 7

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF MEMBERS SEPARATED FROM SERVICE
BETWEEN 1973 AND 1981

	REGION A				REGION B				REGION C				REGION D				REGION E			
	Resignation		Retirement		Resignation		Retirement		Resignation		Retirement		Resignation		Retirement		Resignation		Retirement	
	more than 5 yrs' service	less than 5 yrs' service	more than 5 yrs' service	less than 5 yrs' service	more than 5 yrs' service	less than 5 yrs' service	more than 5 yrs' service	less than 5 yrs' service	more than 5 yrs' service	less than 5 yrs' service	more than 5 yrs' service	less than 5 yrs' service	more than 5 yrs' service	less than 5 yrs' service	more than 5 yrs' service	less than 5 yrs' service	more than 5 yrs' service	less than 5 yrs' service	more than 5 yrs' service	less than 5 yrs' service
1973	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1975	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1977	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	-	2	1	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sub-total	-	5	2	-	1	3	17	-	6	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	1	-
Sub total	5		2		4		17		10		2		-		1		6		1	
Total	7				21				12				1				7			

% of separations 33.5%

19.4%

108.1%

9.2%

26.8%

Regions - A America
B Western Europe
C Eastern Europe and Northern Asia
D Africa
E Asia and Australasia

Annex 8GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF MEMBERSAPPOINTED BETWEEN 1973 AND 1981

	A	B	C	D	E
1973	3	7	3	2	2
1974	2	2	-	1	1
1975	4	9	2	-	3
1976	3	5	3	2	2
1977	4	1	-	1	-
1978	1	-	5	1	-
1979	1	1	-	1	1
1980	6	5	-	-	5
1981	4	8	4	3	3
Total	28	38	17	11	17
% of geo- graphical distribution	25 %	34 %	15 %	10 %	15 %

Regions - A America
 B Western Europe
 C Eastern Europe and Northern Asia
 D Africa
 D Asia and Australasia

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 30-E

14 May 1982

Original French

ANNEE MONDIALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES



PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF THE ITU

I hereby transmit to the Conference the report by the Administrative Council
on the above-mentioned subject.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex . 1



A N N E X

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
TO THE NAIROBI PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS IN THE CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF THE ITU

By its Resolution No. 574 (see Annex 1), the Administrative Council, considering that under number 548 of the Convention it may excuse certain international organizations from making any contribution to the expenses of the administrative conferences of the ITU and the meetings of the International Consultative Committees, decided that, on the basis of reciprocity, the international organizations listed in the Resolution should be excused from making any contribution to the expenses of conferences and meetings in which they might participate.

At its 36th session in 1981, the Administrative Council studied closely the request of an international organization seeking such exemption.

On this occasion, various aspects of the question of exemption from the payment of contributions were examined, namely :

- the reciprocal nature of the benefits which international organizations and the ITU may derive from the former's participation in the Union's conferences and meetings ;
- the financial implications for the Union's budget ;
- the possibility of discontinuing the practice of granting exemptions in view of the Union's difficult financial situation ;
- the status of organizations requesting exemption, including their profit-making or non-profit-making nature ;
- the equal treatment of international organizations of the same type or pursuing the same aims.

Having taken account of the views expressed, the Administrative Council decided provisionally to exempt the international organization which had submitted the request, but at the same time to notify it that the decision was subject to modification by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Administrative Council also decided to submit to the Plenipotentiary Conference the entire question of exempting international organizations from the payment of contributions towards defraying the expenses of the Union's conferences and meetings, and instructed the Secretary-General to inform the international organizations of this decision.

The Plenipotentiary Conference will no doubt wish to take decisions on the criteria to be applied regarding this matter.

Annex 1

R No. 574 FINANCIAL CONDITIONS FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND
(amended) OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF THE ITU

The Administrative Council,

considering

- a) that under number 240 of the Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), it is responsible for coordination with all international organizations having interests and activities related to those of the ITU,
- b) that it is in the general interest of the specialized agencies in relationship with the United Nations to collaborate, within the limits of their respective responsibilities, in the solution of their common related or complementary problems but that in the interests of economy the delegation of an agency and the duration of its mission should be limited to strict minimum,
- c) that under number 548 of the Convention, the Council may excuse certain international organizations from contributing to the expenses of administrative conferences of the ITU and the meetings of the International Consultative Committees,

resolves that

- 1. subject to the provisions of articles 60, 61 and 68 of the Convention, those specialized agencies (as well as the International Atomic Energy Agency) which might be interested in one or more items on the agenda shall be invited to participate in the conferences and meetings of the ITU,
- 2. when a specialized agency or the International Atomic Energy Agency participates in a conference or meeting of the ITU, all necessary arrangements shall be made, in agreement with the executive head of that agency, to limit to a minimum the time during which the presence of the delegate or delegates of the agency will be required;
- 3. on the basis of reciprocity, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency shall enjoy exemption from any contribution to the expenses of conferences or meetings of the ITU in which they participate;
- 4. that the liberation organizations referred to in Resolution R No. 741 shall be exempted from payment of contributions towards defraying the expenses of any conferences and meetings they may attend,
- 5. on the same basis of reciprocity, the international organizations named below shall be excused from any contribution to the expenses of conferences and meetings in which they take part in virtue of the provisions of articles 61 and 68 of the Convention :

African Postal and Telecommunications Union (UAPT)

Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU)

Arab Telecommunication Union (ATU)

Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU)

Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)

Association of State telecommunication undertakings of the
Andean Sub-regional Agreement (ASETA)

Committee on Space Research (COSPAR)

European Broadcasting Union (EBU)

Inter-American Association of Broadcasters (IAAB)

Inter-American Telecommunications Conference (CITEL)
Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics (IBI)
International Air Transport Association (IATA)
International Amateur Radio Union (IARU)
International Astronautical Federation (IAF)
International Astronomical Union (IAU)
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
International Conference on Large High Voltage Electric Systems (CIGRE)
International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU)
International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO)
International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)
International Federation for Documentation (FID)
International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)
International Gas Union (IGU)
International Maritime Radio Association (CIRM)
International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT)
International Union of Radio Science (URSI)
International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR)
International Teletraffic Congress (ITC)
International Time Bureau (BIH)
International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy (UNIPED)
International Union of Public Transport (UITP)
International Union of Railways (UIC)
Inter-Union Commission on Frequency Allocations for Radio Astronomy and Space Science (IUCAF)
North American National Broadcasters Association (NANBA)
Organización de la Televisión Ibero-Americana (OTI)
Panafrican Telecommunication Union (UPAT)
Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA)

6 that the present Resolution shall replace Resolution No. 222 (amended) as from
1 January 1967

Ref. Doc Nos. 3703/CA22 (1967), 3952/CA24 (1969), 4079/CA25 (1970), 4425/CA26 (1971),
4312/CA27 (1972), 4611/CA29 (1974), 4965/CA31 (1976), 5115/CA32 (1977), 5378/CA34 (1979)
5513/CA35 (1980), 5689/CA36 (1981), 5703/CA36 (1981)

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum 1 to
Addendum 3 to
Document No. 31-E
14 October 1982
Original English

PL-A
COMMITTEE 4

FULL COST PROFILE OF CONFERENCES

CCIR Preparatory Meetings and Documentation
for Administrative Radio Conferences

<u>CONFERENCE</u>	<u>ESTIMATED CCIR COSTS⁺</u>		
	<u>Chapter 12</u>	<u>Chapter 17</u>	<u>Total</u>
RARC R3 88	<u>read</u> : <u>1987</u> 450	450	900 ⁺⁺
WARC MOB 88	<u>read</u> : <u>1987</u> 450	450	900 ⁺⁺

⁺ Thousands SF -

⁺⁺ Provisional depending upon specific requirements to be identified when a draft agenda of the Conference becomes available.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum 3 to
Document No. 31-E
11 October 1982
Original : English

PL-A
COMMITTEE 4

FULL COST PROFILE OF CONFERENCES

CCIR Preparatory Meetings and Documentation
for Administrative Radio Conferences

<u>CONFERENCE</u>	<u>ESTIMATED CCIR COSTS⁺</u>			
	<u>Chapter 12</u>	<u>Chapter 17</u>	<u>Total</u>	
WARC HFBC 84, 86	1983	249	295	544
	1984	Depends on decisions of first session		
	1985	Depends on decisions of first session		
WARC ORB 85/87	1983	150	150	300
	1984	875	517	1392
	1985	Depends on decisions of first session		
	1986	Depends on decisions of first session		
RARC SAT R2 83	CCIR work completed in 1982 Additional costs if any depend on decisions of Conference			
WARC MOB 83	CCIR work completed in 1982 Additional costs if any depend on decisions of Conference			
RARC R1+ (VHF Broadcast) 82/84 * Studies requested by First Session	1983*	38	10	48
BCR2 86	1985	300	300	600 ⁺⁺
AFBC 87	1985	450	450	900 ⁺⁺
RARC R3 88	1985	450	450	900 ⁺⁺
WARC MOB 88	1985	450	450	900 ⁺⁺

⁺ Thousands SF

⁺⁺ Provisional depending upon specific requirements to be identified when
a draft agenda of the Conference becomes available.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 2 to
Document No. 31-E
25 September 1982
Original : English

CALENDER OF FUTURE CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

1. The attached pages complete Addendum No. 1 to Document No. 31.
2. Attached page 18 (revised) replaces page 18 of Addendum No. 1.



PART 2 (ADDENDUM)
FULL COST PROFILE
OF
CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS PROGRAMME 1982 - 1988

(1981 revised schedule)

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD

1. This is the requested IFRB contribution to the document providing the Plenipotentiary Conference with a "full-cost profile" of the Conference Programme in Document No. 5882 (Rev. 1) of the 37th Session of the Administrative Council (1982).
2. For the purpose of the required study, the Board has based itself on its experience of the past administrative radio conferences of the Union and the increased workload that has arisen for the IFRB from the decisions of these conferences. During the period between the World Administrative Radio Conferences of 1959 and 1979, six Regional Administrative Radio Conferences and eight World Administrative Radio Conferences were held. Each of these conferences required preparatory work on the part of the IFRB, participation of the Board Members and the staff of the IFRB in the conference and generated additional ongoing tasks for the IFRB in the implementation of the decisions of the conference. All this additional work arising from these conferences was undertaken by the IFRB within the means available to it in terms of the manpower and other facilities, often at the cost of considerable extra additional effort and overtime on the part of the staff. Furthermore, the diversion of staff from their normal duties has resulted in considerable delays in carrying out coordination procedures and in treating frequency assignment notices.
3. The World Administrative Radio Conference, 1979, took decisions on a wide range of subjects generating a substantial additional ongoing work for the IFRB. The main areas concerned are (1) provision of assistance to Administrations in various frequency coordination procedures, (2) search for frequencies for specific radiocommunication services, (3) application of procedures to make the international frequency management more dynamic, and (4) the preparations for conferences and meetings (the time-table of which was adopted by the 37th Session of the Administrative Council in Document No. 5882 (Rev.1)).

4. One of the principal reasons for adopting the implementation of the Interim System and of proposals for the associated Incremental Plan for extending the use of the computer by the IFRB (Document No. 33 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982) is precisely to permit the IFRB to carry out its principal element of work, namely the examination of more than 100,000 frequency assignment notices per year, with a possible increase of about 11% per year in this number, and to permit the IFRB to discharge its other functions, including those listed in paragraph 3 above.

5. As the Interim System will not be implemented until the middle of 1983, the Board has no means, at present, of evaluating the possible increase in the productivity of the available staff to carry out the decisions of future conferences with the extended use of the computer. It is extremely difficult, at this stage, to make a more accurate estimate on a "full-cost profile" of the IFRB's involvement in the preparation for and participation in future conferences and in implementation of the decisions of the future conferences.

6. However, taking into account the fact that most of the future conferences foreseen in the time-table contained in Annex 1 to Document No. 31 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982 are planning conferences, it is possible to conceive that the work relating to the preparation and participation would essentially consist of the following items for each conference:

- a) Study and development of methods of calculation and computer programmes to be used for planning methods which would be adopted by the First Session of each planning conference;
- b) in preparation for the Second Session and carrying out immediate post-conference work:
 - ba) optimization of computer programmes;
 - bb) validation and processing of frequency requirements from Administrations for use in the analyses and studies and for publication;
 - bc) studies and analyses of frequency requirements as required by the First Session;
 - bd) preparation of related reports and correspondence;
 - be) immediate pre-conference tasks and participation in the technical secretariat of the conference;
 - bf) assistance in immediate post-conference work, such as checking of Plans and verification of the Final Acts.

7. The tasks outlined above and associated functions would require the nomination, from within the existing staff of the IFRB specialized secretariat, of an official of the level of Head of Division (P5 level) as coordinator of the preparatory work and some existing staff from the IFRB specialized secretariat at the P4, P3/P2 and G6/G5 levels. It could be assumed that the involvement of the P5 coordinator in this work would commence at least six to twelve months before the First Session and would continue until about four months after the Second Session, at least for a period of an average of 30% of his time throughout this period. The involvement of the lower-grade staff would be on an increased scale, but shorter duration, to a point where the G6/G5 level staff may be required only about a month before the First Session up to about the end of the Second Session, but on a full-time basis. During the period of the conference this staff would be engaged full time in the conference work. The Board Members and Heads of Departments would be involved in the performance of these tasks however, for the purposes of this cost-profile, this involvement is not taken into account.

8. Preliminary rough estimates of manpower requirements for the implementation of the decisions of these forthcoming conferences for the purpose of the cost-profile study, may be summarized in the following manner.

For the implementation of the decisions of these conferences it may be necessary to have additional permanent posts. Essentially, the additional requirements would depend on the nature of decisions taken by each one of these Conferences and the permanent on-going workload arising therefrom for the specialized secretariat of the IFRB. It is, therefore, only possible, on average, to make rough estimates of the staff requirements. The minimum requirement that can be foreseen is some augmentation in the engineering staff at the P4 level, some augmentation in the engineer assistant staff at the P2 level and some augmentation in the Regulatory Department at the administrator P4 level and at the supervisor or senior examiner G6/G5 level. Thus, every year it is foreseen that two P4, one P2 and two G6/G5 additional staff will be required, taking into account the fact that, during the period 1983 - 1988, there is, on an average, one World and one Regional Administrative Radio Conference foreseen in the conference calendar.

It is to be noted that the staff requirements including permanent and fixed-term posts commencing in 1983 for on-going tasks resulting from decisions of the WARC 1979 do not come within the scope of this full-cost profile study of conferences 1982-1988 and are not included.

9. It is to be emphasized that it is not possible to give a more accurate estimate of the immediate and long-term manpower requirements arising out of the foreseeable decisions likely to be reached at the forthcoming radio conferences and a yearly examination of all costs will need to be made by the Administrative Council during its annual session.

10. Taking into account paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 above and the conference programme for the years 1983 - 1988, the consolidated manpower estimates for IFRB preparation and participation in conferences and implementation of conference decisions have been prepared for cost-profile purposes only and appear in the attached Annex.

Manpower estimates of IFRB staff for conferences and meetings foreseen for the years 1983 - 1988

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN MAN-MONTHS)¹⁾

	P5	P4	P3/P2	G7	G6/G5	G4
<u>1983</u>						
CCIR A-1 ²⁾	1	2	-	-	-	-
CCIR A-2	1	1	-	-	-	-
CCIR PREP(I) ORB - 85	2	2	-	-	-	-
MOB - 83 (Feb/Mar 83, 3 weeks)	6	9	3	3	2	2
SEM HFBC - 84	1	1	-	-	-	-
SEM IFRB	7	14	-	2	-	2
SAT - R2 (June/July 83, 5 weeks)	8	16	6	6	6	6
Permanent on-going tasks resulting from conference decisions ³⁾	-	24	12	-	24	-
<u>1984</u>						
CCIR-B	3	6	-	-	-	-
CCIR PREP(II) ORB - 85	1	2	-	-	-	-
HFBC - 84 (I) (Jan/Feb 84, 5 weeks)	8	16	10	10	2	4
CARR-1 + (2) (Oct/Nov 84, 6 weeks)	8	16	10	-	10	3
Permanent on-going tasks resulting from conference decisions ³⁾	-	48	24	-	48	-
<u>1985</u>						
CCIR - FIN	6	9	-	-	-	-
SEM ORB - 85	2	4	-	-	-	1
ORB - 85 (1) (June/Aug 85, 6 weeks)	8	16	10	10	10	3
SEM IFRB	7	14	-	2	-	2
Permanent on-going tasks resulting from conference decisions ³⁾	-	72	36	-	72	-

Note: 1) The man-month estimates are shown against the conference or meeting concerned. Some of the IFRB work relating to a conference will be carried out in a year different from the year in which the conference or session is held as indicated in paragraph 7 of this Addendum

2) Abbreviations used in this Annex are the same as those used in Annex 1 to Document No. 31 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982.

3) This is a consolidation of the preliminary rough estimates to which reference is made in paragraph 8 of this Addendum

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN MAN-MONTHS)¹⁾

1986

	P5	P4	P3/P2	G7	G6/G5	G4
CCIR - AP ²⁾	1	-	-	-	-	-
HFBC - 86 (2) (Jan/Feb 86, 7 weeks)	12	24	15	15	3	6
BCR2 - 86 (Sept/Oct 86, 4 weeks)	3	6	3	-	3	2
Permanent on-going tasks resulting from conference decisions ³⁾	-	96	48	-	96	-

1987

CCIR - A	2	4	-	-	-	-
AFBC - 87 (Jan/Feb 87, 4 weeks)	6	12	8	-	8	2
ORB - 87 (2) (Sept/Oct 87, 6 weeks)	12	24	15	15	15	5
SEM IFRB	7	14	-	2	-	2
Permanent on-going tasks resulting from conference decisions ³⁾	-	120	60	-	120	-

1988

CCIR - B	3	6	-	-	-	-
CARR-3 (Mar/Apr 88, 6 weeks)	3	6	3	-	3	3
MOB - 88 (Sept/Oct 88, 6 weeks)	12	24	15	15	15	5
Permanent on-going tasks resulting from conference decisions ³⁾	-	144	72	-	144	-

Note: 1) The man-month estimates are shown against the conference or meeting concerned. Some of the IFRB work relating to a conference will be carried out in a year different from the year in which the conference or session is held as indicated in paragraph 7 of this Addendum

2) Abbreviations used in this Annex are the same as those used in Annex 1 to Document No. 31 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982.

3) This is a consolidation of the preliminary rough estimates to which reference is made in paragraph 8 of this Addendum

Manpower cost estimates of IFRB Staff for conferences and meetings foreseen for the year 1983-1988

(based on the foregoing tables of man-months requirements)

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN THOUSANDS OF SWISS FRANCS)

Conference/Meeting	<u>Preparatory Costs</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>Cost arising from conference decisions</u>						
	<u>P5</u>	<u>P4</u>	<u>P3/2</u>	<u>G7</u>	<u>G6/5</u>	<u>G4</u>		<u>P5</u>	<u>P4</u>	<u>P3/2</u>	<u>G7</u>	<u>G6/5</u>	<u>G4</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>1983</u>														
CCIR A - 1	12	22					34							
CCIR A - 2	12	11					23							
CCIR PREP (1) ORB-85	24	22					46							
Mob-83 (Feb/Mar 3 weeks)	72	99	25	24	13	10	243							
Seminar HFBC-84	12	11					23							
Seminar IFRB	84	154		16		10	264							
Sat-R2 (Jun/July 5 weeks)	96	176	51	48	39	30	440							
Permanent on-going tasks resulting from Conferences Decisions									264	102		156		522
									264	102		156		522
	<u>312</u>	<u>495</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>1073</u>		<u>264</u>	<u>102</u>		<u>156</u>		<u>522</u>
<u>1984</u>														
CCIR - B	36	66					102							
CCIR PREP (II) ORB-85	12	22					34							
HFBC-84 (Jan/Feb 5 weeks)	96	176	85	80	13	20	470							
CARR-1 + (2) Oct/Nov 6 wks)	96	176	85		65	15	437							
Permanent on-going tasks resulting from conference decisions. 1983 repeat 1984 new intake									264	102		156		522
	<u>240</u>	<u>440</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>1043</u>		<u>528</u>	<u>204</u>		<u>312</u>		<u>1044</u>

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Manpower cost estimates of IFRB Staff for conferences and meetings foreseen for the year 1983-1988

(based on the foregoing tables of man-months requirements)

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN THOUSANDS OF SWISS FRANCS)

Conference/Meeting	<u>Preparatory Costs</u>							<u>Cost arising from conference decision</u>						
	<u>P5</u>	<u>P4</u>	<u>P3/2</u>	<u>G7</u>	<u>G6/5</u>	<u>G4</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>P5</u>	<u>P4</u>	<u>P3/2</u>	<u>G7</u>	<u>G6/5</u>	<u>G4</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>1985</u>														
CCIR-FIN	72	99					171							
Seminar ORB-85	24	44				5	73							
ORB 85 (1) Jan/Aug 6 weeks	96	176	85	80	65	15	517							
Seminar IFRB	84	154		16		10	264							
Permanent on-going tasks														
resulting from conferences														
decisions 1983/84 repeat									528	204		312		1044
1985 new intake									264	102		156		522
	<u>276</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>1025</u>		<u>792</u>	<u>306</u>		<u>468</u>		<u>1566</u>
<u>1986</u>														
CCIR - AP	12						12							
HFBC - 86 (Jan/Feb 7 weeks)	144	264	128	120	19	30	705							
BCR2 - 86 (Sep/Oct 4 weeks)	36	66	25		20	10	157							
Permanent on-going tasks														
resulting from conferences														
decisions 1983/85 repeat									792	306		468		1566
1986 new intake									264	102		156		522
	<u>192</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>874</u>		<u>1056</u>	<u>408</u>		<u>624</u>		<u>2088</u>

Manpower cost estimates of IFRB Staff for conferences and meetings foreseen for the year 1983-1988

(based on the foregoing tables of man-months requirements)

(ALL FIGURES ARE IN THOUSANDS OF SWISS FRANCES)

Conference/Meeting	Preparatory Costs						Cost arising from conference decisions							
	P5	P4	P3/2	G7	G6/5	G4	Total	P5	P4	P3/2	G7	G6/5	G4	Total
1987														
CCIR - A	24	44					68							
AFBC(2) (Jan/Feb 4 weeks)	72	132	68		52	10	334							
ORB-87 (Sep/Oct 6 weeks)	144	264	128	120	97	25	778							
Seminars IFRB	84	154		16		10	264							
Permanent on-going tasks resulting from conference decisions 1983/86 repeat									1056	408		624		2088
1987 new intake									264	102		156		522
	324	594	196	136	149	45	1444		1320	510		780		2610
1988														
CCIR - B	36	66					102							
CARR-3 (Mar/Apl 6 weeks)	36	36	26		19	15	132							
MOB-88 (Sep/Oct 6 weeks)	144	264	127	15	98	25	673							
Permanent on-going tasks resulting from conference decisions 1985/87 repeat									1320	510		780		2610
1988 new intake									264	102		156		522
	216	366	153	15	117	40	907		1584	612		936		3132
Summary														
1983	312	495	76	88	52	50	1073		264	102		156		522
1984	240	440	170	80	78	35	1043		528	204		312		1044
1985	276	473	85	96	65	30	1025		792	306		468		1566
1986	192	330	153	120	39	40	874		1056	408		624		2088
1987	324	594	196	136	149	45	1444		1320	510		780		2610
1988	216	366	153	15	117	40	907		1584	612		936		3132
	1560	2698	833	535	500	240	6366		5544	2142		3276		10962

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Note : this page amends Page 18 of Annex 2 to Document No. 31-E

6. The total additional resources required over the period 1982 to 1988 to meet the conference programme amount to (1) Expenditure directly attributable to particular conferences and meetings, 81,760,000 Swiss francs, plus (2) Reinforcement staff (Section 17), 35,000,000 Swiss francs, Total : 116,760,000 Swiss francs, plus (3) IFRB estimates for preparatory work and participation 6,366,000 Swiss francs and IFRB estimates of costs of permanent on-going tasks resulting from conference decisions 10,962,000 Swiss francs.

<u>Cost summary</u>	<u>Conference Programme</u> <u>1982-1988</u> <u>Swiss francs</u>
(a) Staff, services and supplies attributable directly to particular conferences and meetings (Regular Budget, Sections 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 16)	81,760,000
(b) Staff, services and supplies, engaged or expended to reinforce the permanent staff to cope with the work before, during and after conferences (Regular Budget, Section 17)	<u>35,000,000</u>
(c) Total additional resources required to meet conference programme 1982-1988	116,760,000
(d) Expenditure attributable to the Department of Conferences and Common Services' permanent staff engaged on work before, during and after conferences	<u>53,636,000</u>
(e) Costs of servicing the conferences and meetings programme 1982-1988	170,396,000
(f) Cost of IFRB preparatory work and participation (Estimates)	6,365,000
(g) Costs of CCIs preparatory work, and participation (Estimates)	not available
(h) Costs of IFRB on-going tasks resulting from conference decisions (Estimates)	10,962,000
(i) Costs of CCIs on-going tasks resulting from conference decisions (Estimates)	not available
(j) Full cost profile of conferences and meetings programme 1982-1988 (sub-total)	187,723,000
(k) Full cost profile of conferences and meeting programme 1982-1988 (grand total)	not available

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Addendum to
Document No. 31-E
12 July 1982
Original English

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ANNEE MONDIALE DES
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1983

CALENDER OF FUTURE CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

The attached pages complete conference Document No. 31.

For reasons of economy this document is printed in a limited number. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring their copies to the conference since only a few additional copies can be made available.



PART 2

FULL COST PROFILE

OF

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS PROGRAMME 1982-1988

(1981 revised schedule)

1. In accordance with the Council's instructions, the Secretary-General has consulted Members of the Coordination Committee on the possibilities of providing a full cost profile of the conferences and meetings programme 1982-1988, as revised at the 1981 Session. However, at this point in time, and considering the programme covers a future timescale of six years, the Secretary-General and the Coordination Committee have not found it possible to pre-judge the decisions arising out of conferences nor, as a result of these decisions, to assess the costs of their implementation without the CCIs and the IFRB having to resort to costly and time-consuming studies. Moreover, the estimates resulting from such studies would have to be based on a large number of assumptions and only very approximate costs can be calculated.
2. As is mentioned in Annex 1, paragraphs 9, 10, 11 and 12, the schedule of conferences and meetings will call for the commitment of additional resources. Part 1 of this Annex itemises the required additional resources on a year-by-year and a meeting-by-meeting basis. Part 1 includes the cost of staff, services and supplies directly attributable to each particular conference or meeting, and also the costs of staff, etc., engaged under the more flexible arrangements of Section 17 of the Regular Budget. The object of Section 17 is to provide temporary reinforcement to the permanent staff in order to complete work required before, during and after conferences.
3. Part 2 of this Annex completes the cost profile by indicating the input value of the permanent staff of the Department of Conferences and Common Services. Also Part 2 provides a breakdown between the different types of services required in the preparation and staging of a conference programme. It is estimated that the cost of permanent staff conference input (Common Services) will amount to 53,635,000 Swiss francs over the timescale 1982-1988.
4. The construction of year-to-year cost tables has involved reference to the volume of documentation, unit costs and man-days used for conferences and meetings held in the past. These statistics have been projected into the future with the inclusion of a minimal rate of increases. However, in the event that future conferences should indicate major deviations in the pattern of document volume (numbers of contributions, numbers of copies, additional languages, etc.), the cost estimates would be subject to revision in the light of new experience.
5. In addition to the monetary values, expressed in thousands of Swiss francs, an attempt has been made to indicate, by activity, the number of man-days required to fulfil the conference programme. The summary table (1982-1988) illustrates the conference programme requirement in terms of man-days to be 374,351 man-days. This figure does not take account of time utilised by elected and senior officials, time consumed in the CCIs and the IFRB, time spent by Personnel, Finance and other administrative Departments.

./...

6. The total additional resources required over the period 1982 to 1988 to meet the conference programme amount to (a) Expenditure directly attributable to particular conferences and meetings, 81,760,000 Swiss francs, plus (b) Reinforcement staff (Section 17), 35,000,000 Swiss francs, Total. 116,760,000 Swiss francs.

7. <u>Cost summary</u>	<u>Conference Programme</u> <u>1982-1988</u>
	<u>- Swiss francs -</u>
(a) Staff, services and supplies attributable directly to particular conferences and meetings (Regular Budget, Sections 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16)	81,760,000
(b) Staff, services and supplies, engaged or expended to reinforce the permanent staff to cope with the work before, during and after conferences (Regular Budget, Section 17)	<u>35,000,000</u>
(c) Total additional resources required to meet conference programme 1982-1988	116,760,000
(d) Expenditure attributable to the Department of Conferences and Common Services' permanent staff engaged on work before, during and after conferences	<u>53,635,000</u>
(e) Costs of servicing the conferences and meetings programme 1982-1988	170,395,000
(f) Costs of preparatory work, CCIs and IFRB	<u>not available</u>
(g) Costs arising from implementing decisions of conferences	<u>not available</u>
(h) Full cost profile of conferences and meetings programme 1982-1988	<u>not available</u>

Costs of Conferences and Meetings 1982-1988

[illegible]

Costs of Conferences and Meetings 1982

	C.C.I.T.T Study Groups (50 Weeks) 1982		C.C.I.R XVth Plenary Assembly Jan/Feb 1982		Administrative Council 37th Session April/May 1982		CCIR SAT-Reg 2 Reg.Prep.Meeting Satellite Serv June/July 1982		Reg.Admin.Conf. FM/VHF B cast Regions 1 & 3 (four weeks)		CAMR / WARC Mobile Service Preparat. Work 1982		Plenipotentiary Conference Nairobi Sept/Nov 1982		Other Meetings Panel of Experts 2nd and 3rd Sessions and Seminars June + Nov.		T O T A L 1982	
CONFERENCE STAFF	M/days	Sw.fr.000	M/days	Sw.fr.000	M/days	Sw.fr.000	M/days	Sw.fr.000	M/days	Sw.fr.000	M/days	Sw.fr.000	M/days	Sw.fr.000	M/days	Sw.fr.000	M/days	Sw.fr.000
Interpretation	4284	1795	360	203	289	130	192	90	1586	696			3694	1773	60	30	10465	4717
Secretarial, messengers & document control	170	55	40	13	1062	300			3012	952	590	190	350	112	56	18	5280	1640
Recruitment travel/assur- ance, per diem, etc		250		55		16		12		120				30				483
Travel on Duty		130		47		260								217		35		689
Rental of Premises, machines		18		20				10		55				113		3		219
Document Production		400		50		50		6		72		150		215		6		949
Office Expenses (supplies)		45		30		15		5		30				125				250
Technical Installations										5				15				20
Postage & Telephone etc.		400		70		15		5		65				85		6		646
Sundry and Unforeseen		7		7		4		2		10				30		2		62
FINAL ACTS																		
Printing										30				35				65
Translation														50				50
Total Direct Costs	4454	3100	400	495	1351	790	192	130	4598	2035	590	340	4044	2800	116	100	15745	9790
DISTRIBUTION																		
Translation	4423	2248	600	300	900	454	223	115	40	14	136	69	1797	913	8	4	8127	4117
COMMON																		
Reproduction	3603	1396	252	81	634	220	37	31	684	265	198	26	1530	590	45	14	6980	2623
SERVICES																		
Typing	2963	815	232	46	900	179	85	24	140	40	215	60	1355	363		-	5890	1527
Text-treatment	584	180	103	32	78	24	42	13	74	23	65	20	324	100	48	15	1318	407
Document distribution	2253	676	220	66	436	131	83	25	163	49	80	24	956	287	7	2	4198	1260
Computer Processing																		
Other services to meetings	118	38	43	14			21	7					841	271			1023	330
Total Common Services	13941	5353	1450	539	2948	1008	491	215	1101	391	694	199	6803	2524	108	35	27536	10264
Total Direct/Indirect Costs	18395	8453	1850	1034	4299	1798	683	345	5699	2426	1284	539	10847	5324	224	135	43281	20054
ANALYSES OF BUDGET SECTIONS	Sections 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16																	
	3100		495		790		130		2035		340		2800		100		9790	
	Section 17		2455		275		-		100		-		135		1535		4500	
	Sections 2, 3.		2898		264		1008		115		391		64		989		5764	
Other Cost Implications																		
Preparatory Costs																		
Arising from Conferences																		

Costs of Conferences and Meetings 1983

[illegible]

Costs of Conferences and Meetings 1985

[illegible]

Costs of Conferences and Meetings 1986

	C.C I.T T. Study Groups 1986	C.C I R XVith Plenary Assembly May 1986	Administrative Council 41st Session June 1986	World Admin Radio HF Bc Service (7 Weeks) Jan/Feb 1986	Reg Admin Conf. B c Service 1605 - 1705 kHz Reg 2 Sept/Oct 1986	ITU / Members Seminar 1986	T O T A L 1986
	M/days Sw.fr.000	M/days Sw.fr.000	M/days Sw.fr.000	M/days Sw.fr.000	M/days Sw.Fr000	M/days Sw.fr.000	M/days Sw.fr.000
CONFERENCE STAFF							
Interpretation	3840 1850	660 320	300 143	3580 1635	840 365	80 43	9300 4356
Secretarial,messengers & document control	1708 550	186 60	621 200	590 190	360 115	60 20	3525 1135
Recruitment travel/assur- ance,per diem, etc	540	80	20	210	35	10	895
Travel on Duty	200	40	280			50	570
Rental of Premises,machines	50	40		340	80		510
Document Production	750	120	70	340	65	30	1375
Office Expenses (supplies)	80	20	10	50	20	10	190
Technical Installations				15	5		20
Postage &Telephone etc.	750	100	20	170	35	30	1105
Sundry and Unforeseen	30	20	7	10	35	7	109
FINAL ACTS Printing				70	20		90
Translation				120	25		145
Total Direct Costs	5548 4800	846 800	921 750	4170 3150	1200 800	140 200	12825 10500
DISTRIBUTION Translation	5444 2420	1360 605	1035 460	765 339	325 145	55 24	8984 3993
COMMON Reproduction	4500 1350	1800 540	540 162	1440 432	900 270	40 11	9220 2765
SERVICES Typing	4240 1060	630 160	850 212	920 230	530 133	130 35	7300 1830
Text-treatment	650 200	160 50		300 100	130 40	30 10	1270 400
Document distribution	2250 675	600 180	360 110	460 140	330 100	30 10	4030 1215
Computer Processing							
Other services to meetings	340 95	50 15	20 6	2355 659	755 212	30 10	3550 997
Total Common Services	17424 5800	4600 1550	2805 950	6240 1900	2970 900	315 100	34354 11200
Total Direct/Indirect Costs	22972 10600	5446 2350	3726 1700	10410 5050	4170 1700	455 300	47179 21700
ANALYSES Sections 1,11,12							10300
OF BUDGET 13, 14, 15, 16	4800	800	750	3150	800		5000
SECTIONS Section 17	2400	400	50	1450	700		6100
Sections 2, 3.	3400	1150	900	450	200		
Other Cost Implications							
Preparatory Costs							
Arising from Conferences							

Costs of Conferences and Meetings 1987

	C.C I T.T Study Groups (Finals) 1987		C C I R Study Groups Serie A Nov/Dec 1987		Administrative Council 42nd Session May/June 1987		Reg Admin.Conf African VHF/UHF Final Acts 1963 Jan/Feb 1987		World Admin Radio Geo-Sat-Orb 2nd Session Sep/Oct 1987		I.F.R B Seminars 1987		ITU / Members Seminars 1987		T O T A L 1987	
	M/days	Sw.fr.000	M/days	Sw.fr.000	M/days	Sw.fr.000	M/days	Sw.fr.000	M/days	Sw.fr.000	M/days	Sw.fr.000	M/days	Sw.fr.000	M/days	Sw.fr.000
CONFERENCE STAFF																
Interpretation	4150	2000	2900	1400	300	145	1000	445	2330	1165	70	30	80	45	10830	5230
Secretarial, messengers & document control	2020	650	190	60	620	200	280	90	560	180	30	10	60	20	3760	1210
Recruitment travel/assurance, per diem, etc		620		300		20		60		200				10		1210
Travel on Duty		230		50		280						30		50		640
Rental of Premises, machines		60		60				80		100						300
Document Production		850		280		70		15		300		30		30		1575
Office Expenses (supplies)		100		100		10		20		50				10		290
Technical Installations								5		15						20
Postage & Telephone etc.		850		270		20		20		150		30		30		1370
Sundry and Unforeseen		40		30		5		30		10				5		120
FINAL ACTS Printing								35		15						50
Translation										15						15
Total Direct Costs	6170	5400	3090	2550	920	750	1280	800	2890	2200	100	130	140	200	14590	12030
DISTRIBUTION COMMON SERVICES																
Translation	5580	2500	3540	1586	1090	488	190	86	960	427	30	12	50	25	11440	5124
Reproduction	5400	1650	2700	820	540	160	160	50	1260	380	40	10	40	10	10140	3080
Typing	4233	1080	2645	675	846	216	264	66	926	236	153	40	133	37	9200	2350
Text-treatment	650	200	550	170			160	50	330	100	40	10	40	10	1770	540
Document distribution	2430	730	1430	430	400	120	100	30	500	150	40	10	40	10	4940	1480
Computer Processing																
Other services to meetings	140	40	70	19	240	66	880	248	1100	307	30	8	30	8	2490	696
Total Common Services	18433	6200	10935	3700	3116	1050	1754	530	5076	1600	333	90	333	100	39980	13270
Total Direct/Indirect Costs	24603	11600	14025	6250	4036	1800	3034	1330	7966	3800	433	220	473	300	54570	25300
ANALYSES OF BUDGET SECTIONS																
Sections 1, 11, 12																
13, 14, 15, 16		5400		2550		750		800		2200		130		200		12030
Section 17		2000		1150		50		500		1300						5000
Sections 2, 3.		4200		2550		1000		30		300		90		100		8270
Other Cost Implications	</															

Costs of Conferences and Meetings 1988

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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 31-E

9 June 1982

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1983

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TIMETABLE OF FUTURE CONFERENCES

AND MEETINGS

I hereby transmit to the Conference the Report by the Administrative Council on the above-mentioned subject.

The full cost profile mentioned in paragraph 11 of this Report is published as Annex 2 to this document.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annexes . Annex 1, with Appendices A and B
Annex 2



A N N E X 1

REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL TO THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

TIMETABLE OF FUTURE CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

Background

1. The WARC 1979, after considering various proposals under its agenda item 2 10, concluded that a number of administrative radio conferences should be convened to deal with specific services. It recommended to the Administrative Council and, as appropriate, the Plenipotentiary Conference (see Appendix A) that these conferences be included in the future programme and that the necessary steps be taken to convene them as soon as practicable.

2 The 35th session of the Administrative Council (1980), taking into account the recommendations of the WARC-79, framed a timetable of ITU conferences and meetings. This timetable was constructed to meet the timing specified by WARC-79, particularly those concerning the conferences for the planning of 1) HF broadcasting bands and 11) the space services utilizing the geostationary satellite orbit. The sequence of conferences was decided, keeping in view also the preparations required for the various conferences. It should be noted that the 35th session of the Administrative Council did not have before it a full statement of the financial and other resource requirements of the proposed programme of conferences and meetings when this question was under consideration.

3. In 1981 during the 36th session of the Administrative Council, it was evident that the ITU budget for 1982 would be excessively high, especially in view of the pressing need for providing the IFRB with increased computer facilities. There was also concern that future budgets would be too high, that the existing resources of the permanent organs might be unable to accommodate easily such an intense schedule and that administrations would have insufficient time to complete their own preparations. After consideration of these issues, some guidelines were framed to improve this situation and a revised timetable, which extended the programme over a longer period of time, was established by the 36th session. This reduced the requirements for additional resources for ITU Headquarters and afforded Member Administrations greater time for preparations. However, this revised schedule could not fully meet the timing specified by the WARC-79 for the HFBC and space planning conferences.

4 The guidelines accepted by the 36th session for use in preparing the revised timetable of conferences are

- a) that the effect of conferences upon the resources of the Union and of administrations would be reduced to an acceptable level if only one World and one Regional Administrative Conference were convened in any one year,
- b) that in view of the very lengthy debate on the subject during the 35th session, it would be undesirable to disturb the order of conferences and that any new timetable should retain the order of conferences established in 1980,
- c) similarly, the duration of conferences as established during the 35th session should be retained in any new timetable,

- d) there was a generally accepted view amongst participants that the interval between the first and second sessions of conferences should be approximately two years,
- e) that some provision should be made within any new timetable for the convening of Regional Seminars (generally similar to those conducted prior to the WARC-79) at an appropriate time prior to the first sessions of the World Conferences for HF Broadcasting and for Space Services.

Matters raised at 37th session of Council

5 At its 37th session in 1982 Council heard views that the impact of the 1981 revised schedule on the resources of the Union was still quite significant and that stretching the time scale beyond the earlier planned period was desirable

6 However, views were also expressed that any further extension of the timetable would depart from the spirit of the Resolutions and Recommendations of the WARC-79 and that the 1981 programme represents a delicate balance and compromise accepted by Council as a whole

7 Council decided that the 1981 programme should be maintained unchanged except to accommodate certain meetings such as those decided by the XVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR and that the 1981 programme updated only to this extent should be sent to the Plenipotentiary Conference (see Appendix B).

8 Throughout the deliberations on this subject, the Chairman of the IFRB and the Director of the CCIR have been consulted on their ability to service the conferences according to the various timetables considered. In the case of the 1981 timetable both organs have confirmed their ability to do so provided they were given additional resources

9 While deciding to submit this schedule to the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council recognized that it would call for commitment of additional resources to the Union. The Council, therefore, wishes to draw the particular attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference to this aspect, in view of the climate of financial constraints which is currently confronting the Union. Council did not lose sight of the inconvenience that can be caused to administrations and organizations if there are changes to an established timetable.

10. Council also appreciated that the Plenipotentiary Conference, when studying the timetable, would be assisted by consolidated, up-to-date information on the costs involved. This information should show estimates of all direct and indirect costs associated with the convening of the conferences including, to the extent possible, estimates of the costs to the Union of the implementation of the decisions of the conferences

11. Council instructed the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Coordination Committee, to make this framework of a full cost profile available within a report to the Plenipotentiary Conference which shall be circulated to all administrations as soon as possible but not later than eight weeks prior to the opening of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

12. Council also drew the attention of all administrations to the need, in their preparations for the Plenipotentiary Conference, to assess the benefits which accrue from the holding of the conferences.

APPENDIX A

RECOMMENDATION No 12

**Relating to the Convening of Future Administrative Radio
Conferences to Deal with Specific Services**

The World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979,

noting

- a) that item 2.10 of its terms of reference calls on the Conference to propose to the Administrative Council and to the Plenipotentiary Conference a programme for the convening of future administrative radio conferences to deal with specific services
- b) that several Resolutions and Recommendations of this Conference call for, or refer to, the convening of such future conferences

considering

- a) that, in drawing up a programme of future world administrative radio conferences, account needs to be taken of other conferences involving Members of the Union, including regional and sub-regional conferences, the Plenipotentiary Conference, and the meetings of the CCIR
- b) that conferences need to be spaced out sufficiently to allow adequate time for preparation for each conference by administrations and by the permanent organs of the Union
- c) that a number of individual subjects raised in the Resolutions and Recommendations referred to in *noting b)* should be treated by a competent conference and that it will be for the Administrative Council to take the necessary action at the appropriate time for each matter concerned to be included in the agenda of such a conference

recommends that the Administrative Council and, as appropriate, the Plenipotentiary Conference

- 1 include the following world administrative radio conferences in the programme of future conferences
 - world administrative radio conference for the mobile services (see Resolution 202)
 - world administrative radio conference for the planning of the HF bands allocated to the broadcasting service (see Resolution 508 and Recommendations 500 and 501)
 - world administrative radio conference on the use of the geostationary-satellite orbit and the planning of space services utilizing it (see Resolution 3)

REC12 2

2 include the following regional administrative radio conferences, some of which are already arranged in the programme of future conferences

- final session, Region 2 medium frequency broadcasting conference (already arranged for November 1981)
- Region 2 broadcasting-satellite planning conference (already arranged for the second quarter of 1983 – see Resolution 701)
- planning conference for sound broadcasting in the band 87.5 - 108 MHz for Region 1 and certain countries concerned in Region 3 (see Resolution 510)
- conference to draw up agreements and associated plans for feeder links to broadcasting satellites operating in the 12 GHz band in Regions 1 and 3 (see Resolution 101)
- regional administrative radio conference to establish criteria for the shared use of the VHF and UHF bands allocated to fixed, broadcasting and mobile services in Region 3 (see Resolution 702)
- conference to revise the Plan annexed to the Copenhagen Convention, 1948, for the European Maritime Area – Region 1 (see also Recommendation 300 on this subject)
- conference to review and revise the provisions of the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, Geneva, 1963 (see Resolution 509)
- planning conference for broadcasting in the band 1 605 - 1 705 kHz in Region 2 (see Recommendation 504)

3 take the necessary steps to convene each of these conferences as soon as practicable after the completion, in each case, of the necessary preparatory work, bearing in mind

- a)* the timing of the conferences, as expressed in the Recommendations and Resolutions mentioned in *recommends* 1 and 2,
- b)* the need for the conferences to be adequately spaced so as to allow administrations and the permanent organs of the Union adequate time for preparation,
- c)* the programme of planned or foreseen conferences, other than administrative radio conferences, involving Members of the Union,
- d)* the resources which will need to be devoted by individual administrations and by the Union as a whole to the completion of this programme of conferences

APPENDIX B

	J/E	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
82		<u>CCIR AP</u> 15 (2) 26		<u>CA-37</u> 19 (3) 7		<u>CCIR SAT-R2</u> EXP.R2 CFM ? 26 (2) 9		<u>CARR-1+(1)</u> 23 (4) 17	<u>CCG</u> ? 28	<u>PP</u> (6)	<u>CCG</u> ? EXP.R2 5 ?	
83		<u>MOB-83</u> 28 (3) 18		<u>CCIR PREP (I)</u> ORB-85 11 (2) 22	<u>CA-38</u> 2 (3) 20	<u>CCITT PLAN</u> AF+TAF 1 10 (1½) 13	<u>SLM</u> HFBC-84 (5) 15		<u>CCIR A-1</u> 29 (5) 30	<u>SLM</u> HFBC-84 3 (3) 21	<u>CCIR A-2</u> 2 (5½) 9	
84	<u>HFBC-84(1)</u> 10 (5) 10			<u>PLAN</u> Mondial (1½)		<u>CA-39</u> (3)	<u>CCIR PREP (II)</u> ORB-85 2 (3) 20		<u>CCITT-AP</u> (2)		<u>CARR-1+ (2)</u> 31 (6) 12	
85		<u>SEM ORB-85</u>				<u>CA-40</u> (3)	<u>ORB-85(1)</u> (6)		<u>CCIR-FIN</u> 2 (11) 15			
86	<u>HFBC-86(2)</u> (7)				<u>CCIR-AP</u> 5 (2) 16	<u>CA-41</u> (3)			<u>BCR2-86</u> (4)			
87	<u>AFBC-87</u> (4)					<u>CA-42</u> (3)			<u>ORB-87 (2)</u> (6)		<u>CCIR-A</u> 2 (4-5) 10	
88			<u>CARR-3</u> (6)	<u>CCIR-B</u> 11 (4-5) 20/27		<u>CA-43</u> (3)			<u>MOB-88</u> (6)		<u>CCITT-AP</u> (2)	

Note The programme of CCITT Study Group meetings is not mentioned, but it will be established on the usual basis.
The dates for the CCIR Interim Study Group Meetings, Series A-1 and A-2 in 1983 may be changed slightly

Key to abbreviations used in Appendix B

CCIR-AP	CCIR XVth Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 15-26 February 1982
CA-37	37th Session, Administrative Council, 19 April-7 May 1982
EXP.R2	Panel of Experts to prepare for the Regional Administrative Conference for the planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2 (2nd Session mid-June)
CCIR SAT-R2 CPM	CCIR Preparatory Meeting for the Regional Administrative Radio Conference for Planning the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2 (28.6-9.7.82)
CARR-1+ (1)	Regional Administrative Conference for FM Sound Broadcasting in the VHF band (Region 1 and certain countries concerned in Region 3), 1st Session, Geneva, 23 August-17 September 1982)
CCG	CCIR Conference Consultative Group (CCG) to prepare for the Conference Preparatory Meeting for ORB-85 (1st Session), 1 week, to be held between September and December 1982
PP	Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, Kenya, Tuesday, 28 September-5 November 1982
EXP.R2	Panel of Experts to prepare for the Regional Administrative Conference for the planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2 (3rd Session end November 1982)
MOB-83	World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, Geneva, 28 February-18 March 1983
CCIR PREP(I) ORB-85	Conference Preparatory Meeting of the CCIR (First Session) for the 1985 World Administrative Radio Conference on the use of the geostationary satellite orbit and the planning of the space services utilizing it, 2 weeks, 11-22 April 1983
CA-38	38th Session, Administrative Council, 2-20 May, 1983, 3 weeks, to be confirmed at the inaugural session of the Council in Nairobi
CCITT PLAN AF +TAF	Plan Committee for Africa and Tariffs (Africa), 1½ weeks, 1-10 June 1983
SAT-R2	Regional Administrative Conference for the planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2, 13 June-15 July 1983
SEM HFBC-84	Preparations for 1st Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the planning of HF bands allocated to the Broadcasting Service - to be held between July and October 1983 (Regional Seminars)
CCIR A-1	CCIR Interim Study Group Meetings, Series A-1, 5 weeks, 29.8-30.9.83 SG.6 29.8-13.9.83) SG.10 14.9-29.9.83) Proposed CMTT 29.8-13.9.83) SG.11 13.9-30.9.83)
SEM IFRB	IFRB Seminar, HFBC Seminar and WARC-79 Resolution 7 meeting, 3 weeks, 3-21.10.83. The first five days of the Seminar will be devoted to the HFBC and the remaining 2 weeks will be divided between the regular IFRB Seminar and Resolution 7

CCIR A-2 CCIR Interim Study Group Meetings, Series A-2, 5½ weeks, 2 11-9 12.83
 SG.5 2 11-22.11.83) SG.7 23 11-2.12.83)
 SG.1 2.11-18.11.83) SG.2 21.11-9.12.83) Proposed

HFBC-84(1) World Administrative Radio Conference for the planning of HF bands
 allocated to the Broadcasting Service, 1st Session, starting Tuesday,
 10 January 1984-10 February 1984, 5 weeks

PLAN
Mondial World Plan Committee, 1½ weeks, April-May 1984

CCIR-B CCIR Interim Study Group Meetings, Series B, 5 weeks, 30.4-1 6 84
 SG.4 30.4-18.5.84) CMV 21.5-31 5.84)
 SG.9 30.4-16 5.84) SG.8 16.5-1 6.84) Proposed
 SG.3 7.5-16.5.84)

CA-39 39th Session, Administrative Council, June 1984, 3 weeks

CCIR PREP(II)
ORB-85 Conference Preparatory Meeting of the CCIR (Second Session) for the
 1985 World Administrative Radio Conference on the use of the
 geostationary satellite orbit and the planning of the space
 services utilizing it, 3 weeks, 2-20 7.84

CCITT-AP CCITT VIIIth Plenary Assembly, September-October 1984, 2 weeks

CARR-1+(2) Regional Administrative Conference for FM Sound Broadcasting in
 the VHF band (Region 1 and certain countries concerned in Region 3),
 2nd Session, 31 October-12 December 1984, 6 weeks

SEM
ORB-85 Preparations for 1st Session of the World Administrative Radio
 Conference on the use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the
 planning of Space Services utilizing it, between mid-January and
 mid-April 1985 (Regional Seminars)

CA-40 40th Session, Administrative Council, end May-mid June 1985,
 3 weeks

ORB-85
(1) World Administrative Radio Conference on the use of the Geostationary-
 Satellite Orbit and the planning of Space Services utilizing it,
 1st Session, end June-mid August 1985, 6 weeks

CCIR-FIN CCIR Final Study Group Meetings, 11 weeks, 2 September -
 15 November 1985

HFBC-86
(2) World Administrative Radio Conference for the planning of HF bands
 allocated to the Broadcasting Service, 2nd Session, early January-
 end February 1986, 7 weeks

CCIR-AP CCIR XVIth Plenary Assembly, 5-16.5.86 (2 weeks)

CA-41 41st Session, Administrative Council, June 1986, 3 weeks

BCR2-86 Planning Conference for the Broadcasting Service in the band
 1 605 - 1 705 kHz in Region 2, mid-September to mid-October 1986,
 4 weeks

AFBC-87	Conference to review and revise the provisions of the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference (Geneva, 1963), mid-January to mid-February 1987, 4 weeks
CA-42	42nd session, Administrative Council, May-June 1987, 3 weeks
ORB-87 (2)	World Administrative Radio Conference on the use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It, 2nd Session, September-October 1987, 6 weeks
CCIR-A	CCIR Interim Study Group meetings, Series A, 4-5 weeks, 2 November - 10 December 1987
CCIR-B	CCIR Interim Study Group meetings, Series B, 4-5 weeks, 11 April - 20/27 May 1988
CARR-3	Conference to establish criteria for the shared use of the VHF and UHF bands allocated to fixed, broadcasting and mobile services in Region 3, March to mid-April 1988, 6 weeks
CA-43	43rd session, Administrative Council, June 1988, 3 weeks
MOB-88	World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, mid-September to October 1988, 6 weeks
CCITT-AP	CCITT IXth Plenary Assembly, November 1988 (2 weeks)

Note 1 The 1982 Plenipotentiary Conference will also decide upon the scheduling of the next Plenipotentiary Conference which may have to be included in the programme shown in Appendix B.

Note 2 . The programme of CCITT Study Group meetings is not mentioned, but it will be established on the usual basis.

Note 3 . The dates for the CCIR Interim Study Group meetings, Series A-1 and A-2 in 1983 may be changed slightly.

Note 4 The proposal to convene a World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference may also be considered (Document No. 51).

A N N E X 2

FULL COST PROFILE

- PART 1 Approximate costs of holding meetings and conferences
 outlined in the calendar for 1983-1988 (Section 17 included)
- PART 2 Estimates of the costs to the Union of the implementation
 of the decisions of the conferences.

Conferences, meetings or seminars	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Provisional budget fixed by CA-37
1983 - <u>Tentative plans (those which are already fixed are preceded by an *)</u>				Easter 1-4									<u>Swiss francs</u>
CCITT Study Groups and Working Parties (some Final) (global - 58 weeks)		---	---	---		---			---			---	5,082,000
CCIR Interim Study Group Meetings:)
Series A-1 (5 weeks) 29.8-30.9.83									29-30)
Series A-2 (5½ weeks) 2.11-9.12.83)											2-9)
CCIR Conference Preparatory Meeting for WARC on Geostationary-Satellite Orbit 1985				11-22)
38th Session Administrative Council (3 weeks) (May)						---							680,000
* World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services (3 weeks) (28.2-18.3.83)			28-18										1,955,000
Regional Seminars to prepare for the First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the planning of HF bands allocated to the Broadcasting Service (to be held between July and October 1983)								(---)			(---))
IFRB Seminars)
CCIR Seminar (to be determined))
* Regional Administrative Conference for the planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2 (5 weeks) (13.6-15.7.83)**							13-15						2,900,000
** financed by participants													

Conferences, meetings or seminars	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Approximate cost
1984 - Tentative plans (those which are already fixed are preceded by an *)				Easter 20-23									
CCITT Study Groups and Working Parties (Final) (Global - weeks)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	6,000,000
CCITT VIIth Plenary Assembly (2 weeks) (September-October 1984)									-				700,000
CCIR Interim Study Group Meetings, Series B (5 weeks) (30.4-1.6 84)				30	1								3,400,000
CCIR Conference Preparatory Meeting for WARC Geostationary-Satellite Orbit 1985 (2) (3 weeks) (2-20.7.84)						2-20							
39th Session Administrative Council (3 weeks) (June)						-							800,000
* First Session, World Administrative Radio Conference for the planning of HF bands allocated to the Broadcasting Service (5 weeks) (Tuesday, 10.1-10.2.84)	10	10											3,600,000
* Second Session, Regional Administrative Conference for FM Sound Broadcasting in the VHF band (Region 1 and certain countries concerned in Region 3) (6 weeks) (Wednesday, 31.10-beginning December)**										31	12		2,700,000
Seminars for Members of the Union													200,000
** financed by participants													

Conferences, meetings or seminars	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Approximate cost
1985 - <u>Tentative plans</u>				Easter 5-8									<u>Swiss francs</u>
CCITT Study Groups and Working Parties (global - weeks)	-----												7,000,000
CCIR Final Study Group Meetings (11 weeks) (29-15.11.85)									2		15		5,700,000
40th Session, Administrative Council (3 weeks) (end May-mid-June)						---							800,000
Regional Seminars to prepare for the 1st Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the use of the Geostationary- Satellite Orbit and the planning of Space Services utilizing it (combined with IFRB Seminars) (between mid-January and mid-April 1985)	-----												90,000
World Administrative Radio Conference on the use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the planning of Space Services utilizing it (1st Session) (6 weeks) (end June-mid-August)							-----						3,600,000
IFRB Seminar													130,000
Seminars for Members of the Union													200,000

[illegible]

Conferences, meetings or seminars	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Approximate cost
1 9 8 7 - <u>Tentative plans</u>				Easter 17-21									<u>Swiss francs</u>
CCITT Study Groups and Working Parties (Final) (global - weeks)	-	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,400,000
CCIR Interim Study Group Meetings Series A (4-5 weeks) (2.11-10.12.87)											2 -----	10 -----	3,700,000
42nd Session, Administrative Council (3 weeks) (May-June)					---								800,000
Regional Administrative Radio Conference to review and revise the provisions of the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference (Geneva, 1963)* (4 weeks) (mid-January-mid-February)	-----												1,300,000
World Administrative Radio Conference on the use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the planning of Space Services utilizing it (2nd Session) (6 weeks) (September-October)									-----	-----			3,500,000
IFRB Seminar													130,000
<u>Seminars for Members of the Union</u>													200,000
* financed by participants													

[illegible]

PART 2

(To follow separately)

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 32-E
28 June 1982
Original English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES AND WORKING LANGUAGES OF THE UNION

(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973, Resolution No. 39)

I hereby transmit to the Conference the report by the Administrative Council on the official languages and working languages of the Union.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex . 1

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



A N N E X

Report by the Administrative Council

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES AND WORKING LANGUAGES OF THE UNION

i Introduction

1 1 The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) in Resolution No. 39 of its Convention (see point 4 of Appendix 3 to this document) stating its desire "of establishing the most equitable and efficient system of official and working languages in the Union" noted that proposals to increase the number of official or working languages of the Union had technical, staffing, administrative and financial implications, and that the use of an ever-increasing number of official or working languages brought not only financial burdens but great practical disadvantages for those countries whose languages had not been adopted as such

1 2 The Plenipotentiary Conference also considered that it might be advisable to use other systems in future for financing and apportioning the cost of the language services among the Members of the Union. The Conference therefore instructed the Administrative Council to make a detailed study of the use of languages and the long-term technical, staffing and financial consequences of any later changes in the languages used by the ITU, and to submit a detailed report

1 3 At its 35th Session the Council endorsed the Table of Contents proposed for the report, as set out in Document No. 5445, and requested the Secretary-General to study the staffing and budgetary implications inherent upon language system changes. This study was made and first submitted to Council at its 36th Session as Document No. 5622. Council agreed to use 1981 as a typical year for real costs, which would be valid on condition that inflationary increases were taken into account, and requested the Secretary-General to revise the report in the light of comments made by Councillors.

1 4 At the 37th Session of Council, some Administrations asked for a calculation which could be applied either to Arabic or German for the financial considerations of adding a language to those already used in the ITU. The basic document has therefore been amended accordingly and is forwarded as the Council's report to the Plenipotentiary Conference. In addition, as requested by several Councillors, the minutes of the last two sessions at which this subject was discussed have been included (Appendices 5 and 6).

1 5 Resolution No. 39 instructed the Administrative Council on specific points to be studied. In response to points 1 1, 1 2 and part of 1 6 "the needs of the Union and its Members in this respect", the list of present official and working languages is set out in Appendix 3. A "possible future list of official and working languages", however, depends on the requests from countries concerned. From discussions at the last Plenipotentiary and ensuing Council Sessions it is evident that there is a desire on the part of some countries to be able to use Arabic and German in certain instances. No consultation of Member countries has taken place as to which other languages should be included or excluded in a possible list of future official and working languages. Proposals to the Plenipotentiary Conference will doubtless include Members' requests for consideration of additional languages as official or working languages, or a change of status from official to working languages.

1.6 In response to point 1.3 of Resolution No. 39 "other possible provisions concerning the use by Members of the languages that suit them at conferences and meetings of the Union", no additional information has been included in the report as the Convention already provides for Members to use the languages that suit them (other than official languages) at their own expense.

1.7 The information requested in points 1.4, 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7 of Resolution No. 39 is referred to in this document. The 1981 cost of all services directly or indirectly connected with language services is provided to illustrate the cost of using the existing working and official languages.

1.8 This report also gives the financial considerations of adding a language. Average unit costs, based on analyses for the five years 1977 to 1981, have been used to calculate the cost of the average number of pages translated, typed and reproduced for one language during those same five years. Estimates for the main activities of the Union are set out in Table No. 1 of Appendix 1. The effect on other languages is included and 7½% has been added to allow for administrative overheads. Provision for offices, facilities, heating, lighting and storage would be an extra cost (see Document No. 49).

1.9 Based on these calculations, the full introduction of another working language at the level of the existing working languages would average 7,160,000 Swiss francs, and the effect on the contributory unit (estimated on a total of 475 units) would be approximately 14,000 Swiss francs a year, based on 1981 rates. When a new language is only partially used, for example, interpretation only or for selected conferences or activities, the costs would be appreciably lower.

1.10 The means of financing and apportioning the cost of additional languages has not been included because the Plenipotentiary Conference will have to decide on the budget structure of the Union and its contributory unit system. Member countries will be making their own proposals for discussion at that conference. Appendix 4 on the "Use of Languages in the United Nations' System" includes a summary of how they are financed within the Universal Postal Union which uses self-financing groups.

2. Official and working languages

2.1 At previous Council sessions and in other forums of the United Nations system, the question of defining "official" and "working" languages has frequently arisen. The origins of these terms, which have been in use in the UN system for many years, are lost to history and no formal definition appears to exist.

2.2 Probably as an outcome of practical considerations such as cost, available personnel and equipment, a distinction has evolved between the frequency with which some groups of languages are used as opposed to others. Whereas official languages are generally confined to certain prescribed activities, such as interpretation at conferences, final acts and certain publications, working languages are comprehensively used in all spheres of activity, including daily administration and correspondence.

2.3 Whilst the arrangements for official and working languages may vary between one United Nations organization and another, the major part of the United Nations' business activity is conducted in English, French or Spanish. Other languages may be described as official or working languages for Assemblies, Committee, Councils, Conferences, etc. For details see Appendix 4, where the Joint Inspection Unit's report on the Use of Languages in the United Nations System has been brought up to date (as of October 1981) by the ITU. Normally, full language services which include interpretation, précis-writing, translation, typing, editing, reproduction and publishing, are provided for the working languages.

2.4 A recapitulation of the texts, Resolutions and Decisions concerning the use of languages at the ITU, adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conferences and the Administrative Council since 1932, is given in Appendix 3.

3. Extent and cost of existing language services at ITU (1981)

3.1 Services are at present provided in both official and working languages. The official languages, listed in Article 16 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, 1973, are Chinese (adopted at Atlantic City, 1947), English (Madrid, 1932), French (Madrid, 1932), Russian (Atlantic City, 1947) and Spanish (Atlantic City, 1947). Arabic interpretation for Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences was adopted at the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference, 1973

3.2 The final documents of the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences, their final acts, protocols, resolutions, recommendations and opinions are drawn up in the five official languages, in versions equivalent in form and content. In some service documents, especially those containing telecommunication information or tabulations, the official languages are confined to the prefaces. Most of the service documents are restricted to the working languages, notwithstanding the terms of the Convention.

3.3 Article 16 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention also defines the working languages of the Union as English, French and Spanish. They are used in the daily activities of the four permanent organs of the Union, including correspondence, exchange of operational data between headquarters and Member Administrations, the Notifications, Findings of the IFRB, and the technical contributions of the CCIR and the CCITT. The Union's official "Telecommunication Journal" is published every month in the three working languages, in separate issues.

3.4 Language services involve more than interpretation and translation. The effects of using different languages are carried through into précis-writing, editing, typing, text composition, proof-reading, page make-up, reproduction, document control and distribution, management and supervision.

3.5 Interpretation services are provided by short-term temporary staff recruited locally or internationally for the duration of conferences and meetings. The translation and other related services are provided by regular and temporary staff occupying permanent or temporary posts.

3.6 The costs of the official language services, including salaries and travel, are borne by the Regular Budget of the Union. In instances where non-official language services are requested, the additional costs are borne by the requesting Administration.

3.7 The cost of using the existing working and official languages in 1981 was 19,149,000 Swiss francs, divided between the languages as follows

<u>French</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Spanish</u>	<u>Russian</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Total</u>	
<u>6,367,000</u>	<u>4,325,000</u>	<u>6,682,000</u>	<u>778,000</u>	<u>997,000</u>	19,149,000	Sw.frs.
			(interpretation only)		=====	

For full details, please see paragraph 16 of Appendix 1.

4. The implications and cost of introducing an additional language

4.1 In determining the cost of introducing an additional language, the extent of the services to be provided has to be established so that the direct and indirect costs can be identified

4.2 Apart from the direct cost of an additional language, other factors affect the language cost equation. For example, the alphabetical structure of a language such as Arabic would require investment in new machines and additional computer programmes for text composition processes. To translate from an additional language, existing language services would need staff qualified to do so which would mean reinforcing them (multiplier effect). The complexities of script and possible searches for terminology might result in variations of productivity and have an effect on the rule of simultaneous dispatch.

4.3 As far as publications are concerned, the effect of extending the number of languages would be to reduce the number of copies sold in the existing languages and thereby increase their cost. It might also result in the new language version being sold at a higher price than the existing language versions, because of the small number of copies required, if the present Financial Regulations were applied.

4.4 The present difficulties arising from the acute shortage of office space would become even more serious should there be an increase in staff to meet the needs of an additional language service. For the foreseeable future, outside accommodation or an extension of ITU premises would have to be envisaged.

4.5 The implementation of any decision will depend on credits being made available and recruitment possibilities for engaging qualified staff.

4.6 In view of the importance attached to the question of the Union's language arrangements, the average financial implications of adding one language, on a long-term basis, are set out in Appendix 1. A summary of the estimated cost for each main activity is given in Table 1.

5. Conclusion

Since the Plenipotentiary Conference will be considering Members' proposals on the use of official and working languages of the Union, the Administrative Council submits this document for information purposes. Should a decision be taken to alter the list of existing languages, it will be for the Plenipotentiary Conference to approve the credits and the number of posts necessary.

Appendices

Page No.

1.	Extent and cost of existing language services at the ITU (1981) and the estimated cost of introducing an additional language, together with a summary in Table 1.	7 15
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* In preparation, will be sent separately.

A P P E N D I X 1EXTENT AND COST OF EXISTING LANGUAGE SERVICES AT ITU (1981)
AND THE IMPLICATIONS AND COST OF INTRODUCING ADDITIONAL LANGUAGES1. Interpretation (1981)

1.1 ITU meetings are usually held in the five official languages, i.e. English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese. According to the provisions of No. 106 of the Convention, interpretation between these languages and Arabic is effected at Plenipotentiary and Administrative conferences.

1.2 ITU complies with the rules set out in the new Agreement between the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) and the Association internationale des interprètes de Conférences (AIIC), which, amongst other things, sets out the number of interpreters required for each language team according to the number and type of languages used. Appendix 2 gives detailed information concerning the use of interpretation services in the ITU and their cost.

1.3 During 1981 interpretation was used at the Administrative Council, CCIR and CCITT meetings, the Region 2 Conference and Technical Cooperation meetings. The cost and number of interpreter man-days per language is set out below

	<u>French</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Spanish</u>	<u>Russian</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>5 languages*</u>
Interpreter man-days	2,033	2,208	1,894	1,363	1,566	9,064*
Salaries	Sw frs 584.000	Sw frs 609.000	Sw frs 525.000	Sw frs 530.000	Sw frs 766.000	Sw frs 3014.000
+ share in reinforcement	125.000	125.000	125.000	125.000	-	500.000
Travel etc	20.000	20.000	45.000	69.000	161.000	315.000
Totals	<u>729.000</u>	<u>754.000</u>	<u>695.000</u>	<u>724.000</u>	<u>927.000</u>	<u>3.829.000</u>

2. Interpretation for an additional language

2.1 The average cost for an additional language used at the same level as French, English and Spanish, taking into account the reinforcement of existing languages, would be approximately 1,300,000 Swiss francs, if all activities of the Union were covered (see Table 1)

* In 1981, some interpretation into Arabic for meetings concerned with terminology and technical cooperation cost 28.000.- Swiss francs for 46 days, making a total of 9,110 days for all languages.

3. Translation for three working languages (1981)

3.1 The number of pages produced in 1981 and their cost are set out below

	<u>French</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Spanish</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Standard pages	21.848	8.136	23.870	53.854
Translators, translator/ revisers, typists - salaries and travel	2,438,000.-	903,000 -	2,678,000.-	6,019,000.-
Management, supervision, referencing, etc. costs	308,000.-	114,000 -	339,000.-	761,000.-
Swiss francs	<u>2,746,000.-</u>	<u>1,017,000.-</u>	<u>3,017,000.-</u>	<u>6,780,000.-</u>

4. Translation for an additional language

4.1 In order to have a simple basis for calculating translation costs, the average for the five years 1977 to 1981 of the cost per page of translation has been taken as 115.- Swiss francs

4.2 The average number of pages translated for the main activities of the Union during 1977 to 1981, together with the volume of work required for a Plenipotentiary Conference, have been set out in Table 1 (approximately 22,425 pages a year) These figures represent the average of French, English and Spanish pages translated during that period which would be a reasonable guide to the amount of work that would be required for an additional working language. Staff numbers would be calculated on the same basis.

4.3 The number of pages has been multiplied by the cost per page of translation to give an estimate of the annual cost for each main activity, based on 1981 rates. The total for introducing all activities would be approximately 2,578,875 Swiss francs a year.5. Typing Pool for three working languages (1981)

5.1 The number of pages typed in 1981 by each Section, and the cost, is set out below

	<u>French</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Spanish</u>	<u>Total 3 languages</u>
Standard pages	44.393	36.520	47.310	128.223
	Sw.frs	Sw frs	Sw frs	Sw.frs
Typing and revision - salaries and travel	915.000.-	733.000.-	967.000.-	2.615.000.-
Management and supervision	70.000.-	56.000.-	74.000.-	200.000.-
Totals	<u>985.000.-</u> =====	<u>789.000.-</u> =====	<u>1,041.000.-</u> =====	<u>2.815.000.-</u> =====

6 Typing Pool for an additional language

6.1 The average cost for the five years 1977 to 1981 of a page of typing has been taken as 27.- Swiss francs.

6 2 The average number of pages typed annually for the main activities of the Union during the same period has been set out in Table 1 (35,910 pages), in the same way as for translation.

6.3 The total cost for introducing all activities would be approximately 969,570 Swiss francs a year

7. Reprography for three working languages (1981)

7.1 In the Reprography Service (reproduction and drawing office work), the total print run and assembly operations are little affected by the use of several languages, but where more than one language is used, additional preparation of work as well as frequent setting-up operations are necessary.

7 2 The overall costs of reprography in 1981 were 3,314,400 Swiss francs, which include fixed overheads which have to be covered, without regard to the number of languages treated.

8. Reprography for an additional language

8.1 The extra cost for introducing reproduction for an additional language would be approximately 220,000 Swiss francs a year.

9 Text Composition for three working languages (1981)

9.1 The individual operations comprising text composition (computer-assisted data capture, proof-reading, coding, page make-up, text mounting) are, for the most part set up for each language. Thus the Text Composition Service comprises distinct language teams for each working language. The total staff, supervision and material cost for the three working languages in 1981 was 2,206,000.- Swiss francs.

10. Text Composition for an additional language

10 1 An additional language introduced into the service would involve the creation of an extra language team. The equipment would have to be supplemented and suitable computer programmes developed.

10.2 The approximate cost for adding one language would be 640,000 Swiss francs a year. There would also be the initial costs for equipment and software.

11 Document Distribution and Messengers, Work Scheduling, Dispatch and other services

11.1 The size and extent of the services for document distribution, dispatch, messengers, etc are not directly extrapolated by the use of different languages, but there are certain operations which take longer when an extra language is involved.

These include the separation of documents by language, their storage, labelling and dispatch, filling pigeonholes, control and re-ordering of stocks, matching documentation to delegates' requirements, and messenger services between the different links in the linguistic chain of production. In 1981, these services cost approximately 2,600,000 Swiss francs and it is estimated that working in one more language would place an extra cost on these operations of 100,000 Swiss francs a year.

12. CCIR and CCITT editorial services for three working languages (1981)

12.1 The Technical Editing services of the CCIs demand a sound knowledge of the language of the publication or document, as well as the ability to coordinate between languages to ensure concordance of sense to the readers of different language origin.

12.2 The total cost for 1981 was 1,650,000 Swiss francs.

13. CCIR and CCITT editorial services for an additional language

13.1 The introduction of an additional working language would require its use in the documents and publications of the CCIs. If appropriate terminology did not already exist, it would have to be developed and would therefore entail extra expense. In addition, it is estimated that 30%-35% of CCIR and CCITT texts are retained from one Plenary Assembly to another. The introduction of a new language would therefore mean that, initially, the editorial services for that particular language would have to deal with 100% new texts, whereas the existing editorial services would be dealing with 65%-70% only and recuperating the rest.

13.2 It is not possible to estimate the costs that would be necessary to establish terminology nor for any new language editorial services to catch up with French, English and Spanish. The estimated expenditure for one more language is shown as equalling existing costs for one language, i.e. 550,000 Swiss francs a year. This does not include the supernumerary staff which often have to be recruited when there is a heavy meeting programme or when voluminous publications are being prepared.

14. Effect on existing translation services of an additional language

14.1 Should a new language be introduced, the existing translation sections would have to be strengthened to cover translation from those new languages. The degree to which it would have to be strengthened cannot be assessed with any certainty until experience has been gained as to the amount of text that will be received in a new language. It would be prudent to provide for a multiplier effect on the cost of existing translation services of, say, 300,000 Swiss francs.

15. Administrative costs involved in providing an additional language

15.1 In addition to the direct cost of language services, there exist the hidden, but no less real, support resources of the staff of the General Secretariat who deal with finance, personnel management, social welfare and administration. A conservative estimate of these indirect overheads is between 5% and 10% of the direct costs of existing language services.

15.2 The recruitment of additional staff to provide extended language services would mean that administrative personnel in various sectors would have to be reinforced. The cost, estimated at $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the cost of the additional language staff, is 501,555 Swiss francs a year.

16 Recapitulation of the cost of existing language services (1981)

The real costs for 1981 are summarized, as follows

	<u>French</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Spanish</u>	<u>Russian</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Total</u>
Interpretation	729 000 -	754 000 -	695 000 -	724 000 -	927 000 -	3 829 000
Translation	2 746 000 -	1 017 000 -	3 017 000 -	-	-	6 780 000
Typing	985.000 -	789 000 -	1.041 000 -	-	-	2 815 000
Text Composition	613 000 -	613 000 -	613 000 -	-	-	1 839.000
Reproduction	200 000 -	200 000 -	200 000 -	-	-	600 000
Document Service	100 000 -	100 000 -	100 000 -	-	-	300.000
Editing CCITT	275.000 -	275 000 -	275 000 -	-	-	825.000
Editing CCIR	275 000 -	275.000 -	275 000 -	-	-	825 000
	5 923 000 -	4 023 000 -	6 216 000 -	724 000 -	927.000 -	17.813.000
Add 7½% estimated Administrative costs	444 000.-	302.000 -	466 000 -	54 000 -	70 000 -	1.336.000
Totals	6.367.000.-	4 325 000 -	6 682 000.-	778 000.-	997 000 -	19.149.000
	===== (interpretation only) =====					

17. Office and storage space

17.1 There is already an acute shortage of office space, and outside premises have had to be rented over the past few years.

17.2 Should an additional language be introduced, office space would have to be provided for the new staff members and those needed to reinforce the administrative services. This item has been estimated for outside office space at 100 persons x 12 m² x 300.- Swiss francs, per year = 360,000 - Swiss francs. With lighting and heating costs added, this would mean a total of some 400,000 Swiss francs. There is the alternative of extending existing ITU premises in Document No. 49, which should reflect any requirements resulting from a decision to introduce a new working or official language

18. Capital costs

18.1 The introduction of a new language would mean considerable capital investment in suitable machines for typing, text composition and printing. Research would be necessary to see if the modern computer-assisted techniques used by the ITU for the production of its publications could be extended for a new language. If not, a parallel system might have to be sought

18.2 For interpretation services, the number of booths, equipment and installation would have to be increased to support a linguistic system of up to six languages (or more if Administrations wish to exercise the right to apply Nos. 536 and 538 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention). Only when the precise size and extent of an expanded language service is known can the expenditure be estimated.

19. Summary of financial implications of an additional language

19.1 The cost of introducing an additional language as a working language has been dealt with in preceding paragraphs. A summary of the average financial implications (estimated) of adding one language, on an activity by activity basis, using the five-year averages of unit cost and volume of work, follows

	<u>Swiss francs</u>	
Interpretation	1,300,000.-	
Translation	2,578,875.-	
Typing	969,570.-	
Reproduction	220,000.-	
Text Composition	640,000.-	
Other services	100,000.-	
CCIR/CCITT Editing	550,000.-	
Effect on other languages	300,000.-	
Administration	<u>501,555.-</u>	
Total cost	7,160,000.-	(For details, see Table 1)
	=====	

19.2 The effect of the above costs on the existing system of contributory units, based on a total of 475 units, would be an extra 14,020 Swiss francs a unit, at the 1981 level. To these costs, those for office and storage space, as well as capital costs, would have to be added.

19.3 For four working languages, the total annual cost would be 26,309,000 Sw.frs. (19,149,000 Swiss francs (1981 costs) plus 7,160,000 Swiss francs). At this level, language systems would represent 40% of the regular budget for 1981 (65,728,000 Sw.frs.)

20. The introduction of an additional language

20.1 Many years may elapse before an additional working language will reach the same level of use as that for French, English and Spanish, taking into account the difficulties encountered by other organizations in establishing a new language service.

20.2 It will be for the Administrations using the extra language to determine their priorities for a stage-by-stage introduction. The breakdown of the main activities of the Union, shown in Table 1, may serve as a basis upon which the gradual introduction could be set up.

21. Publications

21.1 Publication costs would be determined according to the terms of the Financial Regulations. Under the present Regulations, "for publications issued separately in several languages, different sale prices are fixed for each language if there is such a wide difference between the number of copies for sale in the various languages that the cost price of a copy in each language, separately

calculated, shows a difference exceeding by more than 75% the cost price of a copy in the cheapest language" On the other hand, "when the difference is less than 75% or when several languages are included in the same book, the overall costs of the publication are pooled to establish an average cost price and, subsequently, a single sale price".

21.2 The sale price of publications in a new language would therefore depend on the number of copies for sale and whether or not separate language versions are published.

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TABLE 1

Official and working languages of the ITU

Average financial implications (estimated) of adding one language
on an activity by activity basis
(based on 5-year average)

Type of Service	Administrative Council		Conferences		Meetings of the CCIR		Meetings of the CCITT		IFRB		Journal		Technical Cooperation Dept.		General Secretariat		Total	
	Number of pages	Swiss francs	Number of pages	Swiss francs	Number of pages	Swiss francs	Number of pages	Swiss francs	Number of pages	Swiss francs	Number of pages	Swiss francs	Number of pages	Swiss francs	Number of pages	Swiss francs	Number of pages	Swiss francs
Interpretation		40,000		485,000		490,000		285,000										1,300,000
Translation Fr. 115.- per page	1,080	124,200	2,300	264,500	5,150	592,250	7,400	851,000	1,060	121,900	1,900	218,500	2,560	294,400	975	112,125	22,425	2,578,875
Typing Fr. 27.- per page	2,300	62,100	5,400	145,800	12,000	324,000	10,150	274,050	790	21,330	200	5,400	2,810	75,870	2,260	61,020	35,910	969,570
Reproduction	-	14,000	-	33,000	-	73,500	-	62,200	-	4,800	-	1,300	-	17,200	-	14,000	-	220,000
Text composition		9,000		21,000		47,000		40,000		3,000	-	500,000*		11,000		9,000		640,000
Document distribution and messengers		6,000		15,000		33,000		30,000		2,000				8,000		6,000		100,000
Sub-total cost		255,300		964,300		1,559,750		1,542,250		153,030		725,200		406,470		202,145		5,808,445
CCIR/CCITT editing						275,000		275,000										550,000
Sub-total cost		255,300		964,300		1,834,750		1,817,250		153,030		725,200		406,470		202,145		6,358,445
Effect on other languages		14,000		31,000		69,000		99,000		14,000		25,000		34,000		14,000		300,000
Administration (7½ %)		20,200		76,555		143,000		143,800		12,500		56,300		33,000		16,200		501,555
TOTAL COST		289,500		1,071,855		2,046,750		2,060,050		179,530		806,500		473,470		232,345		7,160,000
Effect on contributory unit (estimate 475 units)		610		2,250		4,310		4,335		380		645		1,000		490		14,020

* Other publications

Note Provision for offices, facilities, heating, lighting and storage
would be an extra cost.

A P P E N D I X 2INFORMATION CONCERNING THE USE OF INTERPRETATION SERVICES IN THE ITU1 Present situation in the ITU

1.1 ITU complies with the rules set out in the new Agreement between the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) and the Association internationale des interprètes de Conférences (AIIC), as revised in 1979.

1.2 This Agreement includes the following rules

"At no time shall less than two interpreters be assigned* per booth."
(for languages such as English, French, Spanish and Russian)

"In the case of the two-way booths, at least three interpreters shall be assigned* to the booth, . " (for languages such as Chinese and Arabic).

"(* An interpreter assignment is the posting of one interpreter to one meeting)".

1.3 It further states that

"A normal workload means that no interpreter shall be called upon to work at more than two meetings per day (a meeting being a period of about two and a half to three hours from the time when the interpreter is required to be on duty) or more than eight meetings on average per week, a week being a period of any seven consecutive days."

1.4 The explanation as regards the staffing of the different booths is the following. In the case of the widely known languages (i.e. English, French, Spanish, Russian, German), the booths are manned by teams comprising enough interpreters to cover all the languages, so that each language is interpreted into each of the others. In the case of languages not widely known outside their geographical areas (i.e. Chinese, Arabic), the booths are manned by a sufficiently large team able to interpret from and into either English or French, the other booths interpret from the "relay" language (i.e. English or French) into the other languages, and vice-versa.

1.5 ITU meetings are usually held in the five official languages, i.e. English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese. According to the provisions of No. 106 of the International Telecommunication Convention, interpretation between these languages and Arabic is effected at Plenipotentiary and administrative conferences.

1.6 For example, to service a meeting, two interpreters per language are necessary, but, in order to comply with the above-mentioned CCAQ/AIIC rules, there is a need for relief staff (also called "parachèvement").

1.7 Thus, a four-language meeting requires a team of ten interpreters in total. To follow the same rule, a team of interpreters for Chinese consists of four interpreters. A team can then service a meeting on the basis of two sittings a day, from Monday to Friday.

1.8 For large conferences, the more meetings are foreseen to be held simultaneously or sequentially, the more teams have to be recruited.

1.9 For instance, a CCITT Study Group meeting usually employs one team of interpreters, whereas the Broadcasting Satellite Conference (12 GHz) held in 1977, employed three teams of interpreters for the whole period, plus one additional team during two weeks.

1.10 Interpreters are mainly recruited in Geneva for English, French and Spanish. Interpreters for Russian are partly recruited in Moscow and partly in Geneva. As regards Chinese, the majority of the interpreters are recruited in Beijing, only a few interpreters are available in Western Europe.

1.11 The salary of a locally recruited interpreter is Sw.frs 386.- per day (rate in force as from October 1981).

1.12 The salary of a non-locally recruited interpreter is Sw.frs 529.- per day (base salary Sw frs 394.- (rate in force as from October 1981) plus the daily subsistence allowance of Sw.frs 135.-*), travel costs and various allowances have to be added to this amount.

1.13 A few examples for a five day contract are given below (rates in force in October 1981)

a) One interpreter recruited

locally

Sw.frs 1,930 -

=====

c) One interpreter recruited

b) One interpreter recruited

in PARIS

Salary	2,645.-
Compensation for travel time	394.-
Travel expenses	802.-

Sw.frs 3,841.-

=====

d) One interpreter recruited

in MOSCOW

Salary	2,645.-
Compensation for travel time	394.-
Travel expenses	2,281.-

Sw.frs 5,320.-

=====

in BEIJING

Salary	2,645.-
Compensation for travel time	1,970.-
Travel expenses	6,296.-

Sw.frs 10,911.-

=====

1.14 The cost of interpretation for one week (7 days) with only one team of interpreters has been evaluated as follows at the rates in force in October 1981

- For a two-language meeting (English/French)

5 interpreters = 16,000 Sw frs.

- For a three-language meeting (English/French/Spanish)

8 interpreters = 30,000 Sw.frs.

*) Rates in force in October 1981. The amount of this allowance is frequently modified

- For a four-language meeting (English/French/Spanish/Russian)

10 interpreters = 37,000 Sw frs.

- For a five-language meeting (English/French/Spanish/Russian/Chinese)

14 interpreters = 85,000 Sw frs

A certain proportion of interpreters (between 30% and 50%) are supposed to be non-local. Therefore the above figures also include some travel costs and daily subsistence allowances

1.15 As far as equipment is concerned, CCI Study Group meetings are usually held on the ITU premises where meeting rooms are equipped for at least five languages. Larger conferences are held in the Centre International de Conférences de Genève (CICG) which is at present available free of charge.

1.16 The percentages of number of countries and delegates using interpretation in each language have been estimated as follows for a few recent ITU conferences or meetings

	<u>French</u>		<u>English</u>		<u>Spanish</u>		<u>Russian</u>		<u>Chinese</u>		<u>Arabic</u>	
	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	C	D
BC Satellite Conference (1977) - 112 delegations	37%	47%	31%	33%	14%	8%	4%	3%	1%	2%	13%	7%
Administrative Council (1980) - 36 Members	47%	53%	30½%	27%	14%	8%	5½%	9%	3%	3%	-	-
CCITT Study Group XVIII (1980) - 27 countries	55½%	60%	26%	32%	11%	3%	3¾%	1%	3¾%	4%	-	-

C = Countries. D = delegates.

2 Situation resulting from the use of additional languages

2.1 Increase in the number of interpreters for one or two languages

2.1.1 Adding a new language does not only mean interpretation into the new language but also from this language into each of the existing languages

2.1.2 An interpreter is expected to work into one language from at least two others. Therefore in order to cover all possible combinations, additional staff has to be provided.

2.1.3 To be in line with the present rules of the CCAQ/AIIC Agreement, the staff requirement is the following for one week of interpretation (7 days) performed by one team of interpreters.

<u>Number of languages used and into which interpretation is required</u>	<u>Number of interpreters</u>
a) <u>Widely known languages</u>	
2	5
3	8
4	10
5	15
6	18
b) <u>Not widely known languages</u>	
per language, one booth manned by	4

2.2 Cost

2.2.1 The cost of one week of interpretation (7 days) with only one team of interpreters can be evaluated as follows (at the rate in force in October 1981) for meetings with additional languages.

- For a six-language meeting (English/French/Spanish/Russian/Chinese + one Latin alphabet language such as German)

19 interpreters = 108,000 Sw.frs.

- For a six-language meeting (English/French/Spanish/Russian/Chinese + one non-Latin alphabet language such as Arabic)

18 interpreters = 111,000 Sw.frs.

- For a seven-language meeting (English/French/Spanish/Russian/Chinese + one Latin alphabet language such as German + one non-Latin alphabet language such as Arabic)

23 interpreters = 134,000 Sw.frs.

2.2.2 The addition of new languages would certainly result in an increase of the percentage of the non-locally recruited staff. The shortage of personnel with certain language combinations is not only due to the fact that only few interpreters are based in Geneva, but also to the competition of the various international organizations which hold meetings simultaneously.

2.2.3 Estimates of the cost of providing interpretation for one or two new languages have been calculated for a few recent ITU conferences and meetings, and are summarized as follows (at the rates in force in October 1981)

	<u>Cost for the</u> <u>5 official</u> <u>languages</u>	<u>Additional cost for</u> <u>a non-Latin alphabet</u> <u>language such as Arabic</u>	<u>Additional cost for</u> <u>a Latin alphabet</u> <u>language such as German</u>
CCITT - Study Group XVIII (10 days / one team of interpreters)	101,034.-	32,192.-	31,766.-
Administrative Council (19 days / 1½ teams of interpreters)	167,306.-	51,236 -	65,266.-
BC Satellite (35 days / 3½ teams of interpreters)	862,080.-	257,180.-	305,422 -

2 3 Equipment

2.3.1 As far as equipment is concerned, one large booth would have to be provided for each additional language.

2.3.2 On the ITU premises, one room is equipped for seven languages (this room can be divided into two rooms, each of them equipped for five languages), one room for five languages, and one small room for four languages.

2 3 3 In the Centre International de Conférences de Genève (CICG), two rooms are equipped for eight languages and two for six languages

2.3.4 When constructed, booths are to conform with ISO international standards (minimum width 2.50 metres). ITU present booths do not conform. Mobile booths are also subject to ISO international standards (they can be slightly smaller).

A P P E N D I X 3

RECAPITULATION OF THE TEXTS, RESOLUTIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCES AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL SINCE 1932

1. Background

1.1 OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

	<u>Adopted at</u>
Chinese	Atlantic City, 1947
English	Madrid, 1932
French	Madrid, 1932
Russian	Atlantic City, 1947
Spanish	Atlantic City, 1947

1.2 WORKING LANGUAGES

French was used as the working language prior to the Atlantic City conference, when it was decided "All other documents for general distribution prepared by the Secretary General in the course of his duties shall be drawn up in English, French and Spanish."

The first mention of "working languages" in the Convention is found in that of Buenos Aires, 1952, which lists them as "English, French and Spanish".

1.3 INTERPRETATION

	<u>Adopted at</u>
Chinese	Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973
English	Madrid, 1932
French	Madrid, 1932
Russian	Geneva, 1959
Spanish	Atlantic City, 1947
Arabic (only for Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences of the Union)	Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973

1.4 OTHER LANGUAGES (oral or written)

1.4.1 Madrid, 1932

Other languages may also be used in the discussions of the conference, on condition that the delegates using them provide for the translation of their own speeches into French or into English.

Likewise these delegates may, if they so desire, have speeches pronounced in French or English translated into their own language.

(The above text exists officially only in French.)

1.4.2 Atlantic City, 1947

The above text was slightly modified, and as Spanish had been adopted for interpretation, reference to it was included.

1.4.3 Buenos Aires, 1952

The text was changed to include reference to additional languages, oral or written, other than the three working languages, and provided that the additional cost should be borne by those Members having made or supported the application.

In connection with the languages in which documents and service documents were to be issued, a clause was added to allow any documents to be published in languages other than those specified (i.e. official and working languages) provided that the Members requesting such publication undertook to defray the whole of the cost of translation and publication involved.

1.4.4 Geneva, 1959

As Russian had been adopted for interpretation, the text was changed to include reference to it.

1.4.5 Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973

For the texts in force, see point 3.

1.5 DECISIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

1.5.1 7th session, 1952 - Decision No. 89

The Council rejected a proposal that provision should be made in the conference budget for use of the five official languages for oral interpretation and for publication of documents during the (Plenipotentiary) conference (of Buenos Aires).

1.5.2 25th session, 1969 - Decision No. 356, Working languages of the Union

Whereby the proposals made in Document No. 3964 to place Spanish language on an equivalent level to French and English, in accordance with Article 17 of the Montreux Convention, were noted and the action outlined therein was approved,

1.5.3 29th session, 1974 - Decision No. 372, Facilities for interpretation at conferences and meetings

Whereby it was decided that Members of the Union shall give at least ninety days' previous notice of attendance at meetings of CCITT study groups and working parties and at least one hundred and eighty days' previous notice for all other meetings and conferences, so that the necessary steps may be taken to provide adequate interpretation facilities.

2. Proposals submitted to the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference 1973 and the relevant discussions

By Kuwait That Arabic become an official language.

A further proposal was issued during the conference, and this requested interpretation between official languages and Arabic at Plenipotentiary and Administrative conferences.

The latter proposal was accepted. See Number 106 in point 3. of this Annex.

By China That "At conferences of the Union, and whenever it is necessary at meetings of its permanent organs and of the Administrative Council, the debates shall be conducted with the aid of an efficient system of reciprocal interpretation between Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. When, however, all participants agree, debates may be conducted in fewer than the five languages mentioned above."

The use of Chinese interpretation was accepted. For the exact wording see Number 106 in point 3. of this Annex.

By the Federal Republic of Germany

That German be adopted as an official language.

Not approved. See, however, Resolution No. 39.

When these proposals were introduced the question of official and working languages gave rise to several long debates. Many of the opinions expressed are reflected in Resolution No. 39 - Official languages and working languages of the Union (point 4. of this Annex).

It is not practicable to reproduce all the debates on the subject, but the following points were also made:

		<u>Plenipotentiary Document No.</u>
<u>Arabic</u>	Official language of 18 Members of the Union.	37
	Used by more than 110 million.	250
	Would foster wider understanding and cooperation.	250
	The proposal to have Arabic adopted as an official language was modified, because Kuwait did not wish its adoption to constitute a financial burden on the Union.	270
	Would foster more effective participation of Arab countries in work of ITU.	270
<u>German</u>	Used by 100 - 120 million.	190, 270
	German-speaking countries were playing a considerable part in the work of the ITU and were greatly involved in discussions on implementation of technical recommendations in the CCIR and CCITT.	190
<u>Summary opinions expressed on languages in general</u>		
Brazil	Desirable for all countries to enjoy same facilities (when discussing Kuwait's request for Arabic as official language).	250
Denmark	Appealed to all delegates who had the good fortune to speak one of the Union's recognized languages to make every effort to avoid unnecessary translations and interpretation.	251
Italy	Additional languages could not be accepted unless cost borne by countries concerned.	270
United States	United Nations had used 5 languages since the forties.	270
	Financial implications of additional languages were significant.	270
	Argument based on the size of a population speaking a particular language to justify a request for its use in the Union was not sound and might produce great difficulties in the future.	270
	Expressed sympathy for any delegation that was unable to participate fully in meetings for linguistic reasons.	250
Argentina	Account should be taken of action decided upon within the United Nations.	250

3. Texts governing the use of oral and written languages
International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973

ARTICLE 16

Languages

- 99 1 (1) The official languages of the Union shall be Chinese, English,
French, Russian and Spanish
- 100 (2) The working languages of the Union shall be English, French
and Spanish
- 101 (3) In case of dispute, the French text shall prevail
- 102 2 (1) The final documents of the Plenipotentiary and administrative
conferences, their final acts, protocols, resolutions, recommendations and
opinions, shall be drawn up in the official languages of the Union, in ver-
sions equivalent in form and content
- 103 (2) All other documents of these conferences shall be issued in the
working languages of the Union
- 104 3 (1) The official service documents of the Union as prescribed by the
Administrative Regulations shall be published in the five official languages
- 105 (2) All other documents for general distribution prepared by the
Secretary-General in the course of his duties shall be drawn up in the three
working languages
- 106 4 At conferences of the Union and at meetings of the International
Consultative Committees and of the Administrative Council, the debates
shall be conducted with the aid of an efficient system of reciprocal inter-
pretation between the five official languages. When, however, all partici-
pants in a conference or in a meeting so agree, the debates may be conduc-
ted in fewer than the five languages mentioned above. Interpretation
between these languages and Arabic shall be effected at Plenipotentiary and
administrative conferences of the Union

(International Consultative Committees)

ARTICLE 71

Languages and Right to vote in Plenary Assemblies

- 394 1 (1) The languages used in the Plenary Assemblies shall be as pro-
vided in Articles 16 and 78
- 395 (2) The preparatory documents of study groups, the documents and
minutes of Plenary Assemblies and the documents published after these
Assemblies by the International Consultative Committees shall be issued
in the three working languages of the Union

ARTICLE 74

Duties of the Director, CCI Specialized Secretariats

- 409 (2) The Director shall be responsible for the documents of the Committee and arrange for their publication, in the working languages of the Union, with the Secretary-General

ARTICLE 77

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and other meetings

10. Proposals or Amendments presented during the Conference

- 436 (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

ARTICLE 78

Languages

- 535 1 (1) At conferences of the Union and at meetings of its permanent organs and of the Administrative Council, languages other than those mentioned in 100 and 106 may be used
- a) if an application is made to the Secretary-General or to the Head of the permanent organ concerned to provide for the use of an additional language or languages, oral or written, provided that the additional cost so incurred shall be borne by those Members which have made or supported the application,
- 536 b) if any delegation itself makes arrangements at its own expense for oral translation from its own language into any one of the languages referred to in 106
- 537 (2) In the case provided for in 535, the Secretary-General or the Head of the permanent organ concerned shall comply to the extent practicable with the application, having first obtained from the Members concerned an undertaking that the cost incurred will be duly repaid by them to the Union
- 538 (3) In the case provided for in 536, the delegation concerned may, furthermore, if it wishes, arrange at its own expense for oral translation into its own language from one of the languages referred to in 106
- 539 2 Any of the documents referred to in 102 to 105 of the Convention may be published in languages other than those there specified, provided that the Members requesting such publication undertake to defray the whole of the cost of translation and publication involved

4.

RESOLUTION No 39

Official Languages and working Languages of the Union

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

desirous

of establishing the most equitable and efficient system of official and working languages in the Union,

noting

a) that proposals to introduce the use of new languages as official languages of the Union were submitted to this Conference,

b) that an increase in the number of official or working languages has technical, staffing, administrative and financial implications,

c) that the use of an ever increasing number of official or working languages brings not only financial burdens but great practical disadvantages for those countries whose languages have not been adopted as such,

considering

that it might be advisable to use other systems in future for financing and apportioning the cost of the language services among the Members of the Union,

instructs the Administrative Council

1 to make a detailed study of

1 1 the present list and a possible future list of the official languages of the Union,

1 2 similar lists of the working languages of the Union,

1 3 other possible provisions concerning the use by Members of the languages that suit them at conferences and meetings of the Union,

1 4 the long term technical, staffing, administrative and financial consequences of any later changes in the languages system of the Union, bearing in mind the decisions and action taken in the matter by the United Nations and the specialized agencies,

1 5 the requests, discussions and decisions and the views expressed on the subject at this Conference, with particular reference to Document No 190 on the use of German,

1 6 the needs of the Union and its Members in this respect and the resources it would have to devote to meeting them,

1 7 any other relevant questions or considerations,

2 to submit for consideration by the next Plenipotentiary Conference a detailed report together with recommendations on the measures required to establish and maintain an equitable and efficient system of official and working languages in the Union

Use of languages in the United Nations System
(Extract from JIU/REP/77/5, up-dated by ITU in October 1981)

Abbreviations A = Arabic, C = Chinese, E = English, F = French, G = German, I = Italian, L = Language(s) of the region, OL = Original language, R = Russian, S = Spanish

International organization	Assembly-type		Council-type		Standing committees		Worldwide meetings		Regional meetings		Publications (usual practice)		Correspondence (usual practice)	
	transl	interpr	transl	interpr	transl	interpr	transl	interpr	transl	interpr	transl		transl	
UN	ACEFRS ¹	ACEFRS	1, 2, 3 CEFRS	CEFRS	ACEFRS	ACEFRS	ACEFRS ⁴	ACEFRS ⁴	E + L	EF + L	EFS ⁵		EFS ⁵	
FAO ⁶	ACEFS ⁷	ACEFGS	ACEFS ⁷	ACEFS	ACEFS ⁸	ACEFS	ACEFS ⁹	ACEFGIS ^{7 10}	E + L ¹¹	EF + L ¹²	ACEFS ^{7 13}		AEFS ¹⁴	
GATT	EFS ¹⁵	EFS ¹⁶	EFS ¹⁵	EFS ¹⁶	EFS ¹⁵	EFS ¹⁶	EFS ¹⁵	EFS ¹⁶	—	—	EFS ¹⁷		EF	
IAEA	EFRS	EFGRS ¹⁸	EFRS	EFRS	EFRS	EFRS	E + OL ¹⁹	EFRS	Varies ²⁰	Varies ²⁰	Varies ²¹		Varies ²²	
ILO ²³	All EFS Most AGR	AEFGRS ²⁴	AEFGRS	AEFGRS	—	—	—	—	E + L ²⁵	E + L ²⁶	Varies		EFS ²⁷	
IMCO	EFRS	CEFRS	EFRS	CEFRS	EFS ²⁸	CEFRS	EF	CEFRS	EF	EFRS	EFRS		EFS	
UNCTAD	ACEFRS	ACEFRS	ACEFRS	ACEFRS	ACEFRS	ACEFRS	ACEFRS	ACEFRS	AEFS	AEFS	AEFS		AEFS	
UNESCO	ACEFRS	ACEFRS	ACEFRS	ACEFRS	—	—	EFRS	EFRS	Varies	Varies	Varies		EFS	
UNIDO	ACEFRS	ACEFRS	ACEFRS	ACEFRS	—	—	CEFRS	CEFRS	—	—	EFRS		EFS	
UPU ²⁹	See note	See note	See note	See note	See note	See note	See note	See note	See note	See note	See note		See note	
WHO	ACEFRS	ACEFRS	ACEFRS	ACEFRS	Mainly EF others as needed	Mainly EF others as needed	See note ³⁰	See note ³⁰	See note ³¹	See note ³²	ACEFRS		EF + A for Arab countries	
WMO	EFRS	ACEFRS	EFRS	ACEFRS	EFRS	EFRS	EFRS	EFRS	See note ³³	See note ³⁴	See note ³⁵		EFRS	
ICAO	AEFRS	ACEFRS	EFRS	CEFRS	EFRS	EFRS	EFRS	EFRS	E + L	E + L	EFRS		AEFRS	
ITU	CEFRS ³⁷	ACEFRS ³⁸	CEFRS ³⁷	CEFRS ³⁸	—	—	CEFRS ³⁷	CEFRS	E + L (F/R/S)	E + L (F/R/S)	CEFRS ³⁷		EFS	

NOTES

United Nations

1. Resolutions of the General Assembly and supplements to its official records are translated into German at the expense of the Member States concerned. The same applies to Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council and ECOSOC.
2. No Chinese in ECOSOC.
3. General Assembly Resolution No. 35/219A requests the Security Council to include Arabic among its official and working languages and ECOSOC among its official languages
4. Languages according to rules of procedure.
5. Other official languages used as necessary.

FAO

6. The FAO has abolished the distinction between official and working languages.
7. During initial biennium, Chinese translation of main documents for the General Conference, the Council and its committees, some sub-committees, and in the case of meetings and publications of interest to the People's Republic of China. Chinese interpretation at world-wide technical conferences if the People's Republic of China attends.
8. In one case, Chinese is not used.
9. Arabic according to rules of procedure, Chinese on a selective and ad hoc basis.
10. German and Italian on an ad hoc basis
11. Europe English, French and Spanish (selected documents)
Africa Arabic, English, French
Near East Arabic, English, French
Asia and Far East Chinese, English, French
Latin America English, Spanish and French (selected documents)
12. Europe English, French, German, Spanish
Africa Arabic, English, French
Near East Arabic, English, French
Asia and Far East Chinese, English, French
Latin America English, French, Portuguese (only at the request of Brazil and with Brazilian financial contribution), Spanish
13. Special efforts are devoted to encouraging the translation, adaptation and publication of "grass-roots" material in non-FAO languages.

14. Arabic is used for correspondence in the Director-General's name to Arab-speaking Member Nations. In the case of subjects relating exclusively to the Near East both the letter and attachments are sent in Arabic; in all other cases Arabic is used for the letter only.

GATT

15. Strictly speaking, English, French, and selected important documents in Spanish
16. Interpretation out of Spanish at all meetings, into Spanish at sessions of the Contracting Parties, the Council and some standing committees.
17. A few publications are not issued in Spanish

IAEA

18. At plenary meetings of the General Conference interpretation into German is provided at the request and expense of the Austrian Government.
19. Abstracts of scientific papers for symposia and similar meetings are provided in one of the working languages and, if it is not the original language, in English
20. The languages requested by the participants.
21. Some public information material and certain scientific and technical publications are issued in English, French, Russian and Spanish. In most cases, however, the languages are according to expected demand.
22. According to the wishes of the states concerned

ILO

23. Interpretation services are the same for all languages indicated.
24. At certain meetings there is interpretation into Japanese financed by the Japanese delegation. Delegates addressing plenary sittings of the International Labour Conference in languages other than those indicated must provide the interpreters with the text in an official language.
25. Americas English, Spanish
Asia English, French
Africa Arabic, English, French
Europe English, French, German, Russian
26. Americas English, French, Spanish
Asia English, French, Russian
Africa Arabic, English, French
Europe English, French, German, Russian, Spanish
27. Replies to questionnaires, often in other languages, require translation.

IMCO

28. Spanish is now used in the Maritime Safety Committee and may gradually be adopted by others.

UPU

29. Translation. French is the only official language of the Union and the only working language at its headquarters. Nevertheless, nearly all documents and publications are also translated into Arabic, Chinese, English, German, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish by language services organized by the groups of countries concerned, either at headquarters or elsewhere. Actual translation costs, i.e. the salaries, indemnities and allowances of the translators, are entirely borne by these groups. Reproduction and distribution costs, i.e. typing, composition, printing and dispatch, and overheads such as office space, heating and lighting, are borne by the UPU, entirely in the case of Arabic, English and Spanish, and up to a limit of 50,000.- Swiss francs in the case of Chinese, German, Portuguese and Russian. Other languages are admitted on condition that they do not occasion any increase in the expenses of the Union. Member Countries which have not explicitly requested the use of another language are considered to expect their documentation in French. All letters from headquarters must be written in French, but may be sent with a translation supplied by the recognized headquarters translation unit. Letters addressed to headquarters must be in French unless they can be translated by one of the above-mentioned units at Bern.

Interpretation The use of English, French, Russian and Spanish is recognized at meetings of UPU organs. Other languages such as Arabic are also authorized for such meetings, and the delegations which require them provide interpretation into one of the four recognized languages. At the Rio de Janeiro Conference of the UPU in 1979 there was interpretation into and out of eight languages, namely Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. The interpreters' fees are paid by the groups of countries concerned, which are not necessarily the same as those formed for translation purposes. The cost of installing and maintaining the necessary technical equipment is borne by the Union.

WHO

30. Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish, as required and if available.
31. Africa English, French, Portuguese
Americas English, French, Spanish
Eastern Mediterranean Arabic, English, French
Europe English, French, German, Russian
South-East Asia English
Western Pacific English, French

32. Africa English, French, Portuguese
Americas English, French, Portuguese, Spanish
Eastern Mediterranean Arabic, English, French
Europe English, French, German, Russian
South-East Asia English
Western Pacific Chinese, English, French

WMO

33. Africa English, French
Asia Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian
Europe Arabic, English, French, Russian
North and Central America English, Spanish
South America English, Spanish
South-West Pacific English, French
34. Africa Arabic, English, French
Asia Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian
Europe Arabic, English, French, Russian
North and Central America English, Spanish
South America English, Spanish
South-West Pacific English, French
35. Basic publications and reports of the World Meteorological Congress are issued in English, French, Russian and Spanish, but many other publications appear in only one or two of these languages. The Convention and the General Regulations have been published in Chinese.

ITU

36. Arabic interpretation at the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences. When all participants agree, debates may be conducted in fewer than the other five languages. The same applies to CCI Study Group meetings (usually English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese). The Administrative Council meetings are conducted in Chinese, English, French, Spanish and Russian. Other languages (for any meeting) may be added as requested and financed by administrations
37. Final documents of the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences, their Final Acts, Protocols, Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinions are drawn up in Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. All other documents of these Conferences are issued in English, French and Spanish. Official service documents prescribed by the administrative regulations are published in Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. All other documents for general distribution are drawn up in English, French and Spanish.

Extract from JIU/REP/80/12 "Control and Limitation of Documentation in the United Nations System", page 29

VOLUME OF DOCUMENTATION PRODUCED BY THE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
(in page-impressions)

Annex I

Organization	1976	1977	1978	1979	Notes */
UN/NY	580,188,941	572,419,583	595,608,514	619,959,200	Internal reproduction
- UNOG	240,736,167	271,858,428	293,270,053	301,047,958	Internal reproduction <u>a/</u>
- UNEP	10,539,003	18,704,963	18,339,006	18,000,000	
- UNIDO	7,956,597	10,803,928	15,554,918	9,962,500	
Regional } ECA	18,570,083	19,057,902	6,732,380	25,000,253	
Commis- } ECLA	7,554,500	9,869,500	8,120,000	10,773,895	Internal reproduction
sions } ESCAP	4,862,000	9,126,700	9,170,400	9,263,500	
FAO	121,219,240	126,075,140	86,666,034	106,204,580	Internal reproduction
IAEA	9,468,000	8,161,000	9,163,000	6,816,000	Documents for scientific conferences not included.
ICAO	76,102,000	81,557,000	70,513,000	83,709,000	Internal reproduction
ILO	76,894,585	58,882,050	47,335,950	53,417,950	Internal reproduction
IMCO	15,300,000	17,500,000	18,500,000	16,000,000	
ITU	58,646,664	40,988,477	57,133,639	89,152,631	Internal reproduction <u>b/</u>
UNESCO	105,425,000	92,098,000	134,639,000	103,207,000	Internal reproduction <u>c/</u>
UPU	650,000	1,144,000	1,509,000	6,906,000	
WHO	27,992,000	19,783,000	25,344,000	22,172,000	
WMO	42,440	45,327	65,588	60,650	
TOTAL	1,362,147,220	1,358,074,998	1,397,664,482	1,481,653,117	

*/ In this table the figures for many organizations represent internal reproduction of documents only. Some organizations mentioned below, gave, as an example, the figures showing the magnitude of their outside printing, while some other organizations have no statistics on outside printing of documents.

a/ Outside printing amounted to 40,200,000 page-impressions in 1979.

b/ Outside printing amounted to 1,261,890 page-impressions in 1978 and 1,737,000 page-impressions in 1979.

c/ Outside printing amounted to 12,400,000 page-impressions in 1976 and 7,240,000 page-impressions in 1979.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION ON
LANGUAGES IN THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

1. During the 7th Plenary Meeting of the 35th Session of the ITU Administrative Council, reference was made to the UPU Congress in Rio de Janeiro, 1979, where special measures were introduced for the use of additional languages for document/publication purposes. Some data was obtained from the UPU in January 1981, a summary of which follows.
2. French is the only official language of the Union and working language of its International Bureau. Its use for document/publication, etc. purposes, including the French translators' salaries and fees, is financed entirely from the UPU regular budget.
3. Countries wishing to receive UPU documents and publications in other languages have the right to form language groups and translation services of their own, with the International Bureau acting as their agent for the management of such services organized at UPU Headquarters. The existing translation services, not all of which are organized at UPU headquarters, fall into two distinct categories. The first category covers Arabic, English and Spanish, where the respective language groups are required to bear only the cost of translation (i.e. the translators' remuneration) into those languages. All other costs involved (overheads, as well as reproduction costs) are defrayed by the Union. The second category comprises Chinese, German, Portuguese and Russian, where, as from 1 July 1981, as a result of decisions taken in Rio in 1979, the UPU will reimburse the language groups concerned for the cost for typing and reproducing Union material in their languages up to a limit of 50,000 Swiss francs per language per year. In both categories, the choice of documents and publications to be translated and reproduced is the responsibility of the individual language groups. There is no parallel treatment in other languages of what appears in French, but documents and publications produced directly by the International Bureau are distributed simultaneously in the different languages.
4. Exceptionally, the costs of translation and reproduction of the bi-monthly magazine "Union Postale" in French, Arabic, Chinese, English, German, Russian and Spanish are borne entirely by the UPU.
5. The rules provide that each Administration shall receive three "free" copies of each document and publication. For non-members of the Arabic, English and Spanish groups, the copies are in French. For members of these three language groups, one copy is in French and the other two in the language(s) of the group(s) to which the Administration is affiliated. Exceptionally, the "free" copies of the List of Post Offices and the bi-monthly magazine "Union Postale" are supplied on the basis of ten and one respectively per contribution unit. Additional copies are supplied against payment.
6. At meetings, simultaneous interpretation facilities are provided between up to nine languages (French, Arabic, Chinese, English, German, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish). The cost of the installation is borne by the Union, but that of the interpreters is met by the participating Administrations, between whom it is shared according to which language(s) they choose to use. The choice of language(s) for interpretation purposes does not always follow that for translations.

7. For 1979, the UPU language groups were billed for translation as follows

	<u>No. of countries sharing cost</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>Cost in Swiss francs</u>	<u>Cost per Unit in Swiss francs</u>
English	64	479	832,000.-	1,740.-
Arabic	19	89	455,000.-	5,100.-
Russian	9	77	121,000.-	1,575.-
Spanish	19	96	175,000.-	1,820.-

8. The corresponding figures for interpretation were

French	11	125	17,826.20	142.61
(+ Congress)	39	260	108,138.70	415.92
Arabic	5	13	19,842.75	1,526.37
(+ Congress)	18	60	162,822.-	2,713.70
Chinese	(Data not available; interpreters provided and paid for by the People's Republic of China)			
(+ Congress)				
English	13	180	17,825.50	99.03
(+ Congress)	52	441	108,137.50	245.21
German	3	30	33,389.10	1,112.97
(+ Congress)	3	70	216,095.40	special sharing scale
Japanese	(Data not available, interpreters provided and paid for by Japan) No Japanese interpretation at Congress			
(+ Congress)				
Portuguese	(Data not available, interpreters provided and paid for by Brazil)			
(+ Congress)	7	40	89,071.65	2,226.79
Russian	2	20	17,826.20	891.31
(+ Congress)	7	62	108,138.50	1,744.17
Spanish	6	57	17,826.10	312.74
(+ Congress)	19	96	108,138.15	1,126.44

9. It may be useful to note the approximate number of pages translated by UPU and the principal language groups during the period 1977-1980 compared with the total amount translated by the ITU into French, English and Spanish during the same period, as follows.

<u>Approximate No. of pages translation (UPU)</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
French to Arabic (+ Congress work)	2,632	4,074	3,084 (+1,000)	2,421	3,250
Arabic to French (+ Congress work)	266	240	252 (+24)	213	378
French to English (+ Congress work)	3,750	5,100	4,200 (+1,350)	3,600	4,099
English/Spanish to French (+ Congress work)	1,326	1,335	690 (+230)	720	1,501
TOTAL UPU	7,974	10,749	8,226	6,954	9,228
= % of ITU work	19%	22%	15%	13%	17%
TOTAL ITU (F+E+S)	(43,317)	(48,460)	(53,815)	(53,003)	53,854

A P P E N D I X 5EXTRACT FROM THE SUMMARY RECORD OF THE FIFTH PLENARY MEETING
OF THE 36TH SESSION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

(Document No. 5675-E)

2 Use of the Union's official and working languages (Torremolinos Resolution No 39)
 (Document No 5622 and Corrigendum)

2 1 The Secretary-General said that Document No 5622 concerned the study made at Headquarters of the staffing and budgetary implications of language system changes. A recapitulation of the text, resolutions and decisions adopted by Plenipotentiary Conferences and the Administrative Council since 1932 concerning the use of languages in the ITU and other international organizations was given in Annex 1. The cost of the existing language services in the ITU, based on the programme of work reflected in the 1981 budget, was shown in Annex 2. Estimates of the cost per additional language for all services were set out in Annex 3 and a hypothetical four-stage process of introducing new languages was costed on page 31. Information concerning the use of interpretation services was given in Annex 4 together with some examples of the extra cost of providing additional languages. The Council might wish to modify or amplify the document before it was transmitted to Plenipotentiary Conference, it was also required to formulate recommendations concerning official and working languages, in pursuance of Torremolinos Resolution No 39.

2 2 Mr Ghazal (Lebanon) observed that at the previous Plenipotentiary Conference his administration had been among the first to request that Arabic be introduced as an official language of the Union. Not only was Arabic officially recognized in the Universal Postal Union, but the extent of its use throughout the world was comparable to that of Spanish.

2 3 Mr Wakim (Morocco) recalled that the lengthy discussions held on the subject at Torremolinos had resulted in a compromise solution whereby it had been agreed to use Arabic at Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences. The issue could not be reduced to budgetary terms alone, for what was in fact at stake was effective participation by administrations in the Union's work. The Arab countries were firmly committed to a policy of arabization, and failure to introduce Arabic as a working language of the Union would be detrimental both to those countries and to the Union itself.

2 4 Mr Safavi (Iran) and Mr Kamel (Egypt) agreed with the views expressed by the Councillor for Morocco.

2 5 Mr Motine (USSR) said that the Council could not discuss the important question of official and working languages in detail or reach a decision at the current session, but should request the Secretary-General to prepare a more complete report with comparative figures indicative of practice in the United Nations and other specialized agencies for consideration at the 37th session. Such facts were needed to arrive at an equitable decision. He did not favour following the UPU system which discriminated against certain Member States and would entail financial burdens that would outweigh any advantages.

He asked for an explanation of the disparity between the estimated expenditure in 1981 on documents in English, French and Spanish as set out in 4.4 of the report.

2.6 The Chief of the Personnel Department pointed out that the relative costs were influenced by the volume of documentation received in each language, the majority were in English so that the cost of processing was more for French and Spanish.

2.7 Mr. Raberg (Sweden) asked whether the percentages tabulated in 1.16 of Annex 4 referred to the number of delegations or individual delegates. The point was of importance in the context of the total cost because though he was not suggesting that Swedish become an official language, it should be remembered that delegates from the Nordic group of five Member States all understood Swedish and regularly attended CCITT and CCIR meetings. The number of persons in a language group taking an active part in different organs and at various levels of ITU was also an important consideration.

2.8 The Secretary-General said that the percentages in 1.16 of Annex 4 were based on the number of delegates having recourse to interpretation in the six languages listed.

2.9 Mr. Molina Negro (Spain) stressed that the report constituted a useful first step in response to the request in Resolution No. 39 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) and contained significant figures and estimates which called for careful analysis. The Council should refrain from repeating the arguments advanced in 1980 and should ask the Secretary-General to prepare for the 37th session a revised, up-to-date version, on the lines of the structure set out at the 35th session, containing a list of relevant documents and reference material concerning practices followed by the United Nations and other specialized agencies. The Council would then be in a better position to judge whether or not any changes should be recommended to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.10 Dr. Obaid (Saudi Arabia) said that Arabic should be included as a working language, as that would greatly facilitate the transfer of technology.

2.11 Dr. Katona Kis (Hungary) commended the Secretariat on an excellent and detailed report which indicated the financial repercussions of including new official or working languages. At its previous session the Council had noted that the system used by the ITU had proved its worth in the past and had worked smoothly. While aware of the needs of certain delegations, the financial consequences of adding, for example, new non latin-alphabet languages would be over 7 million Swiss francs according to the table in Annex 3, and the difficulties of recruiting the requisite staff had not even been touched upon in the report. As the problem was both important and delicate the decision should be left to the Plenipotentiary Conference at which all Member States would be represented and, for the time being, the Council should simply take note of the report.

2.12 Mr. Jipguep (Cameroon) said that the problem should be approached with detachment and impartiality so as to achieve a fair compromise in the best interests of all Member States. His Government had supported the proposal to use Arabic at Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences since it was self-evident that any delegate could express himself better in his own language, but funds were limited and the Council would have to prepare for submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference various alternatives for the list of possible future official and working languages - perhaps including one involving a reduction in the number of languages used.

2.13 Mr. Bouhired (Algeria) endorsed the intervention by the representative of Lebanon. The process of arabization, particularly in scientific and technical matters, was of crucial importance to countries like his own and such a move would enable them to better absorb new technologies. The time had come for Arabic to be given its rightful status.

Referring to the point raised by Mr. Raberg concerning 1.16, in Annex 4 he said that percentages should show the number of delegations (as distinct from delegates) using interpretation in each language, because many of the Arabic-speaking members were not in a position to send large delegations to conferences or meetings but the number of delegations themselves was often high.

2.14 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada) said the Council was called upon to instruct the Secretariat how to proceed. In his view, Annex 3 provided as good an attempt at analyzing costs for additional languages as could be expected, and he would certainly not wish the exercise to be repeated for a different year at the following session. He thought the decision to break down the costs for a typical year was a good one, and unless the Council was thinking in terms of trying to give global costs for each of the years, he would prefer the report to be submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference to state simply that the year 1981 had been chosen for study and the additional costs indicated remained valid, taking into account the normal effects of inflation.

2 15 Mr Moting (USSR) observed that the Report would in any case have to be revised and rendered more precise and explicit before it could be submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference. For example, division of languages into classes like "Non latin-alphabet languages" was not very clear. Furthermore statistics drawn from the United Nations and other specialized agencies must be included in compliance with Resolution No 39. He also reiterated his opposition to the inequitable system used in UPU which resulted in vast and wasteful expenditure.

2 16 Mr Freeman (United States of America) said that the Report was an admirable start in examining a difficult problem but it could be further refined for the Plenipotentiary Conference. The UPU system appeared complex and he appreciated Mr Motine's anxiety about its possible discriminatory character, but it did contain some useful elements which deserved further study in 1982 such as, the idea of certain expenses being met by countries belonging to a language group.

2 17 Mr Venhaus (Federal Republic of Germany) drew attention to Section 1 5 of Resolution No 39 according to which the Administrative Council should make a detailed study of the possible use of German and recalled the discussions on that topic at the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference. It had to be noted that some delegations taking part in ITU conferences preferred the use of German. Accordingly that language had been used in various conferences. He therefore urged the Secretariat to take that into account when preparing its report for the next Plenipotentiary Conference. He reserved the right to revert to that question at a later stage and asked for additional information to be included in that document.

2 18 The Chairman believed there was no real conflict of opinion and that Members of the Council understood the special problems of certain delegations. The financial implications of additional languages could not be ignored, however, and some Councillors were clearly not yet ready to formulate a recommendation to the Plenipotentiary Conference. In view of the discussions that had already taken place the previous year, the wisest course might be to request the Secretariat to prepare a revised report in the light of the comments just made for consideration at the Council's 37th session.

2 19 Mr Ghazal (Lebanon) agreed with the Chairman on condition that the Secretariat was requested to prepare a definitive document covering all the points raised, the whole issue could then be reviewed at the 37th session although no final decision could be reached before the Plenipotentiary Conference.

2 20 Mr Molina Negro (Spain) emphasized that the revised report must be completely objective so as to avoid any implication that there was a conflict between various linguistic groups.

The Chairman's suggestion was approved.

The meeting rose at 1620 hours

The Secretary-General

M MILI

The Chairman

G AIRINEI

A P P E N D I X 6

EXTRACT FROM THE SUMMARY RECORD OF THE ELEVENTH PLENARY MEETING
OF THE 37TH SESSION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

(Document No. 5888-E)

(to follow separately)

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 33-E
17 May 1982
Original English



PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

EXTENDED USE OF THE COMPUTER BY THE IFRB

I have the honour to submit to the Plenipotentiary Conference, in Annex to the present document, the report on the "Extended Use of the Computer by the IFRB" which was adopted by the Administrative Council at its 37th session.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex . 1



A N N E X

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL TO THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE, NAIROBI, 1982

EXTENDED USE OF THE COMPUTER BY THE IFRB

Introduction

1. Computers have long been utilised in the routine work of the IFRB but the increasing volume and complexity of this work is outgrowing the facilities now available. The principal element of the work is the examination every year of more than 100,000 notices of frequency assignments which are increasing in number at about 11% per year. The notices are sent in by Administrations and must be processed strictly in accordance with the procedures of the Radio Regulations, resulting in "Findings by the Board" and entries in the Master International Frequency Register. Other substantial areas of work involve participation by the IFRB in various frequency coordination procedures and in the preparations for numerous conferences which then generate new procedures and additional work for the Board. For example, the WARC 1979 decided to introduce new frequency management procedures for which a more powerful and flexible computer system is essential.

2. The timely and accurate discharge of this work is vital to the international management of the radio frequency spectrum but it necessitates the handling and storage of great quantities of data which are beyond the stage where manual methods can cope. Besides the volume of the data, the complexity of the procedures to be applied is also progressively outgrowing the capabilities of manual processes to cope with them. The Union is therefore obliged to make a substantial new investment in extending the use of the computer by the IFRB. Without this investment the present system is in danger of collapse, to the disadvantage of all Members of the Union.

Action by the Administrative Council

3. The Council anticipated this problem in 1979 when, prior to the WARC of that year, it placed a contract for a sum approaching one million Swiss francs for a comprehensive systems analysis and design study, which was to include certain of the decisions of the WARC 1979. Following a very careful review and validation of the resulting design of the Radio Frequency Spectrum Management (RFSM) System, the Secretary-General and the IFRB informed the Council that the RFSM System if implemented could meet the foreseen requirements for computerisation of the routine manual work of the IFRB for many years ahead. Despite the financial stringency facing the Union and Members generally, in 1981 the Council introduced a new Section (9) of the Budget and - after consultation with administrations of Members of the Union - authorised expenditure of the sum of 8 million Swiss francs for an "Interim Course of Action" including the detailed design work and installation of what was termed the "Interim System". This was to be consistent with the architecture of the RFSM System. The remaining credits for 1982 were for work relating to the extra commitments arising from the WARC 1979. Work on the Interim System has begun, it is up to time and there is every confidence that it will be handed over for operational use by the end of March 1983.

4 In 1982 the Council included in the Budget for 1983 the expenditure of 4.5 million Swiss francs for additions to the Interim System and to facilitate the discharge of certain commitments arising from the WARC 1979, pending a decision on the long-term course of action¹⁾. Additional work to be done in 1983 will extend the scope of the Interim System, further reduce the amount of manual checking and handling of data, and make a start on the automation of the RR1218 procedure (by which the Board will upon request from administrations choose and propose frequencies for certain HF radio links). Contracts will be placed in 1983 and, on recent experience, there is every confidence that the further work will be completed by late 1983 or early 1984. The Council has however made no commitments to this project going beyond 1983 and has left open decisions on the follow-up action from 1984 onwards. The scale, importance and potential cost of the project, and the severity of the financial stringency facing the Union, are together such that the imminent Plenipotentiary Conference should itself make long-term financial provision for future action.

Future Action

5. The Council has considered several possible courses of action. One would be to do no more work than has already been authorised: this cannot be recommended because despite the progress made and still to be made in 1982 and 1983, the inevitable growth in the volume and complexity of the work of the IFRB will soon outgrow the Interim System. Thus, the investment so far committed will have done no more than postpone the date of the collapse. Another course would be to authorise the commitment of a very large sum (estimated at about 60 million Swiss francs) to implement, over a period of two to three years, nearly 50% of the RFSM System, incorporating the elements of the Interim System. This too cannot be recommended; the sum far exceeds the financial resources of the Union; there would be an unacceptable element of risk in a project of this size; and in a field where technology is developing very rapidly it would be unwise to embark upon such a course. The only alternative would be to adopt a cautious, step-by-step approach, keeping always within the financial resources of the Union (see paragraph 8b) below), monitoring each step as it is completed, minimising the element of risk and ensuring that the Union and Members as a whole receive the maximum possible value from each step. The reasons why the Council came to this conclusion are explained more fully in Annex A.

The Incremental Plan

6. With these considerations in mind the Council has considered and endorsed an "Incremental Plan for extending the use of the computer by the IFRB". The framework of this plan consists of a series of six broadly defined steps or increments, chosen from the overall architecture of the RFSM System and arranged in a sequence, to be implemented over a period of at least six years, so that each progressively increases the areas of automation of the work of the IFRB. These would (1) build upon the Interim System, (2) make full use of the existing knowledge and skills of the staff of the Union, (3) progressively reduce the need for outside assistance from contractors, and when completed would provide the Union with the powerful and flexible system required to cope with much of the routine work of the Board for many years ahead. An outline of the Incremental Plan is at Annex B and a schedule showing all foreseeable financial implications is at Annex C.

1) The Council also authorised in Sections 2, 3 and 6 of the 1983 Budget additional sums totalling 2.976 million Swiss francs for the ongoing recurring activities of the IFRB and the Computer Department.

7. The Council has reviewed certain other important aspects of the Incremental Plan and offers the following observations thereon: -

a) Management aspects. From the outset management will be a critically important factor in a project of this size and complexity. The Council has therefore established a Project Management Team to augment the present staff of the General Secretariat and the IFRB, with the head of the team being responsible for different but carefully defined aspects to the Secretary-General and to the Board. The Council has also decided to maintain a close periodic review of the project. For this purpose the Council will request (as it has done in 1982) an annual report of action taken, credits expended, progress made, a reassessment of the validity of the Incremental Plan and the further work - with costs - proposed for the next budgetary period. In this way the Council can satisfy itself that the project stays on time, within budget, and is meeting its objectives, before it authorises the next step. The decision to take each step can also, by these means, be related directly to the evolving operational and financial priorities of the Union.

b) Long-term financing. The total cost to the Union, if the Plenipotentiary Conference should decide to authorise adoption and execution of the Incremental Plan, is such that it can be regarded as a capital project with many of the elements of a major investment for the future. As such the Council has asked the Secretary-General to look into the possibilities of capital financing with loan repayment and interest being spread over a larger period than would be required to implement the Plan. Initial and informal enquiries - made without commitment - have so far shown that because this is not a development project there may be some difficulties over governmental or international loan financing. The project might, however, attract other sources of governmental or commercial financing. Further enquiries will therefore be made so that the Plenipotentiary Conference may consider all possible means of financing the project.

c) Staff development. Due to the nature and scope of the work to be done the Council decided to employ the services of one contractor for the systems analysis and design study and, later, another contractor for the detailed design and installation of the Interim System. However, one of the most valuable assets of the Union is the quality of its headquarters staff. It is important therefore that they should, by further training and experience, be involved more and more in the future stages of this project so that they can assume increasing responsibility for its implementation. Thus, if the Plenipotentiary Conference should decide to go ahead with the Incremental Plan, there would be progressive reductions in the proportions of work that may need to be done under contract.

d) Organisation and Staffing. If the Incremental Plan is adopted it will generate a need for progressive changes in the internal organisation, distribution of duties, and working methods of the staff of the Permanent Organs involved. The Council would therefore keep these aspects under periodic review and, with the aid of those Permanent Organs, ensure that throughout the project the internal organisation and staffing of the Union headquarters match the progress made on the project.

e) Procedure for Contracting. The Council has, in connection with this project, so far authorised the placing of two contracts; both were subject to a process of competitive bidding and a detailed comparative evaluation conducted by staff of the Union with the assistance of experts from administrations. In this way the Council has ensured selection of the best tender and thus protected the interests of the Union. If the Incremental Plan is adopted the Council would continue this policy, departing from it only in exceptional circumstances and requiring a full justification before authorising any change of procedure.

Conclusion and Recommendations

8. The Administrative Council concludes that it is vital for the Union to make a major investment in extending the use of the computer by the IFRB and recommends that the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, should : -

a) endorse the Incremental Plan outlined in this report and authorise the Administrative Council to execute the Incremental Plan in accordance with such directives as may be necessary;

b) make provisions²⁾ (see Annex C) in a revised version of Additional Protocol No. 1 (which will probably be effective from 1983 onwards) for execution of the Incremental Plan within appropriate budgetary ceilings and over an appropriate period of years starting in 1984;

c) instruct the Secretary-General and the IFRB to submit to the Administrative Council a joint annual report to be sent to the administrations of Members of the Union on all major aspects of the project.

Annexes : 3

2) These provisions would involve no limitation on the freedom of action of subsequent Plenipotentiary Conferences to take any decision relating to the Incremental Plan.

Annex A

ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS FOR FUTURE ACTION

1. The Council considered (see paragraph 5 of the Report by the Council) what consequences might follow if the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, should decide not to proceed further with implementation of the new computer system. All would be extremely serious because they would contain implications of a fundamental nature affecting the future of the Union.
2. If nothing further is done beyond introduction of the Interim System as it has so far been authorized, even when the maximum value has been extracted from that degree of computerization, the workload on the ITU will soon rise beyond its capacity, backlogs will increase, the quality of services will deteriorate, and finally the system will collapse. The prospect of eventual collapse will alone demand some remedial action. The recruitment of more staff, with costly financial implications, would be only a partial solution because some of the new workload of the IFRB can only be performed by computers. It is therefore assumed that this option of simply engaging more and more staff will be unacceptable.
3. If the foregoing is a correct assumption then the only alternative course of action would be to cut off some of the areas of work done by the IFRB and prevent administrative radio conferences from generating new volumes and types of work. Examples of the drastic action that might be necessary are (1) deregulation of the HF fixed service bands; (2) disengagement of the IFRB from involvement in the implementation of regional assignment plans; (3) disengagement of the IFRB from some of the coordination procedures of the Radio Regulations, (4) further stretching out the long-term programme of conferences established by the Administrative Council.
4. None of these consequences were regarded as acceptable, therefore it was essential to find some way of proceeding with the longer-term aspects of the computerization project. Accordingly, the Council considered two alternative courses of action, one of which had to be selected and recommended to the Plenipotentiary Conference.
5. One alternative course of action might be to implement over a period of two or three years the remainder of the first phase of the RFSM System, modified to incorporate the Interim System and its additions. The cost has been estimated at about 60 million Swiss francs and this sum would be well beyond the financial resources of the Union. This would also include a commitment to existing technology which, in this rapidly evolving field, could be to the detriment of the Union. It would necessitate the prior development of precise user requirements and systems specifications to provide the basis for competitive tendering, and this would divert many senior staff of the Union from other essential duties for long periods. Finally there would be few contractors able, with sufficient confidence, to take on a contract of this size and importance. Thus there would be an element of risk that the Union should not incur. For these reasons the Council concluded that this course cannot be recommended.
6. The only realistic alternative would be to adopt a cautious, step-by-step approach, keeping always within the financial resources of the Union, monitoring each step as it is completed, minimizing the element of risk and ensuring that the Union and Members as a whole receive the maximum possible value from each step. With these considerations in mind the Council considered and endorsed the "Incremental Plan for extending the use of the computer by the IFRB".

Annex B

INCREMENTAL PLAN FOR EXTENDING
THE USE OF THE COMPUTER BY THE IFRB

Introduction

1. This Annex lists the principle elements of work that would need to be done under each increment of the Plan, the whole being implemented over a six-year period. Selected items of work would have to be done under contract, the remainder - representing an increasing proportion - would be done by staff of the ITU. When completed and integrated the whole programme will have implemented the essential elements of the overall design of the RFSM selected with regard to the financial austerity facing the Union.

2. Each increment necessarily involves action to provide system documentation, training of ITU staff, handover from contractors, testing and cutover from existing procedures. These will be standing requirements which are common to the individual contract items.

3. It will be necessary to preserve flexibility in the precise choice of work to be done under each increment and in the division of work done between the ITU and contractors; the attached plan should therefore be regarded only as an outline to which strict adherence is not essential.

4. The overall objectives taken into account in preparing the attached incremental plan are as follows:

- a) to improve the level of ease-of-use (operation and maintenance) compared with the present system;
- b) to reduce the routine manual tasks;
- c) to enable the IFRB to furnish a higher quality of service to administrations (in terms of shorter turn-around time and assistance);
- d) to enable the IFRB to make more effective preparations for conferences and to implement the conference decisions more efficiently.

5. An outline description of the work to be done in each element of the Incremental Plan is given below.

Outlines of Work to be done under the Incremental Plan

Increment I (1984)

- 1.1 Implementation of improved procedures for data capture and validation on programmable terminals (which will have been selected during 1983), in order to provide pre-process facilities, i.e. initial processing locally on the data capture terminal.
- 1.2 Review of the design and implementation of the Reference Data Management Subsystem (RDMS), in particular including the Table of Frequency Allocations below 28 MHz, to facilitate automated application of the complex provisions of the footnotes in the Table of Frequency Allocations.
- 1.3 Design and implementation of an automated subsystem for the generation of correspondence with administrations, using the programmable terminals (see 1.1), in order to eliminate a routine and time-consuming manual activity of the IFRB.
- 1.4 Design and implementation of a subsystem for contours and other graphic data, on graphic terminals selected in 1983, in order to improve the present manual handling of such data.
- 1.5 Conduct partial review of the existing Technical Standards of the IFRB and, as necessary, modify the technical logic for use in automated technical examinations of notices of frequency assignments (see also 1.6 and 2.4).
- 1.6 Initial analysis and design of a new technical examination logic, in order to achieve a higher level of efficiency and accuracy. This task will benefit from the accumulated experience from the earlier CV1) and RR 12182) projects which will have been completed in 1983 (see also 2.5).
- 1.7 Design and implementation of automated procedures for the application of RR 12553) and of automated review of findings, plus the final integration of the RR 1218 Subsystem in the Interim System.
- 1.8 Improve enquiry facility - in the Extract and Enquiry Subsystem - for the automated retrieval of data for analytical purposes and publication for administrations.

-
- 1) The CV Project is connected with Resolution No. 8 (CV) of the WARC-1979 concerning the selection by the Board of replacement assignments for those displaced by certain provisions of the Conference.
 - 2) RR 1218 is a WARC-1979 procedure by which the IFRB will assist administrations upon request, to secure access for their fixed services to certain HF bands.
 - 3) RR 1255 is a WARC-1979 procedure by which the Board undertakes enquiries before recording certain frequency assignments.

Increment II (1985)

- 2.1 Development of an integrated Extract and Publish Subsystem including all the Special Sections of the weekly IFRB Circular and the associated graphic data.
- 2.2 Implementation of an extended level of automation for the validation of terrestrial notices, on the basis of two years of hand-on experience with the on-line system.
- 2.3 Extension of the Reference Data Subsystem to cover the Table of Frequency Allocations above 28 MHz with automation of the footnotes. The results of this task should be available prior to the WARC-87 concerning space services.
- 2.4 Complete review of the remaining existing Technical Standards of the IFRB and, as necessary, modify the technical logic for use in the automated technical examinations of notices of frequency assignments.
- 2.5 Complete analysis and design of a new technical examination logic, in order to achieve a higher level of efficiency and accuracy. This task will benefit from the accumulated experience from the earlier CV and RR 1218 projects which will have been completed in 1983.
- 2.6 Commence implementation of the new Technical Examination Subsystem.
- 2.7 Initial design of an interim HFBC Subsystem, based on the outcome of the first session of the HFBC Conference in 1984, for possible application during the second session in 1986.

Increment III (1986)

- 3.1 Design and implementation of extensions to the Reference Data Management Subsystem (RDMS) for the inclusion of the new IFRB Technical Standards.
- 3.2 Complete implementation of the new Technical Examination Subsystem.
- 3.3 Design review and implementation of coordination-and-agreements subsystem, in order to facilitate preparations for future frequency planning conferences and the timely post-implementation of their plans and decisions.

- 3.4 Complete design of the HFBC Subsystem.⁴⁾
- 3.5 Initial design of an interim Space Subsystem, based on the outcome of the first session of the Space WARC in 1985, for possible application during the second session in 1987.

Increment IV (1987)

- 4.1 Integration of technical examination functions for Frequency Assignment or Allotment Plans and modifications thereto.
- 4.2 Initial implementation of an HFBC Subsystem⁴⁾, following the decisions of the HFBC WARC 1986.
- 4.3 Design and installation of facilities to provide remote information retrieval from the ITU database by all administrations, thus benefitting from technology trends in previous years.

Increment V (1988)

- 5.1 Complete implementation of the HFBC Subsystem.⁴⁾
- 5.2 Complete design and implementation of the Space Subsystem, following the decisions of the Space WARC, 1987.

Increment VI (1989)

- 6.1 Design and implementation of a Monitoring Subsystem.
- 6.2 Institute long-term programme for system maintenance and development.
- 6.3 Review all aspects of system documentation and performance.
- 6.4 Produce consolidated report on the whole programme to include costings throughout, benefits and long-term personnel implications.

⁴⁾ The Subsystem relating to HF Broadcasting.

Annex C

Thousands of Swiss francs - Value January 1982

	1981/82 INTERIM SYSTEM	1983 ADDITIONS TO INTERIM SYSTEM	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1984/89 Totals
I. INTERIM SYSTEM PROJECT									
Management Team	1,527	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	7,200
CV Team	1,152	800	700	700	700	700	700	700	4,200
Computer Dept Staff	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
Other Staff	455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contracted Work	1,800	1,380 900 3)	2,000 -	2,000 -	1,500 -	1,500 -	1,000 -	1,000 -	9,000 -
Office/Furniture	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	1,140
Computer facilities	-	30	400	200	300	600	400	400	2,300
<u>Sub-Totals</u>	5,124	4,500	4,590	4,390	3,990	4,290	3,590	3,590	24,440
II. IMPROVED COMPUTER FACILITY 1)	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
III PERMANENT ACTIVITIES		-	<p>a) This table shows all costs directly generated by implementing in 1981/1982 the Interim Course of Action including the Interim System, and by implementing in 1983 the Additions to the Interim System.</p> <p>b) Other costs relating to the permanent activities of the IFRB and the Computer Department will be found in Sections 2, 3 and 6 of the Budget for 1983 and future years.</p> <p>c) Costs shown for the years 1984-1989 are based on 1982 estimates, with no provisions for inflation</p>						
IFRB WARC-79 (Staff)	1,511	1,496							
Computer Dept. Staff	557	600							
Computer Facilities	1,094	880							
<u>Sub-Totals</u>	3,162	2,976							
GRAND TOTALS	8,286 ²⁾	7,520							

1) 1 Million Swiss Francs for rental of improved Computer capability, as from 1984, for the use of all Permanent Organs the effect of the expected extended use of the Computer by the IFRB is to accelerate by 2 years the date at which the requirement may be satisfied, i.e. from 1986 to 1984.

2) Estimated as of 31 March 1982 An over-provision of 150,000 Swiss francs for repatriation in 1982 will reduce this to 8 136 million Swiss francs.

3) Contract cost for Interim System distributed as per Administrative Council decision (36th Session).

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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NAIROBI 1982

ANNEE MONDIALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES

1983

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CREATION OF A TELECOMMUNICATIONS DOCUMENTATION CENTRE AT ITU HEADQUARTERS

I hereby transmit to the Conference the report by the Administrative Council on the above-mentioned subject.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex : 1



A N N E X

Report by the Administrative Council
to the Plenipotentiary Conference

RESOLUTION No. 47

(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)

CREATION OF A TELECOMMUNICATIONS DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
AT ITU HEADQUARTERS

SUMMARY

The present report outlines the action taken by the Union to implement Resolution No. 47, and summarizes the results of the studies called for in it. Based on the findings and conclusions of the Working Party "Documentation Centre", composed of 14 Member administrations of the ITU, it outlines the concept of the centre, its organizational aspects as well as the facilities required and the financial implications thereof.

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

1.1 The sharing of information and its effective transfer to developing countries are basic and essential needs for the overall progress world-wide in the area of telecommunications, and even for human progress, per se. This belief has been underlined by Resolution No. 47 which recognizes that "documentation services are a basic means of acquiring information on the latest advances in telecommunications, particularly for the developing countries." Since these countries have growing needs for information in this area, in keeping with their economic and social development as a whole, the need for a telecommunications documentation centre, referred to in Resolution No. 47, cannot be over-emphasized in view of the complexity in locating sources of information on all aspects of telecommunications, including information of developmental nature, and the practical difficulties in gaining access to them. The present report outlines the action taken by the Union to implement Resolution No. 47, and summarizes the results of studies called for in it. It is an important step in the endeavour to transform this firmly held belief into a positive form of action.

1.2 In view of the diffuse availability of technological information and of the indexing tools for recording such information, the documentation centre in question should enable Member administrations of the Union, and in particular those of the developing countries, to make better use of the information contained in the ever-increasing volume of ITU documents and publications, and which represent quintessential data on telecommunications technology. Currently such information is not being shared with or transferred, in a logical and coherent manner, to those who need it. A documentation centre at the headquarters of the Union would make it possible to retrieve information about any subject originating within the ITU, irrespective of the origin of that information.

1.3 As stated in point 1.2 of Resolution No. 47, such a centre would have the responsibility, inter alia, to "centralize world information on telecommunications" by the exchange of bibliographical references", thus making available information which otherwise would not be accessible to a large number of Member administrations of the Union, particularly those of the developing countries. In this context, a number of resolutions *) passed by some of the Union's major conferences reflect a long-standing need to take action in this direction.

1.4 Furthermore, it is beyond doubt that development in the field of telecommunications depends on the application of scientific and technological information and that the results of such development affect growth in other fields, both social and economic. By making information readily accessible to decision-makers and planners, to administration officials and engineers, to technologists and experts, an ITU documentation centre could contribute to bridging the technological information gap and help in the transfer of telecommunication technology, especially to the less developed nations. It could thus demonstrate that a country's development in the field of telecommunications depends on its application of scientific and technological information in this particular field.

II. ACTION TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT RESOLUTION No. 47

2.1 As a first step towards implementing Resolution No. 47, a meeting was convened at the Union's headquarters on 3 and 4 October 1974 to study ways and means of putting the Resolution into effect. The representatives of the Administrations of Germany (Federal Republic of), Spain, France, Hungary, Norway, Netherlands, Philippines and Switzerland, who attended this meeting, adopted a Plan of Action for the creation of a documentation centre at the Union's headquarters.

2.2 This Plan of Action involved the creation of a Working Party composed, in principle, of the Administrations represented at this preliminary meeting. Its terms of reference were to proceed with the study of the creation of the documentation centre, and make concrete recommendations for setting up such a centre, taking into account, inter alia, the real needs of the administrations of Member countries of the ITU and other potential users of the centre, and deciding on the principles of a choice of documentation system to meet the needs of users, to establish the basis of collaboration with existing national and international documentation centres in the field of telecommunications, to examine the possibilities of compatibility with them, to study any other aspects of the question (e.g. storage system, use of the computer, etc.) and, finally, to estimate the costs and financial aspects thereof.

*) For example, Resolution No 32 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965), CCIR Resolution 36 (1966), Resolution No 14 of the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979), etc.

III. OUTLINE OF THE WORK OF THE WORKING PARTY

3.1 At its second meeting (15-17 January 1975), attended by the Administrations of Germany (Federal Republic of), Spain, France, Norway, Netherlands, Philippines and Switzerland, the Working Party drew up a questionnaire designed to collect data on the requirements of Member administrations as far as ITU documentation was concerned.

3.2 The third meeting (24-26 November 1975), attended by the seven delegations which attended the previous meeting, examined the analysis of the replies to the first questionnaire. These replies revealed the unquestionable need for the creation of a telecommunications documentation centre at the headquarters of the Union along the lines stated in Resolution No. 47. In the light of the information obtained from the first questionnaire, the Working Party drew up a second, follow-up questionnaire addressed to those national documentation centres (including those of the scientific and industrial organizations) which had replied to the first questionnaire, requesting more detailed information on the subject.

3.3 A detailed study of the analysis of the first questionnaire drew the conclusion that the ITU documentation centre would, in the first stage of its development, concern itself with ITU documents. The analysis also clearly defined the documentary field of the centre. The Working Party, in its second report to the Administrative Council, also stated the order of priority to be applied in processing ITU documents. It also decided that the ITU documentation system should be based on a thesaurus and that the documentation centre would probably use a data processing system and that, in order to meet the requirements of a rapid response time (as elaborated in a number of comments made in replies to the questionnaire) it would be necessary to contemplate providing direct access by teleprocessing to those requesting it.

3.4 The fourth meeting of the Working Party (19-21 October 1976) studied the replies received to its second questionnaire which provided more detailed information on the requirements of Member countries of the Union and other potential users of the projected documentation centre.

3.5 At its fifth meeting (19-21 October 1977), the Working Party (including a delegation representing the Yugoslavian Administration) studied and adopted decisions regarding the following items :

- a) bibliographic data elements (basic and optional) for an ITU documentation system;
- b) enquiry into the needs of potential users of an ITU documentation centre in the light of requests for information already handled at the headquarters of the Union;
- c) enquiry into the volume of existing ITU documents and publications, including those produced periodically, which should be indexed;
- d) survey of costs involved in the design, maintenance and control of documentation systems.

3.6 At its sixth meeting (14-16 March 1979), the Working Party studied a progress report in conjunction with an itemized inventory of subjects of interest to its studies and decided, inter alia, that the "ITU computer-based documentation system will include only bibliographic data including descriptors but without abstracts or full texts" and that the ITU documentation centre would not keep collections of ITU documents and publications, to avoid duplication of existing collections in the Union's headquarters. It also studied a survey of costs involved in the design, maintenance and control of documentation systems, provided by participating administrations, and took a number of decisions related to this question "bearing in mind the developments in computer technology and system development for documentation purposes", and with a view to providing a solution which would meet the requirements of potential users of the ITU documentation centre, and provide possibilities for expansion in implementing point 1.2 of Resolution No. 47.

3.7 At its seventh meeting (15-18 April 1980) which further administrations also attended, the Working Party examined and adopted the first draft of its final report which contained the results of its studies.

3.8 The report was examined by the Administrative Council at its 35th session (1980) and the Working Party was requested to make certain additions and amendments for submission to the 36th Session of the Council.

3.9 At its eighth meeting (3-5 March 1981), with still more administrations present, the Working Party finalized its report and included the additions and amendments requested by the Administrative Council during its preliminary examination of the report in 1980

3.10 The revised and final version of the report of the Working Party was submitted to the Administrative Council, at its 36th session (1981), which decided that it should be sent to administrations of all Member countries of the Union in order that the information contained therein could be studied by the competent services in the area of documentation, taking into account the fact that the question of the creation of a documentation centre at ITU headquarters will be examined by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982).

IV. REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY

4.1 The report finalized by the Working Party (122 pages) contains the results of the studies carried out between the end of 1974 and the beginning of 1981. It comprises nine chapters, supplemented by 20 appendices, relating to the concept, design and estimated costs of the documentation centre. These chapters cover the potential users of the centre and their needs, its scope and coverage, indexing and retrieval parameters, parameters for input and output, facilities required, organizational aspects and staffing, and gives estimates of costs involved based on three examples provided by Members of the Working Party. It also contains a summary and the conclusions of the Working Party.

4.2 The 20 appendices of the report include the various reports of the Working Party to the Administrative Council, plus an analysis of questionnaires and other enquiries made by the Working Party regarding the volume and type of information which would be dealt with, as well as information on sources of information outside the Union. They also include information on the compilation of an ITU thesaurus and the ITU bibliographic data record. Details of the three examples referred to in the preceeding paragraph are also included in the appendices.

4.3 In accordance with the Administrative Council's decision, referred to in 3.10 above, the report was forwarded to all Member administrations of the Union on 21 August 1981 (annexed to ITU Circular-letter No. 426).

V. CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKING PARTY

5.1 The Working Party, in carrying out the studies called for in Resolution No. 47 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), has come to four conclusions, i.e.

- a) "the creation of a telecommunications documentation centre at the headquarters of the Union is most opportune,
- b) "In view of the responsiveness, not only of the majority of administrations of Member countries of the Union but also of the scientific and industrial organizations, to the prospect of creating a centre which will aim ultimately at centralizing world information on telecommunications, the Union can only benefit from the creation of this new facility which befits an international organization such as the ITU, thus enhancing the role it plays in maintaining and extending international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications *) all over the world;
- c) "the projected telecommunications documentation centre should be designed in accordance with the latest advances in the field of computer technology and information retrieval techniques, with the particular object of making accessible to Member administrations of the Union, and in particular those of the developing countries, information on the latest advances in telecommunications, thereby creating an environment for the efficacious transfer of technology. For example, it would be possible for any Member country to retrieve information, about any subject originating within the ITU, irrespective of the origins of that information. This information could be made available either on-line via computer, or by telex, telephone or post ... as this new facility would be largely used by the developing countries, its design should meet their particular needs; and
- d) "In view of the importance of this centre to the Members of the Union, it is proposed that, should the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) decide to create a documentation centre at ITU headquarters, the Working Party should continue its work with a view to ensuring the successful implementation of this new facility. The terms of reference of the Working Party would be reviewed accordingly, and it would report on its work to the Administrative Council, as required."

VI. OUTLINE OF THE CONCEPT OF THE CENTRE

6.1 Should the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) decide to create a documentation centre at the headquarters of the Union, it is proposed that it should be implemented in two phases, the first of which should become fully operational within two to three years, as indicated in the report of the Working Party (Document No. 5628 (CA36)). These two phases are :

*) International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), Article 4, point 1 a)

- Phase I which would be concerned with indexing ITU documents and involves the accomplishment of the following tasks :
 - a) acquisition of equipment and facilities;
 - b) elaboration and testing of ITU thesaurus;
 - c) elaboration of a cataloguing manual, an indexing and retrieval manual, and worksheets; and
 - d) production and trial of experimental indexes.
- Phase II which would be a natural extension of Phase I, thus enabling the ITU documentation centre "to centralize world information on telecommunications". The starting date of this phase would be fixed at a later date, depending on the pace of implementation of Phase I and based on decisions to be taken by the Administrative Council in the course of the development of the documentation centre.

VII. ORGANIZATIONAL ASPECTS

7.1 As indicated in the report of the Working Party, referred to above, the documentation centre would be part of the Division of Public Relations (Department of External Relations) which already includes the Central Library and Documentation Section with which the centre would in many ways be functionally and organically related.

7.2 The studies made by the Working Party regarding the staffing of the documentation centre and which have taken into account an analysis of staffing patterns of documentation centres of similar size and objectives in the United Nations system, showed that the centre - during Phase I of its implementation - should be manned by :

- 4 professional documentalists/engineers (1 P5, 2 P4 and 1 P3) who should be selected for their experience of work in the field of telecommunications and/or documentation;
- 3 general service staff members (1 G7 and 2 G6) who would be responsible, inter alia, for preparation of input, as well as administrative support tasks.

7.3 It is envisaged to review the staffing structure of the documentation centre at the end of the implementation of Phase I in order to ensure an optimum staff/cost ratio for the implementation of the centre.

VIII. FACILITIES REQUIRED

8.1 In the light of studies carried out by the Working Party from 1979 to 1981 with regard to the question of facilities and space requirements for the documentation centre, it is possible to identify such facilities with a view to ensuring that the centre will become fully operational within two to three years, as indicated earlier in this report. Space requirements would be largely governed by the number of staff allocated and facilities and equipment necessary to operate the centre, and would not include storage space for collections of documents in view of the Working Party's decision that the centre would not keep collections of ITU documents and publications in order to avoid duplication of existing collections at the headquarters of the Union. A total of 130 m² of space will be required for the centre. This would also include space necessary for reprographic equipment and other facilities.

8.2 With a view to ensuring the optimal performance and efficiency of the projected documentation centre, the Working Party has given thorough consideration to the study of computer systems which it undertook within the framework of the overall study of the creation of the centre. The Working Party is of the opinion that "should the Plenipotentiary Conference decide to create a telecommunications documentation centre at ITU headquarters in accordance with Resolution No. 47, the computer system to be adopted should then be further studied " This should be done within the framework of discussion of the practical modalities of the implementation of the centre, taking into account the particular needs of the developing countries.

IX. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

9.1 The report of the Working Party (Document No. 5628 (CA36)) includes estimates of costs related to the implementation of the first phase of the projected documentation centre. These estimates are preliminary and, therefore, are subject to changes which may have occurred by the time of actual implementation.

9.2 Chapter VIII of the report, referred to above, provides estimates of costs for each of the three examples given by three Member administrations of the Union represented on the Working Party. These are the Administrations of Germany (Federal Republic of), Netherlands and Yugoslavia.

9.3 These three examples describe systems which would enable automatic and manual processing techniques to be applied to all documents of special importance to administrations of developing countries.

9.4 The three examples provide identical figures for estimates of costs of personnel as well as materials and supplies required to perform various tasks incumbent on the centre during Phase I of its implementation, whereas figures given related to computer rental vary according to the type of equipment proposed.

9.5 Example I, which has two variants, provides cost estimates in the order of 961 000 Swiss francs (variant I) or 1 081 000 Swiss francs (variant II) for the first year of implementation which includes installation costs of recruited staff, with a regular annual budget estimation of 814 000 Swiss francs (variant I) or 934 000 Swiss francs (variant II).

9.6 Example II provides cost estimates in the order of 809 000 Swiss francs for the first year, and 662 000 Swiss francs for a regular annual budget estimation. In addition, it requires an amount of 406 000 Swiss francs for the initial basic cost of the hardware plus the software package.

9.7 Example III provides cost estimates in the order of 1 213 000 Swiss francs for the first year, and 657 000 Swiss francs for a regular annual budget estimation.

9.8 The above figures should be taken to give an order of magnitude of the cost estimates for Phase I of the projected documentation centre. In this regard, the choice of facilities, organization and costs would need to be firmly established when the time comes for actual implementation.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 35-E
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1983

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

RESOLUTION No. 35

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE (MALAGA-TORREMOLINOS, 1973)

I hereby transmit to the Conference the report by the Administrative Council
on the above-mentioned subject.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1



A N N E X

Report by the Administrative Council
to the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi - 1982)

UPDATING OF RESOLUTION No. 35 - PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
(MALAGA-TORREMOLINOS, 1973) - USE OF THE UNITED NATIONS TELECOMMUNICATION
NETWORK FOR THE TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

1. No specific action was required to be taken concerning Resolution No. 35, dealing with the use of the United Nations telecommunication network for the telegraph traffic of the specialized agencies.
2. Although this Resolution reaffirms a fairly broad principle, namely that "in normal circumstances, the United Nations point-to-point telecommunication network should not be used to carry the traffic of the specialized agencies in competition with existing commercial telecommunication networks", some parts of the text should be reviewed and brought up to date.
3. When the Resolution was first adopted at Buenos Aires in 1952, the term "telegraph traffic" (mentioned in the title) meant what is now known as "telegram service traffic".
4. It should also be pointed out that
 - a) communications between offices of the United Nations have been handled by computerized message switching systems since 1977,
 - b) the United Nations network also permits the exchange of telephone, data transmission and facsimile traffic,
 - c) the Joint Inspection Unit has prepared a report on "Communications in the United Nations system" which, inter alia, envisages "setting up an inter-agency committee on communications", the mandate of which might be "the review and adoption of a UN system master plan for communication".
5. It is therefore suggested that the following amendments might be introduced for the purpose of updating the text of the Resolution
 - a) amend the title as follows "Use of the United Nations Network for the Telecommunication Traffic of the Specialized Agencies",
 - b) add the following sentence in the "noting" part of the Resolution "that the Joint Inspection Unit has prepared a report on "Communications in the United Nations system";
 - c) in paragraph 3, replace the existing reference to CCITT Recommendation F.42 (which deals only with the telegram service) by the following words

" .. at a tariff which takes due account of the relevant CCITT Recommendations on tariffs, or free of charge",

d) replace the last part of the Resolution by the following text

"instructs the Secretary-General to continue to cooperate with appropriate bodies of the UN system including the Joint Inspection Unit in the study of matters relating to communications in the United Nations system and to submit the reports of such bodies to the Administrative Council together with his comments and proposals concerning follow-up action by the ITU;

instructs the Administrative Council to study the reports, comments and proposals submitted by the Secretary-General and to take any necessary action "

6. A draft Resolution incorporating the proposed amendments is annexed hereto for consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Annex

D R A F T

RESOLUTION No

Use of the United Nations Telecommunication Network for the
Telecommunication Traffic of the Specialized Agencies

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Nairobi, 1982),

considering

1 Resolution No 26 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Buenos Aires, 1952) based on a request by the United Nations that the International Telecommunication Union should sanction the carriage of the traffic of the specialized agencies over the United Nations point-to-point telecommunication network at a charge equal to the pro rata proportion of the cost of operating, according to the traffic carried,

2 the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the updating of Resolution No 35 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) (Document No. .),

noting

a) that as from 1 January 1954, the Secretary-General of the United Nations withdrew the offer he had formerly made to the specialized agencies to carry their traffic over the United Nations network;

b) that the Joint Inspection Unit has prepared a report on "Communications in the United Nations system",

reaffirms

the views enunciated in the above-mentioned Resolution No. 26, namely

1. that, in normal circumstances, the United Nations point-to-point telecommunication network should not be used to carry the traffic of the specialized agencies in competition with existing commercial telecommunication networks,

2 that the Union does not favour any departure from the provisions of Article XVI of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union,

3 that the Union would nevertheless have no objection if, in cases of emergency, the traffic of the specialized agencies were carried over the United Nations point-to-point telecommunication network at a tariff which takes due account of the relevant CCITT Recommendations on tariffs, or free of charge,

instructs the Secretary-General to continue to cooperate with appropriate bodies of the United Nations system including the Joint Inspection Unit in the study of matters relating to communications in the United Nations system and to submit the reports of such bodies to the Administrative Council together with his comments and proposals concerning follow-up action by the ITU,

instructs the Administrative Council to study the reports, comments and proposals submitted by the Secretary-General and to take any necessary action

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1983

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY UNIT

At its 37th session the Administrative Council gave consideration to the attached report by the Director of the CCITT on the above-mentioned subject. As directed by the Council I hereby transmit this report to the Conference.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex : 1



A N N E X

Report by the Director of the CCITT

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY UNIT

1. At its 30th Session (June 1975), the Administrative Council of the ITU entrusted the CCITT with the study of a new Question concerning the possible choice of a new monetary unit which would be used in international telecommunication relations.

The text of this Question is given below

"Taking into account the difficulties experienced in the operation of the international monetary system and foreseeable developments in this field, what monetary unit(s) should be used for rate-fixing, and the establishment and settlement of accounts in international telecommunication relations ?"1)

2. For the purposes of this study the CCITT set up a Special Joint Working Party called the "International Monetary Unit" (UMI) Working Party which following the Vith Plenary Assembly became a Working Party directly answerable to Study Group III, the Study Group responsible for the examination of all tariff and international accounting problems in the various international telecommunication services.

3. After the lengthy discussions and thorough examination of the problem which took place during the initial phase of its activities, the UMI Working Party observed that

- a) the present monetary unit, namely, the gold franc, as defined in Article 30 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), could only be changed or replaced by decision of an ITU Plenipotentiary Conference,
- b) the procedures for the establishment of accounts and the settlement of the balances of international telecommunication accounts on the basis of the gold franc, as set forth in Appendix 1 to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations (Geneva, 1973), might be changed only by an ITU world administrative telegraph and telephone conference,
- c) since 1972 the collapse of the fixed exchange rate system based on gold par values had led to a general floating of currencies,
- d) the entry into force on 1 April 1978 of the second amendment to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Articles of Agreement had brought about the demonetization of gold, with the result that in general the members of the IMF were no longer able to declare a gold value of their currency.

1) Documents Nos. 4764, 4801, 4840 and 4842 (CA30)

4. To enable administrations and recognized private operating agencies (RPOAs) to solve the problems arising from the abandonment of the gold-based par value system for settling international telecommunication account balances expressed in gold francs, the UMI Working Party agreed to recommend a settlement procedure capable of satisfying all these administrations and recognized private operating agencies.

5. A draft Recommendation²⁾ was drawn up at the beginning of 1978 which offers a choice of two interim methods of converting balances of account expressed in gold francs into currencies of payment. One conversion method involves the use, as an intermediate currency, of the Special Drawing Right (SDR), an account unit created by the IMF. Under the second method balances of account can be converted directly into the currency of payment by applying existing coefficients or coefficients established by mutual agreement.

6. The above-mentioned draft Recommendation, approved initially on a provisional basis³⁾ in September 1978 in accordance with the accelerated procedure, was approved definitely by the VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly (November 1980).⁴⁾

7. The approval of this Recommendation solved only part of the monetary problem facing administrations and recognized private operating agencies, i.e. the settlement of balances of account. It is still necessary to make a more thorough study of the question of the monetary unit to be used in fixing the accounting rates applicable in the international telecommunication services and in establishing international accounts.

In this regard, on the proposal of Study Group III, the VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly issued an Opinion (see Annex 1), for the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, September 1982), concerning the international monetary unit to be used in the composition of international telecommunication tariffs and in the establishment of international accounts.

8. In the second phase, Study Group III concluded during its meeting held in Geneva from 24 September to 2 October 1981 that if it were able to reach a general consensus on a draft new text for Article 30 of the Convention, the task of the Plenipotentiary Conference would be facilitated.

After studying the problem, the UMI Working Party reached agreement on a draft revision of Article 30 (see Annex 2) which was unanimously approved by Study Group III.

9. This draft revision of Article 30 is submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration.

2) Annex to Document No. 5176-CA33

3) Document No. 5299-CA34

4) CCITT Recommendation D.195

L. BURTZ
Director of the CCITT

Annex 1

OPINION RELATING TO THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY UNIT

The VIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT,

considering

1. that the breakdown of the gold based par value system of international exchange rates has created serious difficulties for administrations and recognized private operating agencies in converting the balances of international telecommunications accounts expressed in gold francs into a currency of settlement;
2. that the ratification and entry into force on 1 April 1978 of the second amendment to the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund has
 - a) furthered the demonetization of gold, in that its members will no longer make any reference to gold in establishing the value of their currencies, and
 - b) provided a legal framework for a more flexible exchange rate system,
3. that in the period following the entry into force of the second amendment to the IMF Articles of Agreement, the market price of gold has undergone a massive increase in terms of the currencies of many nations;
4. that the CCITT, at the request of the Administrative Council of the ITU, convened the Special Working Party UMI which, after three years and several difficult deliberations, developed a draft Recommendation providing for interim methods of settling international telecommunications balances of account,
5. that the ITU Members, by the accelerated procedure provided for in Resolution No. 2 of the VIth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT, gave provisional approval to the draft Recommendation;
6. that the VIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT approved definitively that Recommendation,

recognizing

- a) that changes to Article 30 of the ITU Convention are necessary so as to provide for an easily valued monetary unit for the composition of the tariffs of the international telecommunications services and in the establishment of international accounts;
- b) that, following the second amendment to the Articles of Agreement of the IMF, certain provisions in the existing Appendix 1 to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations are no longer valid;
- c) that nothing in the foregoing should imply an amendment to Article 31 of the ITU Convention under which administrations and recognized private operating agencies have the right to make special arrangements,

expresses the opinion

1. that the next Plenipotentiary Conference should :
 - a) examine the provisions of Article 30 of the International Telecommunication Convention,
 - b) make provision for a rate of conversion between the gold franc and any new monetary unit;
2. that the next competent World Administrative Telecommunications Conference should revise Appendix 1 to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations in accordance with the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference. Such revision should provide for :
 - a) a means whereby balances of accounts may be converted into currencies of payment,
 - b) if declared parities are utilized, a means of publishing such parities and ensuring that they are broadly consistent both with each other and with any parity established with another monetary unit (e.g., the SDR) whether such a parity was established by the Convention, the Regulations or the CCITT Recommendations.

Annex 2

PROPOSED REVISION OF ARTICLE 30
OF THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

"In the absence of special arrangements concluded between Members, the monetary unit to be used in the composition of accounting rates for international telecommunications services and in the establishment of international accounts shall be :

- either the monetary unit of the International Monetary Fund
- or the gold franc,

both as defined in the Administrative Regulations. The provisions for application are set forth in Appendix 1 to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

I hereby transmit to the Conference the report by the Administrative Council
on the above-mentioned subject

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1



A N N E XREPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

RESOLUTION No 33, JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

1. Action taken on Resolution No. 33

1.1 By its Resolution No. 33, the Plenipotentiary Conference of ITU (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) instructed the Secretary-General to cooperate with the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) and to submit the appropriate reports to the Administrative Council for any necessary action.

1.2 In accordance with Resolution No. 33, the Administrative Council examined the annual reports of the JIU together with other reports of the Unit of relevance to ITU. In general, reports of the JIU have been submitted to the Administrative Council by the Secretary-General together with his comments on the statements and recommendations of the Inspectors. When recommendations have been of concern to the entire United Nations system, the joint comments of the ACC have also been submitted to the Council. The following summary indicates the position with regard to reports issued from September 1973 to August 1981. These figures do not include annual reports of activities of the Unit.

Number of reports sent to ITU for action	33
Number of reports submitted to the Administrative Council with comments by the Secretary-General	20 ¹⁾
Reports on which ITU took action or made comments	29
Total number of reports issued	87

1.3 The cost to ITU in contributing to the support of the JIU over the period 1974-1981 has been 535,545 Swiss francs. The ITU annual contributions have been as follows

1973	22,346
1974	27,037
1975	28,740
1976	46,092
1977	61,638
1978	44,690
1979	104,402
1980	104,230
1981	96,370
Total	535,545 Swiss francs

1) The titles of JIU reports issued since September 1973 are listed in Annex 1. The reports submitted to the Council bear the number of the Council document under which they appeared.

1.4 These figures do not include the amount of secretariat staff time devoted to responding to JIU requests for information or comment during the course of an inspection or the time necessary for dealing with reports submitted to the Union.

1.5 JIU submits its budget estimates for initial review by ACC. The Chairman of ACC thereafter transmits the estimates together with the comments of the ACC to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) for review. The proposed budget, with the relevant report of the ACABQ is then transmitted to the United Nations General Assembly for consideration and approval. The cost of the operation of the JIU, as approved by the General Assembly is shared among the participating organizations according to the CCAQ formula¹⁾.

2. Statute of the Joint Inspection Unit

2.1 The establishment of the Joint Inspection Unit on an experimental basis, was approved by the General Assembly in its Resolution 2150 (XXI) of 4 November 1966 and, subsequently, by ten other agencies and organizations of the United Nations system²⁾. It was set up initially for a period of four years, starting on 1 January 1968 pursuant to Resolution 2360 (XXII). Its mandate was thereafter extended twice until 31 December 1977 by Resolutions 2735 (XXV) and 2924 (XXVII). In Resolution 2924, the General Assembly decided, inter alia, that the work of the JIU should be evaluated at its 31st session, with a view to making it a permanent body. The Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) took note of that Resolution in adopting its Resolution No. 33.

2.2 In pursuance of Resolution 2924, the Administrative Council considered, during its 30th session (1975) a report by the Secretary-General on the work of the JIU and reiterated the view expressed in Resolution No. 33 that the JIU played a useful role as an independent service of the United Nations. This comment by ITU, together with the view of other agencies, the United Nations, ECOSOC, the CPC, ACABQ and the JIU, were taken into consideration by the General Assembly at its 31st session, when it reviewed the work of the Joint Inspection Unit.

Following this review of the work of the JIU, the General Assembly adopted a Statute for entry into force on 1 January 1978 by its Resolution 31/192 (see Annex 4). This Resolution also invited the organizations of the United Nations system to notify the Secretary-General of their acceptance of this Statute.

2.3 The 32nd session (1977) of the Administrative Council considered the Statute of the Joint Inspection Unit and the invitation extended to ITU to accept the Statute. The Council concluded that responsibility for acceptance lay solely with the Plenipotentiary Conference. However, while expressing a number of reservations concerning the new Statute, and pending a final decision by the

1) CCAQ (Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions). ITU's share represents the ratio between ITU total expenditures in the preceding year and the total expenditures of all the participating organizations during the same year.

2) FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, ITU, UNESCO, UPU, WHO and WMO.

Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council authorized the Secretary-General to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that ITU would continue to collaborate with the JIU within the framework of previously established procedures in accordance with Resolution No. 33.

2.4 The reservations expressed by the Administrative Council concerned Article 1, paragraph 2, Article 5, Article 6 and Article 11, paragraph 4 of the JIU Statute.

2.4.1 Article 1, paragraph 2 provides that the JIU shall be a subsidiary organ of the legislative bodies of the participating organizations. The provision of this paragraph, in the opinion of the Administrative Council, was incompatible with the structure of the Union, as defined and laid down in the International Telecommunication Convention¹⁾

2.4.2 Article 5 provides that the JIU shall have an inspection and evaluation role aimed at improving management and methods and at achieving greater coordination between the organizations. In view of the specific nature of certain major activities of the Union, and the expertise needed to evaluate these activities, the Council did not consider appropriate that the Inspectors should undertake the evaluation role envisaged in this Article, particularly in paragraphs 2 and 4²⁾.

2.4.3 Article 6 The provisions of this Article, under which the Inspectors might request and receive any documents relevant to their work, also gave rise to some concern since studies and opinions of the IFRB might thus be disclosed to the detriment of the parties engaged in negotiations with regard to proposed systems. It was therefore suggested that ITU make a reservation so as to exclude the studies and opinions of the IFRB done in performance of its functions in accordance with the regulations from the functions, powers and responsibilities of the JIU.

2.4.4 Article 11, paragraph 4 Paragraph 4 of this Article provides that reports of concern to one organization should be translated and distributed to all its Member States, by the organization concerned. For reports of concern to more than one organization, and addressed, inter alia, to the United Nations, an agreement was reached between the ACC and the JIU so that translation and distribution of these reports would be ensured by the United Nations and that copies of the reports would be sent to Governments of States not Members of the United Nations but Members of one or other of the agencies to whom they were addressed, in addition to the distribution to Member States of the United Nations. Nevertheless, reports other than those addressed to the United Nations would be distributed by each organization to its Member States. The Administrative Council considered that it would be sufficient for JIU reports to be distributed to Council Members only.

2.4.5 The discussions on the acceptance of the Statute of the JIU provide an opportunity to reassess the advantages and disadvantages for ITU to participate in the work of the JIU. In general, JIU reports on administrative matters related to the common system objectives and problems have been of value to the Union and have

1) See Annex 2 for the opinion of the Legal Counsel of the United Nations on the interpretation of Article 1, paragraph 2.

2) See Annex 3 for the definition of Evaluation as included in the JIU report submitted to the General Assembly (A/31/89).

contributed to improved inter-agency coordination. Based upon its detailed consideration of these matters, the Plenipotentiary Conference is required to provide the necessary directives to the Administrative Council and to the Secretary-General on the acceptance of the JIU Statute and consequently to the continuation of ITU's participation in the work of the JIU, as well as to establish an appropriate Resolution in response to the invitation contained in paragraph 2 of General Assembly Resolution 31/192. To that end, the Plenipotentiary Conference might wish to consider the annexed draft Resolution.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Joint Inspection Unit

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

recalling

Resolution No. 33 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973,

having noted

- a) the Report of the Administrative Council (Document No. 37)
- b) the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976,

considering

that it is appropriate that the International Telecommunication Union continue to benefit from the useful role played by the Joint Inspection Unit as an independent inspection and evaluation unit of the United Nations system,

resolves

to accept the Statute of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) as contained in the Annex to General Assembly Resolution 31/192 on the following understanding underlying this acceptance

a) the basic instrument of the Union, the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973, not providing any mechanism for the JIU becoming a subsidiary organ of the legislative bodies of the Union as specified in paragraph 2 of Article 1 of the JIU Statute, the JIU shall continue to be recognized by the Union as the competent body of the United Nations system in its particular field of activity and responsibility as specified in the substantive provisions of the JIU Statute and shall continue to report, through the Secretary-General of the Union, to the Administrative Council of the Union,

b) notwithstanding the provisions contained in Articles 5 and 6 of the JIU Statute, the technical activities of the Union concerning specifically telecommunication matters of a highly specialized nature - including studies, findings, opinions, decisions, resolutions, reports and instructions - carried out by the permanent organs of the Union in performing their functions by virtue of the relevant provisions of the Convention, the Regulations annexed thereto, and related recommendations, resolutions and decisions adopted by the legislative organs of the Union, shall be excluded from the functions, powers and responsibilities of the JIU which, however, shall be fully empowered to deal with all general administrative and financial matters, including general management issues concerning the permanent organs of the Union,

c) with regard to the provisions contained in paragraph 4 of Article 11 of the JIU Statute, the Union agrees, as far as the time periods stipulated therein for transmission and consideration of JIU reports are concerned, to observe the spirit of those provisions rather than the actual time periods given therein, so as to ensure the most appropriate handling of such reports by the Union in as expeditious a manner as feasible, and decides as far as distribution of JIU reports is concerned, that JIU reports not distributed by the United Nations to Members of the Union shall be transmitted by the Secretary-General of the Union only to Members of the Administrative Council of the Union,

instructs the Secretary-General

a) to notify, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 1 of the JIU Statute, the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the acceptance of the JIU Statute by the Union and in so doing also to transmit the text of the present Resolution on which this acceptance is based,

b) to continue to cooperate with the JIU and to submit to the Administrative Council JIU reports having a bearing on the Union together with comments he considers appropriate,

instructs the Administrative Council

to consider the JIU reports submitted by the Secretary-General, and to take action thereon as deemed fit.

Annex 1

TITLES OF JIU REPORTS ISSUED SINCE SEPTEMBER 1973

JIU/REP/73/4	Report on the Regional School Building Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean (CONESCAL)
*JIU/REP/73/5 (CA29-4589)	Report on the need for a revised concept on UNDP regional training programmes in the least-developed countries: the East African case
JIU/REP/73/6	Report on UNICEF-assisted transport operations
JIU/REP/74/1	Report on medium-term planning in the United Nations system
JIU/REP/74/2	Report on the UNESCO Regional Centre for Book Development in Asia (Karachi)
JIU/REP/74/3	Report on the use of travel funds in the World Health Organization
JIU/REP/74/4	Report on the pattern of conferences of the United Nations and the possibilities for more rational and economic use of conference resources
JIU/REP/74/5	Report on the decentralization of United Nations economic, social and related activities and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions
JIU/REP/74/6	Report on the utilization of office accommodation at the United Nations headquarters
JIU/REP/74/7	Report on cost measurement systems in the organizations of the United Nations family and the possibility of developing them into cost-benefit systems integrated into comprehensive management systems
JIU/REP/74/8	Report on the Regional Training Centre for the Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage at Jos, Nigeria
JIU/REP/75/1	Report on the use of travel funds in the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
*JIU/REP/75/2 (CA31-4912)	Report on the regional structures of the United Nations system
JIU/REP/75/3	Report on the utilization of office accommodation at the headquarters of the World Health Organization

* Reports which are preceded by an asterisk have been submitted to the Council with comments by the Secretary-General.

JIU/REP/75/4	Report on the utilization of office accommodation at the headquarters of the World Meteorological Organization
*JIU/REP/75/5 (CA31-4924)	Report on the utilization of office accommodation at the headquarters of the International Telecommunication Union
JIU/REP/75/6	Report on office accommodation provided for extra-budgetary staff in the United Nations system
JIU/REP/75/7	Report on the utilization of office accommodation in the United Nations system
JIU/REP/75/8	Report on the utilization of office accommodation at the headquarters of the International Labour Office (ILO)
*JIU/REP/75/9 (CA31-4925)	Report on some aspects of the Technical Co-operation Programme of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
JIU/REP/75/10	Report on the utilization of office accommodation at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
*JIU/REP/76/1 (CA31-4920)	Report on Fellowships in the United Nations system
JIU/REP/76/2	Report on the use of travel funds in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
*JIU/REP/76/3 (CA32-5050)	Latin American Integration - Report on the technical co-operation provided by the United Nations system
JIU/REP/76/4	Report on the utilization of office accommodation at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
JIU/REP/76/5	Report on the utilization of office accommodation at the headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
JIU/REP/76/6	Report on some aspects of the strike at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 25 February to 3 March 1976
JIU/REP/76/7	Report on the utilization of office accommodation at the headquarters of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)
JIU/REP/76/8	Report on the Implementation of the Personnel Policy Reforms approved by the General Assembly in 1974

* Reports which are preceded by an asterisk have been submitted to the Council with comments by the Secretary-General.

*JIU/REP/76/9 (CA32-5051)	Asia and the Pacific: A Report on the Technical Co-operation provided by the United Nations system to the Regional and Subregional Integration and Co-operation Movements
*JIU/REP/76/10 (CA32-5049)	Report on Country Programming as an Instrument for Co-ordination and Co-operation at the Country Level
*JIU/REP/77/1 (CA32-5047/add.1)	Report on Evaluation in the United Nations System
*JIU/REP/77/2 (CA33-5199)	Africa and Western Asia - Report on the Technical Co-operation provided by the United Nations system to Regional and Subregional Integration and Co-operation Movements
*JIU/REP/77/3 (CA33-5163)	Report on First Class Travel in the Organization of United Nations
JIU/REP/77/4	Report on General Service Staff of the United Nations and Geneva-based Specialized Agencies
*JIU/REP/77/5 (CA33-5164)	Report on the Implications of Additional Languages in the United Nations system
*JIU/REP/77/6 (CA33-5205)	Report on Some Aspects of Backstopping of Technical Co-operation Activities in the United Nations system
JIU/REP/77/7	Report on Women in the Professional Category and Above in the United Nations system
JIU/REP/78/1	Report on Programming and Evaluation in the United Nations
JIU/REP/78/2	Report on the United Nations Public Administration and Finance Programme 1972-1976
*JIU/REP/78/3 (CA33-5207)	Report on the Rôle of Experts in Development Co-operation
JIU/REP/78/4	Second Report on the Implementation of the Personnel Policy Reforms approved by the General Assembly in 1974
JIU/REP/78/5	Glossary of Evaluation terms
JIU/REP/78/6	Report on the Organization and Management of Drug Abuse Control Activities in the United Nations
*JIU/REP/78/7 (CA34-5338)	Report on the Inter-organization Board for Information systems
JIU/REP/79/1	Report on Regional training programmes in African Wildlife Management at Mweka and Garoua

* Reports which are preceded by an asterisk have been submitted to the Council with comments by the Secretary-General

JIU/REP/79/2	Report on Initial Guidelines for internal evaluation systems of United Nations organizations
JIU/REP/79/3	Report on the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)
JIU/REP/79/4	Programming and Budgeting problems in UNICEF
JIU/REP/79/5	Medium-term planning in the United Nations
JIU/REP/79/6	Report on the use of vehicles by UNDP field offices and projects
JIU/REP/79/7	Report on the use of consultants and experts in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
JIU/REP/79/8	Report on the Arab Planning Institute (API)
JIU/REP/79/9	Report on the Arab Maritime Transport Academy
JIU/REP/79/10	Report on the United Nations Public Information Centres (UNICs)
JIU/REP/79/11	Report on the Higher Arab Postal Institute and the Arab Postal Union
JIU/REP/79/12	Report on the Information Services Unit Department of International Economic and Social Affairs
JIU/REP/79/13	Report on the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development
JIU/REP/79/14	Report on the use of consultants and experts under the regular programme in UNESCO
JIU/REP/79/15	Report on the Regional Training Centre for Archivists (RCTA)
JIU/REP/79/16	Evaluation of Technical Co-operation activities of the UN system in Sri Lanka
JIU/REP/79/17	Report on the Commonwealth Caribbean Project for the Education and Training of Allied Health Personnel
JIU/REP/79/18	Report on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
JIU/REP/80/1	Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP)
JIU/REP/80/2	Report on the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development
JIU/REP/80/3	UNICEF - Planning and Programming for Children at the Country level
JIU/REP/80/4	Status of Women in the Professional Category and above: a progress report

JIU/REP/80/5	Report on the FAO regional Dairy Development and Training Centre for English-speaking countries in Africa (Naivasha, Kenya)
JIU/REP/80/6	Report on UNICEF Budget-format
JIU/REP/80/7	Evaluation of the translation process in the United Nations system
JIU/REP/80/8	African Regional Training Centre for Labour Administration (CRADAT)
JIU/REP/80/9	Third report on the Implementation of the Personnel Policy Reforms approved by the General Assembly in 1974
JIU/REP/80/10	Assistance by the UN system to Regional Inter-country technical co-operation institutions
JIU/REP/80/11	Evaluation of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
JIU/REP/80/12	Control and limitation of documentation in the UN system
JIU/REP/80/13	Sub-regional offices for Central America and Panama and for the Caribbean of CEPAL
JIU/REP/81/1	Methods of determining staff requirements
JIU/REP/81/2	Co-ordination in the field of public information activities among the members of the UN system
JIU/REP/81/3	Management services in the UN system
JIU/REP/81/4	Building construction procedures of UN organizations
JIU/REP/81/5	Status of Internal Evaluation in the UN system of organizations
JIU/REP/81/6	Second Report on Evaluation in the UN system
JIU/REP/81/7	Report on the setting of priorities and the identification of obsolete activities in the UN
JIU/REP/81/8	Report on the Application by the United Nations system of the Mar del Plata Action Plan on Water Development and Administration
JIU/REP/81/9	Relationships between the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and Entities of the UN Secretariat
JIU/REP/81/10	Application of the Principle of Equitable geographical distribution of the staff of the UN Secretariat
JIU/REP/81/11	Personnel Policy options. Report on the career concept, career development and types of appointment requested of the Joint Inspection Limit by General Assembly Resolution 35/210

Annex 2

OPINION OF THE LEGAL COUNSEL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON THE
INTERPRETATION OF ARTICLE 1, PARAGRAPH 2
OF
THE STATUTE OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

"With respect to the specialized agencies and other international organizations within the United Nations system, the proper interpretation to be given to the terms of Article 1, paragraph 2 seems to me to be a matter for each Agency to determine in the light of its constitution and internal procedures. In this connexion, I would venture to suggest that the term "subsidiary organ" may be read both as a term of art in the sense of Article 7, paragraph 2 of the United Nations Charter and, in the case of Agencies or other organizations whose constitutive instruments do not distinguish between principal and subsidiary organs, in accordance with its plain meaning. The term "competent legislative organ" as applied to specialized agencies and other international organizations within the United Nations system is clearly designed to permit each agency a wide discretion in determining which of its organs the Joint Inspection Unit should be responsible to. This is made necessary by virtue of the fact that many agencies have a system of delegated authority under which the responsibility for the day to day administration of the agency has been delegated by one organ to another.

With regard to the question you raise in paragraph 5 of your memorandum, a communication to the ACC would seem to me to be neither insufficient nor would it seem to be necessary or desirable to require each agency to state in its instrument of acceptance how it intends to interpret the Statute of the Joint Inspection Unit. Rather, it would seem to me that the acceptance of the Joint Inspection Unit's Statute by an organization will necessarily require the approval of the competent legislative organ concerned, an approval which would normally take the form of a resolution adopted by that body. The text of such a resolution would form part of the notification referred to in Article 1, paragraph 3 of the Statute and would, I believe, be sufficient for the purpose of establishing the manner in which the organization intends to interpret Article 1, paragraph 2."

Annex 3

DEFINITION OF EVALUATION AS INCLUDED IN THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT
REPORT ON THE QUESTION OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE UNIT (A/31/89)

The Working Group on United Nations Programme and Budget Machinery referred in its report to evaluation as "the continuous measuring, monitoring and reporting of programmes and activities on a selective basis to determine the degree of effectiveness, efficiency and economy achieved in relation to established goals and objectives. This evaluation process, serving as "feedback", provides a basis for the next cycle of planning and programming".

In the light of this definition, evaluation should consist of a comparison between approved programmes and achievements to identify gaps and the reasons thereof for the following purposes: the taking of timely and effective corrective action to ensure that the objectives of the various components of a programme and of the programmes as a whole are realised; the revision of programmes which are shown to be unrealistic, ineffective or of excessive cost; and providing "feedback" to guide future planning and programming.

Annex 4

VIII. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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31/192. Statute of the Joint Inspection Unit⁶⁰

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2150 (XXI) of 4 November 1966, 2360 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, 2735 A (XXV) of 17 December 1970 and 2924 B (XXVII) of 24 November 1972, relating to the establishment, setting up and continuation of the Joint Inspection Unit,

Having considered the views submitted by the Secretary-General in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination,⁷⁰ the Economic and Social Council,⁷¹ the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination,⁷² and the Joint Inspection Unit,⁷³ and the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions⁷⁴ on the question of the continuation of the Joint Inspection Unit,

Taking into account the views expressed in the Fifth Committee,

1. Approves the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit as set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. Invites the organizations within the United Nations system to notify the Secretary-General of the

acceptance of the present statute as soon as possible and to take appropriate action for the use of the services of the Joint Inspection Unit.

107th plenary meeting
22 December 1976

ANNEX

Statute of the Joint Inspection Unit

CHAPTER I

ESTABLISHMENT

Article 1

1 The General Assembly of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as the General Assembly) decides that the Joint Inspection Unit, created on an experimental basis under General Assembly resolution 2150 (XXI) of 4 November 1966 and extended thereafter under Assembly resolutions 2735 A (XXV) of 17 December 1970 and 2924 B (XXVII) of 24 November 1972, shall be established in accordance with the present statute and with effect from 1 January 1978. The functions, powers and responsibilities of the Joint Inspection Unit (hereinafter referred to as the Unit) are defined in chapter III of the present statute.

2 The Unit shall perform its functions in respect of and shall be responsible to the General Assembly and similarly to the competent legislative organs of those specialized agencies and other international organizations within the United Nations system which accept the present statute (all of which shall hereinafter be referred to as the organizations). The Unit shall be a subsidiary organ of the legislative bodies of the organizations.

3 Acceptance of the present statute by an organization shall be notified in writing by its executive head to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (hereinafter referred to as the Secretary-General).

⁶⁰ See also sect. X B 6 below, decision 31/424

⁷⁰ A/31/75/Add 1 and Add.1/Corr 1

⁷¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No 3 (A/31/3), chap III, sect. H, and chap VII, sect. C

⁷² Ibid., Supplement No 38 (A/31/38)

⁷³ See A/31/89 and Add 1

⁷⁴ A/31/325

CHAPTER II

COMPOSITION AND APPOINTMENT

Article 2

1 The Unit shall consist of not more than eleven Inspectors, chosen from among members of national supervision or inspection bodies, or from among persons of a similar competence on the basis of their special experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, including management questions. The Inspectors shall serve in their personal capacity.

2 No two Inspectors shall be nationals of the same State.

Article 3

1 Starting from the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, the President of the General Assembly shall consult with Member States to draw up, with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution and of reasonable rotation, a list of countries which would be requested to propose candidates who meet the qualifications mentioned in article 2, paragraph 1, above.

2 The President of the General Assembly, through appropriate consultations, including consultations with the President of the Economic and Social Council and with the Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, shall review the qualifications of the proposed candidates. After further consultations, if necessary, with the States concerned, the President of the General Assembly shall submit the list of candidates to the Assembly for appointment.

3 The provisions contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present article shall govern the procedure for the replacement of the Inspectors whose terms of office have expired or who have resigned or otherwise ceased to be members of the Unit.

Article 4

1 The duration of the appointments of the Inspectors shall be five years, renewable for one further term. In order to ensure continuity in the membership of the Unit, six of the Inspectors appointed from 1 January 1978 shall serve for a full term, the terms of the others shall expire at the end of three years.

2 An Inspector appointed to replace one whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of that term, provided it is not less than three years. Otherwise the duration of the appointment shall be for a full term.

3 An Inspector may resign on giving six months' notice to the Chairman of the Unit.

4 The term of office of an Inspector shall be terminated only if, in the unanimous opinion of all the other Inspectors, he has ceased to discharge his duties in a manner consistent with the provisions of the present statute and after that conclusion is confirmed by the General Assembly.

5 The Chairman of the Unit shall notify the Secretary-General of any vacancy for the necessary administrative action. Such notification shall make the post vacant.

CHAPTER III

FUNCTIONS, POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Article 5

1 The Inspectors shall have the broadest powers of investigation in all matters having a bearing on the efficiency of the services and the proper use of funds

2 They shall provide an independent view through inspection and evaluation aimed at improving management and methods and at achieving greater co-ordination between organizations.

3 The Unit shall satisfy itself that the activities undertaken by the organizations are carried out in the most economical manner and that the optimum use is made of resources available for carrying out these activities.

4 Without prejudice to the principle that external evaluation remains the responsibility of appropriate intergovernmental bodies, the Unit, with due regard to its other responsibilities, may assist them in carrying out their responsibilities for external evaluation of programmes and activities. On its own initiative or at the request of the executive heads, the Unit may also advise organizations on their methods for internal evaluation, periodically assess these methods and make *ad hoc* evaluations of programmes and activities.

5 The Inspectors may propose reforms or make recommendations they deem necessary to the competent organs of the organizations. They shall not, however, have the power of decision, nor shall they interfere in the operations of the services they inspect

Article 6

1 Acting singly or in small groups, the Inspectors shall make on-the-spot inquiries and investigations, some of which may be without prior notification, as and when they themselves may decide, in any of the services of the organizations.

2 The Inspectors shall be accorded full co-operation by the organizations at all levels, including access to any particular information or document relevant to their work.

3 The Inspectors shall be bound by professional secrecy as regards all confidential information they receive.

Article 7

The Inspectors shall discharge their duties in full independence and in the sole interest of the organizations.

Article 8

The Unit shall determine standards and procedures for the conduct of inquiries and investigations.

CHAPTER IV

MODE OF OPERATION

Article 9

1. The Unit shall be responsible for preparing its annual programme of work. In doing so, it shall take into account, besides its own observations, experience and assessment of priorities as regards subjects for inspection, any requests of the competent organs of the organizations and suggestions received from the executive heads of the organizations and the bodies of the United Nations system concerned with budgetary control, investigation, co-ordination and evaluation

2 A copy of the programme of work, as approved by the Unit, shall be sent to the Secretary-General and, for information purposes, to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The Secretary-General shall arrange for its issue as a document of the United Nations and for its transmission to the executive heads of the organizations and to the bodies of the United Nations system concerned with budgetary control, investigation, co-ordination and evaluation.

Article 10

1 The Unit shall submit an annual report on its activities to the General Assembly and to the competent organs of the other organizations

2. Annual reports by organizations to the Economic and Social Council shall include information on the work of the Unit as it relates to the respective organizations

Article 11

1 The Unit may issue reports, notes and confidential letters.

2 The Inspectors shall draw up, over their own signature, reports for which they are responsible and in which they shall state their findings and propose solutions to the problems they have noted. The reports shall be finalized after consultation among the Inspectors so as to test recommendations being made against the collective wisdom of the Unit.

3 Reports of the Unit shall contain a summary of the main conclusions and/or recommendations.

4 The procedure for handling and processing reports shall be as follows

(a) The Unit shall submit the original version to the executive heads of the organizations concerned,

(b) Translation of reports of concern to more than one organization shall be arranged by the Unit, reports of concern to only one organization shall be translated by that organization,

(c) Upon receipt of reports, the executive head or heads concerned shall take immediate action to distribute them, with or without their comments, to the States members of their respective organizations,

(d) When a report concerns only one organization, the report and comments thereon of the executive head shall be transmitted to the competent organ of that organization not later than three months after receipt of the report for consideration at the next meeting of the competent organ. In the case of the United Nations, the Unit shall, when possible, indicate to which organs of the United Nations a report is of essential concern and the Secretary-General shall take this into account when distributing it. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions shall receive all reports for information. As it deems appropriate, the Advisory Committee may choose to issue comments and observations on any of the reports which fall within its competence,

(e) When a report concerns more than one organization, the respective executive heads shall, normally within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, consult with one another and, to the extent possible, co-ordinate their comments. The report, together with the joint comments and any comments of the respective executive heads on matters that concern their particular organizations, shall be ready for submission to the competent organs of the organizations not later than six months after receipt of the Unit's report for consideration at the next meeting of the competent organs concerned. Should, in exceptional cases, more than six months be required for consultations, with the result that comments would not be ready for submission to competent organs at the next meeting following the six-month period, an interim submission shall be made to the competent organs concerned explaining the reasons for the delay and setting a firm date for the submission of the definitive comments,

(f) The executive heads of the organizations concerned shall inform the Unit of all decisions taken by the competent organs of their organizations on reports of the Unit.

5 Notes and confidential letters shall be submitted to executive heads for use by them as they may decide.

Article 12

Executive heads of organizations shall ensure that recommendations of the Unit approved by their respective competent organs are implemented as expeditiously as possible. Such implementation may be subject to verification by the competent organs of the organizations, which may also request the Unit to issue follow-up reports. The Unit may also prepare such reports on its own initiative

VIII. Resolutions adopted on the reports of the Fifth Committee

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CHAPTER V

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Article 13

For the purpose of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations,⁷⁵ the Inspectors shall have the status of officials of the United Nations. They shall not be considered to be staff members.

Article 14

1 The Inspectors shall receive the salary and allowances payable to United Nations staff members at the Director (D-2) level, step IV.

2 Compensatory and insurance arrangements for the Inspectors shall be equivalent to those of a United Nations staff member at the D-2 level, including provision for

(a) Compensation under the terms of appendix D to the United Nations Staff Rules for service-attributable death, injury or illness,

(b) Compensation for death or disability while in office, or in receipt of disability benefits, comparable to the benefits payable in respect of participants in the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund under provisions for disability benefit, widow's benefit, widower's benefit, child's benefit and secondary dependant's benefit of the Regulations of the Fund,

(c) Participation in health insurance arrangements of the United Nations on the same basis as staff at the D-2 level.

3 The Inspectors shall be entitled to such post-retirement benefits as may be determined by the General Assembly.

4 The Inspectors and their dependants shall be provided with the same standards of accommodation for all travel on official business (including appointment, home leave and repatriation) as staff members of the United Nations at the D-2 level.

5 Each Inspector shall be entitled to annual, sick and home leave on the same basis as staff members of the United Nations holding fixed-term appointments of the same duration as the Inspector.

Article 15

The Inspectors shall not accept other employment during their term of office, nor shall an Inspector be appointed or serve as an official or consultant of an organization while in office as an Inspector or within three years of ceasing to be a member of the Unit.

CHAPTER VI

ADMINISTRATIVE, BUDGETARY AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 16

The Unit shall be located at Geneva.

Article 17

The Secretary-General shall provide such office and related facilities and administrative support as the Unit may require.

Article 18

The Unit shall elect each year from among the Inspectors a Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The Chairman shall play a co-ordinating role in respect of the Unit's programme of work for the year. The Chairman shall be the formal channel of communication with the competent bodies and the executive heads of the organizations. He shall represent the Unit, as necessary, at meetings of the organizations and perform on the Unit's behalf such other functions as it may decide.

Article 19

1 The Unit shall be assisted by an Executive Secretary and by such staff as may be authorized in accordance with article 20 of the present statute.

2 The staff, selected in accordance with Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations, shall be appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Unit and, as regards the appointment of the Executive Secretary, after consultation with the Unit and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. The staff of the secretariat of the Unit shall be staff members of the United Nations and the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules of the United Nations shall apply to them.

Article 20

1 The budget of the Unit shall be included in the regular budget of the United Nations. The budget estimates shall be established by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the basis of proposals made by the Unit. The budget estimates shall be submitted to the General Assembly together with the report thereon by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and with the comments and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The Unit shall be invited to be represented at meetings when its budget estimates are being discussed.

2 The expenditures of the Unit shall be shared by the participating organizations as agreed by them.

CHAPTER VII

OTHER ARRANGEMENTS

Article 21

The present statute may be amended by the General Assembly. Amendments shall be subject to the same acceptance procedure as the present statute.

Article 22

An organization may not withdraw its acceptance of the statute unless it has given to the Secretary-General two years' notice of its intention to do so. The Secretary-General shall bring any such notice to the attention of the General Assembly and, through the executive heads concerned, to that of the competent organs of the other organizations.

⁷⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. I, No. 4, p. 15.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

ANNEE MONDIALE DES
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Document No. 38-E

24 May 1982

Original English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

THE ELECTRONIC MAIL/MESSAGE SERVICE

I hereby transmit to the Conference the report by the Administrative
Council on the above-mentioned subject.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex : 1



REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

THE ELECTRONIC MAIL/MESSAGE SERVICE

1 An analysis published by the Universal Postal Union (UPU) at the end of 1978 on the possible impact of the development of electronic mail on the postal services was brought to the knowledge of the ITU Administrative Council at its 34th session (1979). In view of the importance of the electronic mail service not only for the postal services but also for telecommunications services, it was decided

- to invite the UPU to participate in the work currently in progress in the ITU and more specifically in the CCITT,
- to keep all ITU Member countries informed of developments

2. For its part, the UPU Congress held at Rio de Janeiro (September-October 1979) also emphasized the need for close collaboration between the UPU and ITU. It instructed the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS) to take into account, in the study to be undertaken on the future of the postal services, the expressed need for close and sustained cooperation between the UPU and the ITU concerning structure, organization, regulations and operation of the electronic mail services

3 In that context and as a first step it was agreed that the UPU and the ITU would invite each other to participate in meetings dealing with this subject

4 The UPU took part in the VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly (Geneva, 1980) and was thus able to acquaint itself with the progress made in the study of the new telematic services and the new questions chosen for study during the next period (1981-1984).

5 At its 35th (1980) and 36th (1981) sessions the ITU Administrative Council was kept informed of the action taken to maintain administrative collaboration at Secretariat level pending the establishment of a framework for more specific collaboration between the UPU and the ITU based on decisions that might be taken by the legislative organs concerned. This information was also brought to the knowledge of all ITU Member countries with an invitation to present their views, if any

6. At its session of October 1981, the CCPS of the UPU had before it the Report on "Electronic mail and other advanced messages systems" (CCPS Study No. 503). After taking note of this Report, the CCPS agreed to strengthen its collaboration with the ITU and to establish close contacts at the technical level with the CCITT

7. Administrative arrangements were therefore made, in consultation with the Director of the CCITT, to facilitate participation of the UPU delegation in the activities of the CCITT Study Group I, and its Working Parties, which met in Geneva from 26 January to 3 February 1982.

8. It was noted that the field of particular interest to the UPU was the development of the international public facsimile service between public bureaux (Bureaufax service), dealt with by Working Party I/4 (facsimile and telewriting services). For a more detailed study of matters of concern to the postal services, it was agreed to establish an ad hoc Sub-Group.

9. The terms of reference of this ad hoc Sub-Group were defined, in consultation with the UPU delegation, as follows .

9.1 To examine the extent to which CCITT Recommendation F.170 is applicable to the operation of any facsimile service between public bureaux.

9.2 If necessary

- on the basis of Recommendation F.170, to establish a list of the differences between operation of the Bureaufax service standardized by the CCITT and
 - a) the existing operational provisions agreed by postal administrations participating in Intelpost (International Electronic Post),
 - b) the future provisions envisaged in this field by UPU,
 - c) the future provisions envisaged in this field by the ITU (Datafax, computerized Bureaufax service).
- On the basis of Recommendation F.170, to establish a list of the amendments desired, particularly by UPU, with a view to operating a single universal Bureaufax service which meets the requirements of all users.

10. With the establishment of this ad hoc Sub-Group (whose work will be carried out by correspondence and coordinated by the Swiss Administration), a start has been made in laying the foundations for effective cooperation between the concerned organs of the UPU and the ITU. The UPU delegation will have to report to the next CCPS session of UPU (Berne, November 1982) on the form of technical collaboration introduced with the ITU and on the progress of work in the ad hoc Sub-Group.

11. As regards administrative and institutional collaboration, it should be noted that the CCPS of UPU has decided to await the outcome of the discussions which will be held on the subject at the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference.

12. A draft resolution which aims at maintaining and developing, if necessary, the collaboration that might be agreed upon by the competent organs of the UPU is annexed to the present document for consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Annex : 1

A N N E X

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No
Electronic mail/message service

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

having noted the report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 38),

having approved

a) the measures taken since 1978 by the Secretary-General, with a view to establishing the bases for possible collaboration between the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU),

b) the arrangements made by the CCITT early in 1982 to strengthen such collaboration in technical matters in order to meet the desire expressed by the UPU Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS), at its October 1981 session,

considering that it would be advisable to await the decisions arrived at by the competent organs of the UPU after the latter have been informed of the initial results the studies undertaken jointly with the CCITT,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to maintain and develop as required relations between the ITU and UPU Secretariats and to make all necessary arrangements to meet the requests which might be made by the competent organs of the UPU,

2. to report to the Administrative Council of new developments,

instructs the CCITT to continue to examine all contributions submitted to it by the competent organs of UPU concerning the questions which have been or may be proposed for study in order to define and standardize a universal Bureau fax service,

instructs the Administrative Council to study the reports submitted by the Secretary-General and take appropriate action as may be deemed necessary.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 39-E

24 May 1982

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1983

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION CONCERNING NAMIBIA

In accordance with the decision taken by the Administrative Council at its 37th session, I have the honour to transmit to the Plenipotentiary Conference the Report referred to above.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex · 1 (with 1 Appendix)



A N N E X

Report by the Administrative Council to the
Plenipotentiary Conference

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION
CONCERNING NAMIBIA

1. At its 35th and 36th sessions, the Administrative Council considered the question of Namibia, under the respective agenda items of "United Nations Resolutions" and "Relations with the United Nations concerning Namibia", on the basis of the pertinent Resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, which were transmitted by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the Union and submitted to the Administrative Council by the Secretary-General.

2 In particular, in the United Nations Resolution 34/92, specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system were requested

- to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the Administering Authority for Namibia,
- to grant a waiver of the financial contribution of Namibia during the period in which Namibia would be represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

3. The Administrative Council was also informed of the action undertaken by the Union with regard to Namibia in regard to technical cooperation activities.

4. The Administrative Council noted that Namibia is a full member of ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNIDO and the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and that it is an associate member of WHO (see Official Records of the United Nations General Assembly 36th Session, Supplement No 24 (A/36/24), Volume 1, paragraph 404)

5 Following the discussions in the Administrative Council, at the 35th session, the Secretary-General of the United Nations was informed of the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos), (Article 1), which prescribes the eligibility for membership of the Union as

- a) any country listed in Annex 1, which signs and ratifies or accedes to the Convention,
- b) any country, not listed in Annex 1, which becomes a Member of the United Nations,
- c) any sovereign country, not listed in Annex 1 and not a Member of the United Nations, which seeks for membership of the Union, after having secured approval of such application by two thirds of the Members of the Union.

6. The Secretary-General informed the Council at its 37th session of a number of Declarations and Resolutions adopted since the Council's 36th session respectively by the United Nations Council for Namibia and by the United Nations General Assembly and, in particular, of the latter's most recent Resolution 36/121 entitled "Question of Namibia" the more relevant Part D of which is fully reproduced in the Appendix to the present report

7 The Secretary-General of the United Nations was also informed that the Administrative Council had no authority to waive the assessment of financial contributions for the Union's budget. Any such matter could only be decided by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the supreme Organ of the Union

8. No formal request for membership of the Union was, in fact, received on behalf of Namibia by the Secretary-General.

9. Nevertheless, the matter is referred to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

10. The following specific information may be useful for the considerations in regard to the existing provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos) in regard to full membership.

Full membership

11 Namibia does not fall within one of the three categories of countries of which the Union shall be composed in accordance with the present provisions contained in Article 1 of the Convention for the following reasons

- a) Namibia is not amongst the countries listed in Annex 1 to the Convention,
- b) Namibia is not a country which became a Member of the United Nations, and
- c) Namibia is not a "sovereign country, not listed in Annex 1 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 of the Members of the Union".

12. In regard to paragraph 11 (a), Annex 1 is periodically updated at each Plenipotentiary Conference in regard to the membership of the Union and the conclusions reached at the Conference concerned.

Granting a waiver of assessment to Namibia

13 As far as the request for granting a waiver of the assessment to Namibia during the period, in which it would be represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, is concerned, the Council has also considered that the Convention does not contain any provision enabling it to grant any such waiver, and that this matter can only be considered by the Plenipotentiary Conference in the light of all the relevant considerations.

Technical cooperation

14 While the foregoing relates to the question of formal membership and financial contribution, the Union has however provided assistance for the training of Namibians

a) The United Nations Development Programme assisted project SWP/77/001, which was based at the Posts and Telecommunication Corporation's (PTC) Staff Training College in Ndola, Zambia, was wound up on 30 June 1981, when its objectives had been achieved. All the trained personnel, most of whom had acquired valuable field experience through attachment to the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation in Zambia, were taken in charge by SWAPO. A few candidates have been identified for more advanced training elsewhere in Africa as well as overseas and efforts are being made to deploy the remaining personnel in positions appropriate to their training prior to achievement of independence.

b) Within the framework of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and in collaboration with UNESCO, the ITU is providing training in radio programme production and equipment maintenance through project No. NAM/79/020 also based at the PTC Staff Training College, Ndola. By the time the project is concluded in December 1982, the training of a basic nucleus of essential personnel will have been completed. This personnel will ensure the continuity of broadcasting services at independence.

c) In addition, through project No. NAM/79/010, the ITU is currently providing consultancy services for the purpose of preparing plans for setting up a Telecommunications Administration and a Broadcasting Authority for Namibia. Furthermore, the ITU actively participated in a Workshop on Transport and Communications (Addis Ababa, 27 April - 2 May 1981) held under the auspices of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for the purpose of reviewing the Nationhood Programme and elaborating further development strategies for the post-independence period in these sectors.

Conclusion

15 The Plenipotentiary Conference is invited by the Administrative Council to consider

- the questions which have been raised in regard to the membership and financial contribution matters,
- to take note of the action taken in regard to the technical cooperation activities in providing assistance in the training of Namibians and other infrastructure support outlined in this report

Appendix 1

APPENDIX

E X T R A C T S

from Resolution 36/121

Question of Namibia

adopted by the United Nations General Assembly
at its 93rd plenary meeting
on 10 December 1981

" . . .

D

Action by intergovernmental and non-governmental
organizations with respect to Namibia

The General Assembly,

having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 1/

taking into consideration the Panama Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 4/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Panama City on 5 June 1981,

bearing in mind the Declarations adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981, 6/

1 requests all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences in the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, so that it may participate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies, organizations and conferences;

2 requests all specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which it represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

3 requests all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia shall be protected and to invite Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to participate as a full member whenever such rights and interests are involved;

4 requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

5 requests the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to take the necessary administrative action to end all contracts between, on the one hand, the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies and, on the other hand, corporations that directly or indirectly support South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia;

6 requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the implementation of the above provision;

7 requests the Economic and Social Council to consider granting Namibia membership in the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

8 expresses its appreciation to the specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system for their assistance to Namibia, to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, to the United Nations Institute for Namibia and to the Nationhood Programme and requests them to give priority to the allocation of funds for material assistance to the Namibian people;

9 requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to undertake a programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations and support groups that are actively engaged in supporting the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, in order to intensify international action in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people;

10 decides to allocate the sum of \$200,000 to be used by the United Nations Council for Namibia to undertake a programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, including support to conferences in solidarity with Namibia arranged by those organizations, dissemination of conclusions of such conferences and support to such other activities as will promote the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, subject to decisions of the Council in each individual case, on the recommendation of the South West Africa People's Organization.

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1983

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

RESOLUTION No. 66 OF WARC-79

The Administrative Council, having taken note of the attached document relating to the division of the world into Regions for the purpose of allocating frequency bands, requested me to transmit it to the Conference.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1



A N N E X

Note by the Administrative Council

RESOLUTION No. 66 OF THE WARC-79

The Council took note of the following documents transmitted by the Director of the CCIR

- Doc. PLEN./6 (plus Addendum 1)
- an extract from the minutes of the Twelfth Plenary Session of the XVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR

which relate to Resolution No. 66 of the WARC-79 (Division of the world into Regions for the purpose of allocating frequency bands).

In recommending the continuation of the studies, the Plenary Assembly of the CCIR expressed the wish that the minutes of its debates on the question should be transmitted to the Administrative Council since the work of the CCIR on the subject was regarded as concluded by the Plenary Assembly's approval of Doc. PLEN./6.

ANNEX 1

CCIR
XVth Plenary Assembly
Geneva, 1982

Doc. PLEN/6-E
13 November 1981
Original : English

CCIR Secretariat

RELATING TO THE DIVISION OF THE WORLD INTO REGIONS
FOR THE PURPOSES OF ALLOCATING FREQUENCY BANDS

Note by the Director

At the request of the Chairman of Study Group 5, Dr. A.I. Kalinin,
Doc. 5/5021 and its Annex are brought to the attention of the Plenary Assembly.

R.C. KIRBY
Director, CCIR

Annex Doc. 5/5021
 Doc. 5/313

Annex
(to Annex 1)

Documents
CCIR Study Groups
Period 1978-1982

Doc. 5/5021-E
7 September 1981
Original : English

Study Group 5

TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL STUDIES RELATING TO THE DIVISION OF
THE WORLD INTO REGIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF
ALLOCATING FREQUENCY BANDS

In accordance with Resolution No. 66 of the WARC-79, Decision 37 of the CCIR set up Interim Working Party 5/4 to institute studies on the above subject. This Interim Working Party met in Geneva from 25 to 29 May 1981 and approved the Interim Report which is annexed to this document and which is hereby brought to the attention of the XVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR. This Interim Report has, in the meantime, been referred to all Study Groups with the exception of the CMTT with a view to their comments being made directly to the Plenary Assembly. In this regard, Study Group 5 endorses the observations of Interim Working Party 5/4 (see § 5).

It is recommended that the Plenary Assembly make appropriate arrangements for the continuation of these studies.

As Interim Working Party 5/4 has carried out its mandate, Decision 37 has now been cancelled.

A. Kalinin
Chairman of Study Group 5

Annex Doc. 5/313

Annex

Documents
CCIR Study Groups
Period 1978-1982

Doc. 5/313-E
16 June 1981
Original · English

Received 29 May 1981

Subject . Decision 37

Interim Working Party 5/4

INTERIM REPORT OF IWP 5/4

Please find annexed the Preamble and Report of IWP 5/4, as approved at its meeting from 25-29 May 1981 at Geneva.

In particular, attention is invited to Annex III of the Report, on which the Observations in § 5 are based. This Annex has been so arranged as to make it clear that more research is necessary in certain fields, and in this regard intending contributors are reminded that, in the terms of DECIDES 4 of the relevant Decision 37 (see Annex II to the Report) IWP 5/4 has now carried out its mandate, and so further communications should be made to either Study Group 5 or the XVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR, as the case may be.

Likewise as indicated in DECIDES 5 of Decision 37, it is recommended that the CCIR Plenary Assembly of the CCIR make appropriate arrangements for the continuation of these studies.

I.O. Lediju
Chairman of IWP 5/4

Annex Doc. 5/4-10

Annex

CCIR
Interim Working Party 5/4

Doc. IWP 5/4-10-E
28 May 1981
Original English

Interim Working Party 5/4

REPORT

PREAMBLE

In keeping with 1 and 2 of Decision 37 of the CCIR (Annex II), all members of the ITU and other participants in the work of the CCIR were invited to participate in the work of IWP 5/4. Written contributions were received from:

FRANCE
CHAIRMAN OF STUDY GROUP 2
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GERMANY (Federal Republic of)
CCIR SECRETARIAT
NIGERIA (Federal Republic of)
KENYA

The relevant factors such as radio propagation, climatic conditions, natural geographical configuration of the world, state of economic and technical development and their impact on the technical and operational basis for defining the regions were examined as far as could be ascertained during this study period, and the observations thereon are set out in the accompanying interim report. This interim report will now be submitted for approval by the appropriate Study Groups at their Final Meetings in 1981, for subsequent submission to the XVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR meeting in 1982 - at which further decisions will be taken concerning future work.

During its deliberation IWP 5/4 gave priority to those aspects of the study which are mainly technical and operational. But certain participants called attention to the need to consider other aspects of Resolution 66 of the WARC 79 and repeated in Decision 37 of the CCIR. It is to be hoped that since the Division of the World into Regions is a subject of considerable importance, and by the very nature of the Resolutions calling for these studies and the Decision of the CCIR thereon, the study can only be considered as completed in all its aspects on receipt of comments of the various Study Groups of the CCIR and further contributions from all interested participants, this present report will encourage further contributions on these subjects.

Interim Working Party 5/4

STUDIES RELATING TO THE DIVISION OF THE WORLD INTO
REGIONS FOR THE PURPOSES OF ALLOCATING FREQUENCY BANDS

1. Introduction

In Resolution 66 (Annex I) the WARC 1979 requested the CCIR "to undertake a study of the technical and operational bases for the possible revision of the division of the world for the purposes of allocating the frequency bands, based on all relevant factors such as radio propagation, climatic conditions, natural geographical configuration of the world, state of economic and technical development, which would permit improvement in the efficient utilization of the radio frequency spectrum" and as a consequence Decision 37 (Annex II) was approved by Study Group 5 at its Interim Meeting which established 5/4 to carry out this duty in the first instance. In the terms of reference of IWP 5/4, an interim report is to be prepared for approval by the participating Study Groups at their Final Meetings, 1981. In pursuance of this, IWP 5/4 convened from 25 May to 29 May 1981 in Geneva, and has prepared this Report.

With respect to the definition of a Region the IWP took as a basis Radio Regulations 392, 393, 394 and 395 and noted that as no precise definition of a Region is put forward, it had to arrive at a conclusion in conceptualizing a Region for the purposes of this present Report. A Region is therefore considered as an area of the world in which frequency bands can be planned and used substantially independently of other world areas. Nevertheless such planning and utilization of frequency bands would require inter-regional coordination in appropriate cases.

2. Basic approach

The basic approach was adopted bearing in mind the following objectives

- technical and operational aspects
- efficient and equitable use of the spectrum

To fulfill these objectives the approach was taken to investigate in some detail the following services, including the associated space services

- Maritime mobile
- Aeronautical mobile
- Radionavigation

- Amateur
- Fixed
- Broadcasting
- Land Mobile
- Other space services
- Passive services
- Radiolocation
- Standard Frequency and Time Signal

which are the subject of Annex III In this Annex appropriate information is given for these services concerning frequency ranges, allocation requirements and optimum use of the spectrum. The information set out in Columns 3, 4 and 5 of this Annex is the basis for the Conclusions of this Report.

3. Services

3.1 Safety-of-life and other world-wide services

Certain services are considered world-wide by nature, being beneficial to all humanity, and therefore world-wide allocation is essential. This takes into account the widespread location and mobility of such stations, and the safety-of-life implications of these services and the necessity of safeguarding them from harmful interference. In the interests of equipment standardization therefore and regardless of physical phenomena such as propagation the following services are regarded as world-wide not susceptible to Regional organization

Maritime Mobile	R.R 30, 31
Aeronautical Mobile	34, 35
Radionavigation	40, etc.

For organizational reasons the following services are also considered world-wide services for the purposes of this Report

Standard Frequency and Time Signal
Amateur

3.2 Other services

All services defined in Radio Regulations 20 - 57, excluding those mentioned above, are considered under this heading. For case studies selected services have been considered as indicated in Annex III.

4. Physical parameters

4.1 Frequency ranges

In order to rationalize this examination, the following ranges were considered in turn:

- below 110 kHz
- 110 kHz to 3 MHz
- 3 MHz to 30 MHz
- 30 MHz to 3 GHz
- above 3 GHz

4.2 Technical aspects

4.2.1 Propagation and noise

The study heavily relies on the contributions to the IWP, and on the texts of CCIR Study Groups 5, 6 and 10 both from their Interim Meetings in 1980 and as approved at the XIVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR in 1978.

Selected aspects which have relevance to the matter of possible division of the world into Regions for frequency allocation purposes are discussed below.

4.2.2 LF/MF Bands (up to 3 MHz)

The propagation characteristics at LF are such that long distances can be covered both day and night. Wide coverage is usually obtained by groundwave propagation. In addition large distances can also be covered by skywave propagation usually at night. Medium frequency (MF) signals are propagated by groundwave by day but, at night, skywave reflection occurs and these signals are reflected from the E or F layers to large distances. This band is therefore used extensively for AM sound broadcasting throughout the world. A major drawback however, is the deleterious effect of atmospheric radio noise in the efficient reception of signals in this band. For tropical broadcasting see Annex III.

Atmospheric noise exhibits geographic variations and is also dependent on frequency. It is well known that the tropical regions of the world have the highest level of atmospheric noise resulting mainly from the intense thunderstorm activities prevalent in these regions (see also Annex III).

4.2.3 HF Band (3 MHz to 30 MHz)

Propagation in this band essentially depends on skywaves through the ionosphere. The use of HF radio communication encounters special problems in low latitude regions since the equatorial ionosphere differs markedly from that at temperate latitudes. For example, it is well known that the height of the peak electron density in the F region is a maximum at the geomagnetic equator.

For services below 30 MHz, ionospheric reflection has made it difficult to allocate the same HF frequency to different services in different geographical regions. Between 3 and 30 MHz, the vast majority of allocations of WARC-79 are world-wide.

Both ground-based and satellite observations have shown that significant latitudinal gradients exist in the F-layer ionization at low latitudes and that the form of the transequatorial distribution of foF2 changes significantly with local time. Shortly after sunrise, a single maximum of ionization exists near the magnetic equator, whereas, later, the equatorial anomaly develops such that a trough of low critical frequencies is found above the equator and crests of high values occur where the magnetic dip is approximately $\pm 30^\circ$. This is in contradistinction to the situation at temperate latitudes where the variations are fairly regular.

The F2 region is also known to exhibit a diurnal anomaly at low latitudes (Olatunji, 1966, Kolawole and Isherwood, 1980). The anomaly is characterized by changes in the time of occurrence of the peak electron number density NmF2 with season and epoch of the solar cycle. The minimum NmF2 appears around 0500 and is followed by a sharp smooth rise after sunrise to a maximum around 0900. The morning NmF2 maximum is followed by a trough - usually referred to as noon 'bite-out' - and then a second maximum which occurs between 1500 and 1800. Kolawole and Isherwood (loc.cit) observed a pronounced solar cycle variation in the noon 'bite-out' at Ibadan whereby the afternoon peak occurs earlier at higher solar activity.

During the evening, irregularities develop in the F region ionization inside a belt extending approximately between geomagnetic latitudes of 30° N and 30° S. The nature of these irregularities has been investigated by means of ground-based and satellite-borne ionosonde data which show the existence of spread-F echoes produced by irregularities. The irregularities appear to be associated with the change in the height of the F layer during the evening as observed at Ibadan, Nigeria for instance (Lyon et al., 1961, Awe, 1973). The spread-F develops about one hour after the layer starts to rise and persists for several hours. According to Rao (1966), spread-F is seen in the evening whenever h'F exceeds 400 km.

Both advantages and disadvantages for radiocommunication result from the existence of F-layer scattering irregularities. Satisfactory communication via scatter modes sometimes occurs at frequencies well above the predicted standard MUF - sometimes up to more than 100 MHz (Neilson, 1968). On the other hand, irregularities can result in interference signals. The main disadvantage accompanying the use of scatter signals at HF is that movements of the irregularities cause rapid and deep fading (flutter fading). Fading rates are produced of up to 10 Hz depending on the frequency used. Changes in the azimuth of the arriving signal of up to $\pm 50^\circ$ have been observed on trans-equatorial paths associated with the presence of spread-F (Crochet, 1972). The systematic movement of a group of irregularities results in a Doppler shift of the transmitted frequency (up to about 30 Hz at 20 MHz) while random motions of individual irregularities lead to Doppler spreading (up to about 20 Hz).

The observed fading rates are different for different wave frequencies. Davis and Barghausen (1967) have reported that, for a path from Monrovia to Accra, the fading rates at 10 MHz are about six times greater than those at 20 MHz. It has also been observed that signals propagated along N-S paths experience more flutter fading than those along E-W paths.

In a narrow zone near the dip equator, a special type of sporadic-E appears regularly during daylight hours (Matsushita, 1962). The width of this zone is about $\pm 6^\circ$ in magnetic dip and is thus quite narrow in comparison with the width of the equatorial anomaly. The equatorial sporadic-E layer is only observed during daylight, is highly transparent and reaches high top frequencies, values of about 10 MHz are regularly observed using ionosondes near the dip equator. The structure of the sporadic-E irregularities, which are magnetically field-aligned, has been inferred by Cohen et al., (1962) from radar observations at Jicamarca, Peru, South America. It appears that the origin of the irregularities is associated with the equatorial electrojet (Mayaud, 1965).

Propagation in the narrow equatorial belt at frequencies up to and above the classical MUF is highly influenced by equatorial sporadic-E. The reflecting properties of the irregularities involved depend, of course, on the direction of propagation; side scatter may also occur. The fading rates of HF signals reflected from Es clouds are greater than those reflected from the E or F layers, but smaller than those scattered from F-layer irregularities, rates of 0.2 - 5 Hz are typical (Skinner and Wright, 1962). An additional propagation mode, due to waveguide propagation within the field aligned Es structure, has been observed (Mewes, 1971) and may cause multipath delays of 1.5 to 5 ms on paths which are closely perpendicular to the magnetic equator. Studies by Oyinloye (1971) have shown that the daily, seasonal and latitudinal variations of occurrence frequency of blanketing Es observed near the dip equator have some basic difference from corresponding variations reported by Reddy and Matsushita (1969) for the temperate latitudes.

Shirke and Henry (1967) have reported the existence of an equatorial absorption anomaly. This anomaly has been further studied by George (1971) who showed that, when normalized to an overhead sun, the total vertical incidence non-deviative absorption is maximum at the equinoxes in latitude zones where the magnetic dip is approximately $25 - 30^\circ$. In these zones the absorption (expressed in-decibels) is about 80 % greater than at the magnetic equator. However, owing to the greater solar zenith angles the absorption at the equator is greater than at middle latitudes.

4.2.4 30 MHz to 3 GHz

In the frequency range 30 MHz to 100 MHz, the effects of terrain surface features such as vegetation, hills and mountains and man-made structures gradually increase and become very significant considerations. Similarly, the local refraction and scattering properties of the troposphere gradually begin to be somewhat more than negligible, especially from an interference point of view. One must now add to the information being considered the contents of Recommendation 369-2 (MOD I), Recommendation 453, Report 563-1 (MOD I) Sections 2 and 3, Report 718 (MOD I), Report 720 (MOD I), Recommendation 370-3 (MOD I), Report 239-4 (MOD I) and Report 567-1 (MOD I). In particular, attention is drawn to Recommendation 370-3 (MOD I) Figures 1 to 5, Report 563-1 (MOD I) Section 2, and Report 236-4 (MOD I). Interference effects (including multipath self-interference) are significantly affected by terrain features such as buildings in cities. Propagation in and through vegetation is significantly affected by the density of vegetation and the season, in seasonal climates.

Some of the propagation effects are climate/geography dependent. In particular, it is noted in Report 236-4, Section 6, "Considerable variation can be expected in these values* due to the density of the vegetation, the moisture content of the leaves and the presence of snow on the branches." This would indicate that dense tropical rain forests and dense temperate forests on which snow has fallen are both problem areas. It would appear that the geographic distributions of these two types of terrain would provide information as to mutual problems, but common regions embracing both are hard to find. It is also noted that certain refractive effects are dependent on the values of N_0 and ΔN as shown in Report 563-1 (MOD I) Figures 2 - 8. With respect to N_0 , mean monthly values seem to be higher typically in the region $\pm 30^\circ$ about ΔN the equator (see Figure 4 of this report). However, there seems also to be a strong oceanic bias. If one considers the regions where $N_0 > 350N$ during at least one month, the region must be expanded to about $\pm 40^\circ$, but the influence of large adjacent bodies of water is still very strong. One can make similar observations concerning monthly mean values of ΔN , if one examines, say, the contours for $\Delta N = 60$ or 50.

In the frequency range 100 MHz to 3 GHz tropospheric propagation may be significantly influenced by the shape of the surface of the earth and the electrical properties of that surface. It is important to note that this frequency band is transitional in that wavelength scales go from meters to tens of centimeters, and thus local inhomogeneities rise in importance. This is equally true of the clear troposphere. Propagation mechanisms depending on tropospheric refractive index structure rise in importance. Path geometry relative to the geometry of terrain and tropospheric structure is now of major importance. The large-scale electrical properties of the Earth and troposphere are of significance mainly as referents from which deviations defining the local inhomogeneities may be defined. Additional CCIR Study Group 5 recommendations and reports now of interest include Recommendation 528 (MOD I) and Draft Report AB/5, Report 238-3 (MOD I), Recommendation 452-2 (MOD I) and Report 569-1 (MOD I). Particular attention is drawn to Report 563-1 Sections 2 and 3, Report 718 (MOD I), Report 370-3 (MOD I), Recommendation 528 (MOD I), Draft Report AB/5, Report 238-3, Recommendation 452-2 (MOD I) and Report 569-1 (MOD I). Proximity, radiated power and antenna radiation patterns remain seminal in calculating the strength of interference fields, but now surface multipath effects and terrain and obstacle diffraction effects are joined by tropospheric multipath effects and transhorizon effects such as ducting and scattering of fields from the troposphere. Propagation in and through vegetation is, as before, significantly affected by the density of vegetation, its water content, snow or water on the surface of vegetation, etc which are climate-related

4.2.5 Frequencies above 3 GHz

With the increasing needs to use the SHF/EHF bands of the radio spectrum there have been considerable studies in recent years of the effects on radio waves caused by rain, ice particles, hail, snow, cloud, fog and even atmospheric gases. Attenuation at such frequencies is mainly due to absorption; scattering is an interference problem, while depolarization affects both service and interference. Very many statistical distributions of rainfall rates have been obtained throughout the world. These vary considerably from one location to another. The CCIR have tentatively established eight rain-climates and identified the general regions of the world where these curves apply, as shown in Report 563-1 (MOD I). It is concluded that the worst rainfall intensities occur in the regions between $30^\circ N$ and $30^\circ S$, although of course all places in these latitudes are not equally affected. The statistical distributions of rainfall rates in Nigeria have been reported by Ajayi, (1981b).

* Average additional attenuation.

In addition the ducting phenomenon is generally more pronounced in tropical climates than in temperate ones.

Sand and duststorms are other factors that may adversely affect radiowave propagation.

4.3 Operational and other aspects

Although the entire spectrum is available to all the three Regions, available frequencies for specific services vary from one Region to another, and even from country to country. This increases the probability of difficulties in frequency sharing between different services, and thus increases the necessity of coordination between countries and even between Regions. This requires regulations which ensure that by coordination interference-free operation of the radio stations is achieved to the largest possible extent. Any administrative inhomogeneity at the frontiers of countries or areas will result in coordination losses.

The technical level of development of an Administration does affect the choice of telecommunication services used by that country. In the HF portion of the spectrum, some Administrations utilize for instance HF Fixed point-to-point services for domestic communications while other Administrations utilize alternative communication methods for domestic service such as microwave radio relay. The use of the spectrum for space services has occurred relatively recently, but already Administrations of varying and essentially every economic and technical development level utilize satellite systems to facilitate both international and domestic communication. The INTELSAT, INTERSPUTNIK and other types of systems provide telecommunication services for user Administrations and provide numerous connecting links within and between Regions.

In general, the cost is minimized on telecommunication equipment when similar designs using the same frequency band are used in as many areas as possible. When allocations vary between Regions, different equipments are required and smaller amounts are manufactured and cost per item increases. From a technological standpoint, equipment commonality facilitates the development and utilization of technical standards relating to such parameters as frequency tolerances, spurious emission levels, etc which are desirable for ensuring efficient equitable spectrum utilization and interference-free operation.

5. Observations

5.1 For terrestrial systems, propagation conditions and other technical aspects permitting regionalisation is plausible. However, in the case of space services, in spite of the propagation characteristics of certain bands, world-wide allocation is advisable.

5.2 It is however recognized that although world-wide allocations for certain bands are indicated, this may not suit specific requirements in certain zones.

5.3 To ensure efficient and equitable use of certain bands, suitable assignment procedures are required

5.4 In the case of MF, if a division into regions is envisaged, they should be suitably demarcated by the meridians.

5.5 For certain frequency bands, additional constraints are experienced in the tropical zones when propagation is concerned.

5.6 The worst rainfall intensities occur in the regions between 30°N and 30°S , although of course all places in these latitudes are not equally affected

5.7 At present, the radiocommunication requirements of the highly industrialized countries and the developing countries are generally very different. Consequently, the creation of an additional Region might appear at first sight to provide a solution to certain specific developing country problems, particularly from the economic angle. The standardization of equipment for international services such as the maritime mobile and fixed-satellite services is nonetheless imperative, and moreover, current technological advances enable major improvements to be made to equipment without any considerable increase in costs, given adequate production runs. On the other hand, any increase in the number of Regions which meant authorizing the operation of different services in the same frequency bands (e.g. broadcasting and mobile services) and of identical services in different bands would further exacerbate the problems of coexistence between services and their impact on the design and cost of equipment. These considerations reveal that, at the economic level, the creation of an additional Region would be unlikely to yield any reduction in equipment costs and may not reduce the spectrum management costs of countries in the new Region

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RESOLUTION No 66

**Relating to the Division of the World into Regions for the
Purposes of Allocating Frequency Bands**

The World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979,

considering

- a) that the present division of the world into Regions 1, 2 and 3 for the purposes of allocating frequency bands was made in 1947 and the technical bases for this division were not clearly defined,**
- b) that since 1947 considerable advances in radiocommunication techniques have been made and many new countries have emerged,**

being aware

that this division of the world into three Regions as presently constituted, may not be appropriate to meet the requirements of all countries on an equitable basis,

recognizing

that it is not possible to carry out the required revision of the existing Regional division during this Conference

resolves

that this division should be reviewed in the light of the major developments in radio technology and increase in the membership of the Union with countries at different stages of development,

requests the CCIR

to undertake a study of the technical and operational bases for the possible revision of the division of the world for the purposes of allocating the frequency bands based on all relevant factors such as radio propagation, climatic conditions, natural geographical configuration of the world, state of economic and technical development which would permit improvement in the efficient utilization of the radio frequency spectrum by all Member countries of the Union

urges all Members of the Union

to participate actively in the above study by contributing to its work,

further requests the CCIR

to complete and submit this study not later than its XVth Plenary Assembly, and in any case to prepare a report for consideration by the next Plenary Assembly

invites the Administrative Council

to follow the conduct of the study and to furnish advice to the Plenipotentiary Conference with a view to this matter being suitably resolved at one of the future world administrative radio conferences of the Union

ANNEX II

DECISION 37

**TECHNICAL AND OPERATIONAL STUDIES RELATING TO THE
DIVISION OF THE WORLD INTO REGIONS FOR THE
PURPOSES OF ALLOCATING FREQUENCY BANDS**

CCIR STUDY GROUP 5,

CONSIDERING

- (a) that Resolution No. 66 (AE) of the WARC (1979) requests the CCIR to undertake a study of the technical and operational bases for the possible revision of the division of the world for the purposes of allocating the frequency bands, based on all relevant factors including inter alia radio propagation;
- (b) the urgency in commencing the necessary studies to meet the request contained in the above-mentioned Resolution that the CCIR complete and submit this study not later than its XVth Plenary Assembly, and in any case to prepare a report for consideration by the next (XVth) Plenary Assembly,
- (c) that Study Group 5 has undertaken primary responsibility for the production of the above report, but the studies involve other Study Groups as well,

DECIDES

- 1. to establish Interim Working Party 5/4, effectively as a Joint (Inter Study Group) Working Party, with invited participation of all Study Groups, particularly Study Groups 1 and 6.
- 2. to invite participation of all administrations of the Union including those administrations which have not previously expressed an interest in participating in the work of CCIR.
- 3. that Interim Working Party 5/4 shall as a matter of urgency "undertake a study of the technical and operational bases for a possible revision of the division of the world for the purposes of allocating the frequency bands, based on all relevant factors such as radio propagation, climatic conditions, natural geographical configuration of the world, state of economic and technical development, which would permit improvement in the efficient utilization of the radio frequency spectrum by all Member countries of the Union" (Resolution No. 66, WARC-1979).

4. that IWP 5/4 shall prepare an interim report for approval by the participating Study Groups at the Final Meetings of Study Groups in 1981, and subsequent submission to the XVth Plenary Assembly of CCIR.

5. to recommend to the XVth Plenary Assembly of CCIR that the continuation of the studies should be undertaken by a Plenary Interim Working Party.

6. that the work of IWP 5/4 should be conducted in accordance with Resolution 24-4.

7. that the Administration of Nigeria be invited to provide the Chairman of IWP 5/4.

Note

The Director of the CCIR is requested

(a) to bring this decision to the attention of all administrations including those not participating at present in the work of CCIR, inviting them to designate their representative(s) in the work of IWP 5/4

(b) to inform the Administrative Council of the ITU of this Decision

(c) to encourage adequate representation from the other Study Groups concerned.

ANNEX III

<u>Service, space services included unless otherwise indicated</u> (1)	<u>Frequency ranges</u> (2)	<u>Suitable allocation Regional or World-wide</u> (3)	<u>Efficiency and equitability</u> (4)	<u>Remarks</u> (5)
- Maritime mobile	-	World-wide		Predominantly safety and free movement aspects
- Aeronautical mobile	-	"		
- Radionavigation	-	"		
- Amateur	-	World-wide		
- Fixed	f < 110 kHz	World-wide	May not suit specific requirements in certain zones	Equitable assignment procedures important
	110 kHz - 3 MHz	Regional and/or world-wide	-	Choice dependent on specific requirements If a division is envisaged, the regions should be suitably demarcated by the meridians.

(Doc. IWP 5/4-10-E)

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(An. III to Doc. IWP 5/4-10-E)

<u>Service, space services included unless otherwise indi- cated</u> (1)	<u>Frequency ranges</u> (2)	<u>Suitable allocation Regional or World-wide</u> (3)	<u>Efficiency and equitability</u> (4)	<u>Remarks</u> (5)
- Fixed (contd.)	3 - 30 MHz	World-wide	May not suit specific requirements in certain zones	Equitable assignment procedures important
	Above 30 MHz	- terrestrial regional and/or world-wide - satellite world-wide	- For efficient and equitable use suitable plans are required.	According to requirements Space Conference scheduled
- Broadcasting	110 kHz - 3000 kHz	Regional and/or world-wide For very high power stations world-wide allocations would be preferable	For efficient and equitable use suitable plans required	Choice dependent on specific requirements Special provisions for tropical broadcasting required
	3 - 30 MHz	World-wide	May not suit specific requirements in certain zones	Equitable assignment procedures are important HF planning conference scheduled. Special provisions for tropical broadcasting required

<u>Service, space services included unless otherwise indicated</u> (1)	<u>Frequency ranges</u> (2)	<u>Suitable allocation. Regional or World-wide</u> (3)	<u>Efficiency and equitability</u> (4)	<u>Remarks</u> (5)
- Broadcasting (Contd.)	Above 30 MHz	Terrestrial regional and/or world-wide Satellite world-wide	For efficient and equitable use suitable plans required	According to requirements
- Land mobile	f < 110 kHz	World-wide	-	
	110 - 3000 kHz	Regional and/or world-wide	-	According to requirements If a division is envisaged, the regions should be suitably demarcated by the meridians
	3 - 30 MHz	World-wide	May not suit specific requirements in certain zone	Equitable assignment procedures may be necessary depending on requirements
	Above 30 MHz	Terrestrial regional and/or world-wide Satellite world-wide	- -	According to requirements
- Other space services		World-wide	-	
- Passive services		World-wide	Requirements may vary in different zones	-

(An. III to Doc. TWP 5/4-10-E)

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(An. III to Doc. IWP 5/4-10-E)

<u>Service, space services included unless otherwise indi- cated</u> (1)	<u>Frequency ranges</u> (2)	<u>Suitable allocation Regional or World-wide</u> (3)	<u>Efficiency and equitability</u> (4)	<u>Remarks</u> (5)
- Radiolocation	f < 110 kHz	World-wide	-	-
	110 - 3000 kHz	Regional and/or world-wide	-	According to requirements If a division is envisaged, the region should be suitably demarcated by the meridians
	3 - 30 MHz	World-wide	-	-
	Above 30 MHz	Regional and/or world-wide For satellite applications world-wide	- -	According to requirements
- Standard Frequency and Time	-	World-wide	-	-

ANNEX 2

CCIR
XVth Plenary Assembly
Geneva, 1982

Addendum 1 to
Doc. PLEN./6-E
21 January 1982

Director CCIR

At the request of Dr. A.I. Kalinin Chairman of Study Group 5,
the attached letter to him from Mr. L.W. Barclay Chairman of Study Group 6
is to be annexed to Doc. PLEN./6.

The other Study Groups have no comments to make on the Interim
Report of IWP 5/4.

Annexes 2

- 2 -
(Add. 1 to Doc. PLEN./6-E)

ANNEX I

COMITÉ CONSULTATIF INTERNATIONAL
DES RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS
(C C I R)



COMITÉ CONSULTIVO INTERNACIONAL
DE RADIOCOMUNICACIONES
(C C I R)

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE
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The Chairman, Study Group 5

Dear Dr. Kalinin,

Study Group 6 has considered the Interim report from IWP 5/4. The Study Group's comments are contained in the attached Document 6/328. In addition the Study Group has examined the bibliographic references given in the Report and has found that a reference to work by Awe should be included in the report on "Ionospheric Properties" (Report 725). This has been done.

L.W. Barclay
Chairman, Study Group 6

cc.: Mr. Richard C. Kirby
Director, CCIR

ANNEX II

Documents
CCIR Study Groups
Period 1978-1982

Doc. 6/328-E
7 September 1981
Original English

Working Group 6-L

COMMENTS REGARDING DOC 6/272

§ 4.2.2

The night-time sky-wave signals at MF and LF are important as a source of interference between broadcasting services at ranges of up to, say, 10,000 km (Report 431-2). At VLF, propagation both day and night, may extend to beyond the antipodes. (Report 265-4).

§ 4.2.3

In this Section the particular features of the equatorial ionosphere are discussed. Similar complexity also exists at high latitudes (Report AA/6). Nevertheless in the HF band world-wide propagation is a common occurrence. Reference should be made to Report 725, 250, 266 and AA/6.

§ 4.2.4

The kind of ionospheric propagation usual in the HF band also occurs above 30 MHz.

Table I (from Report 259-4) indicates the maximum frequency for such ionospheric effects together with the greatest range of propagation which is likely.

Further reference could be made in this and the next (§ 4.2.5, to ionospheric effects on space systems (Report 263). Multipath effects in e.g. aeromobile systems could be mentioned as important.

In § 4.2.5 the statement that attenuation at $f > 3$ GHz is mainly due to absorption is probably valid only up about 10 GHz, beyond which scattering is the chief loss mechanism.

(An. II to Add.1 to Doc. PLEN./6-E)

TABLE I

Main causes of interference to stations working at frequencies between 30 and 300 MHz

Cause of interference	Latitude zone	Period of severe interference	Approximate highest frequency with severe interference (MHz)	Approximate frequency above which interference is negligible (MHz)	Approximate range of distances affected (km)
Regular F-layer reflections	Temperate	Day, equinox-winter, solar-cycle maximum	30	60	E-W paths 3000-6000 or N-S paths 3000-10 000
	Low	Afternoon to late evening, solar-cycle maximum	60	70	
Sporadic-E reflections	Auroral	Night	70	90	300-4000
	Temperate	Day and evening, summer	60	83-135 (*)	
	Equatorial	Day	60	90	
Sporadic-E scatter	Low	Evening up to midnight	60	90	Up to 2000
Reflections from meteoric ionization	All	Particularly during showers	May be important anywhere in the range		Up to 2000
Reflections from magnetic field aligned columns of auroral ionization	Auroral	Late afternoon and night			
Scattering in the F region	Low	Evening through midnight, equinox	60	80	1000-4000
Special transequatorial effects	Low	Evening through midnight	60	80	4000-9000

(*) For 0.1% of the time during the hours 0800 - 2300 LT for May through August (111 minutes total) the following frequencies may be derived from the Annex to Recommendation 534 for a distance of 1800 km and $\Gamma = 30$ dB for temperate zone.

Region A (Europe and North Africa)	83 MHz
Region B (North America)	93 MHz
Region C (Asia)	135 MHz
Region D (Average for northern hemisphere)	115 MHz

ANNEX 3

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF TWELFTH PLENARY SESSION

OF XVTH PLENARY ASSEMBLY, CCIR

FRIDAY, 26 FEBRUARY 1982

5.3 Technical and operational studies relating to the division of the world into regions for the purpose of allocating frequency bands
(Doc. PLEN./6 + Add 1)

5.3.1 The Director of the CCIR noted that the document under consideration included the report of IWP 5/4, which recommended that the XVth Plenary Assembly make appropriate arrangements for the continuation of those studies. In addition, in view of the provision in Resolution No. 66 of WARC-79 inviting the Administrative Council to follow the conduct of the study, it would be appropriate to bring a copy of that report to the attention of the Administrative Council.

5 3.2 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the studies in question were very wide-ranging, it might therefore be preferable for them to be continued by a Plenary Working Group rather than by Study Group 5.

5.3.3 The Director of the CCIR said that the studies in question could also be conducted by Study Group 1 under its new terms of reference.

5.3.4 The delegate of Algeria suggested that the studies should be considered as completed so far as the CCIR was concerned, but they might be continued by an appropriate WARC.

5 3.5 The delegates of Switzerland and Italy supported the Algerian proposal and the delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he had no objection to it.

5 3 6 The delegate of Nigeria said that during the studies in question certain aspects of the subject had come to light relating to the economic and technical development of developing countries which were not within the competence of Study Group 5. However, the African countries were deeply interested in the subject and were anxious to have the studies continued, if necessary in some other forum.

5 3.7 The Chairman said that the Plenary Assembly might make its views on the need for continuation of the work known either to the Plenipotentiary Conference or to the Administrative Council

5 3 8 The delegate of India said that since one of the operative paragraphs of Resolution No. 66 was addressed to the Administrative Council, he thought it would be preferable for the recommendation for continued study to be made to that body.

5.3 9 The Chairman said that the minutes of the discussion which had just taken place would be referred to the Administrative Council with the Plenary's recommendation that the studies should be continued, and a note that with the approval of Doc PLEN /6 the CCIR had concluded its work in that connection

Doc PLEN /6 was approved on that understanding

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

ANNEE MONDIALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES



Document No. 41(Rev.1)-E

20 July 1982

Original French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

RESOLUTION No. 7 OF WARC-79

At its 37th session, the Administrative Council requested me to transmit the attached Recommendation to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1

A N N E X

RECOMMENDATION

relating to the implementation of Resolution No 7
of the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979,
dealing with the development of national radio frequency management

The Administrative Council at its 37th session, 1982,

considering

a) the measures taken in application of Resolution No 7 of the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979, namely, providing means for a first meeting immediately following the IFRB Seminar to be held in 1983,

b) the joint report by the Secretary-General, the IFRB and the Director of the CCIR (Document No. 5788/CA37 dated 5 March 1982),

being of the opinion that the action by the permanent organs of the Union concerned, in particular the IFRB and the CCIR, in preparation for and in follow-up action on such meetings held in conformity with Resolution No 7 of the World Administrative Radio Conference requires adequate resources in the Budget of the Union,

noting that the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979, also drew the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference to the need to take all practicable measures to ensure that resources were made available for the purpose of prompt and effective action to resolve the particular problems identified in its Resolution No 7,

recommends

1 that the Plenipotentiary Conference take appropriate measures permitting the organs of the Union to assist the countries Members of the Union in setting up appropriate radio frequency management units in accordance with Resolution No 7 of the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979,

2 that the Plenipotentiary Conference take all practicable measures to ensure that resources are made available to the technical organs of the Union for the above purpose.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

ANNÉE INTERNATIONALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS 1983
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES



Note by the Secretary-General

RESOLUTION No. 7 OF WARC-79

At its 37th session, the Administrative Council requested me to transmit
the attached Recommendation to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1



A N N E X

RECOMMENDATION

relating to the implementation of Resolution No 7
of the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979,
dealing with the development of national radio frequency management

The Administrative Council at its 37th session, 1982,

considering

a) the measures taken in application of Resolution No. 7 of the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979, namely, providing means for a first meeting immediately following the IFRB Seminar to be held in 1983,

b) the joint report by the Secretary-General, the IFRB and the Director of the CCIR (Document No 5788/CA37 dated 5 March 1982),

being of the opinion that the action by the permanent organs of the Union concerned, in particular the IFRB and the CCIR, in preparation for and in follow-up action on such meetings held in conformity with Resolution No 7 of the World Administrative Radio Conference requires adequate resources in the Budget of the Union,

noting that the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979, also drew the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference to the need to take all practicable measures to ensure that resources were made available for the purpose of prompt and effective action to resolve the particular problems identified in its Resolution No 7,

recommends

1 that the Plenipotentiary Conference take appropriate measures permitting the organs of the Union

a) to assist the countries Members of the Union in setting up appropriate radio frequency management units in accordance with Resolution No. 7 of the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979, and

b) to facilitate the circulation of information among the countries Members of the Union with respect to frequency management systems through meetings to be organized by the permanent organs of the Union,

2 that the Plenipotentiary Conference take all practicable measures to ensure that resources are made available to the technical organs of the Union for the above purposes

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 1 to
Document No. 42-E
28 October 1982
Original : French

COMMITTEE 4Note by the Secretary-General

REGULARIZATION OF THE SITUATION OF SUPERNUMERARY (SHORT-TERM)
STAFF EMPLOYED OVER LONG PERIODS

Financial Implications

	<u>Credit increases</u>	<u>Credit reductions</u>
<u>Ordinary budget</u>		
Sections 2 and 3 - Established staff (83 posts)	4,895,000	
<u>Budget for expenditure on conferences and meetings</u>		
Section 11 - World and Regional Conferences (2 posts)		included in overall credits
Section 17 - Common expenditure on conferences and meetings (18 posts)		1,106,000
<u>Supplementary Publications Budget</u>		
Section 24 - General costs (3 posts)		193,000
Section 25 - Direct costs (8 posts)		435,000
Section 26 - Direct costs of the Telecommunication Journal (4 posts)		233,000
<u>Sundry expenditure</u>		
Various budgets, mainly for CCI meetings and publications according to work done (photocomposition), (35 posts)		1,928,000
	<u>4,895,000</u> =====	<u>3,895,000</u> =====

13 posts (729,000 Swiss francs) are paid for from various savings in Section 2.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 42-E
2 September 1982
Original English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

REGULARIZATION OF THE SITUATION OF SUPERNUMERARY (SHORT-TERM) STAFF EMPLOYED OVER LONG PERIODS

1. The constant increase of the workload has made it necessary to employ additional staff on short- or fixed-term contracts against "unestablished posts" as, for financial reasons, it was not possible to create regular manning table posts. It is to be noted that the majority of these posts are to be found in departments/services which support Headquarters services as a whole (in particular Typing Pool, Translation, Printing, Personnel and Finance).
2. The regularization of the situation of the incumbents of these posts was extensively discussed by the Council at its 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th sessions.
3. Several documents were submitted to the Council : Nos. 5442/CA35, 5536/CA35, 5627/CA36, 5775/CA37, but only 7 posts charged to the Publications budget could be created (Resolution No. 846/CA35). The budgetary situation has, however, not permitted the inclusion of funds in the regular budget of past years and in 1983 for the regularization of the posts shown in Annex 1.
4. The mere fact that unestablished posts have existed for some years would not necessarily mean that they will be needed in the future, were it not for the fact that most of them are connected with the documentation processed and published by the Union. The graphs given in Annex 2 show the rate at which production has increased over the last ten years. If the curves corresponding to the production averages were to level out, which seems most unlikely, the staff needed would include that listed in Annex 1. This shows clearly that these posts (all of which but 5 are in the General Service category) are of a permanent nature, as emphasized in previous documents and during discussions at the Council. It is therefore necessary to regularize the situation of unestablished staff, in accordance with the provisions of Resolution No. 6 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) which provides that tasks of a permanent nature be performed by staff members incumbents of permanent posts.
5. It may also be noted that already in 1967, at its 22nd session, the Council, recognizing the need for the Secretary-General to be able to create a limited number of General Service posts to cope with new and unforeseen tasks, adopted Resolution No. 611 which authorized this creation within the limit of 2,5% of the corresponding credits. This Resolution was modified

by Resolutions Nos. 666/CA25, 684/CA26 and finally Resolution No. 753/CA30 which is still in force. Copies of these Resolutions (Annexes 3 to 6) are enclosed. However, due to budgetary difficulties only very limited resources could be made available by the Council for the creation of posts as is shown in the table below

Year	Resolution in force	Amount budgeted	Posts created
1974	684	Frs. 114.000.- (represents approx. 1 % of GS salaries)	1 G.7, 3 G.5, 1 G.3 and 1 G.5 on the Technical Cooperation Budget
1975	753	no allocation	none
1976	753	Frs. 150.000.- (represents approx. 1,5 % of GS salaries)	1 G.6, 2 G.5, 1 G.4
1977	753	no allocation	none
1978	753	no allocation	none
1979	753	no allocation	none
1980	753	Frs. 10.000.-)	allowed for reclassi- fication of posts only
1981	753	Frs. 10.000.-)	
1982	753	Frs. 10.000.-)	

If the full amount of 2,5% (4% in 1971) of General Service salaries foreseen in Resolution No. 753 had been allocated in the yearly budgets from 1974 to 1982, 70 to 80 General Service posts could have been created.

6. It must also be emphasized that the number of General Service posts in the General Secretariat has increased by only 16 between 1974 and 1982, i.e. an average of two posts per year (see Annex 7), notwithstanding the significant increase in the volume of work attributed to the various units concerned with the support to all the Permanent Organs in their work for the Members of the Union.

7 It is therefore proposed that the Plenipotentiary Conference provide for the inclusion of credits in the Regular Staff Budget

- a) to enable the Administrative Council, at its 38th session, to create the posts mentioned in Annex 1 on a permanent basis consistent with the personnel policy in force, and
- b) to enable the Secretary-General to create established posts under the terms of Resolution No. 753/CA30.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

LIST OF UNESTABLISHED POSTS
OCCUPIED FROM 1972 TO 1980

No. of post/Duties	Held since	Present cost various budgets	increased staff costs Chapters 2 and 3	Reduction of cost in Chapter
I <u>GENERAL SECRETARIAT</u>				
1) <u>Archives, Communications and Microfilm</u>				
<u>AR4H/G4/1000</u> Microfilm technician	1979	52.000	52.000	-
<u>AR4H/G5/1001</u> Mail clerk	1977	61.000	61.000	-
<u>AR2H/G4/1105</u> Clerk Archives	1978	39.000	46.000	-
<u>AR2H/G5/1079</u> Clerk Archives	1979	68.000	68.000	-
2) <u>Staff Association</u>				
<u>ASH/G5/1002</u> Secretary Staff Council	1974	72.000	72.000	-
3) <u>Department of Conferences and Common Services</u>				
a) <u>Language Division</u>				
<u>S2H/G5/1086</u> Registration and reference clerk	1980	61.000	61.000	Chapter 17
<u>S5H/P4/1004</u> Spanish Revisor	1979	136.000	136.000	"
<u>S5H/P3/1005</u> Spanish Translator	1978	95.000	95.000	"
<u>S5H/P3/1006</u> Spanish Translator	1978	97.000	97.000	"
<u>S5H/P3/1007</u> Spanish Translator	1978	89.000	89.000	"
<u>S5H/G3/1101</u> Spanish typist	1980	50.000	50.000	"

No. of post/Duties	Held since	Present cost various budgets	increased staff costs Chapters 2 and 3	Reduction of cost in Chapter
<u>b) Publication and Reprography Division</u>				
<u>1) Offset Section</u>				
<u>S14H/G5/1082</u> Offset Operator	1975	62.000	62.000	Chapter 17
<u>S14H/G4/1009</u> Offset Operator	1975	56.000	56.000	"
<u>S14H/G4/1010</u> Offset Operator	1976	39.000	46.000	"
<u>S14H/G3/1106</u> Offset Operator	1978	37.000	43.000	"
<u>S14H/G3/1107</u> Offset Operator	1977	47.000	47.000	"
<u>11) Binding Section</u>				
<u>S15H/G2/1012</u> Assembly assistant	1975	33.000	40.000	"
<u>S15H/G2/1013</u> Assembly assistant	1976	35.000	40.000	"
<u>S15H/G5/1011</u> Operator on professional type of assembling machine	1977	68.000	68.000	"
<u>c) Typing and Text Composition Division</u>				
<u>1) Office of the Head of Division</u>				
<u>S16H/G5/1088</u> Secretary of the Head of Division	1978	59.000	59.000	Chapter 17
<u>11) Typing Section</u>				
<u>S17H/G3/1014</u> French shorthand-typist	1979	41.000	41.000	"
<u>111) Proofreaders Section</u>				
<u>S25H/G6/1033</u> Proofreader	1975	70.000	70.000	Various budgets
<u>S25H/G6/1034</u> Proofreader	1975	66.000	66.000	"

No. of post/Duties	Held since	Present cost various budgets	increased staff costs Chapters 2 and 3	Reduction of cost in Chapter
<u>S25H/G6/1035</u> Proofreader	1975	76.000	76.000	Various budgets
<u>S25H/G7/1028</u> Chief of the Section	1977	79.000	79.000	"
<u>S25H/G5/1032</u> Proofreader	1978	56.000	56.000	"
<u>S25H/G5/1036</u> Proofreader	1978	55.000	55.000	"
<u>S25H/G5/1037</u> Proofreader	1978	54.000	54.000	"
iv) <u>Coding Section</u>				
<u>S24H/G5/1029</u> Coder	1978	50.000	50.000	"
<u>S24H/G5/1030</u> Coder	1978	56.000	56.000	"
<u>S24H/G5/1031</u> Coder	1978	56.000	56.000	"
v) <u>Text Composition Service</u>				
<u>S24H/G4/1019</u> Electronic photocomposition machine operator	1976	60.000	60.000	"
vi) <u>Digiset Section</u>				
<u>S24H/G6/1119</u> Operator photocomposition machine	1977	61.000	61.000	"
vii) <u>Text Capture Section</u>				
<u>S20H/G5/1016</u> Assistant of the Head of Section	1977	61.000	61.000	"
<u>S21H/G4/1017</u> Electronic keyboard operator	1975	49.000	50.000	"
<u>S21H/G4/1018</u> Electronic keyboard operator	1975	46.000	46.000	"

No. of post/Duties	Held since	Present cost various budgets	increased staff costs Chapters 2 and 3	Reduction of cost in Chapter
<u>S21H/G4/1020</u> Electronic keyboard operator	1975	69.000	69.000	Various budgets
<u>S21H/G4/1021</u> Electronic keyboard operator	1975	39.000	46.000	"
<u>S22H/G4/1022</u> Electronic keyboard operator	1975	39.000	46.000	"
<u>S22H/G4/1023</u> Electronic keyboard operator	1975	45.000	45.000	"
<u>S22H/G4/1025</u> Electronic keyboard operator	1975	56.000	56.000	"
<u>S23H/G4/1026</u> Electronic keyboard operator	1975	49.000	49.000	"
<u>S23H/G4/1027</u> Electronic keyboard operator	1975	58.000	58.000	"
<u>S21H/G4/1093</u> Electronic keyboard operator	1977	50.000	50.000	"
<u>S22H/G3/1024</u> Printout operator	1977	50.000	50.000	"
<u>viii) Section "Page make-up on screen and on Printout/Conversion"</u>				
<u>S27H/G6/1015</u> Head of Section	1977	64.000	64.000	"
<u>S26H/G4/1038</u> Electronic keyboard operator	1976	53.000	53.000	"
<u>S26H/G4/1039</u> Electronic keyboard operator	1976	61.000	61.000	"
<u>S26H/G4/1089</u> Electronic keyboard operator	1980	59.000	59.000	"
<u>S26H/G4/1092</u> Electronic keyboard operator	1980	54.000	54.000	"
<u>S26H/G4/1040</u> Page make-up assistant on print-out	1976	46.000	46.000	"

No. of post/Duties	Held since	Present cost various budgets	increased staff costs Chapters 2 and 3	Reduction of cost in Chapter
<u>S27H/G5/1041</u> Operator on conversion machine	1977	58.000	58.000	Various budgets
ix) <u>Text mounting</u>				
<u>S28H/G4/1042</u> Text mounter	1975	58.000	58.000	"
<u>S28H/G4/1043</u> Text mounter	1975	35.000	46.000	"
<u>S28H/G4/1044</u> Text mounter	1975	55.000	55.000	"
<u>S28H/G4/1045</u> Text mounter	1975	35.000	45.000	"
d) <u>Conference Planning Division</u>				
<u>S33H/G2/1124</u> Messenger, meeting rooms	1979	39.000	39.000	Chapter 17
e) <u>Building, Supplies and stores, Technical Services Division</u>				
<u>S37H/G4/1098</u> Clerk (Furniture and supplies)	1980	52.000	52.000	-
<u>S38H/G3/1087</u> Operator simultaneous interpretation equipment	1980	62.000	62.000	Conferences
4) <u>External Relations Department</u>				
a) <u>RM Division</u>				
<u>E6H/G5/1129</u> Administrative assistant (Telecommunications)	1980	42.000	50.000	Publications - direct costs
<u>E7H/G6/1057</u> Administrative assistant (Telecommunications)	1978	81.000	81.000	Publications
<u>E7H/G5/1050</u> Clerk (Telecommunications)	1977	64.000	64.000	"
<u>E7H/G5/1052</u> Clerk (Telecommunications)	1977	65.000	65.000	"

No. of post/Duties	Held since	Present cost various budgets	increased staff costs Chapters 2 and 3	Reduction of cost in Chapter
<u>E7H/G5/1053</u> Clerk (Telecommunications)	1977	41.000	53.000	Publications - direct costs
<u>E7H/G5/1055</u> Clerk (Telecommunications)	1977	41.000	55.000	"
<u>E7H/G5/1056</u> Clerk (Telecommunications)	1977	59.000	59.000	"
<u>E7H/G5/1127</u> Clerk (Telecommunications)	1980	42.000	50.000	"
b) <u>Information Division</u>				
<u>E8H/G5/1058</u> Photo Editor and Cameraman	1978	62.000	62.000	"
<u>E8H/G5/1059</u> Radio technician	1974	68.000	68.000	"
<u>E10H/P3/1095</u> Editor	1978	103.000	103.000	"
<u>E10H/G5/1060</u> Assistant Documentalist	1980	-	50.000	"
5) <u>Personnel Department</u>				
<u>PE3H/G4/1062</u> Clerk (Recruitment of Permanent Staff, Interpreters and Vacancy Notice procedure)	1975	47.000	47.000	-
<u>PE5H/G5/1063</u> Administrative assistant (Administration of regular and short-term staff)	1974	71.000	71.000	-
<u>PE6H/G4/1084</u> Clerk (Studies, reposts and in-service training)	1979	53.000	53.000	-
<u>PE7H/G4/1064</u> Clerk (Travel)	1975	55.000	55.000	-
<u>PE9H/G5/1065</u> Clerk (Pension fund and insurances)	1972	65.000	65.000	-

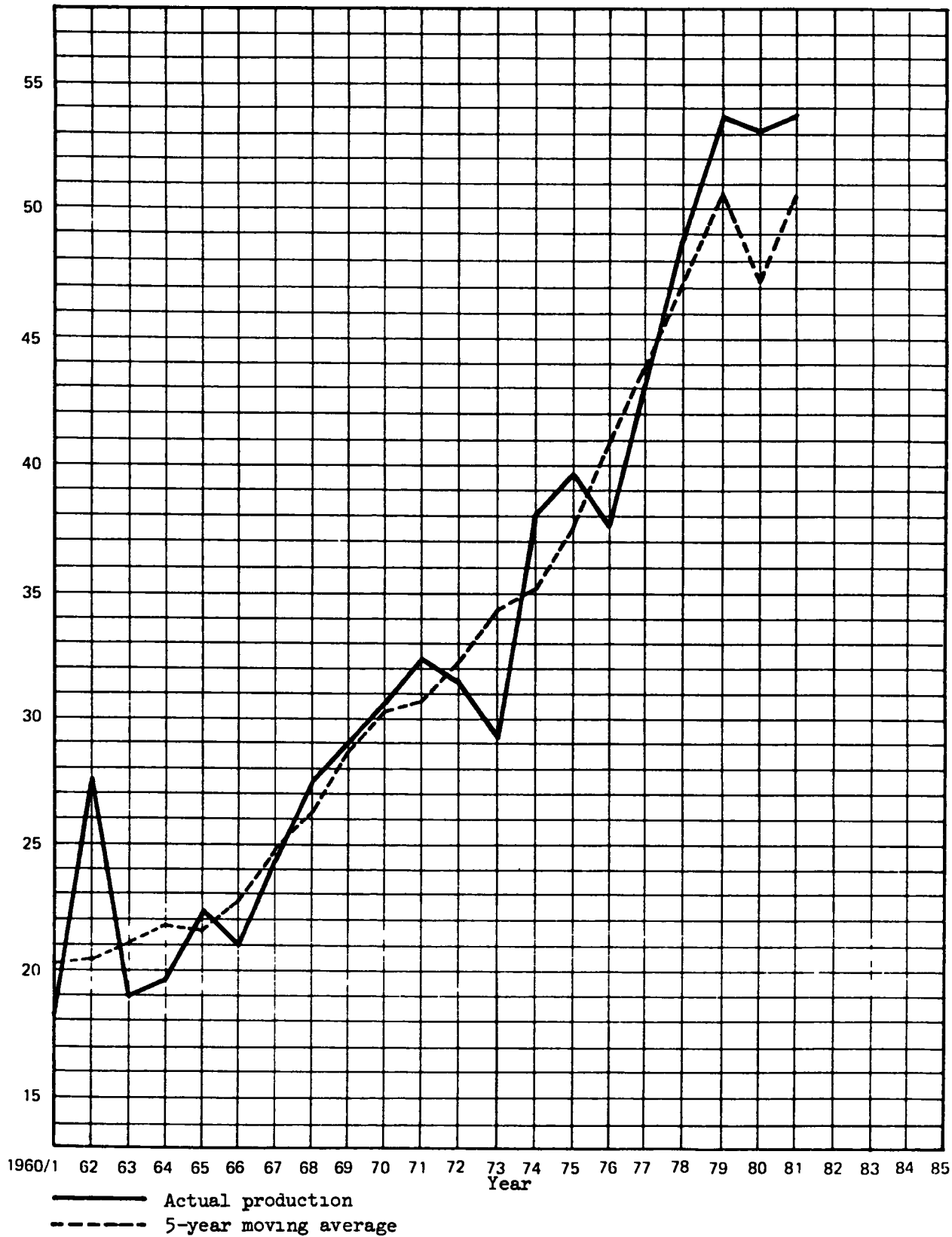
No. of post/Duties	Held since	Present cost various budgets	increased staff costs Chapters 2 and 3	Reduction of cost in Chapter
6) <u>Finance Department</u> <u>FI2H/G5/1066</u> Accountant (Budget Control)	1976	61.000	61.000	-
<u>FI6H/G5/1068</u> Clerk (Sales of Publication)	1975	39.000	50.000	Publications - Overheads
7) <u>Computer Department</u> <u>OR2H/P3/1108</u> Microcomputers systems software and systems Development	1980	101.000	101.000	"
<u>OR5H/G3/1069</u> Data capture operator	1972	53.000	53.000	"
II <u>IFRB</u> <u>DR2H/G5/1075</u> Secretary (Regulatory Department)	1979	33.000	50.000	Various budgets
<u>DR2H/G3/1077</u> Typist (Regulatory Department)	1976	-	43.000	-
<u>DR2H/G2/1078</u> Clerk (Regulatory Department)	1976	-	40.000	-
Totals		4.624.000 =====	4.895.000 =====	

A N N E X 2

LANGUAGE DIVISION

Annual total of pages of documents translated
1961 - 1981

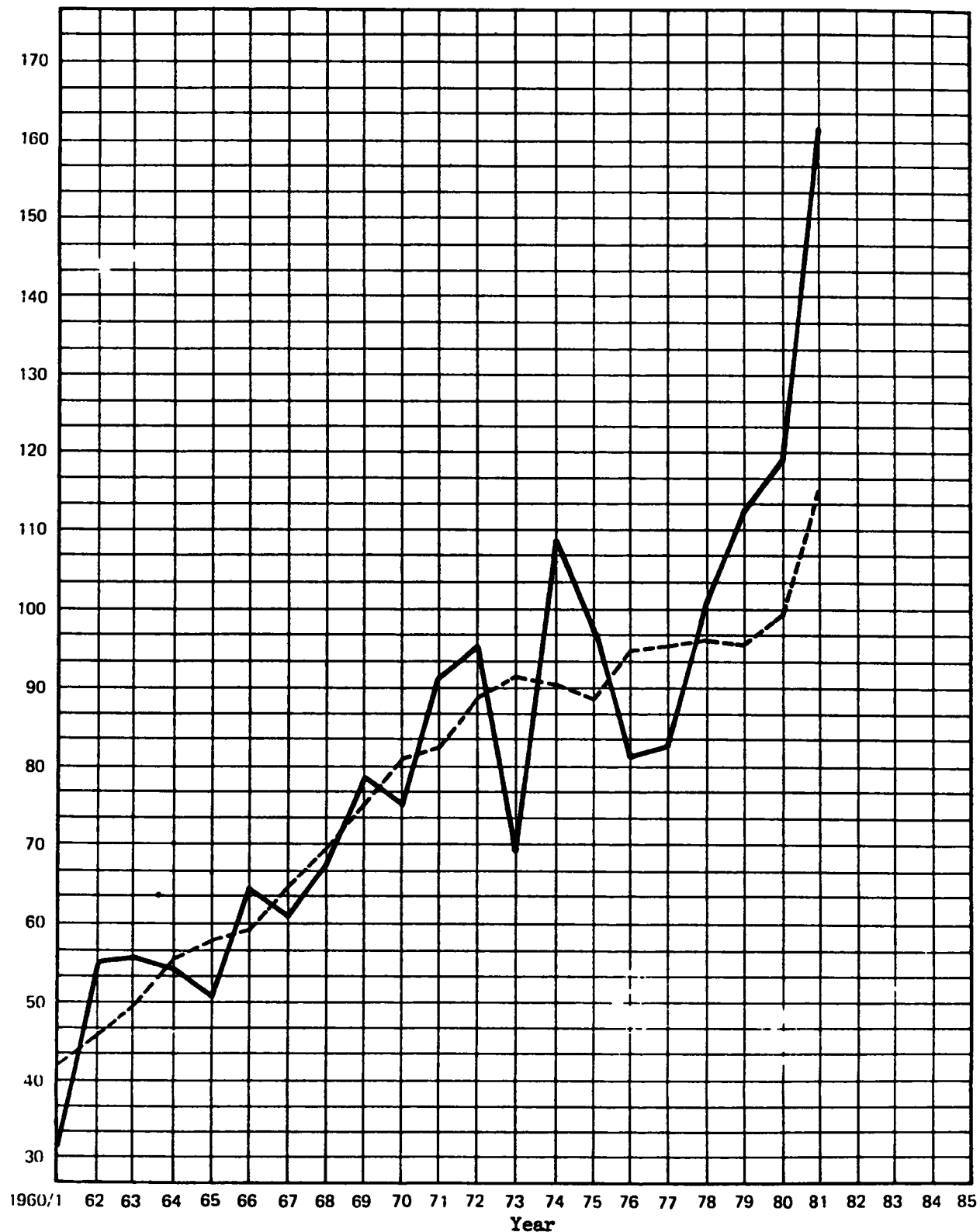
Thousands
of pages



TYPING AND TEXT COMPOSITION DIVISION

Annual total of pages of documents produced
1961 - 1981

Thousands
of pages



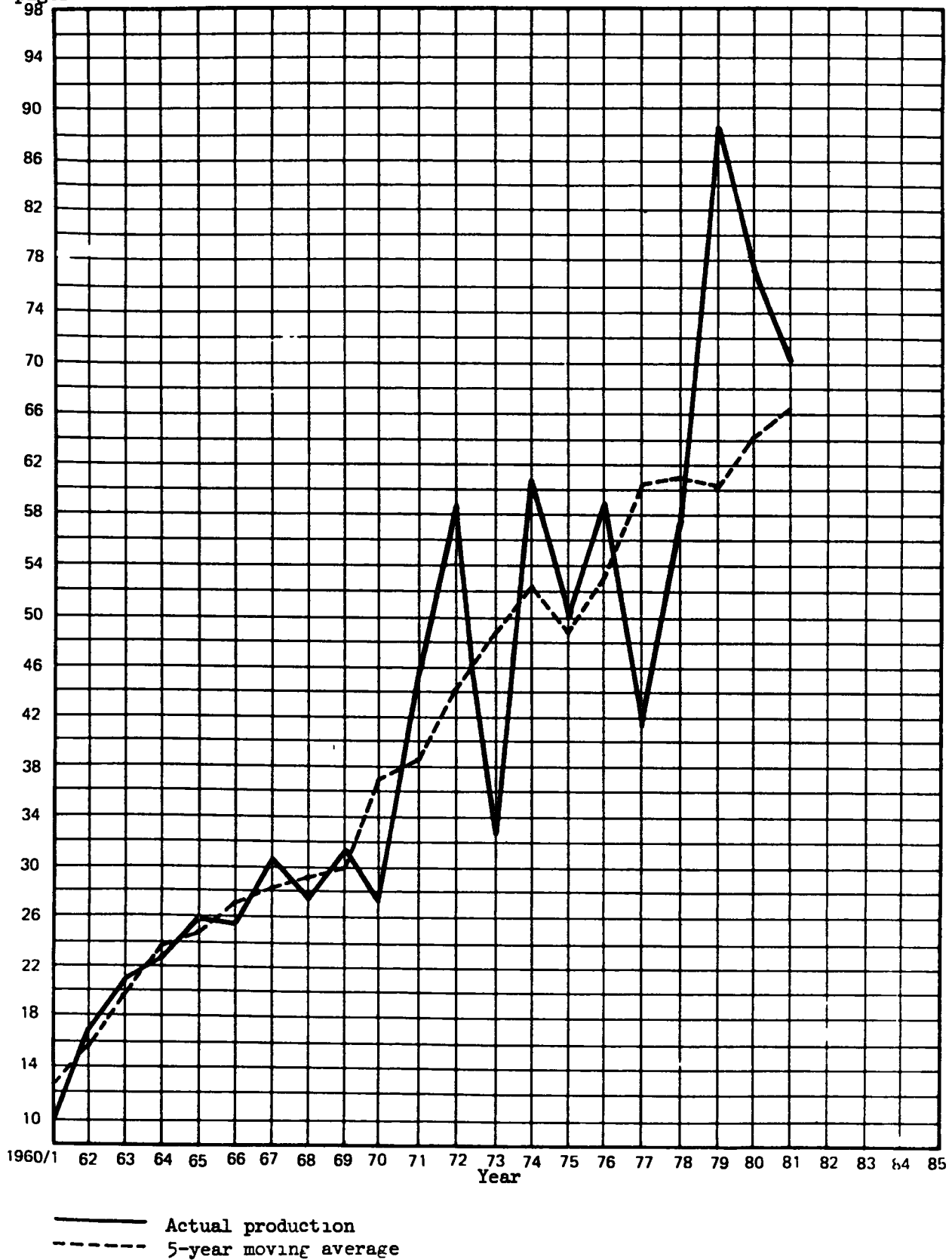
— Actual production
----- 5-year moving average

A N N E X 2 (continued)

REPRODUCTION SERVICE

Annual total of pages of documents reproduced
1961 - 1981

Millions of
A4 pages



A N N E X 3

R No. 611

CREATION OF POSTS IN GRADES G.1 TO G.5

The Administrative Council,

in view of

number 99 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965),

having considered

the Report by the Secretary-General in Document No. 3637/CA22,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. after ascertaining the views of the Coordination Committee, to create or abolish established posts in grades G.1, to G.5 within the limits of credits allocated for this purpose in the Budget of the Union (excluding the Budget of Technical Cooperation Special Accounts); the rate of increase in the credits for posts in these grades not to exceed 2½% per year (basic salaries, exclusive of adjustments in salary scales),

2. to submit each year to the Administrative Council a succinct report on the action taken or envisaged in pursuance of this Resolution

Ref. : Docs. 3637, 3670 and 3697/CA22 - May 1967

A N N E X 4

R No 666

POSTS IN GRADES G 1 TO G 7

The Administrative Council,

in view of

Number 99 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux 1965),

having considered

the Report by the Secretary-General in Document No 3996/CA25,

instructs the Secretary-General

1 after ascertaining the views of the Coordination Committee

- a) to create, regrade or abolish established posts in grades G 1 to G 7 within the limits of credits allocated for this purpose in the Budget of the Union (excluding the Budget of Technical Cooperation Special Accounts), the rate of increase in the credits for posts in these grades not to exceed 4% per year (basic salaries, exclusive of adjustments in salary scales),
- b) to regrade established posts in grades G 1 to G 7 within the limits of credits allocated for this purpose in the Budget of Technical Cooperation Special Accounts, the rate of increase in the credits for posts in these grades not to exceed 1% per year (basic salaries exclusive of adjustments in salary scales),

2 to submit each year to the Administrative Council a succinct report on the action taken in pursuance of this Resolution

This Resolution cancels Resolution No. 611

Ref - Docs. 3996, 4084 and 4121/CA25 - May/June 1970

A N N E X 5

R No. 684

POSTS IN GRADES G.1 TO G.7

The Administrative Council,

in view of

No. 99 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965),

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 after ascertaining the views of the Coordination Committee,
 - a) to create, regrade or abolish established posts in grades G.1 to G.7 within the limits of credits allocated for this purpose in the Budget of the Union (excluding the Budget of Technical Cooperation Special Accounts), the rate of increase in the credits for posts in these grades not to exceed 2½% per year (basic salaries, exclusive of adjustments in salary scales),
 - b) to regrade established posts in grades G.1 to G.7 within the limits of credits allocated for this purpose in the Budget of Technical Cooperation Special Accounts, the rate of increase in the credits for posts in these grades not to exceed 1% per year (basic salaries, exclusive of adjustments in salary scales),
2. to submit each year to the Administrative Council a succinct report on the action taken in pursuance of this Resolution.

* * *

This Resolution cancels Resolution No 666

Ref. Docs. 4166, 4226, 4251 and 4253/CA26 - May 1971

(1971)

A N N E X 6

R No 753 POSTS IN GRADES G.1 to G.7

The Administrative Council,

in view of No. 241 of the International Telecommunication Convention
(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

instructs the Secretary-General

1. after ascertaining the views of the Coordination Committee,
 - a) to create, regrade or abolish established posts in grades G.1 to G.7 within the limits of credits allocated for this purpose in the budget of the Union (excluding the publications budget and the budget of technical cooperation special accounts); the rate of increase in the credits for these posts not to exceed 2½ % per year (basic salaries, exclusive of adjustments in salary scales),
 - b) to regrade established posts in grades G.1 to G.7 within the limits of credits allocated for this purpose in the publications budget and the budget of technical cooperation special accounts, the rate of increase in the credits for these posts not to exceed 1 % per year (basic salaries, exclusive of adjustments in salary scales);
2. to submit each year to the Administrative Council a succinct report on the action taken in pursuance of this Resolution.

This Resolution cancels Resolution No. 684.

Ref. . Doc. No 4825/CA30 (1975)

S.15 (1980)

ANNEX 7

General Service category posts in the General Secretariat from 1974 to 1982

Year	G 1		G 2		G 3		G 4		G 5		G 6		G 7		total		
	Ord. Budget	Public Budget	Ord. Budget	Public. Budget	Ord. Budget	Public. Budget	Ord. Budget	Public. Budget	Ord. Budget	Public. Budget	Ord. Budget	Public. Budget	Ord. Budget	Public. Budget	Ord. Budget	Public Budget	Total both budgets
1974	12	-	35	-	60	1	39	3	38	-	31	1	12	-	227	5	232
1975	12	-	35	-	56	3	39	9	42	3	36	3	14	-	234	18	252 *
1976	12	-	35	-	56	3	39	9	45	3	37	3	14	-	238	18	256
1977	10	-	35	-	56	3	45	2	45	2	37	2	14	-	242	9	251
1978	6	-	17	-	67	-	24	4	49	1	34	2	37	2	234	9	243
1979	6	-	17	-	67	-	24	4	49	1	34	2	38	1	235	8	243
1980	6	-	14	-	65	-	26	3	50	-	37	1	38	1	236	6	241
1981	6	-	14	-	65	-	25	4	49	5	39	1	39	1	237	11	248
1982	6	-	14	-	65	-	25	4	49	5	39	1	39	1	237	11	248

* The increase in posts between 1974 and 1975 is mainly due to the regularization of unestablished posts created before the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 43-E

2 July 1982

Original . French

NAIROBI 1983
ANNÉE MONDIALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES



1983

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

EXAMINATION OF THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE UNION BY THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
(YEARS 1973 to 1981)

I hereby transmit to the Conference the report by the Administrative Council
on the above-mentioned subject.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

Annex 1



A N N E X

Report by the Administrative Council
to the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference

EXAMINATION OF THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE UNION BY THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
(YEARS 1973 TO 1981)

Reference Section 2.2.7.3 of the Report by the Administrative Council to the
Conference

The International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973,
states with regard to the examination of the financial management of the Union

Article 56, point 288

The Secretary-General shall

- y) prepare a financial operating report and accounts to be submitted annually to the Administrative Council and recapitulative accounts immediately preceding each Plenipotentiary Conference, these accounts, after audit and approval by the Administrative Council, shall be circulated to the Members and submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference for examination and final approval,

Article 55, point 245

The Administrative Council shall

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

Article 6, point 34

The Plenipotentiary Conference shall

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

Annexed below are the statements of the accounts of the Union for the years 1973 to 1981 as published in the financial operating reports and approved by the Administrative Council.

This recapitulative report was examined and adopted by the Administrative Council at its 37th Session, 1982.

*
* *

A succinct report by the external Auditor of ITU accounts on the Union's financial and accounting system appears in Annex 10 below.

Annexes :

Statements of the accounts for the years 1973 to 1981
Draft Resolution
Report by the external Auditor of accounts

M. MILI
Secretary-General

Annex 1

BUDGETS, EXPENDITURE AND INCOME OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
FOR THE YEAR 1973

as published in the Financial Operating Report of the Union and approved by the Administrative Council.

See in this regard :

Resolution No. 722 concerning the approval of the Financial Operating Report for 1973.

Resolution No. 723 approving the accounts of the Union for the period 1 January to 31 December 1973, as submitted, and, as audited, by the Swiss Federal Audit Office.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Management account 1973

<i>Expenditure</i>	1972 Budget *	1972 Accounts
Swiss francs		
I Budget of the Union		
Administrative Council	577,200 —	580,910 70
Common headquarters expenditure		
Staff	21,904,400 —	21,823,695 01
Social security	4,262,000 —	4,221,543 65
Premises	1,175,200 —	1,246,279 15
Missions	128,000 —	127,607 20
Office and miscellaneous expenses	1,906,000 —	1,914,828 04
	29,952,800 —	29,914,863 75
Non-recurrent expenditure for installation in new premises	1,500,000 —	1,500,000 —
	31,452,800 —	31,414,863 75
Plenipotentiary Conference, 1973	2,811,600 —	2,476,281 61
World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference	361,000 —	266,175 30
Seminars of Administrations of ITU Members	100,000 —	62,147 20
CCI Meetings under No 209 of the Convention		
CCIR	958,000 —	465,766 20
CCITT	423,000 —	338,949 30
Administrative Council Decision No 356	744,000 —	695,104 20
	36,850,400 —	35,719,287 56
Fitting-out of CCITT laboratory	34,000 —	33,919 80
Maintenance and renewal of simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	15,000 —	1,452 90
	36,899,400 —	35,754,660 26
Transfer to ITU Reserve Account		465,451 34
	36,899,400 —	36,220,111 60
II Budget for the Technical Cooperation special accounts		
Technical Cooperation, administrative costs	6,071,800 —	5,956,818 10
III Supplementary publications budget		
Total expenditure	6,342,500 —	4,073,535 62
Surplus income	29,500 —	26,608 53
	6,372,000 —	4,100,144 15**
IV Supplementary budget for construction of a wing to the ITU building		
Total expenditure	11,499,470 —	6,328,333 35

* 1973 budget, including additional credits

** These figures are explained in item 11 on page 17

FOR 1973

<i>Income</i>	1972 Budget *	1972 Accounts
I Budget of the Union	Swiss francs	
Contributions		
Contributions by Members and Associate Members to meet expenses for the current year	32,729,600 —	31,884,666 50
Contributions by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations to meet expenses of		
— World Admin Telegr and Teleph Conference	—	1,500 —
— CCIR meetings	951,000 —	954,166 65
— CCITT meetings	1,372,400 —	1,383,854 20
Sundry	40,650 —	203,801 55
	35,093,650 —	34,427,988 90
 Withdrawal from CCITT Reserve Fund for fitting out the CCITT laboratory	34,000 —	33,919 80
Withdrawal from the renewal fund for simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	15,000 —	1,452 90
	35,142,650 —	34,463,361 60
 Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account	1,756,750 —	1,756,750 —
	36,899,400 —	36,220,111 60
II Budget for the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts		
Technical Cooperation, UNDP contribution	6,071,800 —	4,113,889 30
Technical Assistance, contribution for Funds-in-Trust		379,123 55
Balance of unused credits, 1972		56 60
Sundry		51,905 65
Brought forward from previous year		730,403 64
Excess expenditure carried forward to 1974		681,439 36
	6,071,800 —	5,956,818 10
III Supplementary publications budget		
Total income	6,372,000 —	4,100,144 15
 IV Supplementary budget for construction of a wing to the ITU building		
Advances from ITU and from FIPOI	11,499,470 —	6,328,333 35

* 1973 budget, including additional credits

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Annex 2

BUDGETS, EXPENDITURE AND INCOME OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
FOR THE YEAR 1974

as published in the Financial Operating Report of the Union and approved by the Administrative Council.

See in this regard :

Resolution No. 744 concerning the approval of the Financial Operating Report for 1974.

Resolution No. 749 approving the accounts of the Union for the period 1 January to 31 December 1974, as submitted, and, as audited, by the Swiss Federal Audit Office.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Management account 1974

<i>Expenditure</i>	1974 Budget *	1974 Accounts
I Budget of the Union	Swiss francs	
Administrative Council	702,000 —	682,369 87
Common headquarters expenditure		
Staff	25,785,000 —	25,899,632 40
Social security	5,268,800 —	5,133,714 15
Premises	3,186,600 —	3,055,080 15
Missions	148,000 —	147,493 05
Office and miscellaneous expenses	1,909,500 —	2,089,799 41
Technical support for the Group of Engineers	100,000 —	103,228 30
	37,099,900 —	37,111,317 33
World Administrative Maritime Radio Conference	2,848,000 —	2,682,469 15
CCI Meetings under No 209 of the Convention		
CCIR	2,062,000 —	2,022,897 75
CCITT	2,048,000 —	1,622,879 50
Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting Conference	1,130,000 —	931,134 —
ITU Seminars	50,000 —	63,114 30
Seminars of Administrations of ITU Members	180,000 —	227,388 25
	45,417,900 —	44,661,200 28
Fitting-out of CCITT laboratory	20,000 —	19,464 20
Maintenance and renewal of simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	9,000 —	7,832 05
	45,446,900 —	44,688,496 53
Transfer to ITU Reserve Account		755,643 92
	45,446,900 —	45,444,140 45
II Budget for the Technical Cooperation special accounts		
Technical Cooperation, administrative costs	6,218,700 —	6,247,964 20
Excess expenditure carried forward from 1973		681,439 36
Excess withdrawals for administrative costs before 1971**		1,199,204 85
	6,218,700 —	8,128,608 41
III Supplementary publications budget		
Total expenditure	5 366,500 —	9 356,355 33
Surplus income	22,500 —	1,634,850 05
	5,389,000 —	10,991,205 38

* Final 1974 budget, including additional credits

** In the course of cancellation

FOR 1974

<i>Income</i>	1974 Budget *	1974 Accounts
I Budget of the Union	Swiss francs	
Contributions		
Contributions by Members and Associate Members to meet expenses for the current year	41,259,750 —	41,285,125 —
Contributions by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations to meet expenses of		
— World Admin Maritime Radio Conference	18,500 —	18 510 —
— CCIR meetings	1,101,600 —	1,090,200 —
— CCITT meetings	1,576,800 —	1,694,770 85
Contributions by Members and RPOAs to meet expenses of the Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting Conference	1,130,000 —	931,134 —
Sundry income	115,250 —	181,104 35
	45,201,900 —	45,200 844 20
Withdrawal from CCITT Reserve Fund for fitting out of the CCITT Laboratory	20,000 —	19,464 20
Withdrawal from the renewal fund for simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	9,000 —	7,832 05
	45,230,900 —	45,228,140 45
Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account	216,000 —	216,000 —
	45,446,900 —	45,444,140 45
II Budget for the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts		
Technical Cooperation, UNDP contribution	6,218,700 —	5,244,766 70
Technical Assistance, contribution for Funds-in-Trust		451,584 65
Balance of unused credits, 1973		1,500 —
Sundry		18,637 20
Excess expenditure carried forward to 1975		2,412,119 86
	6,218,700 —	8,128,608 41
III Supplementary publications budget		
Total income	5,389,000 —	10,991,205 38

* Final 1974 budget, including additional credits

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Annex 3

BUDGETS, EXPENDITURE AND INCOME OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
FOR THE YEAR 1975

as published in the Financial Operating Report of the Union and approved by the Administrative Council.

See in this regard :

Resolution No. 770 concerning the approval of the Financial Operating Report for 1975.

Resolution No. 772 approving the accounts of the Union for the period 1 January to 31 December 1975, as submitted, and, as audited, by the Swiss Federal Audit Office.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Management account 1974

<i>Expenditure</i>	1975 Budget *	1975 Accounts
I Budget of the Union	Swiss francs	
Section 1 — Administrative Council	751,900 —	856,744 89
Common Headquarters expenditure		
Section 2 — Staff	29,014 300 —	28,818,456 25
Section 3 — Social security	5,815,900 —	5,738,579 65
Section 4 — Premises	3,651,000 —	3,528,258 14
Section 5 — Missions	150,000 —	149,611 60
Section 6 — Office and miscellaneous expenses	2,079,000 —	2,200,300 03
Section 7 — Technical aid for the Group of Engineers	300,000 —	299,538 90
	41,762,100 —	41,591,489 46
Section 11 — World administrative conferences	—	
Section 12 — C C I R meetings	200,000 —	311,329 25
Section 13 — C C I T T meetings	2,568,600 —	2,730,041 18
Section 14 — Regional administrative conferences LF/MF Broadcasting Conference	3,417,000 —	3,496,022 —
Section 16 — Other expenditure Seminars of Administrations of I T U Members	180,000 —	183,547 30
	48,127,700 —	48,312,429 19
Fitting out of C C I T T Laboratory	60,000 —	59,743 85
Maintenance and renewal of simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	10,000 —	5,276 40
Cancellation of sums due from US Underseas Cable	—	5,437 50
	48,197,700 —	48,382,886 94
Transfer to I T U Reserve Account (Res No 11 — Torremolinos)	1,570,000 —	1,570,000 —
	49,767,700 —	49,952,886 94
Surplus income paid into I T U Reserve Account	—	343,563 10
	49,767,700 —	50,296,450 04

* 1975 budget, including additional credits

FOR 1975

<i>Income</i>	1975 Budget *	1975 Accounts
I Budget of the Union	Swiss francs	
Contributions		
Contributions by Union Members for the current year	40,968,300 —	41,091,550 05
Contributions by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations to meet expenses of conferences and meetings under Sections 12 and 13		
— CCIR	1,211,800 —	1,231,858 35
— CCITT	1,850,900 —	1,984,666 55
Contributions by Union Members to meet expenses of regional administrative conferences	3,417,000 —	3,496,022 —
Sundry income	56,400.—	188,595.34
	47,504,400 —	47,992,692 29
 Staff seconded to regional administrative conferences	 80,000.—	 120,000 —
Withdrawal from CCITT Reserve Fund for fitting out of the CCITT Laboratory	60,000 —	59,743 85
Withdrawal from the Renewal Fund for simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	10,000 —	5,276 40
Withdrawal from Reserve Account for cancellation of debt of US Underseas Cable	—	5,437.50
Withdrawal from Reserve Account to cover additional credits	2,113,300.—	2,113,300 —
	49,767,700 —	50,296,450 04

* 1975 budget, including additional credits

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Management account, 1975 (contd.)

<i>Expenditure</i>	1975 Budget *	1975 Accounts
Swiss francs		
II <i>Budget for the Technical Cooperation special accounts</i>		
Section 21 — Technical cooperation, administrative costs	6,746,700 —	6,951,003 75
Excess expenditure carried forward from 1974		2,412,119 86
	6,746,700 —	9,363,123 61
III <i>Supplementary publications budget</i>		
Section 24 } Cost of publications issued during 1975,		
Section 25 } including overheads	5,382,900 —	8,387,696 03
Section 26 — Cost of documents published at a loss	1,102,000 —	1,483,711 90
Section 27 — Sundry	95,000 —	170,004 20
	6,579,900 —	10,041,412 13
Surplus income credited to the Publications Capital Account	—	334,496 67
	6,579,900 —	10,375,908 80

* 1975 budget, including additional credits

FOR 1975 (contd.)

<i>Income</i>	1975 Budget *	1975 Accounts
II Budget for the Technical Cooperation special accounts		
Swiss francs		
U N D P contributions to defrayal of project costs	6,746,700 —	7,264,696 35
Contribution from FUNDS-in-TRUST		
Other income		
— balance of unused credits in 1974		2,271 95
— sundry		27,305 30
Cancellation of excess withdrawals for administrative costs before 1971		1,199,204 85
	6,746,700 —	8,493,478 45
Excess expenditure carried forward to 1976		869,645 16
	6,746,700 —	9,363,123 61
III Supplementary publications budget		
Sale of publications issued during 1975	5,310,000 —	9,293,823 70
Sale of publications issued during previous years	30,000 —	(230,184 65)
Sale of documents published at a loss	200,000 —	260,555.80
Advertisements in the Telecommunication Journal	800,000 —	859,463 65
Sundry	100,000 —	169,116 30
Balance of unused credits in 1974		23,134 —
	6,440,000 —	10,375,908 80
Excess expenditure withdrawn from Publications Capital Account	139,900 —	—
	6,579,900 —	10,375,908 80

* 1975 budget, including additional credits

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Annex 4

BUDGETS, EXPENDITURE AND INCOME OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
FOR THE YEAR 1976

as published in the Financial Operating Report of the Union and approved by the Administrative Council.

See in this regard :

Resolution No. 784 concerning the approval of the Financial Operating Report for 1976.

Resolution No. 785 approving the accounts of the Union for the period 1 January to 31 December 1976, as submitted, and, as audited, by the Swiss Federal Audit Office.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Management account 1976

<i>Expenditure</i>	1976 Budget *	1976 Accounts
I Budget of the Union	Swiss francs	
Section 1 — Administrative Council	767,400 —	734,489 20
Common Headquarters expenditure		
Section 2 — Staff	32,568 100 —	32,542,434 90
Section 3 — Social security	6,827,400 —	6,659,286 35
Section 4 — Premises	2,750,000 —	2,744,812 10
Section 5 — Missions	135,000 —	134,708 95
Section 6 — Office and miscellaneous expenses	2,255,500 —	2,214,359 83
Section 7 — Technical aid for the Group of Engineers	280,000 —	280,152 35
	45,583,400 —	45,310,243 68
Section 11 — World administrative conferences	1,026,100 —	958,650 65
Section 12 — C C I R meetings	3,570,200 —	3,792,281 55
Section 13 — C C I T T meetings	2,508,800 —	2,644,256 32
Section 15 — ITU Seminars	65,000 —	68,867 85
Section 16 — Other expenditure		
Seminars of Administrations of I T U Members	200,000 —	173,110 95
	52,953,500 —	52,947,411 —
Fitting out of C C I T T Laboratory	37,000 —	37,231 10
Maintenance and renewal of simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	10,000 —	4,669 45
Staff expenditure in 1975	1,004,000 —	1,017,000 20
	54,004,500 —	54,006,311 75
Transfer to I T U Reserve Account (Res No 11 — Torremolinos)	2,140,000 —	2,140,000 —
	56,144,500 —	56,146 311,75
Surplus income paid into I T U Reserve Account	—	570,237 80
	56,144,500 —	56,716,549 55

* 1976 budget, including additional credits

FOR 1976

<i>Income</i>	1976 Budget *	1976 Accounts
I Budget of the Union	Swiss francs	
Contributions		
Contributions by Union Members for the current year	46,564,700 —	46,867,491 70
Contributions by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations to meet expenses of conferences and meetings under Sections 12 and 13		
— CCIR	1,400,600 —	1,391,983 35
— CCITT	2,152,600 —	2,287,333 35
Sundry income	66,600 —	214,840 60
	50,184,500. —	50,761,649 —
 Withdrawal from CCITT Reserve Fund for fitting out of the CCITT Laboratory	 37,000 —	 37,231 10
Withdrawal from the Renewal Fund for simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	10,000 —	4,669 45
Withdrawal from ITU Reserve Account to cover additional credits	5,913,000 —	5,913,000 —
	56,144,500 —	56,716,549 55

* 1976 budget, including additional income

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Management account, 1976 (contd)

<i>Expenditure</i>	1976 Budget *	1976 Accounts
II <i>Budget for the Technical Cooperation special accounts</i>	Swiss francs	
Section 21 — Technical Cooperation		
Administrative costs in 1976	8,149,400 —	7,753,513 80
Staff expenditure in 1975	174,000 —	172,113 70
		7,925,627 50
 Excess expenditure carried forward from 1975		869,645 16
	8,323,400 —	8,795,272 66
 III <i>Supplementary publications budget</i>		
Section 24 } Cost of publications issued during 1976,		
Section 25 } including overheads	5,034,300 —	8,161,787 57
Section 26 — Cost of documents published at a loss	1,108,000 —	1,528,182 66
Section 27 — Sundry	95,000 —	190,272 85
	6,237,300 —	9,880,243 08

* 1976 budget, including additional credits

FOR 1976 (contd.)

<i>Income</i>	1976 Budget *	1976 Accounts
II Budget for the Technical Cooperation special accounts		
Swiss francs		
U N D P contributions to defrayal of project costs	8,323,400 —	6,286,019 30
Contribution from FUNDS-in-TRUST		896,135 80
Contribution from Special Fund for Technical Co-operation		498 85
Other income		
— balance of unused credits in 1975		10,907 40
— sundry		159,160 95
Partial refund by U N D P of excess administrative costs in 1973		567,430 60
	8,323,400 —	7,920,152 90
Excess expenditure carried forward to 1977		875,119 76
	8,323,400 —	8,795,272 66
III Supplementary publications budget		
Sale of publications issued during 1976	4,512,000 —	8,278,789 20
Sale of publications issued during previous years	50,000 —	(616,058 10)
Sale of documents published at a loss	240,000 —	285,175 50
Advertisements in the Telecommunication Journal	760,000 —	815,674 30
Sundry	100,000 —	211,347 19
Balance of account for payments granted for 1975		1,722 20
	5,662,000 —	8,976,650 29
Excess expenditure withdrawn from Publications Capital Account	575,300 —	903,592 79
	6,237,300 —	9,880,243 08

* 1976 budget, including additional credits

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Annex 5

BUDGETS, EXPENDITURE AND INCOME OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
FOR THE YEAR 1977

as published in the Financial Operating Report of the Union and approved by the Administrative Council.

See in this regard :

Resolution No. 805 concerning the approval of the Financial Operating Report for 1977.

Resolution No. 807 approving the accounts of the Union for the period 1 January to 31 December 1977, as submitted, and, as audited, by the Swiss Federal Audit Office.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Management account 1977

<i>Expenditure</i>	1977 Budget *	1977 Accounts
I Budget of the Union	Swiss francs	
Section 1 — Administrative Council	740,700 —	699,500 65
Common Headquarters expenditure		
Section 2 — Staff	33,989,600 —	34,828,308 20
Section 3 — Social security	7,474,000 —	7,268,215 01
Section 4 — Premises	2,796,000 —	2,792,920 95
Section 5 — Missions	125,000 —	124,133 25
Section 6 — Office and miscellaneous expenses	2,000,000 —	2,051,053 35
Section 7 — Technical aid for the Group of Engineers	300,000 —	301,494 25
	47,425,300 —	48,065,625 66
Section 11 — World administrative conferences Satellite WARC	1,594,000 —	1,588,164 85
Section 12 — CCIR meetings	1,688,000 —	1,463,198 45
Section 13 — CCITT meetings	1,508,300 —	1,111,032 15
Section 15 — ITU Seminars	—	—
Section 16 — Seminars of Administrations of ITU Members	200,000 —	180,096 92
Section 17 — Common expenditure for conferences and meetings	3,204,300 —	1,844,477 65
	55,619,900 —	54,252,595 68
Fitting out of CCITT Laboratory	75,000 —	74,567 25
Maintenance and renewal of simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	35,000 —	37,862 75
Writing off bad debts	—	80,012 25
	55,729,900 —	54,445,037 93
Transfer to ITU Reserve Account (Res No 11 — Torremolinos)	4,350,000 —	4,350,000 —
	60,079,900 —	58,795,037 93
Surplus income paid into ITU Reserve Account	—	1,981,012 67
	60,079,900 —	60,776,050 60

* 1977 budget, including additional credits

FOR 1977

<i>Income</i>	1977 Budget *	1977 Accounts
I Budget of the Union	Swiss francs	
Contributions		
Contributions by Union Members for the current year	54,631,500 —	54,954,000 —
Contributions by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations to meet expenses of conferences and meetings under Sections 11, 12 and 13		
— Satellite WARC	—	7,731 —
— CCIR	1,587,600 —	1,600,200 —
— CCITT	2,581,200 —	2,654,100 —
Sundry income	30,700 —	228,677 35
	58,831,000 —	59,444,708 35
Withdrawal from CCITT Reserve Fund for fitting out of the CCITT Laboratory	75,000 —	74,567 25
Withdrawal from the Renewal Fund for simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	35,000 —	37,862 75
Withdrawal from ITU Reserve Account for writing off bad debts	—	80,012 25
Withdrawal from ITU Reserve Account to cover additional credits	1,138,900 —	1,138,900 —
	60,079,900 —	60,776,050 60

* 1977 budget, including additional income

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Management account, 1977 (contd)

<i>Expenditure</i>	1977 Budget *	1977 Accounts
Swiss francs		
II <i>Technical Cooperation special accounts Budget</i>		
Section 21 — Technical Cooperation Administrative costs in 1977	8,033,000 —	6,661,057 50
Excess expenditure carried forward from 1976		875,119 76
	8,033,000 —	7,536,177 26
III <i>Supplementary publications budget</i>		
Section 24 } Cost of publications issued during 1977, Section 25 } including overheads	6,007,300 —	8,576,203 91
Section 26 — Cost of documents published at a loss	1,138,000 —	1,650,167 60
Section 27 — Sundry	115,000 —	253,536 —
	7,260,300 —	10,479,907 51
Surplus income paid into the Publications Capital Account		733,674 83
	7,260,300 —	11,213,582 34

* 1977 budget, including additional credits

FOR 1977 (contd.)

<i>Income</i>	1977 Budget *	1977 Accounts
<i>Swiss francs</i>		
II <i>Technical Cooperation special accounts Budget</i>		
U N D P contributions to defrayal of project costs	8,033,000 —	4,299,414 80
Contribution from Funds-in-Trust		1,463,099 70
Contribution from Special Fund for Technical Co- operation		11,596 —
Other income		
— balance of account using payments granted for 1976		15,114 85
— sundry		324,642 25
— balance of the Funds for the retirement of staff members		24,805 25
Refund of excess administrative costs in 1976 by U N D P and the Operational Fund at the disposal of the Administrative Council		875,119 76
	8,033,000 —	7,013,792 61
Excess expenditure carried forward to 1978		522,384 65
	8,033,000 —	7,536,177 26
III <i>Supplementary publications budget</i>		
Sale of publications issued during 1977	6,021,000 —	10,742,628 85
Sale of publications issued during previous years	50,000 —	(1,134,234 —)
Sale of documents published at a loss	250,000 —	306,629 05
Advertisements in the Telecommunication Journal	800,000 —	1,047,371 25
Sundry	125,000 —	251,187 19
	7,246,000 —	11,213,582 34
Excess expenditure	14,300 —	
	7,260,300 —	11,213,582 34

* 1977 budget, including additional income

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Annex 6

BUDGETS, EXPENDITURE AND INCOME OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
FOR THE YEAR 1978

as published in the Financial Operating Report of the Union and approved by the Administrative Council.

See in this regard :

Resolution No. 82¹ concerning the approval of the Financial Operating Report for 1978.

Resolution No. 83⁴ approving the accounts of the Union for the period 1 January to 31 December 1978, as submitted, and, as audited, by the Swiss Federal Audit Office.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Management account, 1978

<i>Expenditure</i>	1978 Budget *	1978 Accounts
I Budget of the Union	Swiss francs	
Section 1 — Administrative Council	730,000 —	655,181 70
Common Headquarters expenditure		
Section 2 — Staff	35,385,000 —	35,596,662 90
Section 3 — Social security	7,313,000 —	7,395,360 36
Section 4 — Premises	3,140,000 —	3,136,251 85
Section 5 — Missions	140,000 —	139,889 40
Section 6 — Office and miscellaneous expenses	2,228,000 —	2,157,484 73
Section 7 — Technical aid for the Group of Engineers	300,000 —	299,664 90
	49,236,000 —	49,380,495 84
Section 11 — World administrative conferences Aeronautical Mobile Service, WARC	951,000 —	878,567 60
Section 12 — CCIR meetings	2,794,000 —	2,763,703 —
Section 13 — CCITT meetings	2,900,000 —	2,000,119 95
Section 15 — ITU Seminars	65,000 —	62,489 45
Section 16 — Seminars of Administrations of ITU Members	200,000 —	184,360 90
Section 17 — Common expenditure for conferences and meetings	2,566,000 —	2,282,193 40
	58,712,000 —	57,551,930 14
Fitting out of CCITT Laboratory	65,000 —	64,655 85
Maintenance and renewal of simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	35,000 —	18,522 20
	58,812,000 —	57,635,108 19
Transfer to ITU Reserve Account (Res No 11 — Torremolinos)	770,000 —	770,000 —
	59,582,000 —	58,405,108 19
Surplus income paid into ITU Reserve Account		1,507,024 28
	59,582,000 —	59,912,132 47

* 1978 budget, including additional credits

FOR 1978

<i>Income</i>	1978 Budget *	1978 Accounts
I Budget of the Union	Swiss francs	
Contributions		
Contributions by Union Members for the current year	56,146,800 —	56,212,700 —
Contributions by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations to meet expenses of conferences and meetings under Sections 11, 12 and 13		
— Aeronautical Conference	—	2,200 —
— CCIR	1,606,000 —	1,625,250 05
— CCITT	2,662,000 —	2,828,833 35
Sundry income	85,200 —	177,971 02
	60,500,000 —	60,846,954 42
Withdrawal from CCITT Reserve Fund for fitting out of the CCITT Laboratory	65,000 —	64,655 85
Withdrawal from the Renewal Fund for simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	35,000 —	18,522 20
	60,600,000 —	60,930,132 47
Withdrawal from ITU Reserve Account to cover additional credits	(1,018,000 —)	(1,018,000 —)
	59,582,000 —	59,912,132 47

* 1978 budget, including additional income

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Management account, 1978 (contd)

<i>Expenditure</i>	1978 Budget *	1978 Accounts
Swiss francs		
II <i>Technical Cooperation special accounts Budget</i>		
Section 21 — Technical Cooperation Administrative costs in 1978	7,509,000 —	6,884,392 35
Excess expenditure carried forward from 1977		522,384 65
Adjustment of administrative costs, 1976 and 1977		25,330 55
	7,509,000 —	7,432,107 55
III <i>Supplementary publications budget</i>		
Section 24 } Cost of publications issued during 1978,		
Section 25 } including overheads	5,117,600 —	4,633,497 63
Section 26 — Cost of documents published at a loss	1,227,000 —	1,609,812 50
Section 27 — Sundry	115,000 —	218,134 55
	6,459,600 —	6,461,444 68
Surplus income	196,400 —	
Surplus income paid into the Publications Capital Account		19,648 37
	6,656,000 —	6,481,093 05

* 1978 budget, including additional credits

FOR 1978 (contd.)

<i>Income</i>	1978 Budget *	1978 Accounts
<i>Swiss francs</i>		
II <i>Technical Cooperation special accounts Budget</i>		
UNDP contributions to defrayal of project costs	7,509,000 —	4,274,620 90
Contribution from Funds-in-Trust		1,439,577 60
Contribution from Special Fund for Technical Co-operation		9,741 35
Other income		
— balance of account using payments granted for 1977		30,787 50
— sundry		317,379 15
— balance of the Funds for the retirement of staff members		—
Refund of excess administrative costs in 1977 by UNDP		522,000 —
	7,509,000 —	6,594,106 50
		838,001 05
Excess expenditure carried forward to 1979	7,509,000 —	7,432,107 55
III <i>Supplementary publications budget</i>		
Sale of publications issued during 1978	5,416,000 —	
Sale of publications issued during previous years		4,949,010 85
Sale of Journal, Notifications, etc		264,510 25
Advertisements in the Telecommunication Journal		1,037,792 75
Sundry		229,779 20
	6,656,000 —	6,481,093 05
	6,656,000 —	6,481,093 05

* 1978 budget, including additional income

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Annex 7 _

BUDGETS, EXPENDITURE AND INCOME OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
FOR THE YEAR 1979

as published in the Financial Operating Report of the Union and approved by the Administrative Council.

See in this regard :

Resolution No. 840 concerning the approval of the Financial Operating Report for 1979.

Resolution No. 844 approving the accounts of the Union for the period 1 January to 31 December 1979, as submitted, and, as audited, by the Swiss Federal Audit Office.

STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNTS

Management Account, 1979

<i>Expenditure</i>	1979 Budget*	1979 Accounts
<i>Swiss francs</i>		
I Budget of the Union		
Section 1 — Administrative Council	736,000 —	708,931 80
Common Headquarters expenditure		
Section 2 — Staff	35,551,000 —	35,532,178 20
Section 3 — Social security	7,869,000 —	7,799,496 56
Section 4 — Premises	3,362,000 —	3,477,299 30
Section 5 — Missions	155,000 —	154,685 60
Section 6 — Office and miscellaneous expenses	2,330,000 —	2,265,487 63
Section 7 — Technical aid for the Group of Engineers	300,000 —	300,080 65
Section 8 — Official reports	140,000 —	191,532 20
Section 11 — World administrative conferences World Administrative Radio Conference	50,443,000 —	50,429,691 94
	5,234,000 —	5,318,917 25
Section 12 — CCIR meetings	71,000 —	120,164 10
Section 13 — CCITT meetings	2,622,000 —	2,524,891 80
Section 15 — ITU Seminars	—	—
Section 16 — Seminars of Administrations of ITU Members	200,000 —	184,208 85
Section 17 — Common expenditure for conferences and meetings	3,950,000 —	4,410,774 65
	62,520,000 —	62,988,648 59
Equipping of CCITT Laboratory	70,000 —	69,110 40
Maintenance and renewal of simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	45,000 —	6,090 20
Writing off of bad debts	—	131,275 50
	62,635,000 —	63,195,124 69
Surplus income paid into ITU Reserve Account		326,185 66
	62,635,000 —	63,521,310 35

* 1979 Budget, including additional credits

FOR 1979

<i>Income</i>	1979 Budget	1979 Accounts
<i>I Budget of the Union</i>	<i>Swiss francs</i>	
Contributions		
Contributions by Union Members for the current year	53,909,600 —	53,909,600 —
Contributions by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations to meet expenses of conferences and meetings under Sections 11, 12 and 13		
— World Administrative Radio Conference	—	128,180 —
— CCIR	1,529,750 —	1,548,212 50
— CCITT	2,563,650 —	2,739,483 35
Sundry income	39,000 —	511,358 40
	58,042,000 —	58,836,834 25
Withdrawal from CCITT Reserve Fund for equipping the CCITT Laboratory	70,000 —	69,110 40
Withdrawal from the Renewal Fund for simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	45,000 —	6,090 20
Withdrawal from ITU Reserve Account to cover additional credits	1,078,000 —	1,078,000 —
Withdrawal from ITU Reserve Account to reduce Members' contributory unit	3,400,000 —	3,400,000 —
Withdrawal from ITU Reserve Account to write off bad debts	—	131,275 50
	62,635,000 —	63,521,310 35

* 1979 Budget including additional income

STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNTS

Management Account, 1979 (contd)

<i>Expenditure</i>	1979 Budget*	1979 Accounts
<i>Swiss francs</i>		
II Technical Cooperation Special Accounts Budget		
Section 21 — Technical Cooperation		
Administrative costs in 1979	7,455,000 —	7,542,997 55
Excess expenditure carried forward from 1978		838,001 05
	7,455,000 —	8,380,998 60
III Supplementary Publications Budget		
Section 24 et 25 — Cost of publications issued during 1979, including over-heads	6,931,800 —	8,820,871 32
Section 26 — Cost of documents published at a loss	1,300,000 —	1,646,008 70
Section 27 — Sundry	115,000 —	217,398 45
	8,346,800 —	10,684,278 47
Surplus income	43,200 —	
	8,390,000 —	10,684,278 47

* 1979 Budget, including additional credits

FOR 1979 (contd.)

<i>Income</i>	Budget 1979*	1979 Accounts
II Technical Cooperation Special Accounts Budget		
	Swiss francs	
UNDP contribution to defrayal of project costs	7,455,000 —	4,880,259 75
Contribution from Funds-in-Trust		1,213,256 05
Contribution from Special Fund for Technical Cooperation		15,549 15
Other income		
— balance of account using payments granted for 1978		57,509 90
— sundry		310,234 45
— balance of the Fund for the retirement of staff members		14,696 35
Refund of excess administrative costs in 1978 by UNDP		838,001 05
Excess expenditure carried forward to 1980		7,329,506 70 1,051,491 90
	7,455,000 —	8,380,998 60
III Supplementary Publications Budget		
Sale of publications issued during 1979	6,900,000 —	
Sale of publications issued during previous years	50,000 —	8,779,777 10
Sale of Journal and List of Addresses	250,000 —	302,948 45
Advertisements in the Telecommunication Journal	1,050,000 —	1,194,412 —
Sundry	140,000 —	282,335 95
Excess expenditure debited to Publications Capital Account	8,390,000 —	10,559,473 50 124,804 97
	8,390,000 —	10,684,278 47

* 1979 Budget, including additional income

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Annex 8

BUDGETS, EXPENDITURE AND INCOME OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
FOR THE YEAR 1980

as published in the Financial Operating Report of the Union and approved by the Administrative Council.

See in this regard :

Resolution No. 854 concerning the approval of the Financial Operating Report for 1980

Resolution No. 859 approving the accounts of the Union for the period 1 January to 31 December 1980, as submitted, and, as audited, by the Swiss Federal Audit Office.

STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNTS

Management Account, 1980

<i>Expenditure</i>	1980 Budget*	1980 Accounts
<i>Swiss francs</i>		
<i>I Budget of the Union</i>		
Section 1 — Administrative Council	713,800 —	777,664 50
Common Headquarters expenditure		
Section 2 — Staff	37,473,500 —	37,927,619 15
Section 3 — Social security	8,284,000 —	8,465,398 26
Section 4 — Premises	3,400,000 —	3,482,500 10
Section 5 — Missions	164,000 —	164,372 32
Section 6 — Office and miscellaneous	2,600,000 —	2,756,474 79
Section 7 — Technical aid for the Group of Engineers	300,000 —	300,454 90
Section 8 — Official reports	140,000 —	226,577 70
	53,075,300 —	54,101,061 72
Section 11 — World administrative conferences WARC-79	245,000 —	269,380 30
Section 12 — CCIR meetings	3,633,900 —	3,560,386 40
Section 13 — CCITT meetings	2,628,300 —	2,732,569 —
Section 14 — Broadcasting Conference (Region 2)	630,300 —	621,027 —
Section 15 — ITU Seminars	65,000 —	100,616 15
Section 16 — Seminars of ITU Member Administrations	200,000 —	191,819 60
Section 17 — Common expenditure for conferences and meetings	4,092,100 —	3,866,201 —
	64,569,900 —	65,443,061 17
Fitting out of CCITT Laboratory	135,000 —	87,437 20
Maintenance and renewal of simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	45,000 —	44,166 —
	64,749,900 —	65,574,664 37

* 1980 Budget, including additional credits

FOR 1980

<i>Income</i>	1980 Budget	1980 Accounts
I Budget of the Union	Swiss francs	
Contributions		
Contributions by Union Members for the current year	53,909,600 —	53,909,600 —
Contributions by Union Members to meet expenses of regional conferences		
— Regional Administrative Broadcasting Conference (Region 2)	630,300 —	621,027 —
Contributions by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations to meet expenses of meetings under Sections 12 and 13		
— CCIR	1,529,750 —	1,523,595 80
— CCITT	2,648,050 —	2,857,404 20
Sundry income	51,600 —	343,900 09
	58,769,300 —	59,255,527 09
Withdrawal from CCITT Reserve Fund for equipping the CCITT Laboratory	135,000 —	87,437 20
Withdrawal from the Renewal Fund for simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	45,000 —	44,166 —
Withdrawal from ITU Reserve Account to cover additional credits	2,400,600 —	2,400,600 —
Withdrawal from ITU Reserve Account to reduce Members' contributory unit	3,400,000 —	3,400,000 —
	64,749,900 —	65,187,730 29
Excess expenditure carried forward to 1981		386,934 08
	64,749,900 —	65,574,664 37

* 1980 Budget, including additional income

Management Account, 1980 (contd.)

<i>Expenditure</i>	1980 Budget*	1980 Accounts
II Technical Cooperation Special Accounts Budget		
Swiss francs		
Section 21 — Technical Cooperation		
Administrative costs in 1980	8,473,000 —	8,791,817 95
Adjustment of administrative income for 1979		29,402 80
Excess expenditure carried forward from 1979		1,051,491 90
	8,473,000 —	9,872,712 65
III Supplementary Publications Budget		
Section 24 and 25 — Cost of publications issued during 1980, including over-heads	5,484,800 —	4,898,956 97
Section 26 — Cost of the Journal and the List of Addresses	1,438,000 —	1,507,759 55
Section 27 — Sundry	110,000 —	235,326 70
Surplus income paid into the Publications Capital Account	7,032,800 —	6,642,043 22 41,445 68
	7,032,800 —	6,683,488 90

* 1980 Budget, including additional credits

<i>Income</i>	Budget 1980*	1980 Accounts
II Technical Cooperation Special Accounts Budget		
	Swiss francs	
UNDP contribution to defrayal of project costs	8,473,000 —	6,407,597 85
Contributions from Funds-in-Trust		1,502,157 35
Contribution from Special Fund for Technical Cooperation		3,258 80
Other income		
— balance of account using payments granted for 1979		10,252 85
— sundry		205,237 81
— balance of the Fund for the retirement of staff members		6,897 85
Refund of excess administrative costs in 1979 by UNDP		1,051,491 90
Excess expenditure carried forward to 1981		9,186,894 41 685,818 24
	8,473,000 —	9,872,712 65
III Supplementary Publications Budget		
Sale of publications issued during 1980 and previous years	5,585,000 —	5,259,911 50
Sale of Journal and List of Addresses	260,000 —	249,128 50
Advertisements in the Telecommunication Journal	1,040,000 —	911,726 —
Sundry	115,000 —	262,722 90
Excess expenditure	7,000,000 — 32,800 —	6,683,488 90
	7,032,800 —	6,683,488 90

* 1980 Budget, including additional income

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Annex 9

BUDGETS, EXPENDITURE AND INCOME OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION
FOR THE YEAR 1981

as published in the Financial Operating Report of the Union and approved by the Administrative Council.

See in this regard :

Resolution No. 867 concerning the approval of the Financial Operating Report for 1981.

Resolution No. 868 approving the accounts of the Union for the period 1 January to 31 December 1981, as submitted, and, as audited, by the Swiss Federal Audit Office.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Management account 1981

<i>Expenditure</i>	1981 Budget ^{*)}	1981 Accounts
1 Budget of the Union	Swiss francs	
Section 1 — Administrative Council	738 000 —	859 206 40
Common Headquarters expenditure		
Section 2 — Staff	38 782 500 —	39 076 679 10
Section 3 — Social security	9 271 000 —	8 858 326 72
Section 4 — Premises	3 500 000 —	3 555 050 50
Section 5 — Missions	171 000 —	165 186 25
Section 6 — Office and miscellaneous	2 720 000 —	3 090 315 06
Section 7 — Technical aid for the Group of Engineers	335 000 —	328,451 —
Section 8 — Official reports	186 000 —	162 091 95
	55 703 500 —	56 095 306 98
Section 11 — World administrative conferences WARC-79	325 000 —	325 000 —
Section 12 — CCIR meeting	4 173 500 —	4 209 869 10
Section 13 — CCITT meetings	2 229 000 — **)	1 926 801 65
Section 14 — Broadcasting Conference (Region 2)	— **)	—
Section 15 — ITU Seminars	100 000 — ***)	—
Section 16 — Seminars of ITU Member Administrations	200 000 —	198 691 95
Section 17 — Common expenditure for conferences and meetings	3 911 500 — ***)	4 207 653 15
	66 642 500 —	66,963 322 83
Equipping of CCITT Laboratory	85 000 —	81 660 05
Maintenance and renewal of simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	50 000 —	29 157 —
	66 777 500 —	67 074 139 88
Surplus income to be paid into the ITU Reserve Account		223 383 20
	66 777 500 —	67,297 523 08

*) 1981 Budget including additional credits

**) Since the accounts for this Regional Conference will not be closed until 1982 they will appear in the profit and loss account for that year

***) Transfer of credits from Sections 13 and 15 to Section 17 in accordance with the document submitted to CA 17

FOR 1981

<i>Income</i>	1981 Budget *)	1981 Accounts
<i>1 Budget of the Union</i>	<i>Swiss francs</i>	
Contributions		
— Contributions by Union Members for the current year	58 011 750 —	58 147,449 95
— Contributions by Union Members to meet expenses of regional conferences		
— Regional Administrative Broadcasting Conference (Region 2)	— **)	—
— Contributions by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations to meet expenses of meetings under Sections 12 and 13		
— CCIR	1 627 200 —	1 648,858 35
— CCITT	2 926 700 —	3 118 800 —
Sundry income	115 850 —	310 597 73
	62 681 500 —	63 225 706 03
Withdrawal from CCITT Reserve Fund for equipping the CCITT Laboratory	85 000 —	81,660 05
Withdrawal from the Renewal Fund for simultaneous interpretation and other sound reproduction equipment	50 000 —	29 157 —
Withdrawal from ITU Reserve Account to cover additional credits	3 461 000 —	3 461 000 —
Withdrawal from ITU Reserve Account to reduce Members' contributors' unit	500 000 —	500 000 —
	66 777 500 —	67,297,523 08

*) 1981 Budget including additional income

**) Since the accounts for this Regional Conference will not be closed until 1982 they will appear in the profit and loss account for that year

Management account, 1981 (cont.)

<i>Expenditure</i>	1981 Budget *)	1981 Accounts
<i>Swiss francs</i>		
II Technical Cooperation Special Accounts Budget		
Section 21 — Technical Cooperation		
Administrative costs in 1981	9 910 000 —	9,845 208 70
Excess expenditure carried forward from 1980		685 818 24
	9 910 000 —	10 531 026 94
 III Supplementary Publications Budget		
Sections 24 and 25 — Cost of publications issued during 1981 including overheads	8 372 100 —	10 044 255 88
Section 26 — Cost of the Journal and the List of Addresses	1 616 000 —	1 514 960 —
Section 27 — Sundry	130 000 —	260 599 95
	10 118 100 —	11 819 815 83
Surplus income	93 900 —	
	10 212 000 —	11,819 815 83

*) 1981 Budget including additional credits

<i>Income</i>	1981 Budget*)	1981 Accounts
<i>Swiss francs</i>		
II Technical Cooperation Special Accounts Budget		
UNDP contribution to defrayal of project costs		7 924 090 —
Contributions from Funds-in-Trust	9 910 000 —	2 187 908 85
Contribution from Special Fund for Technical Cooperation		1 927 50
Other income		
— balance of account using payments granted for 1980		13,696 40
— sundry		381,419 02
— balance of the Fund for the retirement of staff members		—
Excess expenditure carried forward to 1982		10 509 041 77
		21,985 17
	9 910 000 —	10,531 026 94
III Supplementary Publications Budget		
Sale of publications issued during 1981 and previous years	8 672 000 —	10 145 631 10
Sale of Journal and List of Addresses	300 000,—	289 790 40
Advertisements in the Telecommunication Journal	1 100 000 —	874,841 75
Sundry	140 000 —	269,912 85
	10 212 000 —	11,580,176 10
Excess expenditure debited to the Publications Capital Account		239 639 73
	10 212 000 —	11 819 815 83

*) 1981 Budget including additional income

Swiss Federal Audit Office
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Bern, 14 June 1982

Annex 10

Additional Report by the External Auditor of the Accounts
of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
on the qualitative analysis of ITU financial management
from 1976 to 1981

Summary

From a qualitative analysis which examines, in turn, the budgeting process, the presentation of the annual accounts, the financial resources of the Union, the administration of personnel, the internal control procedures, the cost analyses and, the extension of office premises, it may be concluded that

1. the draft budgets, which contain detailed comments and cost analyses, provide the Administrative Council with sufficiently explicit information to allow the Council to evaluate decisions and to define options with regard to financial management,
2. due to the accounts being presented annually in the same format as the budget and accompanied with the relevant documents, the Administrative Council is in a position to examine the financial management in detail and in time to take action to exert control over it. Matters which do not yet have any budgetary repercussions have also been submitted to the Council in appropriate form and in advance (for example : extended use of the computer, extension of office premises),
3. the ITU has instituted financial management procedures and an internal control system capable of fulfilling all the functions required of them. These procedures and systems operate satisfactorily.

Since the overall system of financial management and control must be continuously adapted to new developments and to the requirements of the Union, the various chapters of this analysis outline some considerations to propose or support, the study of a biennial budget cycle (2.4), the introduction of medium-term financial planning (2.5), the replenishment and subsequent maintenance of the reserve account at the level defined by the Administrative Council (4.1), the regularization of the status of supernumerary staff (5.4), the study of the creation of a post of organization expert (7.4). On the other hand, some misgivings are to be noted regarding the extension of accounting procedures to include analytical and functional elements (3.3), the carrying over of actual expenditure to future budgets (4.2) and the possibility of meeting technical cooperation support costs by refunds from UNDP and funds-in-trust (6 3)

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10. Conclusions

1. Terms of reference

At the 37th session of the Administrative Council, Committee 1 (Finance) invited me at its meeting of 23 April 1982 to submit an additional report providing a qualitative analysis of the financial management of the Union throughout my term of office.

Further to this request, I hereby submit the following short report which I prepared with the assistance of Mr. F. Faessler, Head of Section at the Swiss Federal Audit Office, and after having talked with Mr. M. Mili, Secretary-General, Mr. R. Butler, Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. F.G. Perrin, Chairman of the IFRB, Mr. R.C. Kirby, Director of the CCIR, and Mr. L. Burtz, Director of the CCITT, as well as with the Heads of the Finance Department, Personnel Department, Technical Cooperation Department, Computer Department and the Department of Conferences and Common Services or their Acting Heads. I wish to thank them for having provided me both with information and with the relevant documents. I have thus gained a more complete picture of the structures, functioning and activities of the permanent organs of the Union. I believe that my experience as the external auditor of Union accounts, an office I have held since 1976, combined with the consultations I have just referred to and with the study of Administrative Council documents, qualifies me to make the appraisal of financial management requested of me, despite the limited time available

2 The budgeting process

2.1 The financial management of the Union hinges on the financial provisions of the Convention and the Financial Regulations on the one hand and on the annual budgets on the other. It therefore is essential for me to describe the budgeting process, since it contributes in itself to the control of Union finances. One of the distinctive features of the ITU is the fact that the targets to be attained are set in the first place by conferences and plenary assemblies rather than by the Secretary-General who must enter in the draft budget the resources he considers necessary for carrying out the work assigned to the Union.

2.2 The inventory of financial requirements is thus established in the first place by the organs of the Union and, within the General Secretariat, by each Department. These estimates, based on the programmes of the budgetary year in question, are analyzed in detail and in depth by the Finance Department. Salaries and related expenses are calculated on the basis of precise and realistic data rather than estimated globally by the method of applying a percentage increase over expenditure in the previous year (example, home leave). Credits for the operating budget are calculated and entered in the draft budget without any margins or cuts. Finally, any budgetary lines which by their very nature require an overall estimate are specified as such. Where there are divergences, the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the CCIR and CCITT and the Chairman of the IFRB each take the decisions in their own fields, the Coordination Committee being responsible for the final decision. The continuity in the presentation and drafting of the budget may be regarded as a very positive factor, since it makes it easier to study and appraise through a process of comparison. I found this procedure and its application to be both satisfactory.

2.3 The structure of the budget of the Union as currently defined in the Financial Regulations reflects not only the composition of the Union and the diversity of its activities but also the types of expenditure. It also takes into account the limits on expenditure set by the Plenipotentiary Conference. In my opinion, the document submitted to the Administrative Council for the consideration and approval of the annual budget is so arranged as to provide sufficient budgetary

lines within each section to show how the overall credits are used and how they break down. I have heard it said that the structure of the budget should mirror that of the Union in order for each organ to be aware of its share in each type of cost. I do not think it likely that any modification along these lines would improve financial management, since there would be a risk that too minute a breakdown of the credits might cancel out the advantages of management by overall credits which can be more efficiently committed, particularly as regards the Common Services. I have no doubt that requirements in this connection can be fulfilled by keeping the heads of organs or departments regularly informed of the position of accounts throughout the financial year.

The question has also been raised whether a functional budget might not be better suited to current conditions and meet the various wishes expressed in this respect. As far as the implementation of the budget is concerned, such a change can scarcely be expected to lead to improve efficiency or more economical use of the funds and facilities available. However, the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General might consider that at the stage when the budget is examined it would be more effective to assess the credits according to their function.

2.4 As regards the biennial cycle recommended for introduction in the United Nations system, a specific study would determine what benefits the ITU would derive from such budgeting, as well as the drawbacks it might entail. Although my experience in dealing with biennial budgets is not extensive since only one of the three international organizations for which I act as external auditor is just beginning on its first biennial budget, I think I can rely on the opinion of my colleagues to the effect that biennial budgeting involves a number of non-negligible problems. While it must not be regarded as a panacea, a biennial accounting cycle might be an advantage to the ITU in as much as the budget and accounts would only have to be prepared and approved once every two years.

2.5 Furthermore, I wonder whether medium-term financial planning might not be expanded on the basis of, for example, the schedule of conferences and meetings approved by the Administrative Council and examined by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 5757/CA37). A flexible projection covering the two or three years following the budgetary year showing the contributions from Members of the Union and global figures allocated for each section of the budget might in my opinion prove a useful management tool both for the Administrative Council and for the Secretary-General, who would be in a good position to establish the priorities and define the financial objectives to be met by the budgets.

I am not unaware though that decision with considerable financial implications are continuously being taken by the plenary assemblies and conferences of the various organs which are binding on both the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General, thus making even short-term planning more difficult.

2.6 As to credit transfers from one section to another and to the limit on expenditure, I have examined the views recently expressed regarding the interpretation adopted by the Secretary-General, which I considered as in keeping with the spirit of the Regulations and the intentions of the governing bodies of the Union. I would welcome any further details in this connection. A more restrictive interpretation would moreover have had no impact on financial management in previous years.

I would conclude from scrutiny of the documents submitted to the Administrative Council over the past few years to supplement the draft budget, as well as the extra information provided either on specific subjects such as premises or on a particular budgetary line, that the system rests on thorough analysis and on recent complete data carefully examined by the Administrative Council. Since its term of

office lasts for several years, the Council not only has a satisfactory management tool at its disposal but also has a very good knowledge of the mechanisms and functions of the Union

3. Presentation of annual accounts

3.1 The annual accounts, which are presented in a form identical to that of the budget and accompanied with comments on the figures, explanations on the differences in relation to the estimates and justifications for excess expenditure, are submitted to the Administrative Council at the same time as the report by the external auditor and the annual report by the Secretary-General on the activities of the Union. The Administrative Council can thus examine the accounts for the past financial year and the budget for the coming year at the same session. It is also able to take action in time and to exert a decisive influence on the finances of the Union, which is a precondition for the proper exercise of the functions assigned to each body of the Union as far as financial management and supervision are concerned.

3.2 For my part, for the sake of clarity and in keeping with my usual practice, I have refrained from mentioning in my reports the questions discussed in the course of my audits, in order to be able to give the Administrative Council an instantaneous and overall picture of the accuracy of the accounts. Throughout my term of office however all my remarks, recommendations and suggestions have invariably been examined without delay and, where appropriate, the Secretary-General has taken the necessary action.

3.3 The Secretary-General has received a variety of requests in favour of an extension of accounting procedures with a view to incorporating analytical or functional cost accounting methods. Although the wish for more plentiful and more precise information is understandable, I believe that the current accounting system of the Union is both balanced on the one hand and rational and economical on the other. I could not therefore recommend such an extension to include for instance analytical cost accounting without reservations. The experience of certain organizations in this connection has been inconclusive and such systems which had proved somewhat too cumbersome to implement have had to be discontinued. The method currently applied by the ITU of analyzing costs separately from the accounts and to which I shall revert later appears to offer a solution which matches requirements, at a minimal cost. In my opinion, additional accounting information should be made available by either adapting or expanding cost analysis rather than by extending the accounting procedures themselves.

4. Financial resources of the Union

On account of the system whereby contributions are paid in advance and thanks to the scrupulousness with which Members have generally paid their contributions (as comparison with other United Nations organizations shows), the ITU has been able, except for the financial years 1976 and 1981, to fund its expenses without recourse to cash advances from the Swiss Government. However, the following points should be noted

4.1 In the ITU the reserve account performs the function generally exercised in the United Nations common system by the working capital fund and should therefore make it possible to finance day-to-day operations when income from contributions is short as a result of funds being held up, particularly arrears. It is subject however to fairly considerable movement, being credited with a certain amount of income and debited with expenses such as those incurred as a result of changes in conditions of employment in the United Nations common system applicable to ITU staff. If the ITU wishes to comply with Resolution No 11 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary

Conference and avoid running into debt, it would be advisable or even necessary for the reserve account to be maintained at a given level (currently, on a decision by the Administrative Council, at 3% of the budget of the Union) by providing a budgetary allocation for that purpose

4.2 Certain expenditure scheduled for amortization over the years 1980 to 1984 appears on the ITU balance sheet.

This expenditure relates to special accounts for the additional requirements generated by WARC-79 initially amounting to 1.975 million francs and for the extended use of the computer by the IFRB (computer consultant) initially amounting to 0.790 million francs. I consider that this practice whereby expenditure with no investment value is carried forward is contrary to the interests of the Union since it mortgages future financial years (and therefore the budgets) by making prior inroads into the ITU's cash resources. It should therefore be kept within limits.

Finally, I would point out that ITU possesses no reserves and that it must therefore balance its budget from the contributions of its Members.

5. Personnel management

In view of the fact that expenditure on staff accounts for a large slice of the ITU budget, it is important for suitable procedures to be instituted and operated for the continuous monitoring of posts. It emerges from the following short analysis that this has clearly been done.

5.1 Post classification. Following a series of studies assigned successively to a number of experts from 1974 onwards with a view to the establishment of a post classification system suited to ITU requirements and compatible with the United Nations common system, in 1979 the Administrative Council adopted post classification procedures for the creation and regrading of posts. The Personnel Department is responsible for keeping the job descriptions up to date, for evaluating them for classification purposes and for processing applications for re-grading. From the application of these procedures, which involves several bodies responsible for evaluation within precisely defined terms of reference, it is clear that each post is integrated into a system after objective analysis and that the necessary arrangements are made to determine whether posts which have become vacant need to be maintained and to review the classification in cases where the duties and responsibilities have changed. It is also important from the point of view of efficiency to note that the Personnel Department is able to coordinate these measures and to ensure that the corresponding modalities are observed. Finally, I would point out that the Administrative Council itself decides on the grade of new posts created in the professional category and of posts which have been re-graded and thus exercises control over the entire evolution of the classification system.

5.2 With respect to the supervision of the evolution of the duties and responsibilities attached to each post from both the quantitative and qualitative standpoint, the annual evaluation procedure systematically applied by the ITU serves to determine those cases where modifications are required. Where appropriate, the post in question is then upgraded or downgraded in accordance with the modalities mentioned earlier.

5.3 I have found from the audits which I conducted during my annual reviews that the occupancy of authorized posts is strictly monitored and that salary scales and regulations are scrupulously applied.

5.4 The regularization of the status of supernumerary staff employed for long periods and performing work of a permanent nature proposed by the Secretary-General

has been more limited than had been hoped, since budgetary constraints allowed only very restricted credits to be made available for the creation of posts in accordance with Resolutions Nos. 666/CA25, 684/CA26 and 753/CA30. Special rules have had to be defined for the management of posts and incumbents in the general service category in service for many years under short-term or fixed-term contracts. This imbalance is particularly critical in the ITU and will need to be redressed since, irrespective of the human factor, efficiency would improve if the ITU could secure the services of qualified staff at the same time reduce the time which must be spent on training and familiarization when the staff turnover is high. This problem seems to have been acutely felt in the Department of Conferences and Common Services.

6. Technical cooperation support costs

6.1 Technical cooperation projects for which ITU is the executing agency are subject to UNDP procedures, which are applied by analogy to projects financed from other sources. I shall therefore not discuss the supervision of project implementation which has been evaluated in a number of studies, particularly by the Joint Inspection Unit.

6.2 The problems of the ITU tend to stem more from the cost of the administrative infrastructure used to service technical cooperation at ITU headquarters and funded by UNDP. These support costs are entered in the technical cooperation special accounts budget, which must be balanced by payments from UNDP (about 80%) and from other sources such as funds-in-trust. It will be recalled that certain expenditure on technical cooperation activities (group of engineers and work carried out by the Common Services) is charged to the ordinary budget.

6.3 From 1976 (the first year of my term of office) to 1980, the technical cooperation special accounts have been in deficit. The 1981 financial year closed with a surplus, which is conditional however on UNDP definitively assuming responsibility for the differences in exchange rate posted to account and amounting to 770,000 dollars in round figures. This surplus is partly due to a relatively favourable rate of exchange for which the refunds have already been credited. The balance of the technical cooperation special accounts depends essentially on the amount of annual UNDP allocations and on the percentage of support costs refunded, as well as on the exchange rate between the dollar and the Swiss franc. Furthermore, this expenditure is affected by the type, scale and number of projects. A large number of small-scale projects requiring the engagement of a considerable number of experts as occurs with the ITU tend to be more costly than large-scale projects involving major purchases of equipment. As outlined by the Secretary-General at the last session of the Administrative Council, the ITU will endeavour to cut down on administrative costs, particularly by freezing posts and by making more use of the computer and word processors. Although I welcome these economy measures, I must admit that I personally have some doubt as to whether the ITU will be able to balance the technical cooperation special accounts in future, in view of the fact that as from 1982 the UNDP Governing Council has reduced the reimbursement rate for support costs to 13% and, according to the documents I have read, seems to be hardening its position regarding the problem of differences in exchange rates between the various currencies.

6.4 I must point out though that through its Technical Cooperation Department, which enjoys the support of all the organs, the ITU operates highly effective machinery for the benefit of the developing countries in facilitating the transfer of telecommunication technology, it would therefore be a pity if its activities were to be curtailed.

7. Internal auditing

7.1 Internal auditing, i.e. the body of organization and coordination methods

and measures taken to guarantee the accuracy of financial statements and operational efficiency within the ITU, is subject to regular reviews during my own audits. I have also observed over the years that internal regulations made proper allowance for internal control requirements. The Finance Department, which plays a key role in this respect particularly through strict budget control and through scrutiny of accounting documents before they are entered in the books, performs its duties with care and precision. I have thus always been able to vouch for the accuracy of the accounts kept at the ITU on the strength of the satisfactory workings of the internal control procedures.

7.2 Another factor which I have taken into account in my evaluation of the internal control is the very important role played in this regard by the Coordination Committee. It is clear that the efficient operation of the Union depends on close collaboration in all fields between its constituent organs and that the necessary coordination must be provided by a high level body such as the Coordination Committee. Its membership sometimes makes coordination difficult, since it is responsible for taking the final decision on matters in which the various organs of the Union have competing interests in some circumstances.

7.3 In the light of the expansion in the activities of the Union and the concomitant substantial increase in the budgets and financial and accounting operations, I have often wondered whether it would be advisable to recommend the setting up of an internal auditing service. The size of the Union and the complexity of financial transactions may be adduced in favour of such a proposal. However, on account of the efficiency of the internal auditing measures applied on the one hand and the budgetary situation of the ITU on the other, I would at this stage refrain from making such a proposal even though I am aware that, in my capacity as external auditor, it means a greater workload and responsibility for me.

7.4 I shall leave it to the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General to look into the advisability of creating a post of organization expert in the General Secretariat who would be responsible for the continuous review of administrative procedures, computer applications and other rationalization methods as well as for assessing the efficiency of the various units and analyzing their structure

7.5 The Contracts Committee, consisting of ITU officials appointed by the Secretary-General in agreement with the Coordination Committee, is responsible for reviewing the contracts concluded. It is of critical importance for a permanent body at ITU headquarters consisting of specialists familiar with both market conditions and the requirements and potential of the ITU to be able to keep track of transactions, to endorse or decide on the commissioning of printing work and, when required, to take the necessary action without delay. The Contracts Committee is in a position to monitor management on a continuous basis and to safeguard the true interests of the Union. I am satisfied that the Contracts Committee fulfils its prescribed role. I have found from reading the documents submitted to the Committee and the minutes of its meetings that the principles and procedures decided by the Secretary-General with the agreement of the Coordination Committee are effectively applied. I would stress in passing the importance of the activities of the Contracts Committee as regards Union publications and draw attention to the financial policy followed in accordance with Annex 1 to the ITU Financial Regulations. The Administrative Council, which keeps careful track of the requirements and performance of a publications sector very much influenced by rapid developments in techniques and equipment (see the Report of the Plenary Working Group on Publications Policy - Document No 5865/CA37), regularly examines the supplementary publications budget when it approves the budgets and accounts.

8. Cost analysis

8.1 Cost analysis shows financial commitments on the basis of the functions and purposes of expenditure and the structures and activities of the Union and constitutes a source of fairly comprehensive information not only on the past financial year but also on the budget in preparation. The insight gained from close scrutiny of these figures and the comparisons given (see for example Annex 2 to Document No. 5795/CA37 for the years 1977 to 1981) is all the more valuable in that it reveals the evolution of costs and their magnitude in relation to referenced amounts. It is thereby possible to detect trends, short-term variations or many anomalies and to measure the evolution of productivity in certain activities. In my opinion, cost analysis, which was begun in 1977, conclusively completes the facilities available to the various organs for the conduct and control of financial management. It is moreover an original solution to the problem of identifying those costs for which the cost-effectiveness ratio is favourable. I am convinced that cost analysis provides a valid and essential framework for the evaluation of various sectors such as the publications sector where far-reaching options must be selected on a sound basis.

8.2 Since the starkness of a string of figures as currently presented may detract from their usefulness and value, succinct comments on key amounts or significant differences might add to the impact of this document.

8.3 Even though the present tables already reflect the actual budgeted costs for the various organs and conferences or meetings, some adjustments might be made to meet the requirements expressed in terms of analytical or functional cost accounting (see the Report of Working Group CI-A "Budget Structure and Analytical Cost Accounting"-Document No 5874/CA37) If any alterations are made however the paramount importance of comparisons between annual and possibly biennial data must be borne in mind and the costs must be detailed according to both methods for a few years.

9. Extension of office premises

It has been clear for some years now that the offices in the Tower and Varembe buildings no longer suffice to accommodate the staff required to perform the tasks assigned to the ITU. The problem was put before the Administrative Council at its 1981 session when the Secretary-General presented a report containing a projection for the extra premises required up to the year 2000 and submitting three variants. The Administrative Council requested one of the Council delegations to study this problem of considerable financial import (see the Report of Working Group PL/D to the Plenary - Document No 5884)

Sound information on important matters is thus put before the Administrative Council before it is reflected in the budget or in the accounts, so that it can conduct a review, commission further studies, etc.

10. Conclusions

To conclude this qualitative analysis in which I briefly reviewed the various aspects of financial management at the ITU and the distinctive features of its application I feel qualified to state that

1) the draft budgets accompanied with detailed comments and cost analyses provide the Administrative Council with sufficiently explicit grounds for evaluation to allow it to take decisions and define options with regard to financial management,

2) the accounts being presented annually in the same form as the budget and accompanied with the relevant documents, the Administrative Council is in a position

to make an in-depth review of financial management and to take action in time to exert control over it. Matters which do not yet have any budgetary repercussions have also been brought to its notice in due form and in advance (for example extended use of the computer, extension of office premises),

3) the ITU has instituted financial management procedures and an internal control system capable of fulfilling all the functions required of them. Both these procedures and this system operate satisfactorily.

The increase in the expenditure of the Union, whose activities are affected by very rapid advances in telecommunication technology, and the problems connected with the financing of the budgets call for constant adjustments in management and auditing methods and measures. It is with these trends in mind that I have included in my report a number of suggestions and remarks

I hope to have thus completed the task which I was assigned and to have thereby served the interests of the ITU.

The External Auditor of ITU Accounts

W. FREI

Acting Director, Swiss Federal Audit Office

Annex 11

DRAFT RESOLUTION

R No _____ APPROVAL OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE UNION FOR THE YEARS 1973 TO 1981

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Nairobi, 1982,

considering

a) the provisions of Number 34 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973,

b) the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Document No. 43 relating to the financial management of the Union during the years 1973 to 1981 and the Report of the Finance Committee of the present Conference (Document No _____),

c) the Report by the external Auditor of ITU accounts on the Union's financial and accounting system,

resolves

to give its final approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 1973 to 1981.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 44-E
27 May 1982
Original English



PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

PUBLICATIONS POLICY

I hereby transmit to the Conference the report by the Administrative Council on the above-mentioned subject.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

Annex 1



Report by the Administrative Council
to the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference

PUBLICATIONS POLICY

1. Aim

1.1 The aim of this paper is to present some proposals towards the formulation of a viable publications policy for the Union.

2. Background

2.1 For a number of years the ITU has been experiencing difficulties in respect of its publications policies. The problems are essentially the generally high cost of the Union's publications and the volume of publications and of published material. There are also the consequences of new ways of information processing and reproduction of texts in various forms. These and related factors have resulted in high selling prices, reduced sales, deficits to the supplementary publications budget and reduced dissemination of information especially to developing countries.

2.2 It should be recalled that a very clear distinction must be drawn between Documents and Publications.

2.2.1 The term PUBLICATIONS denotes the presentation of specially published material, e.g. Service Documents as a result of the coordination requirements in radiocommunication aspects (radio frequency planning and operational use - most of which are described in Articles 10 and 20 of the Radio Regulations) or reciprocal exchanges of telecommunication data in consequence of the Telephone and Telegraph Regulations and associated Resolutions of the Administrative Conferences with related Recommendations of the CCIs. They include, too, the published versions of Recommendations and Reports, results of Plenary Assemblies of the CCIs, Plan Committees, etc... They are disseminated (on the basis of sales) to Administrations, RPOAs and other customers. Basically, the cost of printing and distribution was intended to be covered by the income to the supplementary publication budget.

2.2.2 The term DOCUMENTS normally denotes material produced to ensure the continuity of the on-going work of the Union, Circular-letters, Reports, Contributions to Study Groups, CCI Plenaries, Conferences, and texts prepared for ITU conferences or meetings, etc. The cost of reproduction and distribution is thus covered by the ordinary budget of the Union. Thus Documents are distributed without charge to the individual Members in accordance with their participation in the particular activity of the Union concerned.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 1 to
Document No. 44-E
20 October 1982
Original . French

WORKING GROUP C4-A

Note by the Secretary-General

PUBLICATIONS POLICY

The annex to this document replaces page 9 of Document No. 44.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1



A N N E X

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE VARIANTS LISTED IN THIS DOCUMENT

	<u>Accounts 1981</u>	<u>Budget 1982</u>	<u>Budget 1983</u>
Members' contributions	135,700 - Swiss francs per unit	161,800.- Swiss francs per unit	170,000.- Swiss francs per unit
Estimated price of the total set of publications issued (sale price to Members)	9,200.- Swiss francs /	7,885.- Swiss francs	5,789 - Swiss francs
<u>Variant 1</u>			
Members' contributions	140,010.- Swiss francs (+ 3.2%)	169,100.- Swiss francs (+ 4 5%)	176,400.- Swiss francs (+ 3.8%)
Estimated price of publications	7,367.- Swiss francs (- 19%)	5,648.- Swiss francs (- 28%)	3,779.- Swiss francs (- 35%)
<u>Variant 2</u>			
Members' contributions	148,370.- Swiss francs (+ 7.3%)	175,700.- Swiss francs (+ 8.6%)	179,800.- Swiss francs (+ 5.8%)
Estimated price of publications	3,814.- Swiss francs (- 59%)	3,628.- Swiss francs (- 54%)	2,737.- Swiss francs (- 53%)
<u>Variant 3</u>			
Members' contributions	149,430.- Swiss francs (+ 10.1%)	177,000.- Swiss francs (+ 9 4%)	180,500 - Swiss francs (+ 6.2%)
Estimated price of publications (additional sets)	3,363.- Swiss francs (- 63%)	3,123 - Swiss francs (- 60%)	2,508.- Swiss francs (- 57%)
<u>Variant 4</u>			
Members' contributions	157,345.- Swiss francs (+ 16%)	182,700.- Swiss francs (+ 12.9%)	
Estimated price of publications (additional sets)	Price to be fixed freely by the Administrative Council	Price to be fixed freely by the Administrative Council	

2.3 Notwithstanding the above distinction, many documents, especially in the CCIs, eventually become manuscripts for publications and are therefore a contributing factor to costs. Administrative Council's concern on costs of documentation was expressed in Resolution No. 847 of the 35th session (1980). At the VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly (November 1980) this concern was echoed in modifications to CCITT Resolution No. 1 which introduced measures to reduce document volume and costs. Results at the end of 1981 already showed the considerable savings which such a programme could make while improving work-load forecasts and coordination with the Department of Common Services of the General Secretariat.

CCIR has increasingly employed the general instructions on economy of documentation contained for many years in CCIR Resolution 24.

2.4 The Union has made headway as regards production techniques with the introduction of modern text processing and other production methods which have led to cost reductions in the processing of final manuscript material intended for publication. These techniques could be introduced with advantage at the stage where documents are being considered and modified or new Recommendations are being finalized during Study Group meetings. Unfortunately, sufficient terminals and operating arrangements are not available to enable the use of text processing facilities in a real-time mode during the meetings.

2.5 Although CCI publications do not represent a majority of the total number of ITU publications, in general, CCI publications are different in nature from other ITU publications. At the November 1980 Plenary Assembly of CCITT, much attention was devoted to publications and it was decided that six GAS Groups and four Study Groups should be involved in producing manuals (more than three times as many Groups as in the previous period). Given the demand for CCI publications which is increasing, the potential exists, given the right conditions and a strong marketing approach, to use the excess revenue from their sales to support less profitable publications.

2.6 In preceding sessions, the Administrative Council had already endorsed the concepts of treatment and dissemination of published material by modern means such as microfiches, magnetic tapes, etc., including dissemination, as appropriate, by facsimile transmission from the Headquarters.

2.7 Since 1980 further progress has been made in the treatment of information and data published in official publications (e.g. CCI books and individual service publications). Trials have been made with a view to dissemination of certain material in the form of microfiche instead of the conventional book or document form. Indeed, in the case of an expected large volume of computer calculations (7,000 to 10,000 pages) for the Region 2 MF Broadcasting Conference, a decision was taken to restrict the production of this material to the form of microfiches (about 50). (Circular-letter No. 1725/RE/CONF/4 refers.)

3 Pricing policy defined in the Convention

3.1 No. 556 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973 stipulates:

"The sale price of publications . . . shall be determined by the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Administrative Council, bearing in mind that the cost of printing and distribution should, in general, be covered by the sale of publications."

3.2 The ITU's Financial Regulations prescribe further that the sale price of a publication shall be obtained by adding the overhead costs to the basic cost price (quotient of all direct expenses, divided by predicted sales). However, for special reasons and to keep the basic contributory unit of the regular budget to a minimum, the Council has recognized additional overheads against the cost of publications. Nevertheless, it has taken some decisions to reduce such indirect costs.

At the XVth CCIR Plenary Assembly (February 1982), Opinion 79 was adopted, which suggests to the 1982 Plenipotentiary Conference that, as a possible solution, the sale price of publications should as far as practicable reflect the direct cost of reproduction and distribution.

3.3 With the changing printing and reproduction methods, there have been advantages in inviting international bids for the printing of the Union's publications. The elimination of type-setting in nearly all of the publications, which are reproduced from manuscripts made available by the General Secretariat in the form of films does provide the opportunity of wider international bidding for the production of the Union's publications. The call for bids on as wide an international basis as practicable should continue to be encouraged.

4. Modern forms of presentation of publications - Problems

4.1 The possibility of replacing certain printed editions by video or magnetic tape or microfiches depends on several factors, some of which are technical, others psychological. The use of magnetic tape calls for a computer, or in the case of video tape, a video reader and a television set, while the use of microfiches requires a microfiche reader. The computer is used increasingly in the central services of at least the national administrations. For microfiches, only electricity and a reader are needed, so that they can be used wherever the information disseminated by the ITU is applied. Psychologically, the change of habits will obviously call for some adaptation by users, which may be found more or less difficult according to circumstances and will in particular require a certain amount of time.

4.2 The ITU is being asked more and more often to supply certain of its publications on tape, microfilm or microfiches. At the moment, these requests cannot be met. To produce the Union's publications in two or more radically different forms would raise a considerable problem - the sale price. The ITU has to sell its publications at cost price, and it would therefore seem logical that the sale price of the edition published on paper should not be increased just because the publication is also sold on microfiches. However, in view of the provisions at present applicable to the distribution of expenses between the ordinary budget and the supplementary publications budget, any reduction in the number of copies printed on paper increases their sale price, and this drawback could only be overcome if the sale price for microfilms were higher than that for the paper edition. Obviously, if for certain lists produced by computer the paper edition could be completely replaced by a microfilm and/or tape edition, the difficulties would be avoided.

4.3 In this connection as referred to above it should be noted that Article 26 of the Radio Regulations contains the following provision concerning service documents

"§ 1. The following documents shall be published by the Secretary-General As circumstances warrant and in response to individual requests by administrations, the published information shall also be available in computer printed form, machine readable form, film, microfiche or by other appropriate means."

4.4 Furthermore, such new processes applied by particular users interested in ITU published material have enabled them to access or recopy material at relatively small costs within their own institutions with consequential reduction of sales of the printed volumes by the ITU.

4.5 Thus, the prospects of application of new processes are hampered by the existing policies which have been followed for many years in the determination of sale prices and in turn the sharing of production costs. Indeed, for as long as the existing legislative provisions (No. 556 of the Convention and the related Financial Regulations) rest unchanged, except in a few isolated cases, it is not practicable to make available to the Members of the Union published material other than in the printed "book form" without increasing substantially the costs of the "book form" of publications to those Members or purchasers of publications who are unable to use the alternative methods of using the material recorded on microfiches or magnetic tapes, etc.

4.6 Thus, a solution needs to be found to the problems of issuing Union publications in book form to meet the new official requirements for presentation also in the form of magnetic tapes, microfilms, microfiches or any other modern medium.

4.7 In order to seek a more rational method for the assignment of costs in preparation and treatment of manuscripts and their availability in a published form for the Union, the following variants have been examined :

4.7.1 First variant

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| (a) Ordinary Budget | Coverage of all costs of preparation of manuscripts to the "final" print stage. |
| (b) Supplementary publications budget | Coverage of printing costs of manuscripts and of all distribution costs. |

This means in fact a strict application of the principles inherent in No. 556 of the Convention and takes to its logical conclusion the policy followed by the Administrative Council for the gradual reduction of overheads within the sale price of publications. This provision would not, however, overcome the problem associated with para. 3 above.

4 7 2 Second variant

(a) Ordinary budget

Coverage of all the costs of preparation of manuscripts and of the actual printing of the first, i.e. master copy to be held in the ITU Archives representing the final result of the Union's work.

(b) Supplementary publications budget

Coverage of the printing costs of the second and additional copies reproduced and of the distribution costs to purchasers of publications. This would cover costs for dissemination in other forms, microfiche, magnetic tape, etc.

4 7 3 Third variant

(a) Ordinary budget

Coverage of all costs of preparation of manuscripts and of the printing of not merely the requirements of the Headquarters of the Union of the particular publication but one free copy and related distribution costs for each Member.

(b) Supplementary publications budget

Coverage of the printing costs of the additional copies to be reproduced and distribution costs to meet additional requirements of Members, RPOAs, SIOs and the private sector. This would cover costs for dissemination in other forms, microfiche, magnetic tape, etc.

There may well be need to review the particular publications which would be subject to free distribution. Some publications present the publicized information subject to reciprocal exchange and examination at the Headquarters of the Union in the mutual interest of Members in conformity with the Administrative Regulations annexed to the Convention.

4.7 4 Fourth variant

a) Ordinary budget

Inclusion of all expenditure and income connected with the preparation, production and distribution of publications. Income related to the private sector.

This solution would include a free distribution of publications to the Members of the Union according to a distribution formula to be examined.

b) Supplementary publications budget

This would now cease to exist, the entire process being absorbed by the ordinary budget.

4.8 The fourth solution constitutes the most radical change which might be contemplated in the Union publications policy.

4.9 Broad consequences on the contributory unit on the basis of the 1981 and 1982 Budgets and on the cost of a collection of all publications issued are given in the Annex.

5. Medium and long-term proposals for publications policy for the ITU

5.1 It should be recognized and accepted that publication is one form of information transfer and that the information collection, transfer and exchange functions between the ITU and its Members are growing exponentially. In addition the facilities and means for the accomplishment of these functions electronically are becoming available in the marketplace rapidly.

5.2 In addition to the proposals above, in the short term this requires planning emphasis on the responsibility of the secretariats of the organs of the Union, including that assigned to Conferences for the preparation of the reports, Final Acts, etc. Desirably emphasis will be placed in the use of electronic means for the interface between these secretariats and the data base from which those responsible for the preparation of publication will draw their texts. The emphasis in this period should therefore be placed on the assignment of adequate resources within the specialized secretariat and those assigned to Conferences while at the same time ensuring that the Secretary-General has adequate resources to establish and manage the data base and the electronic interface.

5.3 In the medium term, the activities mentioned for the short term will continue while the emphasis will turn to the establishment of electronic interfaces between the data base and the population to be served by the information system e.g. the Administrations, RPOAs, etc. Desirably in this phase the communication channels between the Union and the Regional Organizations such as PATU, CITEL, etc. will be greatly expanded preferably by electronic means. This should also encourage the strengthening of facilities between the Regional Organizations and the Administrations that participate in these activities.

5.4 For the long-term, the objective should be the establishment of a multifunctional integrated data network incorporating such functions as high-speed data transfer (for publications), inter-active capability (to replace correspondence and also to provide means for training on a programmed basis). As technology permits, the feasibility for replacing meetings by tele-conferencing would be examined and introduced when and as necessary. This will probably require the maintenance of complementary (distributed) data bases at Headquarters of the Union and the Regional Organizations. It can be expected that by this time most countries will have internal networks for the purpose of information control between Administrations and other interested participants in ITU activities.

5.5 The technology to provide these arrangements is either available or in the process of development. The costs are reducing rapidly while those associated with distribution of printed material are escalating equally rapidly. Many problems of a non-technical nature such as legal, security, economic, etc. will have to be addressed and resolved.

5.6 In the course of these activities it must not be forgotten that great changes to the information handling procedures of the IFRB will be introduced. Data bases established for this purpose will need to be compatible with those established for the other purposes and functions of the Union.

6. Recommendations and conclusions

6.1 In view of the vital importance of this matter and its effect on the efficient operation of the Union and its Members an in-depth study should be undertaken as soon as possible.

6.2 An in-depth review of the frequency of publishing service documents, the need for all publications and the elimination of all unnecessary publications.

6.3 The acceptability of using the final documents and reports of Study Groups, suitably bound, could be investigated by the Directors of the CCIs.

A N N E X

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IN THIS DOCUMENT

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Estimated price of the total set of publications issued (sale price to Members)	9,200 - Swiss francs	7,885 - Swiss francs
<u>Variant 1</u>		
Members' contributions	140,010 - Swiss francs (+ 3 2 %)	169,100 - Swiss francs (+ 4 5 %)
Estimated price of publications	7,367 - Swiss francs (- 19 %)	5,648 - Swiss francs (- 28 %)
<u>Variant 2</u>		
Members' contributions	148,370 - Swiss francs (+ 7 3 %)	175,700 - Swiss francs (+ 8.6 %)
Estimated price of publications	3,814 - Swiss francs (- 59 %)	3,628 - Swiss francs (- 54 %)
<u>Variant 3</u>		
Members' contributions	149,430.- Swiss francs (+ 10 1 %)	177,000 - Swiss francs (+ 9 4 %)
Estimated price of publications (additional sets)	3,363 - Swiss francs (- 63 %)	3,123 - Swiss francs (- 60 %)
<u>Variant 4</u>		
Members' contributions	157,345 - Swiss francs (+ 16 %)	182,700 - Swiss francs (+ 12 9 %)
Estimated price of publications (additional sets)	Price to be fixed freely by the Administrative Council	Price to be fixed freely by the Administrative Council

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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

COMMENTS ON BUDGET STRUCTURE
AND ANALYTICAL COST ACCOUNTING

I hereby transmit to the Conference the report of the Administrative
Council on the above-mentioned subject

M. MILI
Secretary-General

Annex 1



A N N E X

Report by the Administrative Council to
the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi

COMMENTS ON BUDGET STRUCTURE AND ANALYTICAL COST ACCOUNTING

INTRODUCTION

- report of the Group of Experts in 1975
- establishment of a Working Group on "Budget Structure and Analytical Cost Accounting"
- terms of reference of the Working Group

1 Present situation and critical analysis

1.1 Present situation

- 1.1.1 - ITU budget
- 1.1.2 - Financial operating report
- 1.1.3 - Cost analysis

1.2 Critical analysis

- 1.2.1 - Number and lack of uniformity of documents
- 1.2.2 - Documents which do not bring out clearly the main policy trends of the ITU or the financial implications of the long-term plans
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2 Needs of Councillors and proposals

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- 2.1.1 - A complete document recapitulating the problems of the budget
- 2.1.2 - A new presentation

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- 2.2.1 - Conventional and functional presentation of the budget
- 2.2.2 - Extended cost analysis
- 2.2.3 - Other proposals by Councillors

BUDGET STRUCTURE AND ANALYTICAL COST ACCOUNTING

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

With a budget of 77 million Swiss francs in 1982 and an increasing staff, the ITU is becoming a complex organization, in which management should be rendered as efficient as possible in order to meet the Members' requirements. Because its operations are complex, it needs to improve its procedures for keeping Members informed, particularly in the field of financial management, where management and budgetary responsibilities are ill defined.

At its 29th Session, the Administrative Council set up a Group of Experts (Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden) to prepare a report on the review of organization, methods and grading at ITU Headquarters. An important aspect of their task was to consider how the Union should organize its administrative and financial machinery in order to make it easier to keep track of the costs. The Experts' report proposed the introduction of a management information system accompanied by a sub-division of the ITU into functional groups. The financial implications of this measure were estimated in 1975 at 50,000 Swiss francs for the studies and an annual expenditure of 160,000 Swiss francs. It should however be pointed out that the proposals concerning management were linked to the establishment of functional groups and that the report dealt with the organization of the ITU.

So far as management is concerned, no action was ever taken on this report. The question of analytical cost accounting was therefore considered by the Council at its 34th Session. The debate prompted the Council to take the view that it needed to have an effective accounting and management system which would enable it to keep a close watch on trends in the Union's expenditure and to identify the sectors responsible. To meet that need, the Council established a "Budget Structure and Analytical Cost Accounting" Working Group.

In order to give the management guidelines as to the Council's needs, and bearing in mind that over-complex systems would not be feasible, the Council adopted the following terms of reference for the "Budget Structure and Analytical Cost Accounting" Group:

1. to carry out an analysis of the budget structure and plan in current use,
2. to consider the changes which might be introduced to facilitate the examination by the Council
 - a) of the budget estimates referred to in No. 285 of the Convention
 - b) of the future work plans referred to in No. 286 of the Convention
 - c) of the financial operating report referred to in No. 288 of the Convention
 - d) of the cost-benefit analyses referred to in No. 287 of the Convention

The Group has met twice, and its findings are set out in this report, which describes the present situation, analyzes the various documents and Councillors' requirements and proposes the measures that might be taken to improve management in the ITU.

1. Present situation and critical analysis

1.1 Present situation

Two types of documents are submitted to Councillors

- the draft budget, which estimates the commitments and the resources of the Union,
- the financial operating report and the cost analyses, which serve as a basis for assessing the implementation of the budget on the elapse of the management period concerned.

1.1.1 ITU budget

The Plenipotentiary Conference approves a budget plan covering five years or more. This plan authorizes the Administrative Council to draw up an annual budget in such a way that the collective annual expenses of the

- Administrative Council,
- General Secretariat,
- International Frequency Registration Board,
- Secretariats of the International Consultative Committees,
- Union laboratories and technical equipment

remain within set limits, notwithstanding certain inevitable increases in expenditure as a result of adjustments in exchange rates and remuneration in the United Nations common system. The Union's programme of conferences is also subject to an expenditure ceiling, within broader limits.

The form of the budget is determined by the Financial Regulations of the Union. Article 56, No. 285, of the Convention calls upon the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Administrative Council annual budget estimates in conformity with the provisions of the Convention on the expenditure ceiling.

After approval by the Administrative Council, the budget is transmitted for information to all Members of the Union.

The Union budget is divided into two main parts, the operating budget (recurrent expenditure) and the conferences and meetings budget. Details of the Technical Cooperation special accounts budget, covering administrative and implementation expenditure, and the publications budget, covering part of the publishing costs, are given in annexes.

1.1.2 Financial operating report

Under No. 288 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, the Secretary-General is required to submit to the Council each year a financial operating report. This document is in three parts

- financial administration

This covers the Union budget, the special Technical Cooperation accounts, the supplementary publications account, the position of the various funds (special Technical Cooperation fund, ITU centenary prize fund), together with the results of the accounts of the Technical Cooperation projects and the accounts for the past financial year.

- ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds

Operating report of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds

- United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

Report on the financial operations resulting from the Union's membership of the Joint Staff Pension Fund of the United Nations.

1 1 3 Cost analysis

Article 56, No. 287, calls upon the Secretary-General to submit to the Administrative Council cost-benefit analyses of the main activities at the Headquarters of the Union

The cost analysis document has been produced since 1978 in response to the Council's wish to obtain a clearer idea of the actual costs of the various ITU activities. This document, which contains a breakdown of overheads, is based on the information employed for many years past and does not draw on new statistical reports or fresh data

1.2 Critical analysis

1.2.1 Number and lack of uniformity of documents

In addition to the three main documents described above, the General Secretariat circulates a large number of other documents of a financial character or with financial implications (reserve account, requests for additional credits, proposals for the creation of posts, etc)

Receiving some of these documents at a late stage, the Councillors have little time to study them or to make the necessary comparisons or cross-references. Moreover, the documents themselves are not particularly handy to consult. The Secretary-General's report on the Union budget contains something like 200 pages, but has no table of contents.

1 2.2 Documents which do not bring out clearly the main policy trends of the ITU or the financial implications of the long-term plans

Despite the progress achieved in the document relating to cost analysis, it is impossible to arrive at a simple and clear assessment of the cost to the Union of Technical Cooperation, the CCIs and the IFRB. A breakdown of the costs of the Council and the various conferences should be produced in order to show clearly the costs of these three major sectors. Moreover, the developments year by year should be indicated more clearly so that shifts in emphasis in the choice of objectives by the ITU can be readily identified.

The annual budgeting system does not make it possible to understand and evaluate the financial implications of the long-term plans and the effects which the decisions taken during the conferences or the Plenary Assemblies could have on the contributory units

1.2.3 An improvement which should be continued

The General Secretariat has made a definite effort since the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference. Under No. 288 of the Convention, the Secretary-General is required to submit a financial operating report to the Council. This report has the advantage of combining in a single document a number of items of information which are often scattered, in addition to a table of contents for handy reference.

2 Needs of Councillors and proposals

2 1 Needs of Councillors

The Councillors have a dual task they adopt the budget for the coming year (they must therefore be given the means of taking the appropriate decisions in the light of budgetary constraints), and they also exercise control over the implementation of the budget (they must therefore be enabled to ensure that the budget has been implemented in keeping with their decisions).

2.1.1 A clear and complete document

Councillors have little time at their disposal and are not necessarily budgetary experts. Their task of control must therefore be facilitated and they must receive assistance with regard to proposals having financial implications. For this purpose, the draft budget submitted to the Council must be complete, which means that it must combine all the above-mentioned scattered documents and that it must have a table of contents for ready reference.

2.1.2 A new presentation

The purpose would be threefold

- make Councillors aware of costs by providing information on unit costs (translation + printing + typing) of one page in the ITU, the full cost for the ITU of one hour's discussion in the Council or in a Conference,
- indicate to Councillors the orders of magnitude of the full costs of the various measures adopted by the Council (specifying, for example, that the complete cost of a staff member is x times his or her salary),

- enable Councillors to see the changing pattern of distribution of funds between CCIs, IFRB and Technical Cooperation. The objectives of the ITU would seem to be frequency allocation (IFRB), standardization (CCI), Technical Cooperation (TC) and the official publications. The costs of conferences and the Council should therefore be spread over these three sectors of activity (IFRB, CCI and TC).

2 2 Proposals

2 2 1 The conventional budget should be accompanied by a functional presentation

The Secretary-General should present two versions of the budget which, as the Working Group has stressed, should reflect the collective decisions of the Coordination Committee as regards the various requests for priority allocation of credits,

- the conventional version for purposes of exercising control over Union expenditure,
- a functional version (the elements of which might be provided by an enhanced cost analysis). This version would enable Councillors to realize the complete cost of each activity. It would be necessary to bring out variations in relation to previous years in order to identify, a priori and a posteriori, any developments in the resources supplied to the CCIs, IFRB and TC

The functional version would contain budgetary "envelopes" covering the working programmes of the CCI, IFRB, the Departments of the General Secretariat and the conferences of the Union. The direct and indirect costs would be charged to these "budgetary envelopes", which would enable the directors and heads of department to determine the costs and savings arising from their programmes.

For these two versions, combined in a single document, the General Secretariat should take as a basis, for example, the budgets as presented by governments to their parliamentary assemblies.

The objective is the same information and control. In the same way, it would be desirable to use up-to-date graphic processes, colours, etc.

2.2.2 Extended cost analysis

To avoid increasing Union expenditure, it would not seem desirable to set up an actual analytical cost accounting system, however, the overheads of conferences, the Council and the Secretariat should be apportioned to TC, the CCIs and IFRB. For this purpose, it should not be necessary to conduct additional statistical studies but to find simple distribution keys (discussion time per subject, etc.) in order to break down these costs

The cost analyses should include the figures for the preceding years in order to enable the Council to compare the cost trends of the principal ITU activities

Additional information should be supplied on certain unit costs typed page, hour of meeting, etc.

It would seem possible, given the present structure of the ITU, without setting up autonomous management groups (1975 report), to obtain all this material in order to permit the establishment of an integrated management system.

2.2.3 Other proposals formulated by the Councillors

- long-term implications of costs and effect on the contributory unit

The Council acknowledged that in order to make the correct decisions it should have information on all the long-term implications, i.e. costs and expected figures for the contributory unit resulting from the decisions of conferences and plenary assemblies.

- biennial budget, or estimates for subsequent budgets

Some Councillors felt that there were advantages to adopting an annual budget and giving a preliminary estimate for the following year's budget. The possibility of adopting a biennial budget was also mooted.

- proposals to amend Article 8 and Article 9 of the Financial Regulations *)

Article 8 of the Financial Regulations should be amended by the addition of the following sentence at the end of paragraph 3

"The draft budget shall contain all the sums considered necessary without exception "

Article 9 of the Financial Regulations should be amended by the addition of the following sentence at the end of paragraph 1

"In doing so, the Administrative Council shall take due account of the budgetary proposals contained in the single document prepared by the Secretary-General "

- establishment of a group of Council Members and experts

After the Plenipotentiary Conference the Council might wish to consider the question of appointing a group of Council Members assisted by experts to carry out a more thorough study of the cost and methods of financial accounting.

Conclusion

In drafting these proposals, the Administrative Council saw no need to question the federal structure of the Union, since it does not prevent the budget from being presented in such a way as to bring out more clearly the type and source of expenditure.

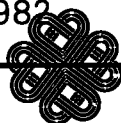
This report has been approved by the Administrative Council for submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

*) Measures to be taken at the next meeting of the Finance Committee of the Administrative Council

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS, ETC. RELATING TO THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES OF THE UNION

I hereby transmit to the Conference the report by the Administrative Council
on the above-mentioned subject.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

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A N N E X

Report of the Administrative Council
to the Plenipotentiary Conference

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS, ETC , RELATING TO THE TECHNICAL
COOPERATION ACTIVITIES OF THE UNION

Resolution No. 16

PARTICIPATION OF THE UNION IN THE
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

1 General

1.1 As decided by the Plenipotentiary Conference in 1973, the Union continued to participate in the UNDP within the framework of the Convention

1.2 The "administrative and operational services costs" resulting from the Union's participation in the UNDP were covered by compensatory payments from the UNDP. The compensatory payments have been effected by the UNDP in United States dollars at a level decided by the Governing Council of the UNDP. This level of payment, of what has been recently defined as "support costs", has been uniformly applied by UNDP to all United Nations specialized agencies participating in the development programme. The level of support costs paid to the ITU has varied in dollar terms, following different decisions of the Governing Council of UNDP, and in terms of Swiss francs, following fluctuations in the exchange rate between the franc and the dollar. The consequences of these fluctuations, which have been beyond the control of the Union, are reported in section 5 2(6) of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

1 3 The income and expenditure relative to the participation of the Union in the UNDP have been checked, on an annual basis, by the Union's auditors. An audited statement is submitted annually to the Administrative Council which, after examination of the expenditures incurred in the technical cooperation activities of the Union, verifies the appropriate application of all income received from the UNDP.

1 4 Each year the Secretary-General presented to the Administrative Council a detailed Report on the technical cooperation activities of the Union, which also contained details on the Union's participation in the UNDP. These reports, where appropriate, contained recommendations he deemed necessary to improve the efficiency of this participation.

1.5 As will be seen from the table below, the Union's participation in the UNDP for the period 1973-1981 amounts to approximately 164 5 million US dollars

US Dollars

Year	Africa	Americas	(Euro) Asia & Pacific	Europe	Europe & Middle East	Inter- regional	Total
1973	3,632,377	2,085,006	3,810,200	276,183	-	-	9,803,766
1974	3,699,658	2,522,797	4,532,153	238,129	-	74,511	11,067,248
1975	5,195,863	4,205,989	4,457,544	-	2,598,133	146,999	16,604,528
1976	6,250,535	3,392,212	3,850,211	-	3,278,250	399,263	17,170,471
1977	4,475,922	2,369,636	3,206,596	-	1,887,640	375,594	12,315,388
1978	5,191,875	2,438,225	5,371,748	-	2,661,063	375,986	16,038,897
1979	6,805,711	4,395,333	5,521,353	-	3,793,868	200,071	20,716,336
1980	10,096,842	4,161,318	7,559,668	-	5,514,691	207,017	27,539,536
1981	14,134,684	3,649,883	9,155,848	-	6,101,720	260,353	33,302,488
Total	59,483,467	29,220,399	47,465,321	514,312	25,835,365	2,039,794	164,558,658

Note All statistics and reporting till 1974 inclusive were based on the following geographical areas Africa, Americas, Euro-Asia including Middle East. Since 1975 the Middle East has been separated from Asia and the Pacific, but amalgamated with Europe

16 These funds were administered by the Union in the interest of telecommunication development in developing countries throughout the world. Utilizing these funds the Union provided the services of experts/advisers, organized and administered training courses for fellows sponsored by administrations, procured and delivered a wide range of equipment and arranged sub-contracts for services and assistance which could not be provided directly by the Union. The results of these efforts are shown in the following table

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
No. of expert missions (including OPAS missions)	298	315	411	356	341	368	442	487	558
Fellowships under implementation	439	678	560	416	310	398	438	624	716
Value of equipment delivered US \$	2,034,899	2,720,673	3,898,038	4,516,354	2,997,722	4,465,139	6,431,808	7,040,301	5,362,843
No. of projects entirely or partially operated under sub-contracts	9	11	13	11	5	3	1	5	10
Value of sub-contracts US \$	556,820	708,482	735,382	904,863	759,660	83,899	16,306	462,067	2,877,793

2 Main features of the Union's activities under the UNDP (1973-1981)

2.1 Development assistance provided through the United Nations Development Programme involves the concept of a partnership between the country requesting the assistance, the UNDP in providing financial support and the specialized agency or organization which cooperates in providing the assistance required. In the field of telecommunications, the United Nations recognizes the ITU as the specialized agency responsible for providing the necessary cooperation (Annex 3 of the Convention)

2.2 In general UNDP assistance is provided to countries through the implementation of projects within the framework of the overall development plan prepared by the government relating to the economic and social development of the country. In preparing this "country plan" the different Ministries of a developing country are assisted, on request, by the various sectoral agencies cooperating in the Development Programme of the United Nations. The input of the ITU is channelled through the telecommunication administration or authorities, of the country concerned.

2.3 Specific development projects in the field of telecommunications are prepared by the administration concerned with the assistance of the ITU. Providing these projects are afforded sufficient priority in the country development plan, they are submitted by the government to UNDP with the request that they should be financed for execution with the cooperation of the ITU.

2.4 For any given developing country, the UNDP thus receives numerous proposals for development projects extending over all economic and social sectors of the country. The number of projects accepted is dependent upon project costs and the amount of financial support available to the country through the UNDP. Since development needs usually substantially exceed the resources available, once more a process of selection based upon priorities has to take place.

2.5 Hence the role of the ITU, as a partner in the development process, is that of adviser during the planning stage, an active collaborator in the preparation of detailed project proposals and executing agency during the project implementation. It should be noted that the country establishes its own development priorities and also, in consultation with UNDP, the priorities for the utilization of UNDP resources. The ITU does not determine the programme of assistance it is required to deliver through its participation in UNDP but does attempt, within the limit of the resources made available, to respond to requests for cooperation originated by governments and accepted for financing by UNDP.

2.6 A certain number of development projects are of interest to more than one country, some of the projects being regional or even inter-regional in character. The importance of such projects in the field of telecommunications led to the adoption of Resolution No 20 by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos 1973, and the participation of the Union in UNDP financed projects of this nature is described in the section dealing with that Resolution.

2.7 The following general information illustrates the main features of the participation of the Union in UNDP financed activities.

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
- Country projects assigned to the Union Including	205	215	195	159 ¹⁾	110 ^{1) 3)}	132 ^{1) 3)}	142 ^{1) 3)}	143 ^{1) 4)}	140 ^{1) 4)}
- in Africa	59	66	63	54	45	51	54	57	56
- in the Americas	60	59	49	38	19	23	23	19	20
- (Euro) Asia and Pacific	64	69							
- Europe	22	21							
- in Asia and the Pacific	-	-	42	37	29	37	34	37	34
- in Europe and the Middle East	-	-	41	30	17	21	31	30	30
- Authorized regional or multinational projects Including	27	37	31	31	15	21	19	24	23
- in Africa	14	17	15	15	6	7	9	9	9
- in the Americas	5	8	6	5	5	5	2	3	3
- (Euro) Asia and Pacific	8	12							
- Europe	-	-							
- in Asia and the Pacific	-	-	6	7	3	8	6	8	7
- in Europe and the Middle East	-	-	4	4	1	1	2	4	4
- Inter-regional projects	-	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
- New projects on which operations commenced	52	77	49						
- Projects operated under preparatory assistance	18								

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
- Projects completed	45	73	43	86	27	27	22	23	35
- Projects which required substantial contributions by the UNDP and the government concerned (recruitment of teams of experts, implementation of several fellowships and purchase of substantial amounts of equipment, sub-contracting services, etc)	35	29	23	26	31	31	42	41	41
Consisting of									
- training projects	29	27	20	23	24	24	25	23	22
- other projects ⁶⁾	6	2	3	3	7	7	17	18	19
- Regional seminars	3	3	2			3	4	3	5
- Regional Advisers/Experts Including	10	8	9	8 ²⁾	3 ²⁾	8 ²⁾	11	11	11 ⁷⁾
- in Africa	3	3	3	3	1	3	4	4	4
- in the Americas	3	2	2	2	15 ¹⁾	1	3	3	3
- in Asia and the Pacific	4	3	4	3	15 ¹⁾	3	3	3	3
- in the Middle East						1	1	1	1

- 1) Owing to UNDP financial constraints, no activity was carried out for 31 projects in 1976. There was no activity on 11 projects in 1977 and 1978, on 15 in 1979, on 22 in 1980 and on 13 in 1981, as the various components to be provided could not be implemented during those years.
- 2) As a consequence of the UNDP liquidity crisis, seven of these missions were phased out during 1976, while an eighth was recommenced in October 1976 thanks to a Trust-Fund contribution from the Government of India. Only one such mission was financed by UNDP throughout 1977, emergency arrangements being made by the Union in respect to the other two missions in 1977 and in respect to one in 1978 (see Resolution No. 20).
- 3) The number of UNDP/ITU projects on which expenditure exceeded US \$ 250,000 was 19 in 1977, 26 in 1978 and 28 in 1979, the number on which expenditure was between US \$ 100,000 and US \$ 250,000 was 15 in 1977, 18 in 1978 and 28 in 1979. Expenditure on the remaining projects was below US \$ 100,000 each.
- 4) The number of UNDP/ITU projects on which expenditure exceeded US \$ 500,000 was 13 in 1980 and 18 in 1981, the number on which expenditure was between US \$ 250,000 and US \$ 500,000 was 23 in 1980 and in 1981. Expenditure on the remaining projects was below US \$ 250,000 each.
- 5) Financed by the Operational Fund, brought into service on 1 July 1977.
- 6) Pre-investment studies and surveys, research and development and network planning projects, experimental space and earth station projects.
- 7) Although the level of eleven posts remained constant, there was a chargeover of Regional Experts in the Middle East region and of two in the Asia/Pacific region during 1981.

Note All statistics and reporting till 1974 inclusive were based on the following geographical areas: Africa, Americas, Euro-Asia including Middle East. Since 1975 the Middle East has been separated from Asia and the Pacific, but amalgamated with Europe.

Res. 16

2 8 The activities undertaken by the Union over the years 1973-1981 have evolved both in character and scope

2 9 While approximately 20 % of missions organized by the Union to start in 1973 could be classified as "short term", being of limited duration and cost, in 1981 the ratio of "short term" to "long term" missions was more of the order of 80 %. Furthermore, more and more of the short missions now being organized involve the recruitment of a highly specialized expert to provide advice in a field of increasing technological complexity

2 10 The same type of evolution can be seen in the requirements for both equipment procurement and fellowship training. Demands are being made for more sophisticated equipment and the fellowships' training courses requested are becoming more specialized

2 11 At the end of 1975 the UNDP faced a serious liquidity problem mainly due to

- a) an accelerated ratio of programme delivery during 1975, and
- b) inflation which resulted in considerable price increase of expert services, fellowships, equipment, sub-contracting, etc

The Administrator of the UNDP issued in December 1975 directives to executing agencies and Resident Representatives which imposed restrictions on the implementation of projects

Simultaneously with the year-end liquidity problem it became evident that the UNDP had to establish budgetary ceilings for the 1976 programme delivery in order to complete the last year of the first Programming Cycle within the limits of the available financial resources. The executing agencies, including the Union, participated in all the consultations and meetings organized by the UNDP in order to elaborate proposals regarding cutbacks to be operated on a project-by-project basis. The Administrator, following analysis of the situation by his advisers, was in a position to propose to the Governing Council for its consideration a series of exceptional measures concerning the reduction of the programme delivery in 1976. Briefly, these measures comprised setting up 1976 ceilings expressed in US dollars of the UNDP assistance for each recipient country and for each regional, inter-regional and global project. Furthermore, the governments concerned were requested to decide on the priorities and curtailment of whole projects or of some elements of given projects. In this respect the governments had at their disposal the assistance and advice of Resident Representatives and executing agencies

2.12 The UNDP continued to operate under serious financial constraints during the following years. The overall funding available to the UNDP fell by 14 % in 1976, as compared to the previous year. Due to inflationary trends and increased prices the number of expert missions provided and the number of fellowships organized by the Union under UNDP, were greatly reduced, the total number of projects delivered by the Union falling by 16 %. Only the value of equipment delivered showed a marked increase, largely due to the delivery of equipment ordered in previous years

2 13 During the period of financial difficulties in 1976 and 1977 the number of technical cooperation country projects executed by the Union fell in all regions except Africa. However, the regional activities were those which were most severely affected at this time, the Governing Council of the UNDP having given priority to national projects. UNDP funding for eight ITU Regional Advisers/Experts in 1976 was reduced to a level of one Regional Adviser in 1977. In view of the inter-country nature of telecommunication services, and the importance attached to technical cooperation in this area by the Plenipotentiaries in Resolution No. 20 of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council took special measures by Resolution No. 798 to establish an Operational Fund which was employed to finance the continuation of a number of Regional Adviser posts.

2 14 The financial situation of UNDP improved in 1978 and this improvement continued till the end of 1981. Over these years UNDP funds available for telecommunications development increased at a rate of 30 % per year over the first three years and in 1981 by 25.9 % as compared with 1980. The Union was thus able to field more expert advisory missions, arrange a greater number of fellowship training courses and deliver more equipment each year.

3 Participation of the Union in UNDP activities funded from special sources

3 1 The UNDP administers a number of funds set up by governments to finance specific development or relief activities. The ITU has participated, in its field of competence, in project implementation financed by the UNDP from these funds.

3 2 ITU projects were financed from the following UNDP administered funds

3 2 1 Funds of the United Nations for the Development of West Irian (FUNDWI)

As from July 1972 this fund lost its separate identity, being absorbed in UNDP, and development activities in Indonesia were continued under the normal programme. However, telecommunication equipment to the value of US \$ 78,079, which was ordered before July 1972, was delivered by the ITU in 1973. During 1974 a previously arranged fellowship was completed utilizing financing from this fund.

3 2 2 The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

Under the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) the Union, in 1977, provided two specialists who advised the Government of Mali on rural broadcasting matters. The total expenditure for the Union's participation amounted to US \$ 6,681.

3 2 3 The United Nations Sahelian Office (UNSO)

Following the setting up of a trust fund for the relief of countries in the Sudano-Sahelian zone in Africa, which were suffering from the effects of severe and prolonged drought, the Union was called upon to provide assistance in the field of telecommunications. The Union was associated with the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activity (UNSO) during 1975, and undertook preparatory work for the missions of two specialists to examine telecommunication and broadcasting facilities necessary for the development of the zone. These missions were executed in 1976 (total expenditure for the Union's participation amounted to US \$ 1,595 in 1975 and US \$ 34,459 in 1976). Three further missions, totalling one month, took place in 1978.

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3 2 4 The UNDP Special Fund for the Least Developed Countries

3 2 4 1 Following General Assembly Resolution 2768 (XXVI) of 18 November 1971, UNDP and other UN bodies concerned themselves with the special measures to be taken in favour of the least developed among developing countries. In January 1973 the Governing Council of UNDP took the figure of US \$ 35 million as the planning level for aid to the least developed countries for the period 1973-1976 and laid down basic criteria for the provision of additional assistance to 25 countries¹⁾ identified by ECOSOC to help accelerate overall social and economic development.

3 2 4 2 Under the UNDP Special Fund for Least Developed Countries, the services of two planning experts (for 12 months each) were provided to Afghanistan in 1976. During the course of the year, the experts surveyed the short-term and long-term telecommunication needs of Afghanistan and assisted in the establishment of a permanent telecommunication planning unit. They prepared a draft Report "Development Plan for Telecommunications in the Republic of Afghanistan" that examined in detail the transmission and long-distance switching plans and made important recommendations based on the statistics assembled during their work. In addition, a telecommunication legislation expert was provided to Afghanistan for three months to review the existing laws related to telecommunications. He drafted a new Basic Law of Telecommunications and provided new drafts for Radio Regulations and Telephone and Telegraph Regulations and advised on drafting a new Broadcasting Act. Administrations also benefitted from the award of two fellowships for participation in the IFRB Seminar held in 1978. Telecommunication Training Centre (Phase III), Afghanistan. Project activities during 1981 included 52 months of expertise provided by 6 experts, 10 5 months of training attended by 10 fellows and provision of equipment to a value of US \$ 108,445.

3 2 4 3 With the assistance of the UNDP Special Fund, the ITU also provided the services of five experts for a total of 39 months and the purchase of US \$ 245,485 of equipment for the telecommunication Training Centre in Dacca, Bangladesh.

3.2 4.4 In Africa, the continent with the greatest number of Least Developed Countries, a number of technical cooperation projects were carried out with the assistance of the UNDP Special Fund. These projects included

- the services of an expert for one month as adviser to the Director of Posts and Telecommunications in Botswana. This project terminated in early February 1977. Expertise in radio frequency management (1981),
- three fellowships (1979/1981), expertise and equipment (1980/1981) for Burundi,
- expertise in transmission training and a fellowship for study in France (1978) for Niger,

1) See Note at the end of section 3

- logistic support, expertise and equipment to relief activities in Uganda (1980/1981),
- expertise, three UN volunteers and equipment for the National Telecommunication Training Institute in Somalia (1979/1981),
- fellowship for participant in the IFRB seminar (1974) and part costs of new building for the National Telecommunication School in Chad (1976)

3 2 4 5 With the aid of the UNDP Special Fund, two pilot studies were carried out by the Union in Africa in 1976. The first was aimed at reviewing problems of rural telecommunications and broadcasting in eight countries of the Sahelian area (Gambia, Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Chad and subsequently Cape Verde), six of which are listed among the Least Developed Countries. The study was conducted by two short-term experts, one of them a national of one of the countries, in full collaboration with the telecommunication and broadcasting engineers and officials of each country concerned who actively participated in finalizing the project proposals. These proposals provided basic technical characteristics and construction requirements as well as financial estimates. The experts' recommendations and project proposals were published by the Union in a report which was then widely circulated to obtain financing for the implementation of the rural telecommunication and broadcasting programme as part of the rehabilitation strategy for the Sahelian zone. Based on this report, one of the countries concerned obtained already in 1976 substantial financial aid for the implementation of these projects.

A similar approach was taken for the second study financed by the UNDP Special Fund for Least Developed Countries in eight LDC countries of Eastern and Southern Africa (Botswana, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Uganda, Somalia, Sudan and Tanzania). This identification mission was implemented by two African experts who studied the economic and social benefits to be derived from the inclusion of telecommunication/broadcasting inputs into rural development projects. After selecting certain types of communication systems particularly adapted to rural areas and which could be easily engineered into each country's system, the experts reviewed specific rural economic development projects in each country and proposed appropriate telecommunication/broadcasting inputs which would yield substantial savings in addition to facilitating and enhancing activities in other sectors (agriculture, industry, education, health, etc.). The experts' findings and recommendations were published by the Union in a Report which was distributed in financing institutions and to LDC countries.

3 2 4 6 The UNDP Special Fund also financed a training project for the Yemen Arab Republic. Under this project a number of technicians received awards to enable them to undertake technical studies in other Arab States. This assistance was provided over the period 1979-1980.

3 2 4 7 Over the period 1973-1981, the ITU has been the executing agency for UNDP Special Fund assistance to the Least Developed Countries amounting to US \$ 3,574,991 in total.

Note List of Least Developed Countries as at September 1981

A. As endorsed by the General Assembly

Afghanistan
Benin
Bhutan
Botswana
Burundi
Ethiopia
Guinea
Haiti
Upper Volta
Lao PDR
Lesotho
Malawi
Maldives
Mali
Nepal
Niger
Uganda
Rwanda
Western Samoa
Somalia
Sudan
Tanzania
Chad
Yemen Arab Republic

B. Additions made in 1975

Bangladesh
Central African Republic
Gambia
Yemen PDR

C. Additions made in 1977

Cape Verde
Comoros

D. Addition made in 1981

Guinea-Bissau

4 Collaboration with other agencies and organizations

4 1 Throughout the period 1973-1981 the ITU has collaborated with other executing agencies on matters of common interest concerning the implementation and administration of the United Nations Development Programme

4 2 In the field of training the ITU has been the executing agency of the UNDP for a number of Posts and Telecommunications training centres and these projects have been implemented in close association with the Universal Postal Union (UPU) Assistance has been provided to a total of 10 countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe (Afghanistan, Argentina, Burma, Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco, Portugal, Turkey, Zambia) Similarly, the ITU has collaborated with UPU in a training project being executed by the UPU in Latin America (Venezuela)

4 3 The collaboration between the ITU, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), has been extended into technical cooperation activities in the field In particular the Union has cooperated with ICAO in a training project in Nepal and has collaborated with IMCO in a joint survey of radio-maritime facilities in Africa

4 4 ITU collaboration with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has increased over the period 1973-1981 Within the framework of UNDP the ITU and UNESCO have been associated in projects concerning the development of broadcasting services in Latin America (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela), in Asia (Bangladesh) and in Africa (Zambia - for Namibia) This collaboration will continue with scope for increased activities within the recently created UNESCO International Programme for Communications In addition, the ITU detached an expert from one of its UNDP projects to UNESCO for a one-week mission in Kiribati and Tuvalu The purpose of the mission was to evaluate the existing transmission equipment and to advise the Government on broadcasting development

4 5 The Union has collaborated with a number of other organizations in activities closely associated with its work with the UNDP Assistance was provided in setting up a radio network for the use of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) during an emergency programme for the Sudan The Union also participated in relief operations in Bangladesh and in special activities on behalf of Mozambique The ITU, as the executing agency, also arranged and administered fellowship training in telecommunications for trainees from Latin America as part of a programme in support of the Inter-American Telecommunication Network.

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Resolution No 17

IMPROVEMENT OF UNION FACILITIES FOR
PROVIDING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1 Introduction

1 1 As from 1973, the staff of the Group of Engineers was reduced to three engineers specialized in radiocommunications, transmission and switching. In conformity with point 7 of the Resolution, the Administrative Council includes credits in the annual budget of the Union to ensure the proper functioning of the Group of Engineers and to defray the costs of the short-term services of specialists recruited to meet some of the urgent requests for advice from developing countries which cannot be dealt with by the engineers. In 1981 these credits total 335,000 Swiss francs.

1 2 The assistance provided by the Group, including that provided through the engagement of short-term experts, is of a high standard and well appreciated by the recipient administrations. The volume of the assistance which is delivered under present circumstances, and within the financial limits available, represents an example of optimum utilization of resources.

1 3 The Group of Engineers maintains close consultation with the Secretariats of the IFRB, CCIR and CCITT on various technical subjects and works in close cooperation with the Regional Divisions of the Technical Cooperation Department. Specialist assistance in fields not covered by members of the Group of Engineers was provided in response to a number of requests. The engineers were also called upon to provide team leadership in responding to multi-disciplinary requests raised by administrations.

1 4 On many occasions the members of the Group of Engineers were consulted by the staff of administrations visiting Geneva, in particular on satellite applications, signalling and switching systems. This type of advice was usually extended to the participants at conferences and various meetings organized at Union Headquarters.

2 Activities

The Administrative Council has over the years 1973-1981 examined the detailed activities of the Group of Engineers both in response to requests for assistance from a number of administrations and as a contribution to specific technical cooperation activities of the Union, which activities fall principally under the following headings:

- a) assistance rendered to some administrations on request,
- b) support and advice to specific technical cooperation projects implemented by the Technical Cooperation Department,
- c) active participation in and contributions to various meetings,

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- d) special activities undertaken on the instructions of the Secretary-General.

In the majority of these cases, it was necessary to visit the administrations in order to provide the technical assistance required, on a number of occasions, it was possible to advise the administrations by correspondence, and in some cases advice was given to officials of the administrations visiting ITU Headquarters

Over the period 1973-1981 missions were undertaken to the following countries/projects

<u>Africa</u>	<u>Americas</u>	<u>Asia/Pacific</u>
Algeria (2)	Netherlands Antilles (2)	Afghanistan (4)
Benin (2)	Argentina (2)	Bangladesh (4)
Botswana (1)	Bahamas (1)	Bhutan (2)
Burundi (6)	Barbados (1)	Burma (2)
Cameroon (2)	Belize (2)	Indonesia (1)
Central African Republic (4)	Bermuda (1)	Malaysia (2)
Comoros (1)	Bolivia (1)	Maldives (3)
Congo (2)	Costa Rica (6)	Mongolia (1)
Egypt (2)	Dominica (1)	Pakistan (4)
Ethiopia (3)	Dominican Republic (4)	Solomon Islands (1)
Gabon (1)	Ecuador (1)	Singapore (1)
Gambia (4)	Guatemala (3)	Sri Lanka (3)
Ghana (1)	Haiti (3)	Thailand (3)
Guinea (5)	Honduras (2)	Regional Traffic Study (2)
Kenya (1)	Jamaica (4)	
Lesotho (3)	Peru (4)	<u>Europe</u>
Liberia (1)	St. Kitts (1)	Albania (1)
Madagascar (1)	Suriname (3)	Bulgaria (1)
Malawi (1)	Andean Countries (1)	Cyprus (4)
Mali (4)		Malta (5)
Morocco (3)		Portugal (1)
Mauritania (2)		San Marino (1)
Mozambique (1)		
Niger (2)		<u>Middle East</u>
Sao Tome & Principe (2)		Saudi Arabia (5)
Senegal (6)		Iraq (1)
Seychelles (1)		Jordan (3)
Somalia (4)		Kuwait (1)
Sudan (2)		Lebanon (1)
Swaziland (3)		Oman (4)
Chad (2)		Syria (2)
Zambia (1)		Yemen (Arab Republic) (5)
PANAFTEL (2)		Yemen (PDR) (5)
		Regional sound/television broadcasting study (1)

(The figures in brackets denote the number of missions)

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Due to the heavy workload and the fact that specialties were sometimes required which were not available within the Group of Engineers, it was necessary to call upon the services of outside specialists

The following table reflects the number of outside specialists engaged over the period 1973-1981 as well as the cost of the missions carried out by these specialists and those undertaken by the Group of Engineers

Year	no of specialists	Cost in Swiss francs
1974	5	103,228
1975	17	258,943.45
1976	18	259,959.05
1977	14	234,889
1978	23	273,015
1979	24	300,081
1980	29	242,282
1981	22	281,947

The Group of Engineers also provided support and advice, as requested by the Regional Divisions of the Technical Cooperation Department in relation to a number of national and regional projects and notably in the development of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network. Members of the Group of Engineers also participated in and contributed to a number of regional conferences and seminars during the period under report.

The following activities are also worthy of particular note

In 1973 the radiocommunication engineer continued to work on the preparation of an air-transportable earth station to be used in case of natural disasters (a pre-project activity financed by the UNDP). The detailed specifications were completed during the course of the year.

In 1977 the Group of Engineers participated in discussions concerning development of strategies and coordination for a world-wide project on integrated rural development which would quantify benefits from telecommunications in the development process. One member of the Group of Engineers continued in 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 to deal on a part-time basis with the coordination and implementation of the project on Integrated Rural Development (see also report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference paragraph 5.3). In this respect note should be taken of a meeting organized by the Union in collaboration with OECD in Paris in December 1977 for discussions on strategy and methodology to be used in the project which would quantify the benefits from telecommunications to the socio-economic development process in rural and remote areas. A dozen specialists in fields related to the project participated in the meeting.

In 1979, 1980 and 1981 another member of the Group of Engineers dealt on a part-time basis with a pilot project on the Organization of a Maintenance System in Morocco, financed by the UNDP

On an average the engineers have spent about 65 % of their time on activities related to missions outside Geneva. These activities include the preparation for the mission, the actual time spent on mission and the follow-up activities related to the mission (reporting, preparation of specifications and correspondence with the administrations concerned)

Resolution No 18

APPLICATION OF SCIENCE AND TELECOMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
IN THE INTEREST OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1 Although there are many organs of the United Nations interested in science and technology and its application, in 1973 when the Plenipotentiaries adopted Resolution No 18, there were only two standing bodies concerned exclusively with this subject. These bodies were the Committee on Science and Technology for Development (CSTD), an intergovernmental committee of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST), a committee of 28 experts appointed to serve as advisers in their personal capacity. In accordance with the requirements of the Resolution, the Administrative Council ensured the continued cooperation in the field of science and technology between the Union, the Economic and Social Council and these specialized committees of the United Nations.

2. The ITU, together with other specialized agencies of the United Nations system, was invited to cooperate in the preparation for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development which took place in Vienna from 20-31 August 1979. This Conference was convened in accordance with Resolution No. 31/184 of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the ITU participated in the International Colloquium which preceded the Conference and in the Conference itself. The Conference adopted a Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and recommended the establishment of an Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development open to the participation of all states as full members. These measures as well as other organizational and financial provisions relating to science and technology were subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in its Resolution No. 34/218 of 19 December 1979.

3 On the recommendation of the Conference the General Assembly established a United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development and took steps to establish a United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development. The General Assembly has decided that the long term "Financing System" should enter into operation in 1982 and a group of experts appointed by the Intergovernmental Committee has been preparing recommendations concerning the structure of the proposed system.

4. The ITU has continued to cooperate with the United Nations in the field of science and technology and has proposed, for the consideration of the Intergovernmental Committee, several telecommunication development projects for financing by the Interim Fund. Due to the large number of project proposals submitted by all of the organizations of the UN system and the low level of resources available in the Interim Fund, the Intergovernmental Committee has been unable to accept the ITU project proposals.

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5 As part of its technical cooperation activities, the Union has been engaged in a joint research programme, together with the Development Centre of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (see report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference § 5 3), designed to highlight the role of telecommunications in socio-economic development. The studies being undertaken are intended to lead to a more realistic appraisal of the fundamental importance of telecommunications, in particular in the development of rural and/or remote areas. The application of advanced telecommunication technology to the resolution of development problems is being fully explored in this programme.

6 The Union also has undertaken a pre-feasibility study on the African continent to determine the most appropriate means of improving telecommunication services in the rural and isolated areas (see report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference § 5 3). This work, which has been financed by a grant from the Federal Republic of Germany, has provided the opportunity to study the practical application of science and telecommunications technology to integrated rural development in Africa. Throughout the pre-feasibility study the ITU has enjoyed the close collaboration of other interested United Nations agencies, notably FAO, WHO and WMO, and also African regional organizations.

7. Advanced telecommunications technology can be applied with profit to a large number of development projects. The General Assembly of the United Nations has requested the organizations of the system to pay particular attention to the development requirements of island communities. The Union has responded to this request in a number of projects designed to introduce appropriate technology in the development of national inter-island telecommunications in the South Pacific.

8 In response to the instructions in Resolution No 18, the CCIR decided in 1974 to study the question of low-capacity earth stations and associated satellite systems (Question 23/4). The special characteristics of such systems make them especially advantageous for applications in rural and remote areas, including developing countries.

9 CCIR Report No 869 - Low capacity earth stations and associated satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service, approved at the XVth Plenary Assembly in 1982, indicated that specially-designed high-transfer gain satellites and small earth stations are especially desirable for such applications and are well within the state-of-the-art of existing technology. Typical system parameters and specifications are presented.

10 The Administrative Council has given particular attention to the publication of handbooks and other documents with a view to contributing to the transfer of scientific knowledge and technological experience between the technically more advanced countries and the developing countries. The activities of the Special Autonomous Study Groups (GAS) merit special mention as do the publications by the Union of reports and papers following the holding of technical seminars on subjects of specific interest to new or developing countries.

11 Of particular interest are the IFRB seminars on Frequency Management, held every other year at ITU Headquarters and attended by delegates from many developing countries. The documents of these seminars, some of which contain information on new radiocommunication techniques, are sent to all administrations.

12 In addition, in order to facilitate the transfer of technical and scientific know-how in accordance with Resolution No 12 of the CCITT Vith Plenary Assembly, the Chairmen of CCITT and CCIR Study Groups have participated in Regional Plan Committee meetings and have given technical papers on the activities of their respective Study Groups and on the studies whose outcome has a direct bearing on planning and on decisions concerning the development of national and international networks

13 Documents published following seminars have ranged in scope from the technicalities of the public switched telephone network, including rural telecommunications, through broadcasting systems, telecommunications satellites and maritime radiocommunications

14 A prime responsibility of technical cooperation experts appointed by the ITU is the transfer of knowledge of telecommunications science and technology to their counterparts in the recipient country The numerous training and research centres established with the cooperation of the ITU in developing countries and regions are directly concerned with the teaching and application of science and technology to telecommunications In these activities and in the holding of seminars, specialized workshops and courses, the technical cooperation programme of the Union continues to apply telecommunication science and technology in the interests of developing countries.

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Resolution No 19

SPECIAL MEASURES FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

1 In response to Resolution No 19 a draft Report entitled "Review of the state of telecommunication services in the Least Developed Countries and concrete measures for telecommunication development" was prepared by the Secretary-General and submitted to the 35th session of the Administrative Council for consideration. A revised version of the Report was sent to Administrations Members of the Union at the request of the 36th session of the Council and the comments and suggestions received were incorporated into a second revision of the Report which also included, wherever this proved possible, up-dated statistical data based on information which had recently become available. This second revision of the draft Report was reviewed by 37th session of the Council (see Document No 48).

2 In carrying out ITU technical cooperation activities, the Secretary-General has paid particular attention to the development requirements of these countries. In addition to providing assistance through the established United Nations Development Programme channels, funding has been obtained from the UNDP Special Fund for the Least Developed Countries (See Resolution No. 16, paragraph 3 2 4). However, note should be taken of the fact that the Union's Special Fund for Technical Cooperation received only limited contributions. This delayed the preparation of the above-mentioned draft Report on the state of telecommunications in the Least Developed Countries and limited the provision of effective assistance to these countries.

3 During the period under review the Union has provided assistance to Least Developed Countries under Resolution No. 17 (Improvement of Union facilities for providing technical assistance to developing countries) and Resolution No 21 (Special Fund for Technical Cooperation) as follows

- Resolution No. 17

Missions by the Group of Engineers to the following countries

Afghanistan (4)	Comoros (1)	Maldives (3)
Bangladesh (4)	Ethiopia (3)	Mali (4)
Benin (2)	Gambia (4)	Niger (2)
Bhutan (2)	Guinea (5)	Somalia (4)
Botswana (1)	Haiti (3)	Sudan (2)
Burundi (6)	Lesotho (3)	Chad (2)
Central African Republic (4)	Malawi (1)	Yemen (Arab Republic) (5)
		Yemen (PDR) (5)

- Resolution No. 21

Assistance financed from the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation

- a) Short-term missions to Comoros, Haiti, Lesotho, Tanzania,
Yemen (Arab Republic)

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- b) Fellowships to nationals of Bangladesh, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Comoros, Mali, Nepal, Tanzania, Yemen (Arab Republic) and Yemen (PDR) The fund also financed the participation of fellowship-holders from 20 Least Developed Countries in Africa in the WARC-79 seminar in Nairobi.
- c) Equipment to Cape Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau and Lesotho

4. The ITU has participated in discussions within the United Nations system concerning the development requirements of the Least Developed Countries and was represented at the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries which, pursuant to General Assembly Resolution No. 35/205 of 16 December 1980, was convened in Paris, 1-14 September 1981. Although this Conference did not make any firm commitments, the Union remains ready to formulate programmes and assist governments in the execution of projects whenever financial resources are made available.

5. The Union was also represented at the following meetings on Least Developed Countries prior to the Paris meeting in September 1981:

- The Inter-Agency Consultations on the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the LDCs (12-13 January 1981), Geneva
- The Individual Review Meetings for the LDCs of Eastern Africa, Addis Ababa, 4-15 May 1981.
- The Individual Review Meetings for the LDCs of Western and Central Africa and for Somalia, The Hague, 25 May - 5 June 1981
- The Individual Review Meetings for the LDCs of Southern Africa, Guinea-Bissau and Haiti, Geneva, 22-26 June 1981

The individual country review meetings were intended to establish a consultative dialogue between donors and each individual LDC, thus enabling the donors to ascertain the specific requirements of the countries concerned. The Union contributed to these meetings and submitted a Report on "Substantial New Programme for Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries" highlighting the benefits of telecommunications to LDCs.

6. See also Resolution No 16 point 3.2 4

Note List of Least Developed Countries as at September 1981

A As endorsed by the General Assembly

Afghanistan
Benin
Bhutan
Botswana
Burundi
Ethiopia
Guinea
Haiti
Upper Volta
Lao PDR
Lesotho
Malawi
Maldives
Mali
Nepal
Niger
Uganda
Rwanda
Western Samoa
Somalia
Sudan
Tanzania
Chad
Yemen Arab Republic

B Additions made in 1975

Bangladesh
Central African Republic
Gambia
Yemen PDR

C Additions made in 1977

Cape Verde
Comoros

D Addition made in 1981

Guinea-Bissau

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Resolution No 20

INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS FINANCED BY THE
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)
IN THE FIELD OF TELECOMMUNICATION

1 By this Resolution, the Plenipotentiary Conference invited the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) "to consider favourably an increase of the allocations to inter-country projects of assistance" in telecommunications. Furthermore, the Conference invited those Members of the Union who were also Members of the UNDP Governing Council "to have regard to this Resolution in that Council"

2 The Administrative Council referred to this Resolution in 1977 when, due to financial constraints, the UNDP reduced the funding of the Union's Regional Advisers/Experts from eight in 1976 to one in 1977. By its Resolution No 803 the Administrative Council, although appreciative of the support given up to that time by the UNDP in the provision of specialized expertise for the development of telecommunications on a regional level, expressed its concern with the situation.

3 The Council also instructed the Secretary-General to consult with the Administrator of the UNDP as to the steps which the UNDP could take within the framework of its regional programmes for the cycle 1977-1981 to meet the Union's pressing requirements for Regional Advisers/Experts. At the same time, the Council established, by its Resolution No 798, an Operational Fund to which various miscellaneous incomes are credited. This Fund enabled the Secretary-General to undertake palliative measures pending the review of UNDP possibilities to finance the Union's regional expertise. Thus, out of this Fund one Regional Adviser and one Regional Expert (located in Brasilia and Bangkok) were appointed from July 1977 until the end of that year. In addition, during the second half of the year, four engineers from the Technical Cooperation Department carried out missions to eight African countries which normally should have been executed by Regional Advisers.

4. It was only at the beginning of 1978 that the UNDP was in a position to review its policy concerning the financing of the Union's Regional Advisers/Experts and to authorize the following:

- in 1978 financing of seven posts of Regional Experts (three in Africa, three in Asia and one in Latin America),

In order to meet pressing requirements for such expertise in the Middle East, the Union appointed, and financed from the Operational Fund, a Regional Adviser for a period of two months. This Regional Adviser post was financed under the UNDP from 1 January 1979,

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- in 1979 financing of eleven Regional Adviser/Expert posts as follows
 - 1) eight under UNDP Regional Funds - four in Africa, one in the Americas and three in Asia,
 - 11) three under the UNDP special allocation for sectoral support - two in the Americas and one for the Arab States,
- in 1980 financing of eleven Regional Adviser/Expert posts, as in 1979,
- in 1981 financing of eleven Regional Adviser/Expert posts, as in 1979 excepting that one post in Africa concluded on 21 August 1981 and one in the Americas was divided into two parts - 7 months of service of one Regional Expert and 5 months of short-term consultancies within the region

5 These Regional Advisers/Experts have been actively engaged in the planning and execution of UNDP-financed regional and multi-country projects and the provision of sectoral support in Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Middle East.

Resolution No 21

THE SPECIAL FUND FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION

1 General

1 1 The "Regulations for the Administration of the ITU Special Fund for Technical Cooperation" were approved by the Administrative Council in 1974 with a view to the implementation of Resolution No 21 and were dispatched to the Members of the Union and other potential contributors. They were accompanied by a renewed appeal for pledges to the Fund and also, in order to ensure the proper functioning of the Fund and the appropriate channelling to the requesting countries of the assistance made available by donors, some explanatory notes were included.

1 2 In response to its requests, the ITU received several offers of contributions to the Fund. These offers take the form of cash contributions, short-term expertise, equipment and training facilities.

2 Situation of the Fund

Cash contributions and expenditures in Swiss francs

Cash Contributions		Disbursements (See also paragraph 3.2)	Balance at 31 December
<u>1974</u>			
Barbados	1,703 00	-	1,703 00
<u>1975</u>			
Iraq	49,300.00		
Interest	<u>196 30</u>	1,549.60	49,649 70
Total	49,496 30		
<u>1976</u>			
Netherlands	10,878 00		
Interest	<u>272 60</u>	5,134 60	55,665 70
Total	11,150.60		
<u>1977</u>			
Burma	55,900 00		
Iran	24,779 00		
Norway	12,507.50		
Sweden	78,895 20	94,514 85	147,792 15
Netherlands	14,016 00		
Interest	<u>543.60</u>		
Total	186,641.30		
<u>1978</u>			
Netherlands	16,463 00		
Interest	<u>729.35</u>	79,322 65	85,661 85
Total	17,192 35		

Cash Contributions	Disbursements (See also paragraph 3 2)	Balance at 31 December
<u>1979</u>		
Korea (Rep of) 17,200 00		
Netherlands 21,023 20		
Nigeria 12,020 00	126,614 55	9,521 20
Interest <u>230 70</u>		
Total 50,473 90		
<u>1980</u>		
Netherlands 25,230 00		
Interest <u>29 50</u>	26,536 15	8,244 55
Total 25,259 50		
<u>1981</u>		
Netherlands 26,387 70		
Interest <u>20.27</u>	15,695 40	18,957 12
Total 26,407 97		
TOTAL for the period 1974-1981 368,324 92	349,367 80	18,957.12

3 Assistance provided under the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation

3 1 Contributions in kind

Germany (Federal Republic of) - four generators to Honduras and a portable measuring set to Sri Lanka (1974), HF radio equipment to Lesotho (1976)

Austria - 3000 telephone sets to Romania (1977).

- Belgium - five four-month fellowships per year for studies in Belgium over the period 1976-1980 and four four-month fellowships in 1981. The awards went to fellows from countries in Africa
- 3760 telephone sets and 100 teleprinters to Romania (1977)
- France - 120 teleprinters to Romania (1977)
- Japan - two transceivers to Honduras (1975)
- Netherlands - electronic components to Kenya (1980)
- Sweden - 100 teleprinters to Ethiopia and 50 to Uganda (1981)

3 2

Assistance financed out of cash contributions

- Short-term expert missions to Comoros, Haiti, Mauritania, Tanzania, Yemen Arab Republic (1977), Lesotho and Tanzania (1978),
 - Fellowships to Bangladesh, excluding travel (1975), Guinea-Bissau (1976), Romania (1977), Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Mali and Nepal (1978), Belize, Mali, Nepal, 20 Least Developed Countries in Africa, Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (1979), Comoros and Tanzania (1980),
 - Equipment to African engineers studying in Europe (1976), Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Lesotho (1977), Comoros (1978), Congo (1979 and 1980), Kenya (transport costs, 1980)
-

Resolution No. 22

RECRUITMENT OF EXPERTS FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION
PROJECTS (TORREMOLINOS, 1973)

1 General

1 1 As stipulated during the Plenipotentiary Conference, Torremolinos 1973, the Secretary-General has taken careful note of the instructions contained in the above-mentioned Resolution in regard to the recruitment of experts for technical cooperation projects

1 2 The expert recruitment process is guided by two main principles

- candidates are obtained on the basis of invitations for applications addressed to Member Administrations,
- the final decision as to the choice of expert, from the short-list submitted by the ITU, is the prerogative of the beneficiary country

2 Selection of candidates

2 1 All candidatures sponsored by administrations for expert posts have continued to receive the most careful and thorough technical scrutiny by a Selection Panel, chaired by the Chief of the Technical Cooperation Department (TDC), and composed of eleven other members (1 e Heads of TCD Regional Divisions responsible for project implementation, Head of the TCD Training Division, Head of the TCD Administrative Division, one official from each of the Permanent Organs of the Union - IFRB, CCIR, and CCITT, Chief of the Administration of Experts Service and the Chief of Recruitment Service acting as Secretary) This Panel examines candidates' technical capability in the specialized field of each vacant post, the academic qualifications and degree of knowledge of the requisite language, bearing in mind the job requirements and draws up short-lists of qualified candidates whose names could be proposed to beneficiary countries. In addition, for posts of Project Manager, Project Coordinator or Regional Adviser/Expert, additional scrutiny is given to each candidature by the Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary-General

2 2 Wherever necessary, the linguistic ability of candidates is verified either via an organization such as the British Council or the Alliance Française, or a university, language institute (government or private) The majority of European countries have language institutes associated with their national recruitment services or development agencies

2 3 If a candidate appears qualified but has been insufficiently explicit in his curriculum vitae, additional information is requested prior to submission of his candidature to the beneficiary country

2 4 Only in those cases where the Secretary-General is convinced of a candidate's suitability for a given post, based on the information available at ITU Headquarters is the dossier transmitted to the beneficiary country At least three names are proposed per post whenever this can be done without lowering the standard of expertise It is the beneficiary country which makes the final decision as to the expert desired

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2 5 When response to the first advertisement does not bring forth the required specialists, or a beneficiary country requests additional candidates, the posts are re-advertised

3 Age limit

3 1 The Union continues the practice of imposing no age limit for expert posts, ensuring only each candidate's physical fitness for the post in question

4 Dissemination of vacancy notices

4 1 Vacancy notices for field posts, established on the basis of project documents or in response to an urgent requirement for specialist advice, are issued immediately all the necessary data is available. The UNDP financial constraints of 1975/1976 and the subsequent decision for year-by-year planning and funding of projects, have made it virtually impossible to obtain information sufficiently in advance to permit the establishment of a list of expertise likely to be requested over a period of years. This decision has rather had the effect of curtailing the period of time available for prospection and has brought increasing pressure to meet ever shorter deadlines for implementation.

4 2 To combat this situation, the Union called upon its Member administrations to make increasing efforts to provide expertise within the available time limits and has, through the willing collaboration and comprehensive understanding of the Member countries, been successful in the majority of cases.

4 3 Where time so permits, field vacancies continue to be advertised by circular letter, with a twelve-week time limit for presentation of candidatures. In the case of urgent requests for expertise - roughly 60 % of missions since 1977 - notice of vacancies is issued by restricted letter or Uitgramme with a time delay of eight/ten weeks for presentation of candidatures. This latter form of advertisement is combined with a Roster search and suitably qualified candidates are solicited by name to the national administrations. In the case of very short missions of one - four week duration, where the time available for recruitment is extremely restricted (two - four weeks on an average), the Union, whenever possible, identifies a candidate from the Roster, or on the basis of previous similar assignments, or makes specific requests by cable to those administrations likely to be in a position to provide the required expertise.

4 4 Vacancy notices give a full description of the duties to be executed, the qualification requirements, the background of the project, the range of emoluments offered, as also a resumé of the living conditions in the country of assignment. Each vacancy notice is reviewed by the Selection Panel prior to circulation.

4 5 In addition to the circulation of vacancies to telecommunication administrations, national committees on technical cooperation, UNDP field offices, operating agencies participating in the work of the Union, diplomatic missions in Geneva and some professional institutions, etc (a total of over 400 different addresses), notice of vacancies advertised by circular letter is included in the Telecommunication Journal.

4 6 The Union relies heavily on the pre-screening of candidates by national administrations, no budget being available for interviewing and/or direct technical screening of candidates either at Headquarters or in the field. Only five or six candidates per year can be so interviewed when a given post involves a particularly high degree of responsibility. On the other hand, the need for personal interviews is often obviated due to the fact that a large number of specialists from all over the world are known to the Union's staff through technical meetings and contacts. The Union has an additional advantage in that the candidates it requires are most likely to be found in the telecommunication administrations, Members of the Union, or broadcasting organizations, or in technical institutes belonging to or associated with the administrations. Its source of potential candidates is therefore "in house" to a certain degree, thus enhancing the possibilities of identifying specialists to meet each job profile. Only the demand, in recent years, for educational technologists or specialists in systems approach to training, possessing also a specialist knowledge of telecommunications, has resulted in a need to widen the sphere of contact for such vacancies to appropriate associations, universities and technical colleges.

4 7 The increasing number of short assignments (1 week to four/six month duration) requested by beneficiary countries over the past three/four years has resulted in a still larger turn-over of expertise - the percentage of such missions as opposed to the one-year or longer assignments having gradually grown from 20 % of the total of new missions starting in 1973 to 80 % of the missions which commenced in 1981.

4 8 There is every indication that the shorter mission of a highly specialized nature and involving the latest technologies will be the requirement of beneficiary countries in the future, as their national staff take over the long-term training and technical duties. It is also for the short-term mission that administrations have given evidence of ability to release their top specialists, thus greatly augmenting the quality of expertise that can be provided to beneficiary countries. The release of such top specialists for a one-year or longer period would understandably enter into conflict with each administration's national exigencies.

5 The Roster

5 1 It will be recalled that the ITU took over the administration of its technical cooperation programme from the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration in New York in October 1960. The ITU Roster of potential candidates for expert posts was commenced in June 1961 when a circular letter was sent to the telecommunications administrations, Members of the Union, and other potential sources, soliciting curricula vitae of nationals whose qualifications and experience corresponded to the technical requirements stipulated by requesting governments at that time. The candidatures received were placed on the Roster and classified by speciality (manual card index). The Roster is a repository of all curricula vitae received in response to advertisements, as also direct applications, and obviates the need for administrations to constantly resubmit curricula vitae, unless complementary data is available or the candidate is unknown to the Union - telegraphic sponsorship is the only action needed (each curriculum vitae and relevant supplementary information constitute a dossier).

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5.2 The Roster has been continually revised and added to since 1961 and the specialities modified to include the ever-changing technology. Dossiers are updated with supplementary information provided by candidates and are kept active for a period of three to four years.

5.3 While advertisement has been the main source of expertise, the Roster has been utilized successfully for an increasing number of posts over the years, thirty-one in 1976, eighty-three in 1977, seventy-nine in 1978, one hundred and twelve in 1979, one hundred and forty-nine in 1980 and 243 in 1981. In view of the need to ascertain the possibility of the candidate's release in each case prior to submission of candidatures to the requesting governments, simultaneous advertisement by circular letter or restricted letter/telegram and a search in the Roster with appropriate enquiry to the national administration of the candidates has been carried out. It has been found that this method gives the best results both in permitting a wider choice than might be available in the Roster (thus bringing in new candidates) and at the same time acting as a "safety valve" in the event of the non-availability of Roster candidates at the required time.

5.4 Dossiers of experts terminating ITU assignments are returned to the Roster for possible future missions.

5.5 A separate record is kept of all candidates having served on short missions as also those announced specifically for such assignments. In addition to the card index of the Roster (classified by speciality and periodically reviewed to incorporate candidates' knowledge of the latest technologies), a manual listing of short-listed candidates (again by speciality) is kept for reference in the rapid identification of potential candidates.

6. Time required for the recruitment process

6.1 A full Report on the measures adopted in pursuance of Resolution No 22 and the evolution of expert recruitment in general is incorporated each year in the Secretary-General's Report to the Administrative Council, as an integral part of the chapter on technical cooperation activities.

6.2 From these Reports it can be seen that the time required for the recruitment process (advertisement to entry on duty) has decreased over the past nine years, a greater proportion of posts having been filled within the six-month period. This is in part due to the increasing requirement for short missions, but also the Member administrations' cooperation in releasing such candidates at short notice.

Total number of experts appointed	1973	1981
	129	426
Period required for recruitment	Percentage	
up to 6 months	47.3	73.7
7 to 8 months	11.6	6.6
9 to 10 months	11.6	7.8
11 to 12 months	7.8	4.2
13 to 18 months	10.1	4.9
more than 18 months	11.6	2.8
TOTAL percentage	100.00	100.00

6.3 For the one-year or longer mission the time lapse has not decreased significantly and such factors as lengthy acceptance procedures by beneficiary countries, as also the selected candidates' requirement for a two - four month preparation period between the receipt of an offer and their entry on duty, have continued to prevail. For the short mission, the longest time factor has, for the most part, been the need for vaccinations (four - six weeks).

7. Missions implemented

7.1 As a result of the growing demand for short-term missions, the number of assignments executed each year has continued to increase, although the man months decreased in 1976 following the UNDP financial crisis but had by 1981 again reached the 1975 level.

	<u>Number of missions</u>	<u>man/months</u>
1973	345	2784
1974	385	3031
1975	526	3555
1976	493	3345
1977	526	2706
1978	543	3022
1979	584	3203
1980	630	3510
1981	727	3569

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7 2 Candidates have come from an increasingly diversified number of countries - experts of seventy-five different nationalities having served on ITU field projects over the period 1973-1981. The greatest source of such expertise for all types of missions has consistently been the United Kingdom, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, India, the Netherlands, Japan and Australia, while the Administrations of Switzerland, Norway and the United States of America have made available a considerable number of short-term specialists.

7 3 It is heartening to note that some 22.9 % of the expert missions undertaken during the period 1973-1981 have been executed by specialists coming from countries which were themselves receiving assistance. These same countries have presented approximately 35 % of the total candidatures received in response to advertisement of field posts during the years 1973-1981.

7.4 It is worthy of note that two missions were, in 1981, fulfilled by national experts, in line with UNDP policy to encourage the greatest possible use of national skills available within a country (e.g. a "national expert" is a specialist appointed under UNDP financing to serve as an expert in his own country).

Resolution No. 23

TRAINING STANDARDS

1 Introduction

1.1 The most important steps towards the establishment of training standards were the projects on course development in the field of telecommunications (CODEVTEL I and II), the training of course developers, instructors, training managers and experts by means of specially designed workshops, the series of inter-regional seminars on specific aspects of training and the production of manuals, guidelines, catalogues and other reference material. The Working Group on Training Standards, composed of specialists in training of telecommunication personnel, which was created in 1972 to advise and assist the Union in the formulation and introduction of universal training standards, continued its work during the period under review

2 CODEVTEL (paragraphs 1 and 2.1 of the Resolution)

2.1 The first project on course development in the field of telecommunications (CODEVTEL I) was designed to improve the quality of training of telecommunication personnel and to establish training standards for the different categories of personnel constructing, operating and maintaining telecommunication equipment. Its immediate objectives were to train nationals in the techniques of course development and adaptation, to prepare standards and guidelines for course development and to produce courses.

2.2 Seven ITU-sponsored training centres participated in the project. The major source of financing was the UNDP, some countries and some telecommunication equipment manufacturers also contributed, in cash or in kind.

2 3 CODEVTEL I had a duration of four years, from 1975 to 1978, and its major outputs were

- the training development guidelines. This is a reference manual including job aids and management tools required for training development and for international cooperation in this field,
- trained course developers (some 170 individuals from 36 countries received training in course development),
- a training package, consisting of 36 modules, for course developers,
- eighty-two training modules covering seven telecommunication specialities,
- trained personnel in the 7 specialities (in May 1979 226 employees had attended the courses developed),
- a global training needs survey produced information about planned and installed equipment as well as statistics on training needs, productivity levels and equipment performance from some 50 developing countries

2.4 Following the positive results of CODEVTEL I, a second and much more extensive phase, again financed by the UNDP, began on 1 January 1979 for a 4-year period. To date, over 60 developing countries have approved the project, 507 course developers and 222 instructors have received training, 28 courses have been completed according to the standards laid down in the Training Development Guidelines, 74 are in various stages of development and 18 course adaptations are under way

2.5 One important objective of this extension project is to develop and introduce a system for international cooperation in training development. At the suggestion of the Working Group on Training Standards, an ad hoc task force met in 1980 to prepare specific proposals for a system for sharing in training development. The Report produced by the task force was discussed at the inter-regional seminar on management of training held in Kalmar, Sweden in 1980 and at the first coordination meeting for the international sharing system which took place in February 1981. The Report was approved with minor modifications. By the end of 1981, 271 copies of courses developed according to ITU standards had been sent out in response to orders from 45 countries.

2.6 A project evaluation mission was carried out by UNDP and the ITU in the fall of 1981. The salient points of its findings can be summarized as follows

- The training standards put forward in the Training Development Guidelines (TDG) have had a considerable impact on course development methods in the countries visited. However, all these countries, have adopted simpler procedures than those in the Development Guidelines. The mission therefore recommended that the new minimum standards should be applied for the continuation of the project
- The mission found that the vast majority of course developers trained during the project had been assigned course development or training tasks and that the wastage was therefore less than expected
- The mission noted that the number of project experts financed by UNDP was inadequate to meet the expert assistance requirements of all the countries participating in the project. Moreover, since the funds made available to the project by UNDP are being scaled down and will run out altogether at the end of 1982, the assistance provided by the Training Division will have to be stepped up if the project gains are to be maintained
- During the CODEVTEL project, proposals were made for setting up regional units for cooperation in course development. The mission's findings show that the countries participating in the project are not, on the whole, prepared to support these proposals at this juncture. Emphasis should therefore be placed on activities at the national level and on coordination at the international level at ITU Headquarters
- The evaluation mission drew attention to the new roles which the Training Division will have to play in the sharing of information and teaching material
- The introduction of the Training Development Guidelines and the training of national course developers represent a major achievement of the CODEVTEL project. It is now essential for these activities to be continued and consolidated into regular Union activities so as to enable all administrations to benefit from the results achieved and to take part in the exchange of information and teaching material initiated under the project

2 7 A second coordination meeting was held from 17-28 May 1982, at which
47 administrations and 34 manufacturing companies were represented. This meeting
approved the Short Guide to the international sharing system which had been developed
following the evaluation mission above, and recommended that this short guide should be
used as a minimum standard for training developed by administrations and manufacturers
In addition, the meeting established a set of guidelines for training contracts between
administrations and manufacturers

3 Working Group on Training Standards (paragraph 2.2 of the Resolution)

3.1 The full Working Group met in 1974, 1976 and 1979 to monitor progress
made and to advise on future action. The following nine countries participated in
all three meetings Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, Canada,
United States of America, France, Japan, United Kingdom, Sweden and Switzerland.
In addition, the Ivory Coast and Spain participated in 1974, Malaysia in 1974 and
1976, Algeria, Brazil and India in 1976, Senegal in 1976 and 1979 and Portugal in
1979 Furthermore, two sub-groups met in 1973, one in 1978 and the ad hoc task
force in 1980 these smaller groups were convened to examine specific activities
in detail.

4. Training seminars (paragraph 2.3 of the Resolution)

4.1 The series of two-week inter-regional seminars on different aspects of
training was continued, bringing together senior officials responsible for
training from developing and developed countries to discuss common problems,
exchange information and standardize the approach to training. Three of these
seminars were organized during the reporting period

- Geneva (Switzerland) Vocational training in telecommunications, 1974,
- Cesme (Turkey) Standards of training for staff engaged in
teaching in the field of telecommunications, 1977,
- Kalmar (Sweden) Management of training, 1980

5 Workshops (paragraph 2.4 of the Resolution)

5.1 The following two-week workshops have been developed to train national
staff in modern methods of teaching and course development

- for course developers - two workshops with several months of practical
work intervening,
- for instructors/course administrators - intended for instructors who
will teach materials produced by course developers,
- for instructors - intended to introduce modern training methods within a
more traditional system,
- for managers of training - intended to improve management of the training
function within administrations,
- for newly recruited ITU training experts - intended to familiarize them
with ITU policy and procedures in training.

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6. Missions (paragraphs 2.4 and 2.5 of the Resolution)

6.1 A great number of missions were carried out by professional staff of the Training Division to advise administrations on their training problems. Some missions were also undertaken to attend international conferences and exhibitions on new developments in the field of training.

7 Publications (paragraph 2.6 of the Resolution)

7.1 Apart from the Training Development Guidelines, the following items have been produced in the three working languages and widely disseminated

- code for the classification of training material,
- catalogue of training documentation held at ITU Headquarters and two addenda,
- three collections of training documentation on microfilm,
- brochure, "The ITU and Vocational Training",
- booklet, "The ITU Training Development Model",
- reference manual for telecommunication training centres,
- Reports on the meetings of the Working Group on Training Standards and its sub-groups,
- Reports on the three inter-regional seminars on training with recommendations made by the participants,
- Training Development Quarterly, Issues 1 to 5,
- Report on the first coordination meeting for the international sharing system,
- guidelines for use of the CODEVTEL model,
- directory of training centres.

8. Calendar of main events during the reporting period

1973

March	Working Group on Training Standards - meeting of sub-group on training in the line plant area
October	Working Group on Training Standards - meeting of sub-group on course development

1974

May	Meeting of Working Group on Training Standards to discuss progress to date and future activities
October	Inter-regional seminar on vocational training in telecommunications (Geneva)

1975

1 January Start of CODEVTEL I

March to October Recruitment of project coordinator, adviser and three experts in educational technology

December First course developer workshop organized

1976

June Meeting of Working Group on Training Standards

- Four course developer workshops organized

1977

January to May Three CODEVTEL seminars (one in each of the working languages of the ITU) to consult administrations on their training needs, introduce modern training technology and explore interest in international cooperation in training development

March First instructor-training workshop organized

March/June Two course developer workshops organized

September Joint UNDP/ITU mid-term review of CODEVTEL I

November Inter-regional seminar on standards for training of staff engaged in teaching in the field of telecommunications (Cesme, Turkey)

1978

May Working Group on Training Standards - meeting of sub-group to examine draft version of Training Development Guidelines

June Dissemination of booklet on ITU training policy

- 11 training workshops organized

31 December End of CODEVTEL I

1979

1 January Start of CODEVTEL II

January to June Recruitment of project coordinator, adviser and four regional training development experts

September Meeting of Working Group on Training Standards

Mid-year Publication of Training Development Guidelines in English, French and Spanish

- 12 training workshops organized

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1980

April	Working Group on Training Standards - meeting of <u>ad hoc</u> task force to prepare proposals for international sharing system for training development
June	Publication of reference manual for telecommunication training centres, in English and French
June	First issue of Training Development Quarterly
June/July	Inter-regional seminar on the management of training (Kalmar, Sweden)
-	31 training workshops organized

1981

February	First coordination meeting for the international sharing system of telecommunication training material
July	Publication of reference manual for telecommunication training centres, in Spanish
October	Joint UNDP/ITU evaluation of CODEVTEL II
-	20 training workshops organized

Resolution No 24

TRAINING OF REFUGEES

In compliance with the requests contained in this Resolution, the Secretary-General has informed the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) of the willingness of the ITU to collaborate in the training of recommended refugees in the field of telecommunications. This offer on the part of the Union has been restated in personal contacts with the High Commissioner during meetings of the Administrative Committee for Coordination (ACC). However, the Office of the UNHCR has made no requests to the ITU for training over the period 1973-1981.

In close consultation with the OAU, the ITU has, since 1977, assisted the South West African Peoples Organization (SWAPO) in the training of 150 Namibians under the UNDP Project SWP/77/001 which terminated in June 1981. The objectives of the project have, to a large extent been achieved and most of the Namibian trainees were posted with the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation in Zambia where they acquired valuable experience enabling them to benefit from training at a more advanced level.

The ITU also participates in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, administered by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in the implementation of the following projects

- Since December 1981, together with UNESCO, the ITU has been providing training in radio programme production and equipment maintenance for Namibian nationals. This training programme is taking place at the Posts and Telecommunications School in Ndola, Zambia. To meet the objectives concerning equipment maintenance, the ITU has ordered a VHF-FM transmitter similar to those already in use in Namibia, and has commenced the training of technicians in its operation and maintenance. The trained technicians will assist in ensuring the continuity of broadcasting services following independence.
- Consultancy services are also to be provided to advise and assist the Coordinator of the Nationhood Programme in preparing plans for establishing telecommunications and broadcasting entities, including identifying the categories of personnel who may be required to staff such entities and preparing an overall plan for training Namibians for these entities.

The Union has had several contacts with the representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in connection with the provision of training facilities for refugees. Thus, the PLO was invited to nominate participants to the Tariffs seminar held in Malta from 23 February to 5 March, for which two fellowships were awarded.

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Resolution No 25

SEMINARS

In order to attain the objectives listed in Resolution No. 25, the Secretary-General of the Union approved and supported the following activities

1 The coordination of efforts by Member countries of the Union with regard to the organization of seminars, in this respect, special attention was given to the needs of the developing countries, the compatibility of the proposed seminars with the overall technical assistance provided to these countries and the avoidance of duplication

2 The choice of seminar themes with a view to supplementing technical assistance already provided or assisting the responsible national officials to prepare for their participation in world and regional conferences on specific subjects (for example, LF/MF broadcasting, characteristics of the PANAFTEL network, organization of the maritime mobile service, the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC-79), and the Regional Administrative Broadcasting Conference (Region 2)).

3 a) The Union itself organized seminars with financial support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), several governments, and international development institutions. The services of lecturers were usually provided free of charge by their employing administrations or organizations.

b) The Administrative Council allocated an annual credit of 200,000 Swiss francs under Chapter 16 of the regular budget to cover expenses incurred in connection with the organization of seminars.

4 Within the regular budget of the Union, the IFRB was able to continue organizing bi-annual seminars on frequency management and the use of the radio frequency spectrum and of the geostationary orbit. The number of participants continued to increase over the years from 38 participants from 32 countries in 1964 to 209 participants from 85 countries in 1980. The documentation supplied to the seminars is widely used by administrations for training and consultation purposes

4 1 In the case of seminars on subjects of universal interest, the documents were revised and published in book form and disseminated to the participants. They were also offered for sale to all Member countries

5. It is worthwhile mentioning that to assist in the implementation of seminars organized by the Union, during the period under review 47 administrations provided 429 lecturers, in almost all cases free of charge (see Table 1), thereby demonstrating their interest in ITU activities in this field

6 The following themes were dealt with in seminars organized during the period 1973 to 1981 in various regions and/or countries for the benefit of developing countries (see detailed list in Table 2)

6.1 Planning of broadcasting systems and radiocommunications

Four seminars were held on broadcasting systems, in Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Middle East, and one on radiocommunications in Asia.

6.2 Transmission

Two seminars on transmission were held in Africa

6.3 Rural telecommunications

Three seminars were held on the above subject, one in the Americas, one in Asia and one in the Federal Republic of Germany for the benefit of developing countries. In addition, a study tour on rural telecommunication infrastructure took place in the People's Republic of China

6.4 IFRB seminars on frequency management and the use of the radio frequency spectrum (and of the geostationary orbit)

Four seminars on the above subject were held in Geneva, the last two of which also dealt with the use of the geostationary orbit

6.5 Maritime communications

Four seminars were held on this subject, one in Africa, one in the Americas and two in the Middle East

6.6 Satellite broadcasting in the 12 GHz band

Three seminars were held on the above subject, in Africa, the Americas and Asia

6.7 Preparation for the Regional Administrative MF Broadcasting Conference (Region 2)

The above seminar was held in the Americas.

6.8 Preparation for the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC-79)

Three seminars were held in preparation for the WARC-79, in Kenya for the African and Arab countries, in Panama for Latin America and the Caribbean region and in Australia for Asia and the Pacific region

6.9 Management and training

Four seminars on management and/or training were held in the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey for the benefit of developing countries

6.10 Matters concerning telephone systems, including switching, signalling, tariffs and traffic

Seminars on matters concerning telephone systems were held in Africa (2), Asia (3), Europe (2) - for the benefit of developing countries - and the Middle East (3).

6.11 Collection of radio propagation and noise data

Two seminars on this subject were held, one in the Americas and one in the Middle East.

6.12 Public Data Communication Networks

A seminar on the above subject was held in the Americas.

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TABLE 1Number of lecturers provided free of charge

1973-1981

Doner country/organization	Number of lecturers	Doner country/organization	Number of lecturers
Germany (Federal Republic of)	35	Netherlands	3
Saudi Arabia	1	Peru	2
Argentina	11	Portugal	2
Australia	17	United Kingdom	32
Bangladesh	1	Senegal	1
Belgium	5	Singapore	2
Brazil	6	Sweden	24
Canada	39	Switzerland	5
Chile	1	Thailand	1
China (People's Republic of)	1	Turkey	1
Colombia	2	USSR	13
Costa Rica	1	Venezuela	2
Denmark	4	Yugoslavia	2
Ecuador	1	Zambia	1
Spain	5	<u>Organizations</u>	
United States	40	ABU	2
France	43	ASBU	2
Ghana	2	EBU	4
Greece	2	URTNA	2
Hong Kong	1	IDB	1
Hungary	3	OAS	1
India	11	CIRM	1
Indonesia	3	ICS	2
Italy	19	IMCO	3
Japan	36	ATU	1
Jordan	1	AMTA	1
Kenya	1	IMRA	1
Kuwait	2	World Bank	1
Malaysia	2	CTCA	1
Mexico	5	ESA	1
Norway	10	ICAO	1
New Zealand	1	TDF	1
Papua New Guinea	3		

TABLE 2

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Seminars organized by the ITU or by Member administrations in conjunction with the ITU

1973-1981

Host country	Dates	Subject	Total No of participants/ No of countries	No of fellowships awarded by the ITU against various funds	Source of financing
	<u>1973</u>				
Germany (Fed Rep of) (Munich + visits to other cities)	22 May- 15 June	Economic, personnel and organizational aspects in the management of a telecommunication administration	21/16 countries	-	Federal Republic of Germany
Brazil (São Paulo)	11-22 June	Planning of broadcasting systems	74/26 Latin American countries	42	UNDP
Indonesia (Jakarta)	12-23 November	Planning of broadcasting systems	45/25 Asian countries	22	UNDP
Kenya (Nairobi)	3-14 December	Planning of broadcasting systems	39/24 African countries	22	UNDP
	<u>1974</u>				
Ivory Coast (Abidjan)	11-22 March	Transmission I	80/31 African countries	56	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Kuwait (Kuwait)	21-30 April	Planning of broadcasting systems	43/16 Middle Eastern countries	5	Participating countries and UNDP
Ecuador (Quito)	2-13 September	Planning and development of rural telecommunications	66/23 Latin American countries	42	UNDP

Host country	Dates	Subject	Total No of participants/ No of countries	No of fellowships awarded by the ITU against various funds	Source of financing
ITU (Geneva)	9-20 September	IFRB seminar on frequency management and the use of the radio frequency spectrum	127/57 countries (global) + 4 organizations CNES, ESRO, WMO, Radio Suisse SA	32	ITU/UNDP
Tanzania (Dar-es-Salaam)	30 September - 11 October	Transmission II	71/24 African countries	38	Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD)
ITU (Geneva)	14-25 October	Vocational training in telecommunications	95/67 countries (global)	55	UNDP
Zambia (Lusaka)	4-15 November	Switching	51/27 African countries	45	Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)
<u>1975</u>					
Cameroon (Yaounde)	26 May - 6 June	Tariffs and signalling			
		Tariffs	61/35 African countries	34	Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA)
		Signalling	54/38 African countries	31	
Ghana (Accra)	29 September - 10 October	Maritime communications	31/19 African countries	18	UNDP
Peru (Lima)	13-24 October	Collection of radio propagation and noise data	49/20 Latin American countries	36	UNDP
India (New Delhi)	24 November - 5 December	Traffic engineering and network planning	50/17 Asian and Pacific countries	36	Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA)

	<u>1976</u>				
Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)	16-19 August	Satellite broadcasting in the 12 GHz band	95 participants from the organi- zation of American States	-	Government of Brazil/Inter- American Tele- communications Conference (CITEL)
Japan (Kyoto)	11-18 September	Satellite broadcasting in the 12 GHz band	50/18 Asian countries	-	Government of Japan
ITU (Geneva)	13-24 September	IFRB seminar on frequency management and the use of the radio frequency spectrum	122/55 countries (global) + 1 organization WMO	12	UNDP
Sudan (Khartoum)	13-25 November	Satellite broadcasting in the 12 GHz band	98/44 African and Middle Eastern countries	61	Arab Bank for Economic Develop- ment in Africa (ABEDA) and Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)
	<u>1977</u>				
Kuwait (Kuwait)	26-28 April	Maritime radiocommunications	25/5 Arab countries	-	Government of Kuwait
Jordan (Amman)	24-29 September	Signalling systems	23/10 Middle Eastern countries	10	} Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)
Jordan (Amman)	1-6 October	International tariffs	29/12 Middle Eastern countries	11	
Argentina (Buenos Aires)	17-28 October	Development of maritime radiocommunications	58/23 Latin American countries	33	UNDP

Host country	Dates	Subject	Total No. of participants/ No. of countries	No. of fellowships awarded by the ITU against various funds	Source of financing
Turkey (Cesme)	7-18 November	Standards for training staff engaged in teaching in the field of telecommunications	73/39 countries	25	ITU/Government of Turkey
	<u>1978</u>				
Qatar (Doha)	1-13 April	Development of maritime radiocommunications	47/19 Arab States and sea-board countries in the area	34	Government of Qatar
Singapore (Singapore)	17-28 April	Telephone switching and signalling techniques	68/21 Far Eastern countries	53	Federal Republic of Germany and UNDP
India (New Delhi)	11-22 September	Rural telecommunications	59/22 Asian countries	41	UNDP
ITU (Geneva)	9-20 October	IFRB seminar on frequency management and the use of the radio frequency spectrum and of the geostationary orbit	168/67 countries (global)	29	ITU/UNDP
	<u>1979</u>				
Kenya (Nairobi)	12-23 February	Preparation for the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC-79)	204/53 African and Arab countries	92	ITU Special Fund for Technical Cooperation/Government of France
Panama (Panama City)	12-23 March	Preparation for the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC-79)	70/23 Latin American countries	37	Governments of Canada and Sweden
Australia (Sydney)	29 March - 10 April	Preparation for the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC-79)	96/26 Asian and Pacific countries	46	Government of Australia and UNDP

Germany (Fed. Rep. of) (Hamburg)	28 May - 9 June	Telecommunication techniques in rural areas	40/37 developing countries	-	Federal Republic of Germany
Brazil (Brasilia)	16-20 July	Preparation for the Regional Administrative MF Broadcasting Conference (Region 2)	39/21 Latin American countries	-	UNDP/ITU/Govern- ment of Brazil
China (People's Republic of)	27 August - 15 September	Study tour on rural telecommunication infrastructure	14/14 Asian and Pacific countries	14	UNDP
	<u>1980</u>				
Turkey (Istanbul)	5-16 May	Teletraffic engineering	77/22 countries of the region + 1 organization . PLO	30	UNDP
Sweden (Kalmar)	23 June - 4 July	Management of training	130/58		Government of Sweden/ITU
Sri Lanka (Colombo)	6-15 October	Maintenance of telecommunication networks	37/19 countries of the region and 3 from countries outside the region	-	UNDP
ITU (Geneva)	24 November- 5 December	IFRB seminar on frequency management and the use of the radio frequency spectrum and of the geostationary orbit	209/85 countries + 3 organizations . EBU, ESA, UNO	33	ITU/UNDP
	<u>1981</u>				
Malta (Vale H.)	23 February- 5 March	Tariffs	48/21 developing countries + 1 organization . PLO	25	UNDP
Mexico (Mexico City)	16-27 March	Development of public data communi- cation networks in Latin America and the Caribbean	41/25 countries of which 17 from the region 4 organizations IBI, ASETA, COMTELCA, SWIFT	17	UNDP

Host country	Dates	Subject	Total No. of participants/ No. of countries	No. of fellowships awarded by the ITU against various funds	Source of financing
Papua New Guinea (Port Moresby)	31 March - 10 April	Workshop seminar on radiocommunications for the South Pacific countries	24/13 countries of the region	12	UNDP
Jordan (Amman)	24 October- 5 November	Electronic switching	33/12 developing countries	20	UNDP
Bahrain (Manama)	31 October- 5 November	Propagation	33/7 developing countries	-	GULFVISION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

THE FUTURE OF ITU TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

I hereby transmit to the Conference the report by the Administrative Council
on the above-mentioned subject.

M. MILLI

Secretary-General

Annex . 1



A N N E X

Report of the Administrative Council

THE FUTURE OF ITU TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

GENEVA
June 1982

FOREWORD

The Council had on numerous occasions considered the requirements of the developing countries for technical cooperation in the field of telecommunications to meet the ever increasing expansion of the networks. In this connection it was noted that ITU acts principally as an executing agency of UNDP although it implements also trust-fund projects.

Considering the limited resources available from UNDP and in view of the priorities established at country level, the demand for multilateral cooperation for telecommunication projects cannot always be satisfied.

With a view to examining this situation and to adapting the technical cooperation activities of the Union to the changing demand, the Administrative Council at its 34th session (June 1979), by its Resolution No 839, set up a Working Group on the Future of ITU Technical Cooperation Activities within the framework of Committee 3 (Technical Cooperation).

The work of the Group aroused great interest in the Council and practically all delegations participated.

The terms of reference of the Working Group stipulated that the Group "shall review and assess all Union activity since 1973 directed toward fulfillment of the duty levied in No. 19 of the Convention, and recommend, as necessary and appropriate, measures for improving the Union's capability to discharge its duty," and also "shall work during the 34th, 35th, 36th and 37th sessions of the Council, reporting progress of the work to Committee 3 at the 35th and 36th sessions of the Council and submitting its final report for consideration to Committee 3 at the 37th session preparatory to the Plenipotentiary Conference".

A survey on certain aspects of technical cooperation activities of the Union was carried out in 1979 at the request of the Council by consulting all Member Administrations. Although only 34 administrations replied to the questionnaire - an insufficient number to permit a complete assessment - there was general agreement at the 1980 session of the Council, that these replies nevertheless represented a sample from all the regions of the world.

The Working Group met during the course of the 1980, 1981 and 1982 sessions of the Administrative Council and considered further proposals from the Secretary-General. During the 1981 session it was decided to create a drafting sub-group, under the chairmanship of Tanzania and with the participation of the following countries

Germany (Federal Republic of)

Cameroon (United Republic of)

Canada

India (Republic of)

Poland (People's Republic of)

Venezuela (Republic of).

II

Further discussions are reflected in this present report. The structure of the report, which is influenced by the terminology adopted by the group at paragraph 5 of Chapter 1, is as follows

Chapter I of the report provides background information on various aspects of technical cooperation such as the role of telecommunications in development, the legal basis for ITU's participation in development activities, financing of technical cooperation, etc

Chapter II describes technical cooperation activities.

Chapter III describes technical assistance activities.

Chapter IV deals with the problems regarding regional activities and proposes a framework for the future activities of the Union in this sphere

Chapter V sets out the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group. However in presenting these recommendations, the Group did not strive for unanimity. The recommendations should therefore be considered only as a logical listing of possible recommendations arising from the discussions so far in the Working Group to facilitate further discussion and decisions.

Finally, the Annexes furnish some further interesting information complementary to this document

Other reports by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference also contain a great deal of information including statistical data, concerning ITU technical cooperation activities.

The Administrative Council, in the course of its 37th session, examined this report and deemed it to constitute a comprehensive study of the technical cooperation activities carried out by the ITU, providing a valuable basis for discussion for the decisions to be taken on this matter. It was decided, therefore, to submit the report to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

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CHAPTER I - BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Some salient features of the developing world

1. The phenomenon of underdevelopment which affects a large part of the world population is one of the most serious problems facing not only the countries afflicted by it but the international community as a whole.

2. The economic backwardness of the developing countries, combined with malnutrition, illiteracy and other problems of a social nature, spells sub-human living standards for the population of those countries.

3. The developing countries form a group with differing shades of backwardness: some have an extremely low level of income and a large population, while others have a per capita income equal or comparable to that of certain developed countries but with inequitable income distribution and serious infrastructural problems.

4. Half of the people living in absolute poverty are in South Asia, and another sixth in Sub-Saharan Africa. The rest - about 100 million people - are divided among Latin America, North Africa and the Middle East. With the partial exception of Latin America, the poor are primarily rural landless dwellers.

5. The problems which have affected the developing countries during the past century may be summarized as follows:

- Two out of five of the population in undeveloped countries are children under 10.
- The growth rate is high: the population of the developing countries has doubled since 1950, with a growth rate of 2.8% in the 1970s.

6. In the 1980s and beyond, as a result of this demographic increase, the international community will be faced with an intensification of the problems of employment, shelter, food, energy and poverty.

- Three-quarters of the population of the developing countries live in rural and remote areas. Those who live in urban slums are the most underprivileged of city dwellers and their numbers are being swollen by 15 million people a year.

7. Demographic growth is an uncontrolled part of the overall problem of development. Moreover, it must be recognized that it is very often considered as the greatest obstacle to the economic and social advancement of most of the developing countries.

8. It is estimated by the World Bank that by the end of this century, the total world population will increase from the present 4.3 billion to slightly over 6 billion. The increase will be particularly dramatic in low-income and middle-income countries - about 53% against only 9% in the industrialized countries. Thus, in the year 2000 about 60% of the world population will live in the low and middle-income countries and 28% in countries with centrally planned economies, while only 12% will be living in industrialized countries.

9. According to recent estimates of the trends in agriculture, the developing countries will not be able to meet their caloric requirements at the end of the century without the tripling of their cereal imports to a level of 90 to 100 million tons per year. However, it is not known whether such a grain surplus will be available for export.

10. The World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) evaluate that a programme for increasing agricultural output to provide a minimally acceptable food supply over the next two decades would cost about 30 to 40 billion dollars per year. The financial resources required largely exceed the potential of the developing world.

11. Finally, the international community will be required to provide sustained financial and technical support in order to reduce the absolute poverty of some 800 million individuals in developing countries.

2. The role of telecommunications in development

12. Telecommunication facilities and services are not only the outcome of economic growth, but are considered by many to be a precondition of overall development. Uneven penetration in the world of the two most familiar telecommunication services - telephony and radiobroadcasting - is one of the real obstacles to development in many countries and regions. At the same time it becomes a barrier to communication between developed and developing countries.

13. The problems of health, food, education and others of a social nature affecting the developing countries are so great that the governments of those countries are having to devote the bulk of their earnings and of the international aid they receive to solving them and relegate the development of telecommunication services to the background.

14. Although the first and second United Nations Development Decades aroused great expectations, their achievements fell far short of the pre-established targets. It is hoped that the third Development Decade, now starting, will increase the economic and social welfare of mankind.

15. The "International Development Strategy for the Third Development Decade" stipulates, inter alia, the tasks relevant for the ITU in promoting international development:

16. "The physical and institutional infrastructure in developing countries should be expanded at rates that fully support the rate of expansion of the economy as a whole, and adequate financial and technical resources should be provided for that purpose. Special attention should be given to overcome the bottle-necks and constraints of transport and communication facing the developing countries, particularly with a view to strengthening intra-regional and inter-regional links."

17. Telecommunications make two requirements of the developing countries: they must maintain the growing demand for services from the modern sector in close relation to the growth rate and, at the same time, plan and invest with a view to extending the national network to unserved or inadequately served sectors or geographical areas so as to accelerate the growth rate.

18. Spectacular development in the telecommunication sector through the application of scientific advances has in recent decades benefited international telecommunications in both the public and private sectors and made for more and faster communication between capital cities and main provincial towns.

19. Traditionally, those responsible for telecommunications in many of the developing countries have been obliged to use the profits or earnings from the sector to cover the cost of other public services or finance their expansion. Because such investments are costly, difficulties have arisen in extending these services to rural areas.

20. Fantastic technological progress in the communications sector over the past decade has changed this situation by permitting large-scale investment and reducing operational costs while enabling minimum maintenance requirements to be met; the latter aspect has been a major obstacle to the developing countries owing to their shortage of skilled labour.

21. Measuring the benefits of telecommunications to economic development means measuring their impact on the user in terms of increased earnings or benefits to the community.

22. Emphasis is being placed on supporting the role of telecommunications in the following sectors with a view to economic and social progress:

- Agriculture
- Health
- Education
- Transport
- Human settlement
- Transfers of information for social welfare
- National and international trade.

23. Although a costly and low-profile infrastructural need, telecommunications are vital to industrialization and their cost is inevitable. Countries which fail to install telecommunication services in response to the growing demand will not only fail to receive benefits in the form of economic and social development and improved infrastructures but will suffer the consequences in the form of inefficiency, lost opportunity and faulty development.

3. Telecommunications and national development

24. Telecommunications, together with roads, air transport, railways and waterways are an essential part of a country's infrastructure: they have a gradual influence on economic development and thus constitute a vital sector of the economic infrastructure. Limitations arising from the lack of telecommunications necessarily have adverse effects on development in other sectors of the economy. This is underlined by the fact that subscribers in industry, commerce, banking, transport and State corporations represent almost 90% of telephone users in the developing countries.

25. Industrial concentration in urban centres is one of the major problems facing most developing countries.

26. The wide range of modern telecommunication facilities (telephony, data transmission and television) now available offer the authorities an effective means of avoiding concentrations of populations and spreading commercial and industrial activities equitably throughout the various regions of a developing country.

27. Development of the telecommunications infrastructure will stimulate commercial and industrial activity and enable commercial and industrial enterprises to operate outside the traditional commercial centres. It should be noted that the New International Programme for the Development of Communications recognizes the importance of the physical infrastructure in promoting the transfer of information in the commercial as well as other sectors of human activity.

28. An overview of the global situation regarding telecommunications infrastructure is given in Annex 1.

29. As can be deduced from the annexes most developing countries need assistance in the following aspects of telecommunications activities:

a) analysis of the actual state and future development of telecommunications in conformity with the needs of all branches of telecommunications of the country;

b) planning and projecting the construction of all installations in terms of priorities decided by the government or defined by regional needs of economy and industry;

c) construction of telecommunication networks (wire, radio, satellite, radio-links, broadcast, etc.);

d) organisation of the operation and maintenance of the network elements built or in service, and conducting analyses of cost/profits and tariff policy;

e) education and training of technical, managerial and scientific personnel;

f) transfer of technology and organization of local industry.

4. Legal basis for ITU's participation in development activities

30. The present ITU Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) contains the legal basis and framework for the Union's participation in the UNDP and for other activities in favour of developing countries. In Article 4 it is stipulated, inter alia, that the Union, in order to achieve its purposes,

"shall in particular ...

- e) foster the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in developing countries by every means at its disposal, especially its participation in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations."

31. The Convention also instructs that the Administrative Council, on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference and within the limits of the powers delegated to it

"shall promote international cooperation for the provision of technical cooperation to the developing countries by every means at its disposal, especially through the participation of the Union in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations ..." (Article 8 4(3)).

32. In connection with the duties of the International Consultative Committees, the Convention provides that

"In the performance of its duties, each Consultative Committee shall pay due attention to the study of questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunication in developing countries in both the regional and international fields." (Article 11 1(13)).

and that

"The Director (of a Consultative Committee) shall participate as necessary in technical cooperation activities of the Union within the framework of the Convention." (Article 74.8).

33. In matters of "technical cooperation affecting more than one permanent organ ..." (Article 12(1)) the Coordination Committee assists the Secretary-General and provides him with advice. The Committee also has the duty to "examine the progress of the work of the Union in technical cooperation and submit Recommendations, through the Secretary-General, to the Administrative Council." (Article 59 1(3)).

The Convention charges the Secretary-General with the duty to

"assemble and publish, in cooperation with other permanent organs of the Union, both technical and administrative information that might be specially useful to developing countries in order to help them to improve their telecommunication networks." (Article 56.1(q)).

34. In addition, the Secretary-General must draw the attention of developing countries to the possibilities offered by the development programmes of the United Nations.

35. The ten Resolutions (16-25) of the last Plenipotentiary Conference (1973) pertinent to technical cooperation activities provide further guidance and instructions to the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General and the CCIs as appropriate. These Resolutions also urge and invite Member countries to collaborate in their implementation on specific points.

36. A full account of the implementation of these Resolutions is incorporated in the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982. However, the following important points should be borne in mind in connection with the Resolutions on technical cooperation.

37. The 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference

- maintained the Union's full participation in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which continued to be the Union's main source of financing for the provision of assistance to developing countries;
- recognized that the Union's participation in the UNDP should be supplemented by the Union's own resources. Hence, Resolution 17 resolved to retain the Group of Engineers and instructed the Administrative Council to include in the budget of the Union the credits necessary for the proper functioning of the Group of Engineers and a global amount to cover the cost of short-term specialists. Furthermore, Resolution 23 (Training standards) contained similar instructions to the Administrative Council to ensure that appropriate means and credits are included in the Union budget, enabling the Secretary-General to accomplish the tasks specified in these Resolutions. For the same reasons the Conference created the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation (Resolution 21), to which, unfortunately, Member states did not respond to any great extent;
- put accent on the development of human resources and the necessity for technical training to match development and technical evolution (Resolutions 23, 24 and 25);
- expressed concern regarding the development of telecommunication services in the least developed countries (Resolution 19) and the CCIR studies of technical and operational questions leading up to the establishment of low-capacity earth stations and associated satellite systems in order to satisfy urgent needs of the least developed countries (Resolution 18);
- emphasized that to a large extent telecommunication services are of an "inter-country nature" and contribute significantly to an accelerated pace of integration and development, and invited the UNDP to increase its regional allocations above the established level (Resolution 20).

5. Terminology

For the purpose of this document the following terminology is used:

Technical cooperation

38. Technical cooperation activities are those for which the Technical Cooperation Department (TCD) discharges, under the authority of the Secretary General, management and logistical duties. For the purpose of this document, these activities include those of the Group of Engineers and of the Training Division. The bulk of the Union's technical cooperation activities are carried out as an Executing Agency of the UNDP; in addition there are projects supported by the finances of the Funds in Trusts, the ITU Special Fund for technical cooperation, etc.

39. Technical cooperation activities generally refer to concrete projects in a developing country; in special cases several developing countries may be affected at the same time (e.g. in seminars, regional projects).

Technical assistance

40. Technical assistance comprises CCI and IFRB activities of benefit to the developing countries, within the framework of the Convention.

41. In general, technical assistance activities equally affect all developing countries or groups of developing countries; in special cases only individual developing countries may be affected (e.g. when studying national telecommunication problems).

Concurrence of technical cooperation and technical assistance

42. The two fields of action

- technical cooperation carried out by the TCD
- technical assistance provided by the CCIs and the IFRB

are distinct but closely related and there must be obviously full cooperation with mutual aid.

6. Scope and achievement of ITU's technical cooperation activity

43. The activity of the ITU in the development of human resources in telecommunication activities is of great importance. The opinions expressed in this sector of the activity of the ITU are restricted to the adequacy of the cooperation rendered compared to local needs, to the scope of the projects under realization and to their needs in the management, operation and maintenance of installed or planned systems. Administrations are aware of the dynamic character of the process of obtaining the necessary human resources and of continuing the educational efforts to match the development to the quality and the quantity of services rendered.

44. The ITU was also heavily engaged in the preparation of regional (e.g. PANAFTEL) and national plans for the development of telecommunications networks. Actually, the problems of preparing a detailed plan were solved mainly by external experts on long-term contracts, and the regional coordination of national plans was usually assigned to regional advisers.

45. The plans prepared were accepted by the interested Administrations as the basis of implementation and included all tasks in the field of the development of telecommunications including finances. Some Administrations were of the opinion that, while the scope of the plans was limited, this material was very useful and efficient.

46. There were also opinions that, in some cases, the ITU was not given sufficient support in preparing the plans and sufficient assistance in implementation of projects by the countries concerned which was mainly due to financial constraints.

47. It is also to be stressed, that the cooperation of ITU is sometimes restricted by the lack of adequate information from Administrations to the ITU experts on the necessary basic planning data, equipment, staff and assistance in interdisciplinary and international coordination, particularly in planning of routine services and in supporting activities.

48. There were no clear statements about ITU cooperation in procurement and supply of planned equipment although experts of the ITU very often had to help. This is due to the fact, that usually these activities are performed by contracting suppliers and builders themselves.

49. The training of local personnel in the sphere of financial questions, costs/benefit analysis and of tariffs showed that these problems are of importance for all Administrations, giving an important base for planning and the main indication of the effectiveness of telecommunication services. It is the general opinion that the ITU's cooperation in these areas should be expanded.

50. There is no evidence of plans or guidelines having been developed to advise Administrations, or the ITU in the sphere of transfer of technology. Hence the actual policy in this matter is sometimes criticized as being more harmful than beneficial. Thus, the assistance in transfer of technology should be realized in a more organized manner, because of the very rapid progress of technology development.

51. See Annex 2 and the chapter of the report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference on TCD's activities from 1973-1981 for further information on ITU technical cooperation activities.

7. Financing of technical cooperation

52. The world community, aware of the existence of critical development problems, is becoming more and more oriented towards organized and concerted approaches to international development strategies and direct financial assistance which has been effected through the following major channels:

- the United Nations system;
- Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the Organization for Economic Development (OECD) countries and from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC);
- the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

53. The United Nations system of technical cooperation renders assistance to the developing world in the form of grants, and is financed from four sources:

- (i) the UNDP, (a description of which is contained in Annex 3).
- (ii) the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) which is one of the United Nations specialized agencies;
- (iii) non-UNDP extra-budgetary sources which comprise the following categories of project expenditures:
 - project expenditures incurred by an Executing Agency of the system against resources provided by another organization within the United Nations system other than the UNDP;
 - project expenditures incurred by Agencies against resources provided by other multilateral agencies such as a regional development bank, an Arab development fund, etc.;
 - project expenditures against resources provided directly to the Agencies by a member state, non-governmental organization, etc. for projects in another country or countries;
 - project expenditures against funds made available to Agencies by a government for a project in the contributing country itself;
- (iv) the regular budget of the organizations/bodies of the system.

54. In spite of the fact that less than 3% of the World Bank's total lending since 1960 has been allocated to telecommunications, the Bank remains the principal multilateral source of finance for telecommunications in developing countries. During the period 1962-1981, the Bank provided approximately 1,935 million U.S. dollars to 37 developing countries for 82 telecommunication projects (see Annex 4).

55. The fact should be emphasized that the Bank has well-established lending policies as well as a new form of programme assistance - lending for structural adjustment - which seeks to aid developing countries in adjusting to the permanent or long-term changes in the world's economic environment.

56. Official Development Assistance consists of loans and grants at concessional financial terms by the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and by members of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) with a view to promoting economic and social development. ODA also covers technical cooperation and assistance to developing countries and multinational institutions.

57. In 1970 the United Nations General Assembly established a target for the Second United Nations Development Decade. An annual ODA from developed countries reaching 0.7% of their Gross National Product by 1975 was foreseen. Unfortunately the figure reached averaged about half of the target.

8. ITU's technical assistance activity

8.1 General

58. In addition to the technical cooperation activities of the General Secretariat, the CCIR, the CCITT and the IFRB make valuable contributions within the ITU's technical assistance activities. There are however still other possibilities to render this work more effective.

59. In Chapter III a description of the actual situation within the CCIs and within the IFRB is given and measures to improve the activities are described.

8.2 Duties of the CCIs

8.2.1 General duties

60. The duties of the CCIs are defined in Articles 11 and 58 of the Convention as follows:

- to study technical, operating and tariff questions and to issue Recommendations on them (in 70 and 71)
- to develop a General Plan for the international telecommunication network (in 78)
- to study and to offer advice concerning national telecommunication problems (in 309).

61. Thus the CCIs can perform duties for all members, for groups of members and for individual members.

8.2.2 Duties of the CCIs in the field of technical assistance

62. The Convention does not explicitly allocate special duties in the field of technical cooperation to the CCIs.

63. The Convention establishes basic conditions, however, for the performance of duties with the aim of taking the interests of the developing countries into special consideration:

- the CCIs shall pay due attention to the study of questions directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunications in developing countries (in 72)
- the Plan Committees shall refer to the CCIs questions, the study of which is of particular interest to developing countries (in 78).

64. Further references to duties are included in the following Resolutions:

- No. 18: Application of Science and Telecommunication Technology in the Interest of Developing Countries
- No. 19: Special Measures for the Least Developed Countries.

65. Together with the general duties mentioned, these basic conditions and references form the framework for the activities of the CCIs in the field of technical assistance.

8.3 Duties of the IFRB in the field of technical assistance

66. In accordance with provisions of Nos. 67 and 68 of the Convention, among the essential duties of the IFRB, are to "furnish advice to Members with a view to the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur and with a view to the equitable, effective and economical use of the geostationary satellite orbit", as well as "to perform any additional duties concerned with utilization of the frequencies and geostationary satellite orbit", which are essentially related to the preparatory work for Administrative Radio Conferences and the implementation of the decisions of such Conferences.

67. In the Radio Regulations, as contained in the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979 (WARC-79), the above provisions of the Convention are expanded and the functions of the Board, as defined in Article 10 of the Radio Regulations, include provisions concerning the assistance to be provided by the IFRB to individual administrations and to all the Members of the ITU, particularly in terms of the provisions of Nos. 993, 997, 998, 999, 1003, 1004 and 1005. The provisions underlined above are those that were added by WARC-79 in recognition of the work that was already being performed by the IFRB.

68. Furthermore, No. 312 of the Convention requires that the Coordination Committee examine the progress of the work of the Union in technical cooperation and submit Recommendations, through the Secretary-General, to the Administrative Council. The IFRB therefore participates actively in ITU technical cooperation activities through the Coordination Committee and directly in all matters involving utilization of the radio frequency spectrum and geostationary satellite orbit.

69. The articles of the Radio Regulations listed in Annex 5 provide for specific tasks to be performed by the IFRB with a view to assisting Administrations, particularly those in need of special assistance, in selection, coordination, notification and recording of frequency assignments to stations of terrestrial and space radiocommunication services and resolving cases of harmful interference which cannot be otherwise resolved.

70. Final Acts of World and Regional Service Conferences such as the Regional Agreement for the European Broadcasting Area, Stockholm, 1961, Regional Agreement for the African Broadcasting Area, Geneva, 1963, and the LF/MF Broadcasting Conference, Regions 1 and 3, Geneva, 1975, contain similar provisions.

71. The WARC-79 also entrusted the IFRB with specific tasks relating to assistance to be provided to Administrations to facilitate the implementation of its own decisions, for example

- preparation of a handbook;
- implementation of the changes in allocation;
- implementation of other decisions of the Conference relating to radio frequency spectrum utilization.

CHAPTER II - TECHNICAL COOPERATION

1. Scope and needs of developing countries

72. All developing countries need cooperation in almost all aspects of telecommunications activities, i.e.

a) In elaborating a broad analysis of the actual state and future development of telecommunications in conformity with the needs of all branches of telecommunications of the country.

b) In planning and projecting the provision of all telecommunication services and systems in terms of priorities decided by the government or defined by regional needs of economy and industry.

c) In provision of telecommunication services and networks (wire, radio, satellite, radio-links, broadcast, etc.)

d) In organisation of the operation and maintenance of the network elements built or in service, and conducting analyses of cost/profits and tariff policy.

e) In education and training of technical, managerial and scientific personnel.

f) In the development of rural telecommunication.

g) In transfer of technology and organization of local industry.

1.1 Actual needs in the long and short term planning and definition of projects

73. The planning and design activity in developing countries is very often impaired by lack of all the data that need to be taken into account as basic elements for the development of plans, and by a lack of planning people with sufficient experience. Thus these countries need cooperation to be able to prepare the geographical, geological, meteorological etc. maps, economic analyses, development plans, and - of course - all other basic data for telecommunication planning, such as propagation data, traffic requirements, costs of equipment, personnel, resources, etc.

74. The problems of planning should be interrelated and harmonized with the needs and capacities of regional or world networks (e.g. radio and satellite networks, connections with submarine cables, etc); also the problems of interconnection across national frontiers, disparities in regional development should be included as one of the very important factors of planning.

75. All the problems listed above have a great impact on the planning procedures and construction of plans; thus the local planners must be assisted by experienced advisers to achieve the needed abilities. Special problems arise on the planning, choice and use of radio frequencies; these problems are mainly due to insufficient experience in international coordination and the procedures for international registration of frequencies in the countries concerned.

76. It goes without saying, that all planning activities have to take into account the specific factors pertinent to the country or region under discussion (geography, industry, economy, culture, etc.) and the interrelation of all branches of telecommunications (switching, transmission, radio fixed and mobile, satellite, broadcasting, radio links etc.), and last but not least - all supporting activities like the financing, construction, operation, production, manpower, and even the popularization of a technical culture in using the telecommunication installations.

77. Thus, countries starting planning need the cooperation of qualified personnel from the ITU member countries and other organizations.

1.2 Actual needs in construction activities

78. Having few experienced specialists on the one hand, and facing very complex demands of professional telecommunication construction and equipment on the other, the developing countries need cooperation in organizing the effective coordination and completion of civil engineering works, for assembling and connecting of equipment, recruiting the staff, organizing the supporting services etc. The developing countries must pay attention to this form of assistance because otherwise costly and thus unacceptable delays may be incurred.

79. Additional cooperation is needed when a project already in the process of implementation needs some improvements or expansion of its scope. These activities, adding extra costs, need different organizational preparation, and again further assistance may be needed, especially on unique installations (e.g. satellite earth stations).

1.3 Actual needs in operation and maintenance of the network elements in service; the economical analysis of costs/profits and tariffs

80. Although there are no universal solutions to long-term problems of organization, operation and maintenance of the broad range of new telecommunication networks, and each country has to solve these problems in accordance with their own capabilities and experience, it is felt that in most cases the cooperation is important for the developing countries.

81. When introducing new services, Administrations are compelled to reorganize the operational services of existing networks, adapting them to existing demands and - in some degree - changing the existing priorities, amending existing regulations accordingly and introducing new groups of technicians. Installation of new equipment changes the financial analysis of cost and profits, which then needs to be re-evaluated for all existing services.

82. All new problems must be analysed in order that they can be solved in a proper manner, taking into account the future activities and implications. Thus the help of more experienced Administrations is desirable in order to organize the work properly.

1.4 Actual needs in education and training of technical and scientific personnel

83. There is a broad scale of needs for education and training of personnel in the sphere of the activities discussed. The great variety of needs is caused by:

- different methods of operation in conformity with activities undertaken
- different levels of experience required
- needs of the operational and scientific personnel.

84. Until now training activities have been sometimes considered as part of other technical cooperation projects and related closely to this activity. The abilities that have been gained were very limited and need further development. Actually there is a need to educate well-qualified technicians and to organize a steady training programme, to qualify them so that they can perform new duties in case of necessity. Special kinds of needs includes the education of management and scientific personnel. It is obvious that the cooperation in the education of these specialists is of paramount importance for developing countries.

85. Other problems connected to those discussed above relate to the preparation of a team of teachers or instructors. This team should consist of people having good educational abilities and a very good knowledge of local customs and technical needs. The effectiveness of teaching and training depends mainly on these qualifications, and is the reason why very good imported teachers frequently ask for a better briefing on all local matters.

86. The best results are found to be achieved when the teaching is organized in the same region and conducted under the supervision of local management people. The same is valid for education and training performed in the fellowship mode. The careful choice of candidates for fellowships and seminars is needed to gain full benefits supplementary to those already acquired through work, and not to give rise to a cessation of cooperation activities.

87. Short term sessions are usually needed to prepare people in the performance of new tasks in the changing and developing conditions of the functioning of telecommunication networks. Also short term sessions and on-the-job training, prepared in the presence of technical assistance from other Administrations prove to be very useful.

88. The CODEVTEL (Course Development in Telecommunications) project offers a clear example of modern techniques in training through projects relating to telecommunication course design. These techniques have aroused keen interest in countries where the system has not yet been introduced. Administrations using the CODEVTEL method appreciate the improvement in the quality of teaching it affords.

1.5 Rural telecommunication

89. The necessity to provide the population in rural areas with appropriate telecommunication and radio facilities is fully recognized and needs solution as early as possible.

90. The scope of cooperation in this sphere includes the following main tasks:

- economic questions of development, construction and maintenance of networks
- elaboration of priorities in planning and realization of networks
- problems of quality of services and its availability.

91. The improvement of existing rural networks will remain for long a steady item of cooperation.

1.6 Transfer of technology

92. This issue is being treated in several international fora, e.g. UNIDO and the UN itself. However, given that telecommunications technology is developing at such a rapid pace, the ITU has engaged itself in this question, in aspects other than manufacturing, guided by the demands of Members and the decisions of the Convention.

93. The acquisition of technology, but not of equipment only, is of great importance to developing countries, not only with regard to the actual growth of the networks and service, but mainly in connection with the capacity to grow. The countries interested may desire in this way to receive the greatest benefits, but their ability to absorb it and to provide the necessary on-going support and development, as well as their ability to avoid the dependence on foreign capital and supply sources, makes this transfer contribute to their self-reliance. The technology absorbed should also be useful in the short and long-term, should be low-cost and small-scale and it should be possible to export this technology to other countries of the same region. Assistance in planning of the technology transfer, including manufacturing capabilities, should be given and would be appreciated.

94. Better technological self-reliance can be achieved by stimulating local research and development activities with the assistance of ITU.

95. All actions listed above should, at the minimum, take into account the pace of future development of the networks of neighbouring countries (if not of the whole region) and be adapted accordingly. The best solution for all countries is to collaborate, to coordinate and solve in unity the problems of the growth and interfacing of new networks and of the development of an industrial capability, in order to avoid future difficulties which may curb the development of some or all services and cause severe obstacles to the realization of plans.

2. Actual constraints and priorities

2.1 Constraints

2.1.1 Insufficient consciousness of the importance of telecommunications for economic development and for social welfare

96. Lack of awareness of the interrelation mentioned above impedes the timely decisions required for the development and realization of plans of all activities in this sphere; the same reasons cause the reluctance of managers, planners and bankers to promote telecommunication developments that would benefit the state economy and its social welfare.

97. The knowledge of this lack of awareness has led the UN to proclaim a "World Communications Year" in 1983, which has as its main theme the importance of telecommunications to the infrastructure of a country. This should result in a better understanding and accordingly in altering the priority of telecommunications.

2.1.2 Scarcity of financial resources and of material means to develop the telecommunications

98. Developing countries - and it is understandable - usually pay more attention to the more pressing development problems such as food, health, agriculture, water etc., and thus give lower priority to improving other interrelated areas of infrastructure, such as transport, telecommunication, education, etc. Lack of local industry, in situations of non-convertible currency, even when monetary surpluses may exist, undermines efforts in the development of all subsidiary or basic telecommunication networks.

2.1.3 Lack of human resources, technical adaptation, managerial experience organizational efficiency, realistic economic and tariff policy

99. The reasons mentioned above usually result in a lower level of utilization of available resources, reduce the capacity and quality of services rendered, give the impression that resources given to telecommunications by governments are wasted. As a result, this situation leads to financial and planning authorities having the impression that investments in the telecommunications sector merit a lower priority.

2.1.4 Lack of local telecommunication industry

100. Lack of the ability to produce the telecommunication equipment which satisfies local needs results in increasing the import burdens and in the acceptance of technical solutions which are sometimes inappropriate to local conditions and capabilities. This, in turn, diminishes the economic efficiency as well as having other negative influences.

2.1.5 Lack of educated and locally experienced, scientific personnel to define the optimum demands and to propose the optimum solutions.

101. Some aspects of telecommunications need to conform to special requirements based on scientific and operational investigations (for example: radiocommunication - propagation conditions). In the absence of this data the telecommunications provided are less efficient and often more expensive. Many aspects of telecommunications require that scientific analyses be made with clear explanations being given to the countries concerned.

2.2 Priorities for the future

102. The need to define priorities for activities in telecommunications in developing countries result from the desire to be self-sufficient in designing systems, manufacturing equipment, as well as in providing, operating and maintaining all elements of telecommunication networks. The technically and economically correct answers, for each country, need to be defined by the countries themselves and it is to be expected that these priorities may vary between countries. In spite of this, there are some tasks placed on the list of priorities for all countries, which are listed below:

- training in all activities connected with the development of telecommunications (planning, design, operation and maintenance),
- telecommunications in rural areas - concepts, ideas and subsidiary activities,
- transfer of technology,
- elimination of disparities in the state of telecommunications and in the rate of development achieved.

103. The principal task of the ITU is therefore to broaden the flow of information concerning the overall scope of needs and of assistance activities that can be provided. This will improve the coordination of activities through the interaction of the ITU and the recipient countries. Special stress should be laid on problems of education and training on a full scale and at all levels; on the provision of adequate information on all aspects of networks from rural networks to international exchanges; on planning and plan repair to general management and organization, always bearing in mind the economic aspects; and finally the achievement of steady progress (in terms of quantity and quality) in the development of existing technical structures.

104. The problems of introducing telecommunication into rural areas also calls for the education of technicians in the solution of radio communication and broadcasting problems. The scope of this task, although very broad, is well known from experience to date and solutions which have already been introduced and proved in many countries.

105. The problems of transfer of technology involve many questions connected with the industrial capability of interested countries resulting from the actual and future prospects for economic development and from the opportunities available to produce the equipment or components by local manufacturing companies. All these questions should be evaluated carefully before taking any decisions.

106. Almost all aspects require the impartial aid of the ITU: it may be assumed that, at this stage, the ITU itself will have to look for specialists from other countries since it has only a few of its own employees in a position to perform the tasks of coordinating all aspects of the assistance needed. The TCD of ITU should outline the total and global strategy, contact all competent, interested and cooperating organizations, including administrations, regional organizations, banking enterprises, scientific and industrial organizations, etc. Taking into account this broad scope of activities, the plan of work should be carefully prepared, discussed and accepted by all organs of ITU and by the administrations.

3. Issues relevant to the activities of the Technical Cooperation Department of the ITU

107. The Technical Cooperation Department was set up in 1960 following a decision taken by the 1959 Plenipotentiary Conference. It was created to provide the Union with an adequate service which would enable it to take an active and full part in the United Nations system of technical assistance. Between 1952 and 1960, the Union's participation in the UNDP was limited to the technical aspects of projects.

108. The basic concept of the Department's present organization, i.e. regionalization and the separation of field activities from the administrative aspects of technical cooperation, is being reviewed. (See the report of the Secretary General on Organization and Methods in the TCD.) The actual organization of the Department was decided upon by the Administrative Council in 1969 and amended in 1974 by the creation of a fourth regional division (Europe and the Middle East).

109. The Department has a considerable operational capacity which is greatly enhanced by the support and backstopping provided by the Finance, Computer and Common Services Departments of the General Secretariat, the IFRB and the CCIs, nevertheless this operational capacity should be expanded still further.

110. According to Resolution 16, the operating expenses of the Department were to be covered by the income ITU receives from the UNDP or from other sources such as Trust Funds, etc., as "support costs". These incomes are shown in the Technical Cooperation Budget, which is kept separately from the Regular Budget of the Union. Certain expenditures are included in Chapters 7 and 16 of the Regular Budget (Group of Engineers, Training Division and support from the Common Services Department).

111. Although the Group of Engineers and the Training Division were established by the 1965 Plenipotentiary Conference, provision for the allocation of the necessary financial resources was made only at the last Plenipotentiary Conference.

112. There has been no growth in the number of staff in the Technical Cooperation Department since 1973. The value of the projects implemented by the ITU has grown by a factor of three over the period 1973-1980 and the number of projects administered has almost doubled during this time. Income from support costs over the same period, in terms of Swiss francs, has remained substantially static when inflation is taken into account.

113. The Union's participation in the UNDP was affected by financial constraints resulting from the fluctuation in the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the U.S. dollar.

114. Resolution 16 resolves that the Union should continue to participate in the UNDP "on the understanding that the compensatory payments from the United Nations Development Programme should be included as income in that part of the budget".

115. The Joint Inspection Unit, in their Report on some aspects of technical cooperation programmes of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) (by E. Ferrer-Vieyra, JIU/REP/75/9, 1975) insisted on the fact that Resolution 16 was similar to, but not exactly the same as Resolution 30 of the 1965 Plenipotentiary Conference. The earlier Resolution stipulated that the administrative and operational services costs resulting from the Union's participation in the UNDP were to be covered by compensatory payments from the UNDP because "these expenses cannot at present be borne by the Union's budget".

116. The Inspector stated in the Report that:

"In the case of ITU, the provisions of the Convention and other documents adopted at the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference are open to conflicting interpretations."

"The Inspector has some doubts as to whether a proportion of the overhead costs incurred by ITU in executing UNDP projects can or cannot be covered out of the Union's ordinary budgetary funds."

117. The problem of obtaining additional compensatory payments from the UNDP to cover the deficit of the Technical Cooperation Budget, resulting from the implementation by the Union of UNDP projects, has remained constant since 1973. Up to 1980 the UNDP Governing Council has authorized such payments, underlining each time that this did not constitute a precedent.

118. In addition, the repercussions of the liquidity crisis faced by the UNDP at the end of 1975 and subsequent severe cuts in UNDP field activities accompanied by the unfavourable rate of exchange of the U.S. dollar in relation to the Swiss franc, hindered the potential growth of the Technical Cooperation Department. Thus, of 102 posts in the Department paid out of the Technical Cooperation Budget, 24 were frozen from mid-1976. However, in order to cope with the ever-increasing number of projects, these posts were progressively reactivated. In accordance with a recommendation made by the Secretary-General, the Administrative Council created, in 1980, three posts for secretaries valid as from 1 January 1981.

119. Due to the above limitations, the Department had to give priority to the work ensuring the implementation of the projects for which the Union is designated as Executing Agency. At the same time, the nature of the projects evolved and became more complex and more difficult to monitor, thus requiring greater efforts from the staff concerned. The Union, moreover, was not always in a position to respond to the numerous requests made by the developing countries which were not aware that it does not have its own means of providing assistance directly.

120. As a consequence of this particular situation, inadequate resources meant that the Department was able to devote little time and effort to other development activities such as:

- identification of technical cooperation requirements based on the specific socio-economic settings of individual countries;
- identification of sectoral and inter-sectoral technical cooperation programmes and projects for UNDP or other funding;
- field level substantive coordination of ITU's activities with other multi-lateral and bilateral technical cooperation programmes, etc.;
- full and regular participation in various development meetings and undertakings of the United Nations system (rural development, LDCs, TCDC, etc.);
- to maintain and strengthen relations with regional/sub-regional organizations dealing with development, particularly regional telecommunication organizations.

121. The Group of Engineers proved to be an important tool enabling the ITU to respond quickly to requirements from developing countries for urgent specific advice. The resources, however, were not sufficient and each year a considerable number of identified cooperation requests could not be dealt with.

122. The Training Division, in spite of restricted possibilities but thanks to the UNDP financing of the CODEVTEL project, was in particular very successful in developing a methodology for course development in telecommunication. This was well accepted by developing countries, sixty of which are at present participating in different ways in the CODEVTEL project, thus creating a solid basis for the exchange of training material, not only with Administrations but also other Specialized agencies and international organizations, and for the establishment of training standards and TCDC in the field of training. CODEVTEL activities have been progressively integrated into the normal activities of the Training Division, which they complement. As the UNDP will not continue to fund the dissemination of this methodology, the need for an increase in the manpower of the Division may need to be examined. Strengthening of the Division may also be required in order to continue, at the appropriate level, the ITU's traditional involvement in the development of human resources for telecommunications, and the increasing acknowledgement in the entire development system that this may be the "make-or-break" factor.

4. Steps needed for preparation of plan of action

123. The action foreseen should be prepared in an organized manner, using the full scope of a managerial approach. It should include:

- the collection of information on the needs and definition of the hierarchy
- definition of the inter-action of the needs and possibilities on a regional and national scale
- definition of short-term plans for the realization of the highest priority items, against the background of financial, organizational and technical factors as well as long-term plans,
- definition of the allocation of activities between administrations, organs of the ITU, scientific and industrial organizations, etc.,
- definition of subsidiary activities needed,
- sketching the course of further activity in terms of future policy,
- defining the needs and plans of regional and international cooperation in the long-term perspective, adapted to accepted plans of short-term activities.

CHAPTER III - TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1. General

124. In addition to the technical cooperation activities of the General Secretariat, the CCIR, the CCITT and the IFRB make valuable contributions within the ITU's technical assistance activity. There are however still other possibilities to render this work more effective.

125. In the following a description of the actual situation within the CCIs and within the IFRB is given and measures to improve the activities are described.

2. Technical assistance of the CCIs

2.1 Assessment of the technical assistance activities carried out to date by the CCIs

2.1.1 General

126. The basis for technical assistance of the CCIs is laid down in the relevant provisions of the Convention. The implementation of the technical assistance is guided by provisions which are enumerated below:

- CCIR Resolution 33 - Technical Cooperation (Geneva, 1963)
- CCIR Resolution 39 - Participation of CCIR Staff in Technical Cooperation Work (New Delhi, 1970)
- CCIR Resolution 70 - Possible broadcasting-satellite systems
- CCITT Resolution 14 - CCITT Technical Assistance to the Developing Countries (Geneva, 1980)
- Specific Resolutions and Recommendations of the WARC-79 concerning technical cooperation.

127. The past and present technical assistance of the CCIs concentrates on the following fields:

- Dealing with questions of special interest to the developing countries within Study Groups, GAS, SPM *) and IWPs

*) SPM: Special Preparatory Meeting.

- Setting up plans for the development of international telecommunication networks (by Plan Committees)
- Conveying technical know-how in symposia, seminars and lectures.

128. A summary of the CCITT/CCIR activities is given in Annexes 6 and 7.

2.1.2 Dealing with questions of special interest to the developing countries

129. Questions of interest to the developing countries have been dealt with in three ways:

- questions, the study of which normally results in a report or Recommendation, and which are assigned to the appropriate Study Groups
- documentary questions leading ultimately to the publication of a handbook and which are assigned e.g. to Special Autonomous Groups to JWP's or ad hoc groups
- study of some of the subjects of particular interest to developing countries by special groups.

130. In particular, the handbooks prepared by the CCIs represent a very important contribution. Each of the handbooks constitutes a complete digest of the knowledge of its particular subject at the time at which it was written.

131. The handbooks furnish information of fundamental importance which can serve as general guidelines to an Administration in solving the technical problems which it faces every day in creating or operating its domestic telecommunication network. The utility and quality of these handbooks have been duly appreciated.

132. No less important for the developing countries are the specifications drawn up by the CCIs in their reports and Recommendations, which are the output of the work of CCI Study Groups. Although they are not drafted specifically for the benefit of the developing countries, the standardisation thereby introduced will make the developing countries independent of a particular supplier or country as far as the selection of equipment is concerned. The developing countries thus derive relative economic independence in the awarding of their telecommunication contracts.

133. Furthermore, these countries constitute an essential driving force for the implementation of CCI specifications. While a large and highly developed country can afford its own specific standard, the developing countries by their sheer numbers will play a decisive role on the international telecommunication equipment market (which is highly competitive) by referring to CCI specifications and requiring that equipment supplies should conform to CCI Recommendations.

134. The OCIR reports and Recommendations, in themselves, provide a course of essential reading to the engineers of the developing countries. As examples of useful information the following can be mentioned:

- numbering, routing and transmission plans developed by the CCITT for the worldwide network
- Recommendations on the utilisation of the frequency spectrum worked out by the CCIR
- the hypothetical reference circuits defined by the CCIR/CCITT
- instructions for the international telecommunication services
- the methods of measurement and parametric limits recommended by CCIR and CCITT.

135. The CCITT directives concerning the protection of telecommunication lines against the harmful effects from electricity lines, together with the guide for the application of these directives, are another example of the contribution of the Study Groups to technical assistance.

136. The study of some of the subjects of particular interest to developing countries in the field of radiocommunications has been entrusted to some of the Interim Working Parties.

2.1.3 Setting up plans for the development of international telecommunication networks

137. There are five CCIR/CCITT Plan Committees which are administered by the CCITT:

- the World Plan Committee responsible for worldwide telecommunication plans
- the Regional Plan Committees for Africa, Asia and Oceania, Latin America and for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin, responsible for the telecommunication plans in the respective region.

138. The plans drawn up by these Plan Committees have played an important role in the establishment of regional networks in Africa, Asia, Latin America, etc. These plans form a valuable source of information and advice applicable to the development of international telecommunication services and much of this advice can also be applied by the developing countries to their national communication services.

2.1.4 Conveying technical know-how in symposia, seminars and lectures

139. The CCIs have organized symposia, lectures and discussions associated in time and subject with the meetings of some Plan Committees and Study Groups. In these meetings specific aspects of telecommunications were dealt with; the last time for example it was teleinformatics in the joint meeting of CCITT Study Groups I and VIII in Montreal in June 1980. A further CCIR seminar particularly devoted to radio wave propagation is planned to be held in Africa. These events convey technical know-how; moreover, they offer the delegates of the developing countries the possibility to discuss basic development problems in the field of national communications.

140. In addition, the CCIs participate in the preparation, the organization and the performance of seminars and training sessions, which are organized by the Technical Cooperation Department of the ITU.

2.1.5 Résumé

141. The survey of the technical assistance activities carried out so far by the CCIs shows that already today the CCIs play a decisive role in the technical assistance for the developing countries and that in the last few years they have fulfilled the demands of the Convention to a large extent.

2.2 Fields in which an improvement is possible

2.2.1 Survey

142. The contribution of the CCIs to the technical assistance for the developing countries is acknowledged to a large extent. There are, however, fields in which an improvement is possible to enable the developing countries to take even more advantage of the quality of the technical and economic studies and research carried out by the CCIs.

143. The most important fields are:

- the study questions of the Study Groups
- the output of CCI work (handbooks, reports and Recommendations, etc.)
- participation of developing countries in the work of the CCIs

144. In the following only the present situation is described. Measures to achieve an improvement in these fields and activities in new fields are incorporated into section 2.3 "Future CCI technical assistance".

2.2.2 The study questions of the Study Groups

145. The study questions are very specialized at present. The developing countries lack both the financial resources and the technical know-how to participate efficiently in the work of the CCIs. The low degree of participation, however, also makes it impossible for the developing countries to influence the future working programme in their interest.

2.2.3 The output from CCI work

146. The reports and Recommendations, once they have been approved by a Plenary Assembly, refer only to certain parameters to which they assign values. For engineers in the developing countries not having participated in the previous work of the CCIs it is very difficult - sometimes impossible - to work out the meaning of the various parameters and the values assigned to them. This, plus the great volume of information provided, delays and renders difficult the understanding of these outputs.

147. The handbooks represent a very useful survey of the different special fields of telecommunications. The representations could, however, be even more practice-orientated.

148. In addition, as a result of the high prices, Administrations in developing countries are constrained to limit the number of copies purchased. Circulation of the publications is thereby limited and this then becomes a major obstacle in the wide dissemination of the technical information.

2.2.4 Participation of the developing countries in the CCI work

149. The participation of the developing countries in the work of the CCIs has, so far, been limited. The developing countries participate to a varying degree in the work of the individual groups, as can be seen in the following examples:

- CCIR/OCITT Study Groups : low degree of participation
- Special Autonomous Groups : low to medium degree of participation
- Interim Working Parties : low to medium degree of participation
- Regional Tariff Groups : medium degree of participation
- SPM : medium to high degree of participation
- Regional Plan Committees : high degree of participation

150. The low level of participation in the CCI Groups is certainly on the one hand due to a shortage of fiscal and human resources in the developing countries.

151. On the other hand the technical issues studied tend to be at the leading edge of technological development and are generally not relevant to the needs of the developing countries.

152. In this situation it is absolutely comprehensible that the developing countries concentrate their limited resources on those meetings which are the most advantageous for them. In terms of the level of participation, these are the meetings of the Regional Groups and SPM.

2.3 Future CCI technical assistance

2.3.1 Aims

153. The future CCI technical assistance should:

- efficiently and to a larger extent support the development of telecommunications in the developing countries,
- be adapted to a larger extent to the interests of the developing countries by appropriate measures,
- fully discharge the responsibilities of the terms of reference of the CCIs and within the framework of the financial, personnel and organizational possibilities of the CCIs.

2.3.2 General

154. To sum up, the CCI technical assistance can be divided into two main fields:

- output from CCI work (handbooks, Recommendations, reports, directives, etc.),
- other activities (symposia, seminars, lectures, etc.).

155. The utility of the output for individual countries is mainly determined by the following factors:

- the working programme of the CCIs (it determines those fields in which an output can be expected),
- the cooperation of the individual countries (it adapts the output to the interests of these countries).

156. Working programme and cooperation are highly interdependent : by means of active cooperation, participation in the drafting of the working programme is possible; study questions relevant to the interests of a country stimulate more active cooperation.

2.3.3 Outline

157. Partners in the technical assistance are the developing countries and the CCIs. To achieve the aims mentioned above, activities of both partners are required:

- On the part of the developing countries:
more active participation in the work of the CCIs.
- On the part of the CCIs:
creating preconditions for more active cooperation,
improving the adaptation of current activities in the interest
of the developing countries,
taking up new activities for developing countries.

158. The suggestions described more precisely in the following take the comments and suggestions of the following documents into consideration:

- Resolutions, Recommendations and reports of the CCIR, CCITT and WARC-79
- Doc PLAN No. 33 of the World Plan Committee (meeting Paris, April 1980).

2.3.4 Required activities of the developing countries

159. More active cooperation of the developing countries in the CCI-Study Groups, in the Special Groups and in the Plan Committees can be achieved by different activities:

- by participation and/or sending reports and contributions to the CCIs for consideration by the relevant Study Groups, bringing out clearly the characteristics of the respective areas which may affect the corresponding studies;
- by sending delegates to Study Groups and Plan Committee meetings, especially to seminars and symposia as well as the Special Autonomous Group and Interim Working Party meetings, and by taking advantage of the participation of countries of the same region in such meetings;
- by collaborating to the fullest extent possible and in the spirit of Administrative Council Resolution No. 448 relating to a plan for the implementation of telecommunication networks;
- by submitting from time to time to the Directors of the CCIs questions that they would like to be studied by the various CCI Study Groups in accordance with No. 308 of the Convention (studies concerning national telecommunication problems);
- by replying to the questionnaires issued by the CCIs and by exchanging among themselves technical information on CCI matters in areas of common interest.

160. The developing countries should presuppose that the CCIs will make every effort to facilitate the active cooperation.

2.3.5 Required activities of the CCIs

Creating preconditions for more active cooperation of the developing countries

161. The fixing of CCI meetings should as far as possible take into account the limited fiscal and human resources in the developing countries by:

- combination or sequential grouping of meetings of several related Study Groups and/or Working Parties;
- preparation and organization of symposia or seminars jointly arranged with meetings of Study Groups or Plan Committees;
- organisation of meetings of specific Working Parties or Study Groups in one region if problems directly related to this region are dealt with.

Improving the adaptation of current activities to the interests of the developing countries

Improvement of the flow of information

162. In order to improve the flow of information from the CCIs to the developing countries and inside the developing countries the CCIs could:

- prepare the texts in the volumes of the CCIs in as clear a manner as possible, with suitable explanations on the scope and purpose of Recommendations, with analytical tables and with adequate references to make it easier to trace texts dealing with specific subjects, particularly subjects of interest to the developing countries;
- include in the reports appearing in the working papers published after each interim meeting and in the volumes of the CCIs published after each Plenary Assembly a section, as comprehensive as possible, especially devoted to problems of interest to developing countries;
- study ways and means to make publications accessible in sufficient numbers to the Administrations of the developing countries.

Support of the developing countries in their use of the handbooks and Recommendations

163. The publication of the handbooks prepared by the CCIs is an important activity. Even if the usability of the handbooks could still be improved if they were related to practice - which could for example, be achieved by more active cooperation of the developing countries concerned - there is no substitute for actual training, i.e. seminars dealing with the particular subject. This aspect is just as important as the publication of the handbook itself.

164. The above remarks concerning seminars dealing with the subject of a handbook apply equally to seminars on subjects covered by CCI Recommendations.

165. Such activities carried out in connection with the publication of the CCI texts would certainly be the best possibility of supporting the application of these texts.

Activities of the Plan Committees

166. The Plan Committees should pursue their important role for technical assistance. They should continue:

- to examine the technical, operating and tariff questions raised either directly or indirectly in the various regions of the world;
- to suggest to a larger extent questions of special interest to the developing countries for study through the CCIs so that the study programme will become more interesting for the developing countries and they are motivated to cooperate more actively;
- to make use of the possibility to propose questions of national interest which should be dealt with in the CCIs.

Additional information

167. Symposia and series of lectures which are organised by the CCIs convey to the participants important technical know-how. Therefore the CCIs should, whenever possible, publish the lectures, perhaps as summaries, to make them available to a larger group of interested people.

168. There are other subjects for which it is considered necessary to have information of a more general nature but of high quality and which do not need a formal consensus within the CCIs. Such information should be provided, for instance, by the publication of articles in the Telecommunication Journal, with the subsequent issue of small fascicules reproducing their content, or of Study Group "contributions" (white documents).

2.3.6 New activities of the CCIs for the developing countries

169. The members of the CCIs, the specialists of the Study Groups and GAS, as well as the engineers of the CCI secretariats, represent a pool of comprehensive skills and experience. For the future CCI technical assistance this pool could be used as follows:

- use of the skills of the CCI engineers;
- use of the experience of the specialists of the Study Groups and GAS;
- use of the experience of the CCI members.

170. The possibilities resulting therefrom are described more precisely in the following.

Use the skills of the CCI engineers

171. Due to their daily work the engineers of the CCI secretariats are familiar with the latest developments and with the new technical trends. Moreover, they are usually familiar with one or two working languages of the ITU. In times of little workload one should therefore consider:

- the possibility of calling upon the services of appropriately qualified engineers of the CCI secretariats for the purpose of short-term technical assistance missions undertaken under the aegis of the United Nations Development Programme, in conformity with the programming of the Technical Cooperation Department of the ITU General Secretariat, in cases where other suitable experts are not readily available;
- the possibility of making these engineers available to seminars under the same conditions;
- the possibility of making these engineers available in special cases to advise the developing countries.

Use of the experience of the specialists of the Study Groups

172. The specialists of the Study Groups, Working Parties and GAS form another pool for comprehensive skills and experience. These specialists are certainly prepared to advise the delegates of the developing countries and to provide them with the required information.

The possibility to appoint one or two specialists in each Study Group and GAS who should be available to the developing countries for questions, should also be taken into consideration.

Use of the experience of the CCI members for the solution of problems

173. For the solution of national telecommunication problems it is not necessary for each country to work out this problem for itself. Very often the same or similar problems have already been solved in other countries. Short-time study visits to these countries could make the solution of the problems more efficient.

Here the CCI secretariats could act as an intermediary in organizing these study visits.

3. Technical assistance of the IFRB

3.1 General

174. The past and present technical assistance of the IFRB concentrates on the following fields:

- Assistance provided by the IFRB under the statutory provisions relating to the application of procedures.
- Seminars on frequency management and use of the radio frequency spectrum and the geostationary satellite orbit organized by the IFRB.
- Training received by officials of Administrations in the IFRB Specialized Secretariat.
- Preparation of Administrative Radio Conferences and explanatory Circular-letters to facilitate implementation of the decisions of such conferences.

175. These technical assistance activities of the IFRB are described more precisely below. The text represents not only the view of the IFRB itself but moreover the reaction of the ITU Members expressed in the replies to a questionnaire (Circular-letter No. 321 TCD/TCWG of 14.12.1979).

176. It can be seen that members generally greatly appreciate the efforts of the IFRB.

3.2 Assessment of the technical assistance activities carried out to date by the IFRB

3.2.1 Assistance under statutory provisions relating to the application of procedures

177. The majority of the replies expressed satisfaction and a desire that such assistance be continued in the future. The IFRB has over the last five years, on average, been called upon to provide assistance under this item as follows:

178. With respect to the selection of frequencies, an average of 20 requests are treated per year involving a choice of five to six frequencies per request.

179. The Board is required to apply the coordination procedures in respect of an earth station for approximately 15 cases per year.

180. The Board is also required to intervene in approximately 60 cases per year for resolving cases of harmful interference.

3.2.2 Seminars

181. Through its Resolution No. 528, the Administrative Council has recognized that the seminars organized by the IFRB on frequency management and the use of the radio frequency spectrum and the geostationary orbit have proved to be a very effective means of providing direct technical assistance to developing countries.

182. In respect to IFRB seminars, the replies indicate that Administrations find them very useful and that from the time the seminars were originally started in 1962-63, they have been recognized to be a very effective means of providing direct technical assistance to developing countries. The Board has endeavoured to adapt each seminar to the topics of current interest and at the same time has received valuable assistance from the experts from Administrations to provide firsthand information on the subjects of topical interest. The Table below gives the number of countries and the number of participants of the last three IFRB Seminars:

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of countries</u>	<u>No. of participants</u>
1976	55	122
1978	67	168
1980	85 + 3 Intl. Org. (ONU, EBU, ESA)	209

3.2.3 Training of officials from Administrations

183. Those Administrations who have availed themselves of the facilities offered by the IFRB for training of their officials have derived considerable benefit from such training, which is arranged to follow the IFRB seminar during the year when such a seminar takes place and many participants in the seminar choose to stay for a period from a few days to up to two weeks to study matters of particular interest to them.

184. The Board receives, on average, between 30 to 40 officials from about 20 countries per year, whose stay with the IFRB varies from a few days to up to 2 or 3 weeks. There have been instances where officials from international organizations also avail themselves of this facility to become familiar with the activities of the IFRB.

185. The WARC-79 adopted a provision (RR1005) whereby the IFRB is required to provide assistance to Administrations at their request, in the training of senior staff in the fields of spectrum management and utilization.

186. One difficulty lies in the restricted number of officials and therefore of countries benefiting under such training programmes. A viable solution to this problem would be to inform Administrations on the scope of courses and the advantages of attending or participating in them.

3.2.4 Technical preparation of Administrative Radio Conferences and implementation of their decisions

187. During the period when the Administrative Radio Conferences meet, many delegations from developing countries find it useful to consult the Members of the IFRB and the staff of its Specialized Secretariat with a view to obtaining clarification on the issues under discussion in the Conference and detailed information on the pros and cons of the various proposals under discussion. During the last ten years the Board has been very active in this field and has put in considerable effort in technical preparation for participation in and facilitating implementation of the decisions of seven world or regional Administrative Radio Conferences. On average, the Board has prepared seven circular-letters for each of the conferences.

3.2.5 Other activities of the IFRB relating to technical cooperation

188. There are certain other items, which are not covered in the questionnaire, in which the Board provides assistance to Administrations either directly or through the Technical Cooperation Department. They are listed below with a brief indication of the number of cases under each item.

189. If, in the process of a technical examination prior to the recording of a frequency assignment in the Master Register the Board reaches an unfavourable finding, the Board makes suggestions, whenever possible, to avoid the possibility of harmful interference in actual practice.

190. Many Administrations request the IFRB to provide explanations or clarifications concerning the specific procedures which they have to apply.

191. The Board studies approximately 40 reports of ITU experts per year dealing with questions concerning the use of the radio frequency spectrum and the geostationary satellite orbit and associated items such as training of personnel, technical specifications of equipment, development of specific radiocommunication services in certain regions, etc. and offers its comments thereon.

192. The Board also assists in the briefing of experts and in finalizing the agency terminal reports on the basis of the reports submitted by the experts.

193. The Board provides lecturers from among its Members and from the staff of its Specialized Secretariat to the seminars organized by the Technical Cooperation Department or by other international organizations. Approximately six such seminars are attended by IFRB representatives. Furthermore, the Board attends meetings of regional organizations, particularly the meetings of developing countries, at their request, to provide them with advice on matters relating to the use of the radio-frequency spectrum and the application of the Radio Regulations.

194. Some of the decisions of WARC-79, particularly in respect of the preparation of a Handbook relating to the procedures and flow-charts, explanatory information relating to the classification and designation of emissions and provisions relating to the role to be played by the IFRB in providing assistance to the developing countries in finding suitable frequencies for their stations of the Fixed Service in frequency bands between 3 and 27.5 MHz (RR1218 Procedure) are themselves a clear recognition given by the WARC-79 to the work which the IFRB carries out in providing assistance to the Administrations in the use of the radio frequency spectrum.

3.3 Future IFRB technical assistance

195. At the same time as continuing its present tasks and undertaking additional items of work in application of the decisions of WARC-79 (see summary in Annex 5), the IFRB is presently engaged in the study aimed at making increased use of the computer to improve the Board's working methods which would be geared to the increased workload arising from the decisions of WARC-79. Most of the decisions concerning the application of the regulatory procedures relating to coordination, notification and recording of notices of frequency assignments require more effective and closer contacts between the Administrations and the IFRB. This would, therefore, necessarily result in better understanding and/or improvement in radio spectrum utilization by Administrations, Members of the Union, and it is clear that at least insofar as the use of the radio frequency spectrum is concerned, Administrations indicate a marked preference to seminars and explanatory handbooks.

196. In addition to the IFRB seminars presently organized once every two years, it may be desirable to consider the possibility of organizing regional seminars on subjects which are related to the World or Regional Administrative Radio Conference, at least six months prior to the dates on which these conferences are scheduled to be held.

197. In addition IFRB seminars should be promoted at the regional level so as to concentrate more directly on the study and solution of problems specific to each region, although the overall view offered by the seminars organized hitherto should be preserved.

198. It should be emphasized that participating Administrations would obtain greater benefit from seminars if preparatory documents on the topics for discussion could be sent to them for prior study and analysis.

199. In addition to the several handbooks such as Handbook on Monitoring Stations, Handbook on Broadcasting in Band 7 (HF) in the Tropical Zone, IFRB Handbook on Recommended Techniques for Better Utilization and Reduction of Congestion of the High Frequency Radio Spectrum, Handbooks already prepared by special autonomous Groups of the CCITT, (GAS 3, GAS 5, etc.) and the Handbooks mentioned in Resolution No. 6 and Recommendation No. 31 of WARC-79, it is possible that handbooks or explanatory information in some other form may be necessary in the future to explain, in simple terms, the decisions of the future Administrative Radio Conferences. The wishes expressed by the concerned conferences in this regard would naturally constitute one of the essential and important items of work for the IFRB to carry out.

200. In the last few years a trend has been noted which shows the preference of Administrations for expert services for a short period of time to deal with specific items relating to radio spectrum utilization. The services of such experts should be provided for either through UNDP or through the regular budget of the Union and the Board would provide the necessary assistance to these experts so that their assistance to Administrations can be provided in the most effective manner.

201. In view of the specific desire of Administrations to provide more emphasis on training (RR1005 and Resolution No. 7), the Board will continue to provide such training on request and will endeavour to improve its standard training programmes so as to provide the trainees with more opportunities to get practical experience within the means available to the Board.

4. Résumé

202. Already today the CCIs and the IFRB play an important role in the field of technical assistance.

203. Already in the past these organs fulfilled to a large extent the demands of the Convention with respect to technical assistance.

204. Measures both from the developing countries and from the organs can improve the technical assistance.

205. A good cooperation between TCD and the other organs including mutual help is absolutely necessary for the future technical assistance.

CHAPTER IV - ITU's REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. Introduction

206. A significant and common feature of most of the agencies belonging to the U.N. System is that their tasks are dealt with at 3 levels: national, regional and global. The organization of the work at the regional level offers a vital bridge between the other two levels of action and has, therefore, assumed great importance. Telecommunication activities being inherently international in character, it is only natural that the ITU, in addressing its responsibilities, has identified activities at regional level as of crucial significance. This feature of ITU's work has received special emphasis in the increasingly important role which the Union has been playing in recent decades in actively promoting the growth of telecommunication services in the developing parts of the world and in ensuring that benefits of the rapid technology growth flow in good measure to the countries of these parts or regions.

207. Geographical, political and historical factors have contributed in large measure to the demarcation of the world into specific regions. Other affinities, viz ethnic, cultural, linguistic and, more recently, economic have served to strengthen the regional concepts. In supporting and promoting the growth of telecommunications, particularly in the developing regions of the world, ITU has had to give due consideration to these various factors, transcend them whenever they prove to be impediments to growth, and play the role of "Coordinator" who enjoys the confidence and trust of all the countries and a consensus builder. The work of technical cooperation, as well as of technical assistance in which the various organs of the Union are engaged at the regional level, has to be viewed in this light.

2. Technical cooperation activities of the ITU

2.1 Regional organizations

208. Technical cooperation activities of the Union are presently organized on the bases of four regions.

- Asia and the Pacific
- Africa
- Central and Latin America
- Middle East and Europe.

209. Each of the regions manifests distinctive characteristics of its own, and countries within a region also present different levels of development and needs. However, a common feature of all the developing countries of the regions is the lack of financial resources and/or inadequate expertise to support development of telecommunication services. Another feature noticeable in most countries is that telecommunication is assigned a relatively low position in the list of national priorities. The latter particularly necessitates special efforts by the Union in building up greater awareness of the role which telecommunications play in stimulating and accelerating national development.

2.2 Classification of regional activities

210. Technical cooperation activities at the regional level are mostly supported by the UNDP Intercountry/Regional programmes, except within the Middle East Region where to some extent Funds-in-Trust also contribute. Broadly speaking, the activities may be classified under the following headings:

- a) Regional networks; prefeasibility and feasibility studies, preparation of a plan, follow-up for implementation and its coordination; expenditure on the actual national components of the network is borne by the countries of the region themselves.
- b) Regional Training Centres; establishment of the centre; conducting of courses including special short-term courses and provision of expert faculty; support fellowship to trainees.
- c) CODEVTEL project - an element within the inter-Regional project.
- d) Regional Advisers who, by virtue of long and varied experience, are able to tender general advice to Administrations in the region on specific problems/issues concerning telecommunication development and who provide an interface between the Administrations and the ITU Headquarters (TCD); they also coordinate the work on the specific regional projects within their jurisdiction and liaise with other regional set-ups concerned with telecommunications.
- e) Regional Experts; specialists in specific disciplines e.g. broadcasting, switching, transmission, signalling traffic, frequency management, etc., who can provide expert advice to countries within the region on questions/problems falling within their respective disciplines.
- f) Particular types of telecommunication services e.g. rural telecommunications, satellite-derived services; studies, pilot projects, etc.
- g) Organization of regional seminars on various topics/aspects of telecommunication technology and services as relevant to each region.

2.3 Achievements and problems

211. While, in general, these activities have yielded satisfactory results, they are also constrained by the extent of funding support available from UNDP, which has been subject to variations from time to time. The progress on the implementation of the regional networks has been relatively slow due to absence of trained counterpart personnel in the individual countries, inadequate financial and material resources for the national components and geopolitical factors beyond ITU control.

212. The number of Regional Advisers and Experts provided in each region has been determined by the extent of the regional activities and UNDP funding support. The utility of Regional Advisers, as distinct from Regional Experts, has been called into question by the UNDP, which has, beginning 1982, virtually withdrawn funding support to them from the intercountry programme budget. This has to an extent created a void in the technical cooperation arrangements in the regions. This is because the Regional Advisers, apart from their role as coordinators/liaison men, also played an informal, undefinable role as a person whom Administrations could approach in confidence and discuss a variety of problems and get impartial and objective guidance. This is an important though unquantifiable activity which does assist in telecommunication development. At the same time, there has also emerged a view e.g. in the discussions of the Administrative Council, that too many Regional Advisers, who are telecommunication generalists, are a drain on the limited financial resources and some of them, at least, should yield place with advantage to specialists in particular disciplines who can offer expert advice to Administrations, which is a pressing need.

213. The Regional Advisers and Experts are distributed within the region and generally located at different points. Particularly for the Adviser, this permits closer interaction with the Administrations in his jurisdiction and also reduces the extent of travelling. At the same time, this also increases the burden of inter-Adviser coordination. An advantage of distributed locations, as claimed, is that the required infrastructural and Secretariat support for the Adviser/Expert are made available by the host Administration and hence are financially less burdensome to the Union.

214. The services of the Regional Experts have, in general, won approbation, though again their number and location have been constrained by funds made available by UNDP. This has necessitated the meeting of requirements through recruitment of short-term experts against specific country projects or the deputation of specialists from the Headquarters Group of Engineers. Both are subject to the major drawback of considerable delays in responding to the needs of Administrations with resultant impacts on development of services.

2.4 Main features of the regions

215. While evaluating the Union's regional activities so far, and making proposals on their future, it is essential to take note of the differing environment and needs obtaining in the various regions.

2.4.1 Africa

216. This region is characterised by its very low level of telecommunication development, both national and regional. The priority needs are for basic services such as telephone and telegraph, which can be operated and maintained at a reasonable level of efficiency. In recognition of this basic and urgent need a very large number of regional and subregional bodies have focussed attention on the problems of telecommunications. Some of these are exclusively dedicated to telecommunications, others are political or economic groups with a wider purpose, but actively interested in the growth of telecommunication services. PANAFTEL, first conceived in 1962 and under implementation, has raised many problems of coordination demanding close attention and continuing efforts by the Union. A list of the more important bodies is given below:

- OAU - Organization of African Unity
- ECA - Economic Commission for Africa
- URTNA - Union des Radiodiffusions et Télévisions Nationales d'Afrique
(the African National Television and Broadcasting Union)
- ATU - Arab Telecommunication Union
- ASBU - Arab States Broadcasting Union
- ADB - African Development Bank
- BADEA - Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
- EADB - East African Development Bank
- CTAESA - Conference of Telecommunication Administrations of Eastern and
Southern Africa
 - Mano River Union
 - Niger-Nigeria Commission
- PANA - Pan-African News Agency

217. The existence of so many bodies in itself, raises many complex issues concerning growth of telecommunications.

218. In addition, mention should be made of the PANAFTEL Coordinating Committee consisting of executive heads of OAU, ECA, ADB, ITU and Secretary-General, PATU. There are also some other sub-regional organizations with which ITU has to deal.

219. A recent regional project that is currently under execution deals with the problem of identifying appropriate modern telecommunications technology for integrated rural development.

220. The need for ITU presence in the region has so far been fulfilled by the provision of 5 Regional Advisers located in the 5 subregions of Africa. The responsibility of the Regional Adviser located in North Africa also extends to the other Arab countries in the Middle East.

221. The size of the Continent, the specific and differing needs of the various subregions demand a continuing, and increased regional presence by the Union. Coordination being a major element of the total task, the role of Regional Advisers has become very important. The lack of adequate direct intercountry travel facilities within Africa also requires location of advisers in a distributed manner at different points, so as to be able to establish quick and continuing contacts with the member Administrations and the regional and subregional organizations.

2.4.2 Middle East and Europe

222. This is made up of 2 subregions:

Arab Subregion consisting of 21 Arab countries of Asia and northern Africa.

The developing countries of East Europe and the Mediterranean area.

223. The two regional projects under implementation are the MEDARABTEL network encompassing the Arab and some European countries and a project for Radio Propagation Study.

224. In the Arab subregion there are a number of organizations concerned with telecommunication development:

(1) Arab League, (2) Arab Telecommunication Union (ATU), (3) Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU), (4) Arab Satellite Organization (ARABSAT), (5) GULFVISION, (6) Permanent Telecommunication Committee for Gulf Area, (7) Economic Commission for West Asia (ECWA), (8) MAGREBON Consultative Committee for Posts and Telecommunications.

225. Hence coordination is an important element in ITU functions. One Regional Adviser is available. Another significant feature is that for MEDARABTEL project implementation, up to 40% of the budget is met by the oil producing countries of the region.

226. Many of the countries of the region have embarked on ambitious national telecommunications development programmes with their own financial resources and are in need of group expertise covering various disciplines. This has posed problems for ITU which, though in a position to offer high calibre individual experts, faces difficulty in providing a team of experts. Thus, private consulting firms have an edge over ITU.

227. As far as the European subregion is concerned, there are no subregional organizations, but some of the countries are members of CEPT. No separate Regional Adviser/Expert is available for this region because of limited UNDP funding. Generally, these countries have relatively advanced telecommunication services and expertise.

2.4.3 Central and Latin America

228. A feature of Latin American countries is that the telecommunication Administrations (Ministries) are mainly concerned with regulatory responsibilities, the provision and operation of telecommunication services being in the hands of private sector or autonomous public sector enterprises. The countries possess a high degree of expertise in regard to the basic services and the principal areas for technical cooperation activities are: introduction of new technologies and services; network optimisation and modernisation and research and development. At present, the regional level activities are built around a Regional Adviser attached to CITEL, the regional telecommunication organization.

229. The present Regional Adviser, being mainly devoted to CITEL activities pertinent to overall planning, tariffs, broadcasting, etc., is not in a position to determine and coordinate the requirements of the operating enterprises in the region. There is then a situation where the explosive development of telecommunication networks, involving investments of paramount importance, must be faced by the ITU Technical Cooperation Department with limited monitoring of the local situation.

230. There are two Regional Experts, one each for the Central American and Caribbean subregions. The former is in close touch with the Central America Telecommunications Commission (COMTELCA) which takes care of harmonising the integrated development of services in the subregion. In the Caribbean subregion however, its geography and the resulting insular characteristic makes the problems of network integration less evident.

2.4.4 Asia and the Pacific

231. The regional technical cooperation programmes, financed entirely by UNDP were handled through 4 Regional Advisers located at Delhi, Bangkok, Manila and Fiji. Because of reduced UNDP funds the Advisers at Delhi and Manila are being transferred as Project Managers of specific regional projects. There are a number of Regional Experts for specialised disciplines.

232. A principal regional project has been the Asian Telecommunication Network linking the countries of the region stretching from Iran to South East Asia. Conceived in the early Sixties, essentially as a network of landbased terrestrial microwave/coaxial cable links, its progress has been halting and slow due to geopolitical factors and resource difficulties faced by participating countries. The introduction of submarine cables and satellite links have also affected the project as originally conceived and has led to its redesign into a new project "Development of Telecommunications in Asia" to encompass several other aspects of telecommunications, in addition to maintaining the original stimulus for transborder and intercountry links.

233. ITU maintains close collaboration with five regional organizations namely ESCAP, South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (SPEC), ASEAN, ABU and the Asia Pacific Telecommunity established in May 1979.

234. The pace and extent of activity at the regional level is determined largely by the funding support available from UNDP and in some cases, by inadequate matching local currency support from the concerned national Administration. Contacts with the Governments and UNDP are mainly from the TCD in Geneva and this is a limitation.

* * *

235. Relevant information in respect of the structure of ITU's technical cooperation activities in all the four regions is presented in summary form in Annex 8. A summary of the regional structures of other UN agencies is presented in Annex 9.

2.5 Assessment of the situation

236. It is seen that there are significant differences in the situation occurring in the different regions that demand variations in the approaches to regional activities by the ITU, so as to best respond to the differing needs for cooperation under technical cooperation activities. The nature of coordination and advice, the type and levels of expertise etc. to be offered by ITU, are conditioned by local circumstances. However a common picture that emerges is the need for strengthening the presence of ITU in the regions and more funds to support the same. There is also a need to see that the ITU Advisers/Experts in every region have greater authority to deal with the regional/subregional organizations and the national Administrations. As at present these functions are mostly carried out by the regional divisions of TCD at Geneva. This is not conducive to quicker response to local needs nor is it helpful in building up a good image of the local ITU representatives viz Advisers. There is also a rapidly growing need for the services of specialists in different telecommunication disciplines, often at very short notice. This is a requirement which the Group of Engineers at ITU Headquarters is presently unable to cope with. The ready availability of a requisite number of specialists within the regions, at least for such disciplines as are in frequent and large demand, is an urgent need.

237. In general, these requirements suggest the need for some kind of a well-structured and well-integrated strong presence of ITU on the regional scenario. The structure should have an adequate level of authority and well defined responsibilities to deal with the requirements of the region, largely within its own management capabilities, but subject to the overall framework of policies and plans laid down by the ITU Headquarters. The set-up should be able to maintain close contacts with the national Administration, regional organization and the local constituents of UNDP and other funding agencies, without too great a dependence on Headquarters' guidance and directions for current activities. Since the local conditions vary from region to region, any such structure should be pliable enough to respond to the same. In other words, it is not necessary to have a uniform structure for all the regions. However, in considering the matter, it is necessary also to take into account the needs in respect of technical assistance by ITU, rendered principally through the technical organs of ITU.

3. Technical assistance activities

238. Though the activities of the three technical organs of the Union (CCITT, CCIR and IFRB) are essentially global in nature, there are areas addressing regional issues.

3.1 CCITT

239. The regional activities of this organ are largely built around the following:

a) Regional Plan Committees: these Joint Committees of the CCITT and CCIR, administered by CCITT derive their authority from Convention 78, Resolution 448 of the Administrative Council and Resolution 12 of the VII (1980) Plenary

Assembly. They formulate regional plans for the development of telecommunication network, as a part of the global plan evolved by the World Plan Committee, and facilitate coordinated development of the international network. They also identify questions of particular interest to developing countries of the region for study by CCIs.

b) Seminars dealing with specific technical topics of interest to the regions - held in conjunction with meetings of Regional Plan Committees.

c) GAS-7 on Rural Telecommunications, which has a regional project as a case study.

d) GAS-8 on Regional Satellite Systems.

e) Tariff groups under Study Group III which study regional tariff questions.

3.2 CCIR

240. Apart from working jointly in the Regional Plan Committees, the CCIR activity at a regional level consists of the participation in holding of regional seminars for dissemination of knowledge on subjects of particular concern to the regions. There is considerable scope for expanding this activity.

3.3 IFRB

241. Within the framework of the Convention and Radio Regulations there is not much scope for the IFRB to have a regional presence. However, the Board does advise and assist countries of the regions on questions relating to utilization of the radio frequency spectrum and geostationary satellite orbit. In practice this is more effectively handled directly from Geneva where all documentation and logistical support is available to the Board.

242. IFRB plays an important role in the preparatory work of Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the planning of specific services and in the process assists all countries in the region.

243. In accordance with Resolution 7 of WARC-79 IFRB cooperates with CCIR in the holding of regional seminars on frequency management.

244. There is considerable scope for advising and assisting countries of the different regions in dealing with problems of national frequency management. But as at present the mandate of the IFRB does not provide for this activity.

3.4 Assessment of the situation

245. In general, it is seen that, as at present, the three technical organs play a relatively limited role in assisting the countries at a regional level. There is no direct presence of these organs in the region, since the Regional Advisers/Experts available under ITU technical cooperation limit their activities within the framework of these duties. Nevertheless there would be several advantages if, at regional level, provision were made to make available to the countries of the regions assistance in respect of the subject matters of concern to each of these three organs. This can take the shape of:

a) Regional Experts fully conversant with the work of the CCIs and who can disseminate information of relevance to the countries in the region, interpret/explain the texts of the publications issued by the CCIs and provide an interface between the Administrations and the CCIs. This is important,

because direct participation by developing countries of the various regions in the work of the Study Groups of the CCIs is severely restricted due to resource limitations and other factors. The availability of suitable Regional Experts devoted to this work would progressively build up greater awareness on the part of the countries of the regions and eventually make possible their regular participation in the Study Groups.

b) Regional Experts conversant with the radio regulatory provisions, IFRB procedures for notification, registration of frequency assignments and geostationary orbit locations, and frequency management can render assistance to the developing countries in this regard. There is a growing need for such assistance, arising particularly from the various decisions of WARC-79, including the special provisions regarding access to the HF band for fixed services. Such experts would have to maintain close contact with the IFRB.

4. A framework for future regional activities

246. Looked at from the angles of both technical cooperation and technical assistance, a continuing, stronger and unified presence of ITU at the regional level to reflect the entire range of activities of the Union is found to be necessary. Such a presence can be in the form of a regional office of the ITU, appropriately staffed to respond to the specific needs of each region in regard to all the organs of the Union. Considering the growing demands for short-term expert advice by various Administrations in specific areas of urgent concern to them, which the Group of Engineers at Headquarters is not able to meet, there is a case for locating such groups as may be justified for each region as a part of the regional office.

247. In the organization of such a regional office of the ITU, it is not necessary to have a uniform pattern for all regions. The set-up can be tailored to the situation actually obtaining in each region. Considering the geography of the Middle East and European Region and its needs, the work can perhaps be handled directly from Geneva. In Africa a dual approach seems desirable viz the nucleus of a regional office headed at an adequate level and a complement of experts and support staff. Other Advisers/Experts can be located elsewhere in the Region, as necessary but under the control of the regional office. For Asia-Pacific and the Americas regions, a fairly well centralised regional office would seem desirable and feasible.

248. It is most important to ensure that the regional offices, as proposed, should be clothed with enough authority and delegated responsibility to a substantial degree to deal with all matters concerning the Unions technical cooperation/assistance activities. This necessarily involves a degree of decentralization of work from the ITU Headquarters, especially in regard to TCD.

249. There are two possibilities for locating the regional offices:
(1) along with the headquarters of the premiere regional telecommunication organization so as to draw logistic/secretarial support from such organization or, (2) as an entirely separate set-up independent of Administrations/regional organizations. The latter seems to be a more desirable approach and would ensure freedom from possible interferences/influences.

250. Establishment of regional offices as proposed would no doubt involve additional expenditure to the Union on premises, establishment and infrastructural support, particularly in regard to documentation and information bank. On the other hand, some economies compared to the present seem possible, e.g. on travel of personnel from ITU Headquarters to various regions which is common practice today. Also, the expenditure on briefing/debriefing visits to Geneva of experts contracted for working in the region. These savings could be significant and to some extent offset the additional expenditure referred to earlier. Since decentralization of functions is an integral part of the proposal for regional offices, there are possibilities of further economy in expenditure due to reduced local costs at places other than Geneva.

251. The setting up of regional offices, as suggested, would in general ensure faster responses to local needs for advice/expertise and help build a better image for the Union as a whole. It would serve to fulfil better the objectives of the Union as embodied in the Convention. Additionally, it would reduce the burden due to centralization of work as at present at the Union Headquarters and offer better opportunities thereby for the Headquarters to deal with the increasing responsibilities at the global level.

252. In the event of a decision in favour of setting up such regional offices, it would be necessary to take note of the current instructions within the UN system regarding setting up of regional offices before initiating their implementation.

CHAPTER V - CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS *

1. Conclusions

253. It is recognized that the expansion of telecommunication networks, facilities and services is a prerequisite for socio-economic development and, at the same time, a consequence thereof. The ITU Convention stipulates that the main purposes of the Union are to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement of telecommunications and to promote their development. To this end the ITU participates, in particular, in the development activities and programmes of the United Nations.

254. An important task of the ITU is to broaden the flow of information concerning the overall scope of assistance activities and needs that can be provided. This will improve the coordination of activities through the interaction of the ITU and the recipient countries. Special stress should be laid on problems of education and training on a full scale and at all levels; on the provision of adequate information on all aspects of networks from rural networks to international exchanges; on planning and plant repair to general management and organization, always bearing in mind the economic aspects; and finally the achievement of steady progress (in terms of quantity and quality) in the development of existing technical structures.

255. The problems of introducing telecommunication into rural areas also calls for the education of technicians in the solution of radio communication and broadcasting problems. The scope of this task, although very broad is well known from experience to date and solutions which have already been introduced and proved in many countries.

256. The problems of transfer of technology involve many questions connected with the industrial capability of interested countries resulting from the actual and future prospects for economic development and from the opportunities available to produce the equipment or components by local manufacturing companies. All these questions should be evaluated carefully before taking any decisions.

257. Discussions have emphasized the need for assistance of Experts in specific individual telecommunication disciplines, close at hand within the Region. The requirement of expert advice on technical and regulatory aspects of particular interest to developing countries and with which usually IFRB, CCIR and CCITT are concerned has also been frequently felt. These could be met through a Regional Office of the Union staffed so as to be responsive to felt needs of the countries of the respective Regions vis-a-vis the work of all the permanent organs.

258. Bearing in mind the general context in which the development of telecommunications is to take place, the development requirements, constraints and priorities outlined in this paper, and also the efforts being made to improve the sector, the Administrative Council has formulated the

* In presenting these recommendations, the Drafting Group did not strive for unanimity. The recommendations should therefore be considered only as a logical listing of possible recommendations arising from the discussions so far in the Working Group to facilitate further discussion and decisions in the Working Group/Administrative Council.

recommendations listed below for consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference. These recommendations are exclusively intended to reinforce the operational capacity of the ITU in the field of technical cooperation, thereby enabling the Union to improve the quality of assistance rendered to developing countries.

2. Recommendations

2.1 Funding for technical cooperation activities

2.1.1 The ITU participation in the UNDP has proved to be of great help in assisting developing countries. The ITU should therefore continue to participate in the UNDP as an Executing Agency.

2.1.2 As from 1982, UNDP will apply a new system of additional support cost reimbursements resulting from currency exchange fluctuations, under which the executing agencies (of which the ITU is one) will be required to absorb a percentage of the loss due to currency fluctuations.

It is therefore recommended that the ITU should provide in its Regular Budget to cover the loss of the income in the Technical Cooperation Budget resulting from currency exchange fluctuations not covered by additional support cost payments by the UNDP.

2.1.3 The present arrangement where the ITU acts as an executing agent for the UNDP development programmes in telecommunications does not completely satisfy the needs of the developing countries. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Union provides some technical cooperation as a regular feature of its operations (good examples are the Group of Engineers, Training Division, Seminars, and studies of the permanent organs in fields of special interest to developing countries) and that these activities are funded from the regular budget. In the view of some Union Members the current ITU work on UNDP development programmes should be augmented by an ITU development programme funded from the regular budget.

2.1.4 In addition to voluntary contributions, the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation set up under Resolution No. 21 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) should be based on a percentage of the ordinary budget of the Union with a view to carrying out priority development projects.

2.1.5 It is recommended that within the framework of Resolution No. 17, a substantial increase in the credits allocated to finance short-term specialist missions which have proved extremely useful in that they precisely meet the requirements at present expressed by beneficiary countries in connection with specific and urgent problems; provision should be made for at least 60 man-months per year and should be adjusted yearly to the same extent as the budget limits;

2.1.6 It is recommended that the Conference should ask the Council, on the advice of the Secretary-General, to develop a case for presentation to UN agencies, Member States and institutions and enterprises in favour of telecommunications as an important constituent of a balanced programme of economic development in developing countries

2.2 Personnel issues for technical cooperation

2.2.1 In continuation of the efforts already made to provide the Technical Cooperation Department with a number of permanent posts, it is recommended that as many additional posts as may be justified, at all levels, may be made permanent.

2.2.2 The ITU should prepare a list of experts in various fields with Member Administrations, whose services can be made available at short notice, with the view to using them for short expert missions or seminars.

2.2.3 The ITU should increase the staff of the Group of Engineers to cover not only conventional specialities such as switching, broadcasting, space radiocommunications, planning, management and organization, etc., but also the new telematic services; the members of the Group should continue to be highly specialized and experienced engineers.

2.3 Publications

2.3.1 The cost of publications should be examined and fixed at a reasonable level with a view to making the publications accessible in sufficient numbers to the Administrations of developing countries.

2.3.2 Handbooks on planning, maintenance and operation of telecommunication systems should be kept up to date in order to assist the developing countries as reference texts.

2.3.3 At the conclusion of a World or Regional Administrative Radio Conference, the IFRB should prepare a handbook to explain and illustrate in simple terms the decisions and the procedures adopted by the conference concerned.

2.4 CCIs AND IFRB issues

2.4.1 The CCIs should undertake all possible measures to improve the adaptation of current and future activities to the needs of the developing countries by:

- publication of simplified versions of appropriate CCI texts;
- joint preparation and organization of seminars and symposia. As far as possible, the documentation of the seminars should be sent to participants for prior study and analysis to permit the participating administrations to derive maximum benefit from the seminars;
- establishing Special Preparatory Meetings for Administrative Radio Conferences;
- setting up a Special Study Group (SSG) by each of the CCIs, where all questions of specific and immediate concern to developing countries, though individually coming under the terms of reference of the different Study Groups (SG), can be considered together. It would be necessary to ensure that experts from advanced countries who normally participate in the relevant regular SGs also participate in the SSGs, perhaps as chosen representatives of the SGs.

2.4.2 The CCIs should undertake all possible efforts to augment the possibilities which may ensure a more active participation of developing countries in the various activities of the CCIs by:

- combination or sequential grouping of meetings of several related Study Groups and/or Working Parties;
- organizing seminars relating to the activities of specific Study Groups in the various regions;

- organization of meetings of specific Working Parties or Study Groups in one region if problems directly related to this region are dealt with.

2.4.3 The technical assistance of the CCIs and the IFRB should be completed by special activities to the benefit of individual developing countries:

- assistance by engineers of the Secretariats of the CCIs and the IFRB for the Group of Engineers, including participation in short-term missions;
- assistance by the CCIs for the developing countries in conducting, on a national or regional basis, scientific and operational investigations related to the Study Programmes of the CCIs of special interest to the developing countries (for example, an investigation of propagation conditions to enable developing countries to plan and design their telecommunication networks more efficiently and in conformity with local demands and conditions).

2.5 Training

2.5.1 Staff and material resources of the Training Division should be augmented to meet the urgent needs of the developing countries and to ensure the conduct of CODEVTEL activities on a worldwide basis, the continuation of efforts, the consolidation of the results obtained by the ITU in developing bases for the establishment of training standards and the transfer of modern educational technology for vocational training in the developing countries.

2.5.2 The IFRB should standardize and keep up-to-date its training programmes so as to reflect specific desires of Administrations and permit uniform application of the procedures of Radio Regulations by all Administrations and particularly those of developing countries.

2.6 Regional activities

2.6.1 In the context of the increasing quantum and complexity of the technical cooperation and technical assistance tasks of the ITU at the regional level, it is necessary to make a beginning with the setting up of Regional Offices of the Union; such offices should be staffed at an adequate level and delegated sufficient authority to enable them to establish an effective regional presence of the Union in regard to the functions of all the organs of the Union. The duties, functions and strength of the Union's establishment at Headquarters should be reviewed and revised accordingly.

2.6.2 The Union's Regional Offices, as proposed, should be provided with a complement of a group of experts in specific telecommunication disciplines so as to be able to respond promptly and meaningfully to the current and emerging needs of the respective regions.

2.6.3 Greater emphasis should be given to the organization of regional seminars to reflect, and build up, better awareness of the work of all the technical organs of the Union; the subjects to be treated at these seminars should be of particular relevance to the regions.

2.6.4 The Union should institute measures at the Headquarters and in the proposed Regional Offices to facilitate exchange of experience and expertise, as also for transfer of technology among the developing countries within the region as well as between regions. This involves identification of specific areas of capability where TCDC would be fruitful and which can be determined through interaction between the Union and the Administrations.

2.6.5 Regional seminars should be organized on the following subjects:

- preparatory work done by CCIR and IFRB for a World or a Regional Administrative Radio Conference at least six months prior to the Conference;
- frequency management and use of the radio frequency spectrum and geostationary-satellite orbit.

2.7 Priorities for technical cooperation/assistance

Taking into account that the developing countries place on the list of priorities, as most important, the following tasks:

- training in all activities connected with the development, operation, maintenance, management, etc., of telecommunication;
- telecommunication in rural areas - concepts, ideas and subsidiary activities;
- transfer of technology;
- elimination of disparities in the state of telecommunication taking into account the differences and peculiarities of each developing country;

it is recommended that ITU shall:

2.7.1 broaden the flow of information concerning the cooperation/assistance activities that can be provided;

2.7.2 lay special stress on solving the problems of cooperation/assistance in education and training on a full scale and at all levels;

2.7.3 provide adequate information to technicians and management personnel on aspects of telecommunication networks of all levels;

2.7.4 be guided in its activity in the area of technical cooperation/assistance by the necessity of achieving steady and equal progress, in the development of technical telecommunication structures for each of the countries within a region.

2.8 Transfer of technology

The ITU should step up its efforts to assist impartially the developing countries in introducing modern technology by the following means:

2.8.1 improving the dissemination of technological information, particularly that concerning technology of relevance to the developing countries;

2.8.2 promoting the standardization of telecommunication equipment and material;

2.8.3 assisting the developing countries to identify their overall telecommunication requirements, assess their own potential to absorb the technology proposed and draw up a national development policy in that area;

2.8.4 assisting the developing countries by planning the introduction of any new technology into their networks and industry.

2.9 Rural telecommunications

Until now insufficient emphasis has been given to the importance of telecommunications as a stimulus to development, particularly in rural areas; rural telecommunications make for greater stability in rural settlements, thus avoiding the major migratory movements experienced at present, and could help gradually to convert them into economically useful sectors:

- the ITU should show the way and support studies which demonstrate the vital impact of telecommunications on the development of rural areas; and at the same time encourage recognized Private Operating Agencies and telecommunication equipment manufacturers to take an interest in such development and supply telecommunication equipment which meets the needs of the developing countries;
- the ITU Technical Cooperation Department should take the necessary steps to offer direct advice which contributes to the construction of the rural telecommunication networks needed for the development of rural areas;
- the ITU with the assistance of Member Administrations should encourage private companies and manufacturers dealing in telecommunications and electronics to provide assistance in the development of, in particular, rural telecommunications networks in developing countries.

2 10 Role of Telecommunication Authorities and operators

The Secretary-General should take into account the primacy of the role of Telecommunication Authorities and operators in meeting most of the requirements listed in paragraphs 2 1 - 2 9 and explore urgently the ways and means whereby those Authorities and operators could contribute more positively towards meeting the above requirements whether under a revised Resolution No. 21 or other means.

2 11 Coordination

2 11 1 Taking into consideration the explanations and activities contained in Chapters II and III and bearing in mind Article 12.1 (1) of the ITU Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos) the Secretary-General is required to improve the amount of coordination at the General Secretariat level and the permanent organs in matters of technical cooperation and technical assistance in the interest of the Union and for the efficient delivery of such activities to the developing countries.

2 11 2 The Secretary-General should be requested to prepare and submit to the Administrative Council changes in the structure and level of personnel to handle an increased role of technical cooperation and technical assistance activities.

Annexes: 9

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ANNEX 1

GROWTH OF THE BASIC TELECOMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE

Telecommunication facilities and services are not only the outcome of economic growth, but are considered by many to be a precondition of overall development. Uneven penetration in the world of the two most familiar telecommunication services - telephony and radiobroadcasting - is one of the real obstacles to development in many countries and regions. At the same time it becomes a barrier to communication between developed and developing countries.

The ITU Yearbook of Common Carrier Telecommunication Statistics indicates that for 146 Administrations supplying data there were, on 1 January 1979, 279,528,000 main telephone lines and 444,772,000 telephone stations of all kinds for a population of 4,077,920,000.

The density of telephones varies from continent to continent, as can be seen from the table below (figures as at 1 January 1979):

Continent	No. of administra- tions	% of world population	% of world telephones	No. of telephones per 100 population
Africa	43	9.4	1.0	1.15
America	37	14.0	45.4	35.5
Asia	26	56.9	14.0	2.68
Europe	33	19.2	37.8	21.4
Oceania	7	0.5	1.8	38.1
Total	146	100.0	100.0	10.91

(Only 26 Administrations did not supply the information required, representing about 1% of the total number of telephones in the world.)

The growth of telephones differs widely in the individual regions as can be seen from the following table:

Growth of world telephony 01.01.1969 - 01.01.1979					
A R E A (number of countries)	telephones in 1000		growth 1969-1979		
	01.01.69	01.01.79	in 1000	in %	in % of total
Africa (42)	2 276	4 300	2 024	89	0.95
North America (3)	117 962	184 952	66 990	57	31.30
Latin America (32)	6 765	16 950	10 185	151	4.75
Japan (1)	17 351	51 072	33 721	194	15.75
Asia * (23)	3 552	11 051	7 499	211	3.50
Europe (33)	77 929	168 034	90 105	116	42.10
Oceania (7)	4 544	8 061	3 557	77	1.65
=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total ** (141) = 98.6 of world	230 379	444 420	214 041	93	100

* excluding China and Japan

** excluding China and 6 other countries (statistics not available for the period 1969 - 1979)

Approximately 80% of the world's telephones are in only ten countries of North America and Europe, in comparison with the developing world which has a population of some two billion and 7% of the total world telephone stock.

The growth of telephone communications was extremely rapid during the last 25 years. This was a direct consequence of the technological improvements realized during this period in transmission and switching facilities. While the first transatlantic cable laid in 1956 was capable of handling 50 simultaneous telephone calls, the latest submarine cables can transmit 4,000 simultaneous calls. The capacity of international satellite communication systems augmented from 150 to more than 10,000 circuits during the last decade. From 1957 up to the end of 1979 some 2,100 satellites were launched for various purposes.

At present there are 33 communication satellite systems of national, domestic, regional or international character in operation or under construction in the world. The best-known operational systems are the following:

- International: Intelsat and Intersputnik
- Domestic and regional: Molnya, Ecran, Anik, Palapa, Westar, Comstar, RCA, INSAT
- Maritime: IMARSAT

The number of countries with antennae under Intelsat and Intersputnik grew rapidly from 1965 onwards:

1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
5	6	11	13	24	30	39	49	45	65	77	90	96	104	123

The growth of sound broadcasting has followed a pattern similar to the development of telephony. Its disparity of penetration in different countries shows the general level of socio-economic development of the countries concerned.

Sound broadcasting transmitters and receivers are concentrated in developed countries, as can be seen from the following tables:

S O U N D B R O A D C A S T I N G E Q U I P M E N T				
A R E A	Transmitters	Receivers		
	TOTAL (1976)	TOTAL (1976) in 1000	per 1000 persons	
			1965	1976
World	25 510	953 000	207	305
Developed Countries	18 840	788 000	449	696
Developing Countries	6 670	165 000	42	83
Least developed Countries	236	4 716	23	46

Source: Statistical Yearbook, UNESCO 1977.

Note: The figures exclude the data for China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

While sound broadcasting virtually saturates the population of developed countries, with more than one receiver for every single person in certain countries, in the 30 least developed countries in 1976 there was an average of 4.6 receivers per 100 inhabitants. Furthermore, in the majority of developing countries sound broadcasting covers only the capital and the most important localities. The largest portion of the population living in rural and remote areas, has no access to broadcasting, i.e. to one of the most important information media.

ANNEX 2

1979 INQUIRY ON CERTAIN ASPECTS OF ITU TECHNICAL COOPERATION

We have for consideration the 1979 Inquiry on certain aspects of ITU technical cooperation, in which a questionnaire was sent to all Administrations Members of the Union for completion by those who had participated in the implementation of any type of technical cooperation project or had received technical cooperation/assistance from the Union.

The questionnaire comprised four parts:

- I. Activities undertaken by the Technical Cooperation Department of the General Secretariat
- II. Activities of the IFRB
- III. Activities of the CCITT
- IV. Activities of the CCIR.

Part I, which is analysed and evaluated below, contained information on projects implemented by the Union in collaboration with developing countries related to the development of:

- (a) regional networks and their integration into the world-wide system;
- (b) national networks, technical and administrative services;
- (c) human resources for telecommunications.

1. Development of regional networks

The Union has assisted in the design and implementation of trans-frontier interconnection projects.

1.1 Project design

The project design studies carried out cover site selection, the planning of microwave radio systems, radio-frequency planning and estimates concerning quantities of circuits.

The design difficulties experienced are typical of those to be expected in planning regional networks.

The problems that have arisen in designing projects could be overcome by closer consultations between ITU and Administrations to ensure the desired system quality, taking into account the entire range of construction costs in the light of local conditions.

1.2 Implementation

Administrations indicated the difficulties they had encountered in providing properly trained counterpart personnel and of the lack of financial and material resources and other geopolitical factors quite beyond the control of the ITU.

1.3 Project results

Since most of the projects considered are still being implemented, final results are not yet available although those already to hand are regarded as satisfactory and there is confidence that the long-term objectives will be achieved.

2. Development of the national network, technical and administrative services

Projects for the development of national networks cover a wide range of services and activities in which system planning and equipment specification predominate. With regard to administration and organization, many projects are concerned with the creation or organization of technical departments: these relate chiefly to the organization of equipment and system maintenance, although some are geared to meeting the organizational requirements of administrative departments responsible for telecommunications.

2.1 Project design

The design of large-scale projects such as those relating to the general planning of national networks can raise many problems. The fact that such projects have been designed to the general satisfaction of Administrations says much for the coordination that exists between the Administrations concerned with the ITU experts. Other more specific and more specialized projects have also been prepared without great difficulty and to the satisfaction of receiving Administrations.

2.2 Implementation

During the implementation of these projects the receiving Administrations commented satisfactorily both on the competence and efficiency of the experts and on ITU services, although difficulties were encountered in engaging suitable experts <in tune> with the culture and environment of the host country.

Another important aspect of ITU activities concerns the procurement and supply of equipment for implementing projects.

The practice pursued by the Union in this respect may be qualified as flexible and efficient, particularly in view of the complexity of the equipment supplied. Consideration must, however, be given to the difficulties some countries have had in implementing projects owing to delays in the supply of equipment and materials, which have jeopardized implementation of the projects.

Such delays have in many cases arisen from the lack of suppliers, difficulties in ordering at the proper time and transport problems.

Difficulties of implementation arising from the fact that experts are not engaged coincidentally with delivery of the project equipment could be overcome by conducting preparatory missions before implementation begins.

2.3 Project results

Important results are identified by Administrations commenting upon the outcome of different national technical cooperation projects. Where assistance has been provided in the transfer of telecommunication technology, through research and development activities, Administrations have successfully developed equipment to be manufactured nationally for large scale use in the telecommunication network. The most common results mentioned include network improvements of one kind or another, and the development of efficient management and maintenance services provided by the Administration. Considerable significance is attached to the experience gained by national counterpart staff in working with experts provided through the Union. However, the results obtained show a considerable range of variation depending upon the type of project considered and the degree of sophistication of the telecommunication Administration receiving assistance. Some of the projects described are still under implementation and it is too early to comment upon the expected results.

3. Development of human resources

The Technical Cooperation Department of the Union has found the availability of local counterpart personnel to be one of the most outstanding problems facing Administrations in developing countries.

The development of human resources and creation of national training centres which have repercussion on all the activities peculiar to a telecommunication Administration is a task which, although complex, is useful for developing national networks.

In a developing country the various degrees of specialization and the range of knowledge needed, from technician to senior engineer, further accentuate the complexity of training programmes and projects.

3.1 Project design

Training projects have often been conceived as part of, or as complementary to, other technical cooperation projects which require trained personnel for management, operation and maintenance of installed systems.

3.2 Implementation difficulties

Administrations find difficulty in providing personnel qualified to work with ITU experts. This problem can often be overcome by providing fellowships for training local personnel prior to the implementation phase of training projects.

3.3 Project results

The most valuable results achieved in those projects which are nearing completion, or have been completed, include the construction of an effective training establishment, the formation of an experienced team of instructors and the availability of a regular output of trained personnel for employment in the national Administration.

3.4 Fellowships, seminars and CODEVTEL

3.4.1 Fellowships

In general fellowships have proved valuable for obtaining training not available at the national training establishments. In addition, fellowship courses have been used to complete the training of instructors and supplement the knowledge of technical staff in specific disciplines.

3.4.2 Seminars

Training in telecommunications is a dynamic process and the content of technical courses must keep pace with development in equipment and technology.

The development of new technologies and the introduction of specialized telecommunications facilities and services are leading to an increasing requirement for short training courses, workshops and specialized refresher courses for telecommunications personnel in the developing countries.

3.4.3 CODEVTEL

The CODEVTEL project offers a clear example of modern techniques in training through projects relating to telecommunication course design. These techniques have aroused keen interest in countries where the system has not yet been introduced. Administrations using the CODEVTEL method appreciate the improvement in the quality of teaching it affords. In view of the positive experience acquired, Administrations wish to continue participating in the new phase of the CODEVTEL project.

4. Activities of Regional Experts

The ITU succeeded in engaging the experts needed by the developing countries to assist them in the telecommunication sector, largely because some Administrations provided highly specialized engineers and officials to participate in ITU technical cooperation activities.

5. Priority activities for the future

Specific suggestions for the future

Close coordination is needed between the ITU and Administrations of receiving countries to ensure that technical cooperation activities are responsive to the needs of the Administration and that delivery is effective. This calls for a greater flow of information and more consultation at the country level with greater ITU involvement in the overall planning strategy and objectives of the national authorities.

As to the order of priorities for technical cooperation activities, the following may be mentioned:

- training;
- transfer of technology;
- assistance in installing telecommunication services in rural areas.

ANNEX 3

THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

For more than 30 years, the United Nations system has been engaged in an ever-increasing effort encompassing two basic interrelated thrusts. The first, and most important, is to sustain the vigorous drive being made by developing countries to provide their own people with the essentials for a satisfactory standard of living, i.e. adequate nutrition, shelter, education, health care, employment and public services. The second aim is to help these countries to increase their output of commodities such as raw materials and manufactured goods, and to assure them a fair return on their trade.

Working with practically every government on Earth, as well as with 27 international agencies, the UNDP helps to support many development projects in developing countries.

During 1979, the UNDP made available to developing countries 8,445 missions by international experts under 4,943 operational projects, 9,718 fellowships for studies abroad, about 127 million U.S. dollars worth of equipment and specialized technical services valued at over 71 million U.S. dollars.

The following table listing the UNDP sectorial classification of the total technical cooperation expenditures of the United Nations system, indicates the priority given to the individual sectors. High priority is given to the health and agriculture/fisheries sectors (about 15% of the total expenditures per sector). With about 2% of the total expenditures the telecommunications sector is rated comparatively low.

Technical cooperation expenditures of the United Nations system		
Sector	expenditures 1979 in 1000 US \$	in % of total
01 Political affairs	16	< 0.01
02 General issues, policy and planning	78 475	5.77
03 Natural resources	92 960	6.83
04 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	210 982	15.51
05 Industry	84 461	6.21
06 Transport and communica- tions (excl. telecoms)	70 043	5.15
Telecommunications	26 012	1.91
07 International trade	19 967	1.47
08 Population	16 775	1.24
09 Human settlements	9 250	0.68
10 Health	211 116	15.52
11 Education	60 038	4.41
12 Employment	55 088	4.05
13 Humanitarian and relief	3 240	0.24
14 Social condition and equity	5 944	0.44
15 Culture	5 088	0.37
16 Science and technology	36 093	2.65
17 Unspecified *	374 559	27.54
TOTAL	1 360 107	100

* Comprises expenditures by UNCHS and IBRD/IDA for which break-downs are not available

Note: Telecommunications are usually included in sector 06. This field has, however, been indicated separately in the above table in order to show the priority given to the telecommunications sector.

All figures have been compiled from UNDP documents.

Project expenditures by the UNDP in 1979 amounted to approximately 542 million U.S. dollars, of which:

- 139.4 million U.S. dollars in Africa;
- 135.7 million U.S. dollars in Asia and the Pacific;
- 84.4 million U.S. dollars in Latin America;
- 62.2 million U.S. dollars in Arab States;
- 21.4 million U.S. dollars in Europe.

Inter-country projects accounted for the remaining 86.5 million U.S. dollars (68.5 million dollars for inter-country projects, 8 million dollars for inter-regional projects and 10 million dollars for global projects).

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the largest channel for multilateral international technical cooperation in these fields. Working with practically every government on Earth, as well as with 27 international agencies, the UNDP helps to support many development projects in developing countries. It came into being in 1966 following a merger of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (created in 1949) and the United Nations Special Fund (established in 1958).

On 30th June 1980 the value of UNDP approved projects (approved and under implementation or approved but on which implementation had not yet commenced) was as follows:

		Estimated cost (U.S.\$ equivalent)		
		Total	UNDP's participation	Governments' counterpart contributions
UNDP	8,758	8,392,605,911	3,681,388,944	4,711,216,967
ITU	225 (or 2.56%)	316,701,696 (or 3.77%)	131,142,920 (or 3.56%)	185,558,776 (or 3.93%)

The major role in planning and programming UNDP assistance is played by developing countries themselves.

First, an estimate is made of the financial resources expected to be available to the UNDP over a "Programming Cycle" - a period of five years. This estimate is then divided into Indicative Planning Figures (IPFs) for each recipient country. An IPF of 18% of the total potential resources is allocated to activities on the regional, inter-regional and global levels. The IPFs are approved and, where necessary, adjusted by the UNDP's 48-nation Governing Council.

With its IPF as a guide, each government, assisted by the UNDP and upon request the UN agencies, prepares its "Country Programme" outlining priorities for UNDP assistance, and this is submitted to the Governing Council for approval.

The last step involves the preparation of individual project requests - usually in consultation with UNDP Resident Representatives and United Nations agencies (as is the case with regard to the preparation of the Country Programmes). These requests, in the form of Project Documents, specify each project's objectives, activities, work-programme and budget, as well as the responsibilities of the UNDP, the government concerned and the Executing Agency (ITU in the case of telecommunication projects).

Projects involving large expenditures are approved by the Governing Council, while others are approved by the Administrator of the UNDP and the Resident Representative concerned.

The IPF of the First Programming Cycle (1972-1976) was largely determined by the percentage of total UNDP resources committed to each developing country between 1967 and 1971. The Governing Council established completely new criteria for the Second Programming Cycle (1977-1981) principally based on population and GNP.

The IPF for the Third Programming Cycle (1982-1986) was approved by the UNDP Governing Council in June 1981, in accordance with new criteria set up after in-depth and lengthy studies.

UNDP activities are financed through the voluntary contributions of almost every member country of the United Nations and its associated agencies.

It is to be noted that more than half of the cost of UNDP-assisted projects is met out of counterpart resources provided by the recipient countries themselves. These resources are used to pay for the salaries of local personnel, construction and maintenance of project buildings and facilities and the purchase of locally available supplies and services.

The UNDP plays the role of a central organization in the United Nations system for technical cooperation between developed and developing countries, as well as for technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC). It engages the services of Executing Agencies to undertake defined substantive and operational responsibilities regarding the execution of specific projects. The UNDP meets the costs directly incurred by Executing Agencies for services, equipment, etc., in the implementation of projects in the field up to a specific percentage.

Governments participating in the UNDP are State Members of the United Nations or of any Specialized Agency. All governments participate on equal terms, voluntarily contributing what they can to the UNDP resources. Most of them receive assistance in excess of their contributions while some receive less than their contributions and some only contribute without receiving any assistance.

Recipient governments have ultimate responsibility for determining priorities under the UNDP. Therefore UNDP-assisted projects are in fact the projects of the governments concerned who themselves bear a part of the cost. Although the Executing Agencies have primary responsibility for carrying out UNDP-assisted projects, in certain cases the recipient government may be entrusted with their implementation.

Whenever possible the organizations within the United Nations system are designated as Executing Agencies for UNDP-assisted projects. Their task consists mainly or even exclusively in the implementation of such projects. The ITU occupies a special position: its organs perform in addition important telecommunications tasks which go beyond technical cooperation (IFRB, CCIR, CCITT).

The Agencies also participate jointly with the UNDP and the governments concerned in the identification, formulation and evaluation of projects.

The Executing Agencies receive from the UNDP a compensatory payment in US dollars for their provision of technical and administrative backstopping to the implementation of projects. This payment is usually referred to as "support costs" and at present represents 14% of the field expenditures against each project. As from 1982 - i.e. from the beginning of the Third Programming Cycle of the UNDP - support costs will be paid at the rate of 13% only, in compliance with a decision of the competent organs of the United Nations. This rate in general is not expected to cover all the expenditures of the Executing Agencies relevant to the implementation of UNDP projects. In particular, the efforts of Executing Agencies invested in the provision of "sectoral support" to developing countries and UNDP field offices, and in the identification, formulation and evaluation of projects, may be underfunded.

ANNEX 4

WORLD BANK GROUP

TELECOMMUNICATIONS LOANS AND CREDITS

Fiscal Year	Country	Date Signed	Amount	Total project cost
			US\$ millions	US\$ millions
1962	Ethiopia	01/31/62	9	6.2
1963	India	04/14/63	0	122.0
1964	Costa Rica	07/10/63	9	12.6
	El Salvador	10/01/63	9.5	17.0
1965	India	01/05/65	11.0	229.0
1966	Venezuela	12/13/65	37.0	100.0
	Ethiopia	12/29/65	4.8	10.8
1967	Jamaica	01/13/67	11.2	18.3
	East African Community	02/17/67	13.0	26.7
	Colombia	06/15/67	16.0	27.6
1968	China, Republic of	09/02/67	17.0	50.0
	Singapore	09/15/67	3.0	9.5
	Papua New Guinea	06/24/68	0	15.4
1969	Malaysia	09/27/68	4	49.0
	Upper Volta	02/18/69	0.8	1.2
	Pakistan	03/06/69	16.0	42.0
	Ethiopia	06/03/69	4.5	25.4
	India	06/18/69	55.0	361.0
1970	Costa Rica	07/10/69	6.5	9.5
	Nepal	11/10/69	1.7	4.2
	Singapore	12/19/69	11.0	37.1
	Yugoslavia	02/20/70	40.0	95.0
	Pakistan	05/22/70	15.0	35.3
	East African Community	05/25/70	10.4	28.3
1971	Indonesia	07/13/70	12.8	22.1
	Iran	12/18/70	36.0	149.2
	India	05/03/71	78.0	290.7
	Colombia	05/28/71	15.0	39.1
	Malaysia	06/21/71	18.7	94.0
	Venezuela	06/30/71	35.0	294.5
1972	Iraq	10/27/71	5	39.7
	Guatemala	01/05/72	16.0	21.1
	Costa Rica	02/24/72	17.5	32.2
	El Salvador	04/07/72	9.5	12.7
	Fiji	06/23/72	2.2	5.7
	Mali	06/28/72	3.6	4.3
1973	Papua New Guinea	07/21/72	10.0	17.2
	Bangladesh	11/15/72	7.3	12.1
	Thailand	12/05/72	37.0	102.8
	Senegal	12/19/72	6.3	8.9
	Nepal	06/20/73	5.5	7.9
	East African Community	06/22/73	32.5	53.3
	India	06/25/73	80.0	534.1
1974	Iran	08/09/73	82.0	194.0
	Upper Volta	09/28/73	4.5	5.6
	Ethiopia	01/17/74	21.4	37.1
	Ivory Coast	05/03/74	25.0	53.6
	Costa Rica	06/14/74	23.5	54.2
	Trinidad and Tobago	06/24/74	18.0	30.5
	Bangladesh	06/26/74	20.0	87.0
1975	Pakistan	09/12/74	36.0	67.5
	Colombia	01/16/75	15.0	52.1
	Guatemala	04/29/75	26.0	45.9
	Egypt	05/16/75	30.0	173.4
	Ethiopia	06/04/75	16.0	60.6
	Ghana	06/10/75	23.0	29.5
	Burma	06/12/75	21.0	30.9
	Zambia	06/24/75	32.0	78.2
1976	Fiji	07/16/75	5.0	14.0
	Syria	06/09/76	28.0	145.6
	Thailand	06/10/76	26.0	146.1
	Niger	06/11/76	5.2	6.5
1977	India	07/22/76	80.0	415.0
	Colombia	05/25/77	60.0	167.7
1978	Lebanon	07/12/77	14.5	33.7
	Egypt	03/21/78	53.0	210.0
	Costa Rica	03/23/78	10.6	94.1
	El Salvador	06/09/78	23.0	51.6
	India	06/19/78	120.0	818.5
1979	Nepal	08/22/78	14.5	25.2
	Thailand	10/04/78	90.0	307.2
	Kenya	04/11/79	20.0	63.5
1980	Burma	12/18/79	35.0	93.0
	Sri Lanka	06/24/80	30.0	36.3
1981	Burundi	08/07/80	7.7	9.1
	Rwanda	08/13/80	7.5	17.5
	Colombia	1/	44.0	110.0
	Oman	1/	22.0	97.2
Total			1,911.4	6,932.3
Grand Total 2/			1,935.65	

1/ Approved by the Board of Directors but not yet signed

2/ Includes four small loans totaling US\$24.25 million made prior to 1962

ANNEX 5

RELEVANT ARTICLES IN THE RADIO REGULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE
WARC-79 WHICH REQUIRE THE ITFB TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Radio Regulations

- Article 11 Coordination of frequency assignments to stations in a space radiocommunication service except stations in the broadcasting-satellite service and to appropriate terrestrial stations.
(RR1088 to RR1100, RR1129 to RR1141, RR1168 to RR1180, RR1184 to RR1188)
- Article 12 Notification and recording in the Master International Frequency Register of frequency assignments to terrestrial radiocommunication stations.
(RR1218, RR1274 to RR1304, RR1423, RR1438 to RR1450, RR1452)
- Article 13 Notification and recording in the Master International Frequency Register of frequency assignments to radio astronomy and space radiocommunication stations except stations in the broadcasting-satellite service.
(RR1576 to RR1581)
- Article 14 Supplementary procedure to be applied in cases where a footnote in the Table of Frequency Allocations requires an agreement with an Administration.
(RR1627 to RR1630)
- Article 15 Coordination, notification and recording of frequency assignments to stations of the broadcasting-satellite service in the frequency bands 11.7-12.2 GHz (in Regions 2 and 3) and 11.7-12.5 GHz (in Region 1) and to other services to which these bands are allocated, so far as their relationship to the broadcasting-satellite service in these bands is concerned.
(Provisions of Appendix 30, paragraphs 4.3.17, 6.1.5, 6.3.22, 6.3.25, 7.1.6, 7.2.6, 7.4.9.2 and 7.4.9.5)
- Article 16 Procedure for bringing up to date the Frequency Allocation Plan for coast radiotelephone stations operating in the exclusive Maritime Mobile Bands between 4000 kHz and 23 000 kHz.
(RR1686 to RR1689, RR1700 to RR1704)
- Article 17 Procedure for the bands allocated exclusively to the broadcasting service between 5950 kHz and 26 100 kHz.
(RR1759, RR1771)
- Article 22 Procedure in a case of harmful interference.
(RR1963 to RR1966)

WARC-79

(Resolution No. 6) Preparation of a Handbook to explain and illustrate the procedures of the Radio Regulations

(Resolution No.7) Development of National Radio Frequency Management

(Resolutions Nos. 8 and 9) Implementation of the changes in allocations in the bands between 4000 kHz and 27 500 kHz

(Resolution No. 32) Use of frequency assignments to terrestrial and space radiocommunication stations in the band 11.7 - 12.2 GHz in Region 3 and in the band 11.7 - 12.5 GHz in Region 1

(Resolution No. 36) Preparation of explanatory information on the application of the new method for designating emissions

(Resolution No. 300) Choice of paired frequencies reserved for narrow-band direct-printing telegraph and data transmission systems in the HF bands allocated to the Maritime Mobile Service

(Resolutions Nos. 309 and 407) Organization of worldwide monitoring programs with a view to identifying and locating the sources of any unauthorized emissions and eliminating them in frequency bands allocated exclusively to the Maritime Mobile and to the Aeronautical Mobile Services

(Resolutions Nos. 401 and 404) Implementation of the frequency allotment plan in the bands allocated exclusively to the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service between 2850 kHz and 22 000 kHz and of the new arrangement of bands allocated exclusively to the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service between 21 924 kHz and 22 000 kHz

(Resolution No. 703) Application of the calculation methods and interference criteria recommended by the CCIR for sharing frequency bands between space radiocommunication and terrestrial radiocommunication services or between space radiocommunication services

(Recommendation No. 6) Practical needs of countries in need of special assistance

(Recommendation No. 31) Assistance in the preparation of a Handbook for computer-aided techniques in radio frequency management

(Recommendation No. 402) Efficient use of worldwide frequencies in the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service (Recommendation No. 402)

ANNEX 6

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES OF CCITT

1. Special Autonomous Groups (GAS)

<u>GAS 3</u>	Economic and technical aspects of the choice of transmission systems	Manuals on - Local networks' planning (1979) - Rural telecommunications (1979) - General network Planning
<u>GAS 4</u>	Primary sources of energy	Conduct a comprehensive revision of the existing GAS 4 Handbook (1969)
<u>GAS 5</u>	Economic and social problems relating to telecommunication development	GAS 5 Manual (in fascicles) (1981-1982) The studies relating to the creation of a national telecommunication industry (particularly switching equipment) is broadened to include studies on the "feasibility of establishing a regional telecommunication industry".
<u>GAS 6</u>	Economic and technical aspects of the choice of switching systems	Manual on - Choice of Telephone Switching Systems (1981) Work of the Group has been terminated.
<u>GAS 7</u>	Rural telecommunications	Complete the studies in progress and update existing Handbook (1981).
<u>GAS 8</u>	Economic and technical impact of implementing a regional satellite network	Close coordination will be maintained between GAS 8 and the CCIR, particularly CCIR Study Group 4 which has set up a Group of Experts to prepare a Handbook on the fixed satellite service, and CCIR Interim Working Party PLEN/3 which is updating a special Report entitled "Possible broadcasting satellite systems and their relative acceptability". The results of the studies by GAS 8 are to be set out in a Handbook to be published as soon as possible and not later than the VIIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly.

<u>GAS 9</u>	Economic and technical aspects of transition from an analogue to a digital telecommunication network	Identify and analyze, in a way suitable for implementation by both industrial and developing countries, the problems related to the transition of telecommunications networks from analogue to digital. Studies include the aspects of growth demand, coexistence between traditional and new equipment and eventual replacement of existing equipment. The results of the study are to be collected in a handbook, to be published as soon as possible.
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2. CCITT Manuals other than produced by the GAS Groups

MANUAL	Study Group responsible	Year of publication
Recommendations for the protection of underground cables against corrosion	VI	1960 Modifications and additions, 1965, 1970, 1974, <u>1977</u>
The introduction of stored programme controlled switching systems	XI	1977
Jointing of plastic-sheathed cables	VI	1978
The protection of telecommunication lines and equipment against lightning discharges	V	1974, Chapters 1 to 5; 1978, Chapters 6 to 8
Directives concerning the protection of lines against harmful effects from electricity lines	V	1863, Modifications and additions, 1965, 1974, <u>1978</u>
Jointing of communication cable conductors	VI	1981
Quality of service, network maintenance and management	II/IV	
Voice-ear measurements (subjective or objective)	XII	
Optical fibres	XV/VI	
Directives concerning the protection of lines against harmful effects from electricity lines (new version)	V	

3. Symposia held in conjunction with Plan Committees

Plan Committee for Asia and Oceania (Bangkok, 1978)

Lectures on the activities of CCITT/CCIR Study Groups (by Chairmen of Study Groups)

Plan Committee for Europe and Mediterranean Basin (Santiago de Compostela, 1979)

Round-table on modern planning techniques.

Plan Committee for Africa (Abidjan, 1979)

Lectures on the activities of CCITT/CCIR Study Groups (by Chairmen or Vice-Chairmen of Study Groups)

World Plan Committee (Paris, 1980)

Special meetings on:

- Signalling
- Routing
- CCI technical assistance.

Study days on:

- The impact of digital facilities on the planning of telecommunication networks.
- New developments in telecommunications and impact on global telecommunication network planning.

Plan Committee for Latin America (Buenos Aires, 1981)

Special meetings on:

- Transmission systems.
- Integrated digital networks and planning of regional networks.
- Quality of regional telecommunication services.

Round-table on telecommunication planning, management and development prospects in Latin America.

Plan Committee for Asia and Oceania (Manila, 1982)

Special meetings on:

- Integrated digital networks and planning of regional networks.
- Development of transmission systems.
- Data transmission and development of new services (telematics).

4. Other symposia organized by the CCITT

Symposia on teleinformatic services: 1979 Geneva,
1980 Montreal.

ANNEX 7

CCIR ACTIVITIES RELATED TO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

1. Interim Working Parties (IWPs)

Interim Working Parties are established by the CCIR Study Groups to carry out detailed studies of specific technical matters between Study Group meetings. They often develop the basic material for reports and recommendations. They are composed of volunteer members from the Study Group and normally carry out their work by correspondence, although meetings may be called when necessary.

Several Study Groups have constituted IWPs specifically to work on Questions that are of special interest to developing countries, and a number of other IWPs have included such Questions in their other activities:

IWP PLEN/1 - Established by the XIVth Plenary Assembly to review the organisation of the CCIR, is required to review this organisation with relation to the requirements of the developing countries.

IWP PLEN/2 succeeded by IWP PLEN/3 have prepared reports on broadcasting-satellite systems.

IWP 1/2, Spectrum management and computer-aided techniques is preparing a handbook which will be of special interest to developing countries.

IWP 1/3, Review of the activities of SG 1 (Spectrum utilisation and monitoring, was established on the initiative of a number of developing countries to take into account the specific needs of such countries in the work of the Study Group.

IWP 3/1 This interim Working Party deals with protection ratios and signal-to-noise ratios in the high frequency band, an area that is of special interest to the developing countries.

IWP 4/1, Technical considerations affecting the efficient use of the geostationary orbit, supports Study Group 4 in its ongoing work and has undertaken the important task of preparing an initial report concerning the technical bases for the 1985/1987 WARC on the use of the geostationary satellite orbit and the planning of the space services using it, which Conference is of vital interest to the developing countries.

IWP 5/2, Tropospheric propagation data for broadcasting, space and point-to-point communications, concentrates its work in the compilation of data in the tropical regions where most of the developing countries are located.

IWP 5/4, Technical and operational studies relating to the division of the world into regions for the purpose of allocating frequency bands, was formed in response to Resolution No. 66 of the WARC-79 at the initiative of the developing countries.

IWP 6/12, Propagation predictions for use in connection with the HF broadcasting planning conference, is fundamental to the preparatory work of the developing countries for the 1984/1986 WARC on the Planning of the HF Broadcast Services.

IWP 10/5, Sound broadcasting in band 7 (HF), is preparing the technical bases for the above-mentioned 1984/1986 WARC, with relation to the planning of the HF broadcast bands.

IWP 10-11/2, Technical information for the Administrative Conference for planning the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 2, is of particular interest to the developing countries of Region 2.

2. Seminars/symposia and CCIR/CCITT meetings of special interest to developing countries

- Participation of engineers from Study Group 7 and the Specialised Secretariat in a symposium on Standard Frequencies and time signals, New Delhi, 1980.
- Secretariat lecture at the Special Preparatory Meeting on the preparation of WARC-79, Nairobi, 1979.
- Director's participation in the 3rd African Telecommunication Conference, Monrovia, 1980.
- Participation of the Director, Secretariat and various Study Group Chairmen and Study Group specialists in the World Plan and Regional Plan Committee meetings (a joint CCITT/CCIR activity).
- Secretariat lecture at the meeting of the Technical Committee of URINA (the African Union of Broadcasting and Telecasting Organisations), Bamako, 1981.
- Secretariat lecture and participation in a regional seminar on telecommunications for development in Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, 1982.
- At the request of the Director and in response to Resolution No. 5, WARC-79, the Administrative Council made available to CCIR in 1981 an amount of SFr 100,000 to organise the technical programme and present technical papers at a seminar concerning radio-wave propagation in tropical areas, to be held in Africa. The Technical Cooperation Department is responsible for arranging the venue and financing for participants in this seminar, which has been delayed because of difficulties in arranging these.

3. Special publications

CCIR has prepared or contributed to a number of publications (some of which were prepared or issued jointly with CCITT) designed for tutorial and reference purposes concerning topics of special interest to the developing countries, in response to Resolution 33-3 of the CCIR Plenary Assembly. Presently, the following are being prepared or revised:

- Broadcasting Satellite Systems (PLEN/3 report)
- Book of antenna diagrams
- Fixed-satellite service handbook
- GAS 7 manual on rural telecommunications (CCITT responsibility)
- Handbook on sound and television recording
- Handbook on computer aids to spectrum management
- Handbook for monitoring stations.

ANNEX 8

1981 REGIONAL TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

AFRICA

A. Number of Countries (50) *

B. Regional Advisers (5)

<u>Sub-Region</u>	<u>Duty Station</u>
West Africa	Dakar, Senegal
Central Africa	Yaounde, Cameroon
Southern Africa	Luanda, Angola
Eastern Africa	Nairobi, Kenya
Northern Africa	(see Europe and Middle East)

C. Regional Experts (39) (including 16 experts for short-term missions)

8 experts	PANAFTEL Implementation	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Dakar, Senegal
7 experts	PANAFTEL Maintenance	Ouagadougou, Upper Volta
5 experts	PANAFTEL Survey	Different countries
1 expert	Liptako-Gourma Authority	Ouagadougou, Upper Volta
2 experts	Regional Training Centre Malawi	Blantyre, Malawi
3 experts	Regional Training Centre Senegal	Dakar, Senegal
0 experts	Regional Training Centre Kenya	
2 experts	CODEVTEL	Dakar, Senegal and Nairobi, Kenya
11 experts	Appropriate Modern Telecommunications Technology for Integrated Rural Development (AMIT/IRD)	Different countries

D. Regional Training Centres

<u>Sub-Region</u>	<u>Location</u>
Southern Africa	Malawi
Eastern Africa	Kenya
Western Africa	Senegal

* includes 9 north African Arab countries which participate in the Middle East regional projects.

AMERICAS

- A. Number of Developing Countries(25)
- B. Regional Adviser (1) Buenos Aires, Argentina (CITEL)
- C. Regional Experts (2) Tegucigalpa, Honduras (Sectoral Support - switching)
Panama, Panama (Sectoral Support - tariffs)
- D. Regional Training Centres INCATEL (Central-American Institute of Telecommunications)
San Salvador, El Salvador

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

A. Number of Developing Countries
and Territories (37)

B. Regional Advisers (4) Duty Stations

Bangkok
New Delhi
Manila
Fiji.

C. Regional Experts (4) Duty Stations

1 - Broadcasting development	Bangkok
1 - Broadcasting Training	Kuala Lumpur
1 - Training Development (CODEVTEL)	Kuala Lumpur
1 - Frequency Management and Monitoring	Singapore

D. Regional Training Centres

1. Fiji - Large-scale telecommunications training centre for 13 South Pacific countries.
2. Singapore - Short term courses on frequency management and monitoring training for 21 Asian countries in Telecentre.
3. New Delhi - ALITC.
Although not a regional project, it offers facilities to the countries in the region.

EUROPE AND MIDDLE EAST DIVISION

ARAB STATES SUB REGION

- A. Number of Countries 21 countries (+ PLO as observer)
- B. Regional Advisers (1) Duty Station
Tunis
- C. Regional Experts (4)
- Gulfvision project: 1 Regional Expert in propagation
based in Bahrain
- Medarabtel project: 3 Regional Experts (2 transmission +
1 switching) based in Athens

EUROPEAN SUB REGION

- A. Number of Countries 12 countries
- B. Regional Advisers NONE
- C. Regional Experts NONE
- D. Regional Training Centres NONE

ANNEX 9

REGIONAL STRUCTURES OF UN AGENCIES

The following information on regional structures of UN Agencies was obtained from the Joint Inspection Unit's report of February 1975 on "The Regional Structures of the United Nations System".

The report states:

"As regards the intermediate nodal points - regional and sub-regional - there is a multiplicity of these and virtually no uniformity in their location, geographical coverage, authority and functions.

The reasons for this disparity are many, each regional establishment being a response to a variety of often unrelated or inadequately related factors, as interpreted by the organization concerned. Thus, besides geographical considerations, many organizations have defined their regions according to whether their Member States have the requisite homogeneity of problems and outlook and the readiness to work together that makes a regional approach feasible. Sectoral requirements have also had to be taken into consideration: for example, the optimum demarcation of a region or agricultural activities may not be the same as that for educational or health activities. Also, regional arrangements that existed prior to the establishment of the United Nations system have had to be taken into account: for example, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the Alexandria Sanitary Bureau antedate the establishment of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), i.e. after that of ECA, that a wider recognition of the African continent as a single region has developed. Lastly, the location of a regional office and in some cases its geographical coverage have not remained uninfluenced by political considerations."

Summary of situation in 1975

<u>Agencies</u>	<u>Form of regional representation</u>
United Nations	Regional Economic Commissions (5)
ILO	Regional Offices (5)
IBRD	Regional Missions (4) Resident Missions (14)
FAO	Country Offices (60)
UNESCO	Regional & Subregional Offices (13) Regional Advisers (6)
WHO	Regional Offices (6) Zone Offices (50)
ICAO	Regional Offices (6)

UNIDO	Regional Advisers & Cooperative Arrangements
UPU	Restricted Unions (7)
WMO	None
ITU	Regional Advisers
IMCO	Regional Adviser (1)
IAEA	None

As ICAO, like the ITU, is a technically oriented Agency and has a comparable size of technical cooperation activity, JIU's detailed analysis of ICAO's regional structure is reproduced below:

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

The constitutional instrument under which ICAO operates, i.e. the Convention on International Civil Aviation of December 1944 does not provide for any regional, sub-regional or other field offices. However, it was early recognized that to facilitate the planning and implementation of Air Navigation Services, it was necessary to define so-called "Air Navigation Regions".

These "regions" differ from those of other organizations of the system, inasmuch as their membership is not confined to the states whose territories lie within that region's geographical boundaries, but includes those from outside, whose aircraft conduct air traffic operations within them. As a result, some States are members of more than one region and Members of the same region may lie on opposite seaboard of oceans. In other words, not geographical or even political considerations, but the practical requirements of the various air-route networks determine a region's composition.

There are at present nine Air Navigation Regions:

African-Indian Ocean
Caribbean
European-Mediterranean
Middle-East
North American
North Atlantic
Pacific
South American
South-East Asian.

The decentralization of the planning of air navigation services to the regions (subject to ICAO standards and procedures and policy control by the Organization's central organs) has involved the need for advisory and secretariat services. These are provided by ICAO's "Regional Offices". Originally, it was intended to establish an Office in each of the Air Navigation Regions; at present, however, there are only six such offices:

African Office: in Dakar (covering 24 countries)

North American and Caribbean Office: in Mexico City (14 countries)

South American Office: in Lima (12 countries)

Far East and Pacific Office: in Bangkok (19 countries)

European Office: in Paris (30 countries)

Middle East and East African Office: in Cairo (29 countries).

The staffing establishment of each regional office consists, usually, of a Regional Representative, his deputy and from seven to fourteen specialists, plus short-term experts, as required.

In Europe there is a separate inter-governmental organization, the European Civil Aviation Conference (CECAC), which was set up by a conference convened by ICAO and for which the latter provides secretariat services. A similar organization is being considered for Africa.

The tasks and procedures of the regional offices are set out in a Regional Manual. Their primary function is technical, i.e. to advise States on the implementation of the regional plans; to co-ordinate their action in establishing and providing services in which more than one State participates; and to help review services and requirements so that the plans may be amended where necessary. Needless to say, these activities require not only regional treatment, but are also among the most important of those undertaken by ICAO itself.

However, there is a gradual trend to use the regional offices for purposes other than air navigation. Thus they now provide advice and information to States and to other inter-governmental organizations (and assist in the flow of such information back to ICAO headquarters from the regions) on such matters as the economics of air transport. The offices are also playing an increasing role in the Organization's technical cooperation activities at both the country and the regional levels (advising Governments on the availability of such assistance and of its potential, particularly in respect of regional and inter-regional projects; advising ICAO on the programming of projects; consulting UNDP representatives; briefing newly-appointed experts; in some cases supervising or controlling projects, including the award of scholarships, etc.).

While professional staff is recruited by headquarters, the regional offices may select and appoint their general service staff. Salaries of the professional staff are paid directly from headquarters, but the regional offices are responsible (within their financial allotments) for such items as office equipment, rental and maintenance of premises, travel on official business, salaries for general staff, etc. No budgetary separation is made between operational and administrative activities. The regional offices report monthly to Headquarters on all aspects of their activities. The latter (grouped under their technical headings) are reviewed annually in the Council's report to ICAO's Assembly.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

ANNEE MONDIALE DES
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WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
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AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES



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PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

REVIEW OF THE STATE OF TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES
IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
AND CONCRETE MEASURES FOR TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT

I hereby transmit to the Conference the report by the Administrative Council
on the above-mentioned subject

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1



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A N N E X

Report of the Administrative Council

REVIEW OF THE STATE OF TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES
IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND CONCRETE
MEASURES FOR TELECOMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT



GENEVA, MAY 1982

FOREWORD

1. This report on the State of Telecommunication Services in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as identified by the United Nations General Assembly, and on concrete measures for telecommunication development in these countries, has been prepared in response to Resolution No. 19 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973). The information on the state of telecommunication development in the Least Developed Countries has been compiled from various sources, e.g. the reports of the telecommunication administrations of these countries, studies by various international organizations such as the UN, UNCTAD, World Bank, UNESCO and FAO, reports of ITU experts working with the telecommunication administrations, statistics published by the ITU etc.
2. The figures on various aspects of telecommunications given in the report should be interpreted to indicate the order of magnitude rather than the exact situation at a particular point of time.
3. The report highlights the disparities in the telecommunication sector between the LDCs and other countries and lays emphasis on the support that telecommunications can give to various sectors of human activity. A great deal of work has been and is being done in an attempt to quantify the benefits of telecommunications to society; these studies are continuing. This report, therefore, while bringing out the benefits of telecommunications, does not attempt to quantify the benefits.
4. While the development of a country in any sector is primarily the result of that country's indigenous efforts, this development can be accelerated by assistance from the relatively developed economies. Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) has an important role to play in the development of telecommunications, since the technology and methodology adopted in other developing countries have a great relevance to the environment in LDCs. While recommending the type of concrete measures which might contribute to the development of telecommunications in LDCs, the important role of TCDC has also been recognized.
5. Notable developments have been made in electronics, as a result of which telecommunication techniques are rapidly changing in order to keep pace with this new knowledge. These changes in technology bring vast benefits to mankind, but at the same time call for a higher level of expertise in the telecommunication service organizations. Thus continuous training of personnel is a vital necessity, especially in the LDCs, and this point also has been stressed in this report.
6. This report is broadly based on studies carried out by a number of specialists - in common carrier telecommunications, in broadcasting and in economics. Their excellent work is hereby acknowledged.
7. Section E of the report outlines the events leading up to the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and the adoption by that Conference of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries. This Programme was endorsed by the General Assembly under Resolution No. 36/194 at its 36th Session in December 1981. The ITU was represented at the Paris Conference and all relevant meetings.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

GDP 1. Gross Domestic Product - This, in simple terms, is the total of the value added by production and all services within a country. Since certain materials undergo multi-stage processing in various production units and the output of one production unit becomes the input of another unit, only the value added in each unit or stage of processing is included in the GDP computation and not the value of the product of each production unit. Depreciation of plant, machinery, etc., which will result during the production process will have an effect of slightly lowering the domestic product value but this is not taken into account in computing the GDP.

2. GDP is said to be computed at factor costs when the prices at which the outputs are valued exclude indirect taxes and subsidies.

GNP . Gross National Product - This is the index most frequently used in characterizing an economy. It is obtained by calculating the total value of all the goods and services produced by a country. It includes the income from capital invested abroad and excludes income from foreign capital invested in the country. It is termed "gross" because it takes no account of depreciation, machinery and plant depreciates in value with use and age, and in accountancy its value is decreased each year.

The GNP per inhabitant gives a fairly reliable idea of a country's standard of living when it has an economy based on currency - almost all goods are exchanged in currency. In the lesser developed countries which produce for their own consumption (agriculture) and sell very little, the figures are misleading and should not be used as a basis for comparison.

Even in the developed countries everything which eludes the accounting circuit (growing or making things for oneself, "do-it-yourself" activities or moonlighting) fails to appear in the GNP.

Moreover, it cannot be denied that in some respects this index is slightly absurd for instance, when there are many accidents, hospitals and doctors "sell" many different services, thereby pushing up the GDP! Used with caution, however, it is still valid.

The following example illustrates in simple form the above terms and the components which go into the computation

COMPUTATION OF GDP AND GNP

Country X

Value added by	Value in millions of national currency units
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	900
Mining & quarrying	600
Manufacturing	8,100
Building & contracting	1,300
Gas, electricity & water	600
Transport & communication	1,800
Distributive trades	2,900
Insurance, banking & finance	600
Public administration & defence	1,300
Public health & education	900
Ownership of dwellings	800
Other services	2,300
Less stock appreciation	- 100
Total : GDP at factor cost	22,000
Add : Net income from abroad	200
Total : GNP	22,200

GFCF Gross Fixed Capital Formation - This term represents the total of fresh outlay on fixed (also called 'durable') assets by all sectors of the economy, reduced by the total value of all fixed assets scrapped or otherwise disposed of. Outlays on items of a "durable" or "capital" nature used for defence are excluded from the computation of GFCF.

SECTION A

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

1. Introduction

The Plenipotentiary Conference held in Malaga-Torremolinos in 1973 adopted Resolution No 19 which is of far-reaching significance for the Least Developed Countries (see Annex 1). This Resolution called upon the Secretary-General of the ITU to review the state of telecommunication services in the Least Developed Countries as identified by the United Nations and "needing special measures for telecommunication development" and "to propose concrete measures calculated to bring about genuine improvements and provide effective assistance to these Least Developed Countries from the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation and other sources. In compliance with this Resolution, the ITU undertook a study on the Least Developed Countries, with special emphasis on the minimum telecommunication needs of these countries, the fulfilment of which may be expected to accelerate the process of economic and social development. This document presents the results of this study and recommends certain special measures for the development of telecommunications, including broadcasting, in these countries.

2 Criteria for classifying countries as "Least Developed Countries"

2.1 The levels of economic and social development vary from country to country. Generally, the countries in North America and Western and Eastern Europe, Australia, New Zealand and Japan have very strong economies compared to other countries and have been classified as developed countries, while the others have been grouped as developing countries. There is a strong industrial base in the developed countries and a very large proportion of the gross domestic product results from industrial and manufacturing activities. In the case of the developing countries, with a few exceptions, the economy relies mainly or significantly on primary products resulting from agriculture and other allied activities, and is subject to fluctuations depending on the vagaries of the weather and world prices of agricultural commodities. Large populations depending on agriculture for their subsistence results in a low per capita income as well. This leads to an extremely difficult situation in which there is an inescapable need for developing the economy by injecting more capital and expertise, while the low per capita income does not permit the provision of the above inputs.

2.2 While the above necessarily loose demarcation serves to indicate the group of countries (commonly known as developing countries) which need external assistance to support the internal efforts at development, it was considered in many quarters that, among the developing countries themselves, the levels of economic and social development comprise a very large spectrum. It was noted that some of these countries have a certain industrial base and their economies are not totally dependent on agriculture and primary products. While some of the countries have a very strong educational base capable of ensuring a supply of some skilled manpower, others are

lacking in this respect. In some countries the per capita income is extremely low even as compared to other developing countries. In 1971, after a great deal of study, the United Nations General Assembly identified 24 countries as "Least Developed Countries" (see Resolution No. 2768 (XXVI) in Annex 2). Four more countries were added to the list in 1975 and two more in 1977. In 1981 Guinea-Bissau was added to the list. These were identified on the basis of low per capita income, heavy dependence on agriculture and allied activities and low level of educational base. A list of the LDCs is given in Table 1.

3. Economic/demographic structure of LDCs

3.1 As stated earlier, certain common factors such as low per capita income, a large measure of dependence on agriculture and allied fields, a low level of industrial activity and a low level of educational base characterize all the LDCs. In this context the basic data on the Least Developed Countries provided by the UNCTAD in their Document No. TD/B/AC.17/14 of 13 January 1980 are quite revealing. The data in Table 2 relate to the per capita income, annual growth rate of GDP and the population growth. Computed on the basis of 1976 prices, the average GDP per capita for all the developing countries in 1970 and 1977 were respectively US \$ 408 and 505. Every one of the countries in the LDC group showed a GDP per capita less than the average for all developing countries. It should, however, be pointed out at this stage that there are some countries outside the LDC group which have GDP per capita less than that of some countries in the LDC group. According to the World Bank Atlas, 1980, there are as many as 55 countries which had a GNP less than that of Botswana, which is included in the list of LDCs. However, these countries have either a broader educational and/or industrial base. Another significant fact is the slow annual growth of the per capita income in real terms. In fact, amongst the countries listed in Table 2, during the period 1970-1977 six show a negative growth. Only Botswana, Malawi, Rwanda and Yemen A.R. had a growth of more than 3.5 % in real terms.

3.2 Table 3 gives the basic indicators for Least Developed Countries as compared with all developing countries and developed countries such as population, percentage of the labour force in agriculture, GDP per capital annual average growth rates, agricultural and manufacturing output, exports, concessional assistance, energy, health and education.

3.3 Low literacy, which is another characteristic of the LDCs, is brought out clearly in Table 4. The figures should, however, be used with caution since they relate to different years for different countries and some improvement would have occurred as a result of the literacy drive undertaken by many governments in recent years.

3.4 Apart from the factors of low literacy, dependence on agriculture, etc., another characteristic which LDCs share with other developing countries is the high percentage of rural population. Table 5 gives the break-up of population as between urban and rural areas in some of the LDCs where figures were readily available. Nepal has 96 % rural population while only Western Samoa and Haiti have rural populations less than 80 %. Generally in most of the developing countries (including the LDCs) the rural population forms the vast majority and any measures for the economic and social development of these countries must cater to the needs of this population. If they do not meet this criterion, they cannot be considered as "meeting the minimum needs of the population". This does not mean that measures for improving the conditions in the urban areas should be neglected or should not be implemented, in a number of cases the urban centres serve as principal outlet points for the produce from the rural areas and as feeder points for the inputs to the rural economy. The objective should be to provide for the development of the whole economy and not to exclude the rural areas.

3 5 The picture that emerges from the statistical data is that the economic and social condition of the LDCs is generally much lower than the average for the developing countries as a whole. The measures adopted by the United Nations and its specialized agencies and other aid giving agencies for the development of the developing countries may thus not be quite sufficient in the case of the LDCs and very special measures are called for in these cases. Telecommunications, including the media of telephones, telegraph and telex, as well as the mass media of broadcasting, have an important role to play in the economic and social progress of the LDCs, and special measures will be needed to ensure the provision of adequate telecommunications support to the development activities.

TABLE 1

LIST OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

(Based on criteria of a) per capita GDP b) literacy
and c) relative share of manufacturing in total output)

A. As endorsed by the General Assembly

Afghanistan
Benin
Bhutan
Botswana
Burundi
Ethiopia
Guinea
Haiti
Upper Volta
Lao PDR
Lesotho
Malawi
Maldives
Mali
Nepal
Niger
Uganda
Rwanda
Western Samoa
Somalia
Sudan
Tanzania
Chad
Yemen Arab Republic

B. Additions made in 1975

Bangladesh
Central African Republic
Gambia
Yemen PDR

C. Additions made in 1977

Cape Verde
Comoros

D. Addition made in 1981

Guinea-Bissau

TABLE 2

Country	Per capita GDP (in US dollars)						Average annual growth rates of per capita real product (per cent)			Projected per capita GDP in 1990 1/ (dollars)		Population		Pays
	PIB par habitant (en dollars des E-U -)						Taux moyens de croissance annuelle du produit réel par habitant (en pourcentage)			Projections du PIB par habitant en 1990 1/ (dollars)		(in millions)	Average annual growth rates	
	(at 1970 prices) (aux prix de 1970)			(at 1976 prices) (aux prix de 1976)			(at 1976 prices) (aux prix de 1976)			(at 1976 prices) (aux prix de 1976)		(en millions d'habitants)	Taux moyens de croissance d'habitants	
	1970	1977	Increment	1970	1977	Increment	1960-1977	1960-1970	1970-1977	A	B	1977	1970-1977	
Afghanistan	100	109	9	124	135	11	0.5	0.0	1.2	144	211	14.74	2.5	Afghanistan
Bangladesh	81	89	8	82	90	8	1.1	0.9	1.3	104	141	82.71	2.4	Bangladesh
Benin	81	83	2	170	175	5	1.0	1.4	0.4	199	274	3.29	2.7	Bénin
Bhutan	45				75 ^{2/}						117	1.23	2.1	Bhoutan
Botswana	143	197	54	326	449	123	3.6	2.9	4.7	711	702	0.71	2.9	Botswana
Burundi	66	69	3	78	82	4	-2.2	-4.1	0.7	61	128	4.14	1.4	Burundi
Cape Verde	114	82	-32	327	235	-92	-2.5	-0.9	-4.6	169	368	0.31	2.0	Cap-Vert
Central African Republic	127	100	-27	276	218	-58	-1.9	-0.9	-3.3	170	341	1.87	2.3	Rép. centrafricaine
Chad	74	79	5	115	122	7	-0.9	-2.1	0.9	109	191	4.21	2.1	Tchad
Comoros	114	94	-20	267	220	-47	1.2	4.1	-2.7	257	344	0.32	2.5	Comores
Ethiopia	72	74	2	99	102	3	1.1	1.6	0.4	118	160	28.98	2.3	Ethiopie
Gambia	101	118	17	181	212	31	1.8	1.5	2.3	267	332	0.55	2.6	Gambie
Guinea	82	84	2	180	185	5	-0.5	-1.1	0.4	173	289	4.64	2.4	Guinée
Haiti	97	111	14	217	279	62	0.5	-0.6	2.0	266	389	4.75	1.6	Haïti
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	69	97	28	120	100	-20	0.1	2.0	-2.6	101	156	3.46	2.3	Rép. dém. populaire lao
Lesotho	74	86	12	122	142	20	1.3	0.6	2.2	168	222	1.25	2.4	Lesotho
Malawi	72	97	25	106	143	37	2.3	0.8	4.4	192	274	5.53	3.2	Malawi
Maldives	88				121 ^{2/}						189	0.14	2.2	Maldives
Mali	55	57	2	89	93	4	-1.1	-2.2	0.6	81	145	6.12	2.8	Mali
Nepal	77	79	2	96	99	3	0.3	0.3	0.4	103	155	13.14	2.0	Népal
Niger	100	106	6	163	173	10	1.5	1.9	0.9	210	271	4.86	2.7	Niger
Rwanda	60	80	20	69	91	22	4.1	4.0	4.1	153	142	4.37	2.5	Rwanda
Samoa	211				350 ^{2/}						547	0.15	1.0	Samoa
Somalia	79	90	11	179	170	-9	0.3	-0.9	1.9	177	266	3.35	2.6	Somalie
Sudan	157	163	6	269	279	10	-0.2	-0.6	0.5	272	436	16.95	2.7	Soudan
Uganda	135	111	-24	316	259	-57	-0.3	1.5	-2.8	249	405	12.35	3.3	Ouganda
United Rep. of Tanzania	97	111	14	154	176	22	3.0	3.8	1.9	259	275	16.09	2.8	Rép.-Union de Tanzanie
Upper Volta	59	48	-11	90	71	-19	-0.2	1.6	-2.8	72	116	6.39	2.5	Haute-Volta
Yemen Arab Rep.	79	103	24	207	270	63	2.9	2.3	3.9	392	422	5.52	1.9	Rép. arabe du Yémen
Yemen Democratic	116	132	16	148	169	21	-2.3	-5.7	1.9	125	264	1.80	2.5	Yémen démocratique
Total above	89	95	6	131	139	8	0.7	0.6	0.9	152	217	253.92	2.5	Total ci-dessus
All developing countries	220	272	52	408	505	97	2.9	2.8	3.2	732	790	2055.10	2.5	Ensemble des pays en développement

1/ The figures in column A assume a continuation of the growth rate of per capita real product in the period 1960-1977; those in column B assume the growth rate of per capita real product of 3.5 per cent for all developing countries called for in the International Development Strategy

1/ Les chiffres de la colonne A reposent sur l'hypothèse du maintien du taux de croissance du produit réel par habitant observé pendant la période 1960-1977; ceux de la colonne B sont fondés sur l'objectif de 3,5% fixé par la Stratégie internationale du développement en ce qui concerne le taux de croissance annuelle du produit brut par habitant dans l'ensemble des pays en développement.

TABLE 3

Basic Indicators for Least Developed Countries as compared with All Developing Countries and Developed Countries

	Population (millions)	Per cent of labour force in agriculture	GDP per capita annual average growth rates (per cent) 1960-1979	£ per capita					Energy Consumption per capita (kg of coal equivalent) 1978	Health Physicians per 100,000 population 1977 ^{1/}	Education Secondary school enrolment ratio (per cent) 1977
				of which							
				GDP	Agricultural output	Manufacturing output	Exports	Concessional assistance			
	1979	1979	1960-1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1979	1978	1977 ^{1/}	1977
Afghanistan	15.5	78	0.7 ^{2/}	241	127	48	27.7	(11.3)	47	5.0	7
Bangladesh	86.6	84	1.4	118	63	8	7.5	13.4	43	7.9	23
Benin	3.5	46	0.8	224	85	16	11.5	25.5	56	3.7	11
Bhutan	1.3	94		103				4.5	.		1
Botswana	0.8	81	3.6	632	158	44	316.5	126.2		9.6	20
Burundi	4.4	84	-1.6	146	73	12	24.0	23.5	12	2.0	3
Cape Verde	0.3	57	-1.6	150 ^{3/}	32 ^{3/}	9 ^{3/}	12.5	104.4	143	12.9	
Central African Republic	2.0	88	-0.9	248	79	35	43.6	45.6	44	5.7	9
Chad	4.4	84	-1.4	188	75	19	13.1	18.2	22	2.4	3
Comoros	0.3	64	1.0 ^{2/}	248	119	22	45.5	51.2	52	7.2	7
Democratic Yemen	1.8	59	-3.0 ^{2/}	316	76		135.9	46.5	523	12.6	28
Ethiopia	30.4	80	0.6	143	66	16	13.9	6.0	20	1.4	8
Gambia	0.6	78	1.1	244	127	2	100.0	69.7	107	7.4	12
Guinea	4.9	81	-0.3	262	58	18	57.3	6.6	91	6.5	14
Haiti	4.9	67	0.5 ^{2/}	278	117	36	40.7	18.8	57	16.8	9
Lao People's Dem. Republic	3.6	74	0.1 ^{2/}	83	52	2	5.5	16.3	60	4.6	14
Lesotho	1.3	84	0.1	145	73	4	30.5	49.0	.	5.4	15
Malawi	5.8	84	2.9	175 ^{2/}	77	21	40.0	24.4	52	2.1	1
Maldives	0.2			150 ^{2/}			66.7	36.7		4.4	
Mali	6.5	87	-1.2	131	47	18	18.5	29.6	30	4.2	9
Nepal	13.7	93	0.3	119	74	12	6.6	10.0	11	2.8	14
Niger	5.2	89	1.8	220 ^{2/}	(115)	(11)	40.8	37.7	38	2.4	3
Rwanda	4.7	90 ^{6/}	1.5	108	96	26	19.4	34.2	17	2.7	2
Samoa	0.2	60 ^{6/}		520 ^{2/}	260	16	112.5	186.9	187	34.7	
Somalia	3.5	81	0.3	132 ^{2/}	(46)	(11)	31.1	53.1	99	6.4	4
Sudan	17.9	77	-0.1	320 ^{2/}	(112)	(19)	29.9	31.6	172	11.5	16
Uganda	13.2	81	-0.8	280 ^{2/}	(213)	(14)	32.3	2.7	48	3.6	7
United Republic of Tanzania	18.0	82	2.9	263	121	21	29.1	32.8	65	6.5	5
Upper Volta	6.7	82	0.6 ^{2/}	126	48	16	10.4	30.0	25	1.8	2
Yemen Arab Republic	5.8	75	1.9 ^{2/}	147	156	22	2.6	35.9	53	7.2	3
<u>All least developed countries</u>	267.9	82	0.7	201	94	18	20.0	18.9	53	5.9	12
<u>All developing countries</u>	2164.6	59	2.9	661	119	126	103.7 ^{4/}	13.0 ^{4/}	449	10.3	28
<u>Socialist countries of</u> <u>Eastern Europe</u>	375.7	21	5.4 ^{5/}	(3681)			362.3		5477	257.7	72
<u>Developed market</u> <u>economy countries</u>	780.5	9	3.4	7922	317	2297	1378.4		6362	159.5	86

1/ Or latest year available
2/ 1960-1978
3/ 1977

4/ Excluding major petroleum exporters
5/ Net material product
6/ 1976
7/ World Bank estimates of GNP per capita in 1978

TABLE 4

Adult illiteracy rates in LDCs

<u>Country</u>	<u>Percentage rate of illiteracy (Persons 15 years of age and over)</u>
Afghanistan	87.8
Bangladesh	74.2
Benin	92.0
Bhutan	-
Botswana	67.3
Burundi	86.1
Cape Verde	63.1
Central African Republic	92.6
Comoros	41.6
Ethiopia	94.0
Gambia	94.0
Guinea	91.4
Guinea-Bissau	95.1
Haiti	76.7
Upper Volta	98.5
Lao PDR	71.7
Lesotho	41.1
Malawi	77.9
Maldives	-
Mali	97.5
Nepal	80.8
Niger	98.6
Uganda	65.1
Rwanda	83.6
W Samoa	2.2
Somalia	98.5
Sudan	85.3
Tanzania	71.9
Chad	94.4
Yemen AR	97.5
Yemen (PDR of)	72.9

Note The figures reported are for various years depending on the most recent year for which data were available. In some cases, then, the numbers will be over-estimates of the problem at present due to progress since the date represented by the figures given.

TABLE 5

Distribution of population in urban/rural areas
in some of the LDCs

<u>Country</u>	<u>Total population</u>	<u>Urban population</u>	<u>Rural population</u>	<u>Percentage of rural population</u>
<u>Africa</u>				
Benin (1.8.1975)	3,112,000	419,000	2,693,000	86.5%
Botswana (31.7.1971)	574,094	58,725	515,369	89.8%
Ethiopia (1.1.1968)	23,662,000	2,042,000	21,620,000	91.4%
Lesotho (1.1.1972)	1,015,967	44,788	922,262	90.8%
Rwanda (5.11.1970)	3,759,810	115,230	3,464,580	92.1%
Uganda (18.8.1969)	9,548,847	732,854	8,815,993	92.3%
Tanzania (26.8.1967) (Tanganyika only)	11,951,933	603,620	11,348,313	94.9%
			3,622,477	
<u>Central America</u>				
Haiti (30.8.1977)	4,749,041	1,126,564	3,622,477	76.3%
<u>Asia</u>				
Bangladesh (1.7.1974)	74,990,855	5,249,359	69,741,496	93%
Maldives (18.6.1967)	103,801	11,760	92,041	88.7%
Nepal (22.6.1971)	11,555,983	461,938	11,094,045	96%
<u>Oceania</u>				
W Samoa (3 11 1971)	146,627	30,261	116,366	79.4%

SECTION B

COMMON CARRIER TELECOMMUNICATIONS

1. General

1.1 This report mainly deals with those countries which have been officially classified as LDCs. The recommendations are, however, equally applicable to many other developing nations which are not officially classified as LDCs. As will become clear from the description and analysis to follow, even when the level of economic development in some countries as measured, for example, by per capita GDP, is higher than in the case of LDCs, telephone development, as measured by at least rough indicators, such as telephone density (telephones per 100 population), may not be much higher than in the case of some LDCs due to various reasons. The arguments presented here relating to the potential benefits of telecommunications for economic and social development should not, therefore, be assumed to apply only to LDCs. The gains which are potentially available to LDCs from improved telecommunications are potentially available to all developing countries. Indeed in some cases the need for improved service levels may be just as pressing, if not more so, than it is for the LDCs. In general, since the plight of the LDCs is worse than that of other developing countries, the need for improved service, both in quantity and quality, becomes urgent.

1.2 It is desirable at this stage to offer an explanation on the scope of "telecommunications" dealt with in the report. "Telecommunications" include all modes of communicating messages across intervening distances, irrespective of whether the message is in the form of speech or signals or whether the message is intended for, or directed to, an individual, a restricted group or a larger group. Thus it includes telephones, telegraph, telex, data transmission etc., as well as broadcasting. Usually, telephones, telegraph, telex and data transmission are grouped together as telecommunications for messages not intended for the masses and "broadcasting" as telecommunications for messages intended for the masses. The first category is loosely termed "common carrier telecommunications" while the latter is termed "broadcasting" or mass media transmission. However, it has to be clearly borne in mind that the expression "telecommunications" covers not only telephones but includes also telegraph, telex, data transmission etc. and broadcasting. Since the requirements of broadcasting are different in several respects from those of telephones, telex, telegraph, etc., due to the nature of usage, all telecommunications other than broadcasting are dealt with in Section B and broadcasting in Section C. Again, even when dealing with telecommunications in Section B, the stress is on "telephone" since this mode of communication is expected to play a vital role in the development of the LDCs

2. Statistical profile of telecommunications in the LDCs

2.1 The task of properly describing the level of telecommunication facilities currently available in the LDCs proved to be a difficult one. There are significant gaps in the officially reported statistics for many of these countries, not only in the area of telecommunications, but for most demographic and economic indicators. The ITU Yearbook of Common Carrier Telecommunication Statistics (1980) furnished most of the data, as well as United Nations, UNCTAD, World Bank, UNESCO and FAO

2.2.1 Table 6 shows the population, number of telephones, and telephone density (number of telephones per 100 population) for the LDCs, using the most recent figures available. It is immediately obvious, from an examination of Table 6, that the figures on telephone density are extremely low. Table 7 puts these into better perspective by showing telephone density figures for a selected number of developed countries. Whereas only two of the LDCs have density figures greater than 1 (with one of the two just barely over that figure), of the 30 developed countries shown in Table 7, the lowest density figure shown is 8.9. The average density for the group is 38.08. It must be emphasized that these figures on the developed countries are not presented as the levels to which LDCs should aspire (certainly not in the foreseeable future) but, rather, to emphasize the extreme gap in telephone service availability which exists between the world's least developed nations and the world's most developed nations.

2.2.2 This gap, as shown by the nominal figures on telephone density set out in Tables 6 and 7, is likely to be even more pronounced in real terms, for at least two reasons: the figures shown make no adjustment for telephones out of service and they make no adjustment for lower quality of service in terms of congestion, disconnection, noise, and so on. Both of these factors are typically higher in the telecommunication systems in the LDCs than in those of the most developed countries. Data on these variables were not available for inclusion here. There can, however, be little doubt as to the validity of these statements. Added to this is the further question of how these telephones are distributed within these countries. As will be pointed out below in more detail, the countries classified as LDCs are all rural-based economies with, typically, 80 % or more of the population living in rural areas. Alternatively, the largest proportion of the telephone service which is available in these countries is in the urban communities. The national averages for telephone density thus mask a key underlying feature, namely, that while the level of service is nowhere very high, the majority of the population may have virtually no access to the telephone service at all. Table 8 shows, for a limited number of LDCs for which data on rural/urban service were available, what the dimensions of this problem are.

2.3 Table 9 shows figures for the telephone density for a further group of 37 countries. This table is included in order to demonstrate two points:

- being entirely composed of developing nations, these countries might serve as a better basis for comparison with the LDCs and
- the fact that the criterion for selection of the countries included was that the telephone density number be 5 % or less.

There are in fact a number of other countries which would also be expected to meet this criterion but only countries for which data for 1976 to 1980 were reported in the ITU Yearbook (1980) were selected. It is obvious that while the average telephone density for this group of countries is higher than for the LDCs, as shown in Table 6, many of them individually have density figures which are as low as, or lower than, various countries of the LDC group. This provides some degree of documentation for the point made in the introduction that the relative under-development of telecommunications is not a problem unique to the LDCs.

TABLE 6

Population, number of telephones, and telephone density
for the Least Developed Countries

Country	Population (in millions)	Number of telephones (in thousands)	Telephone density (Number of telephones/100 population)
Afghanistan	17.447	28.1	0.17
Bangladesh	81.8	98.0	0.13
Benin	3.197 b)	10.3 b)	0.32 b)
Bhutan	1.2 a)	1.1 a)	0.10 a)
Botswana	0.672 d)	7.2 d)	1.07 d)
Burundi	3.789 e)	4.4 e)	0.12 e)
Cape Verde	0.273 b)	1.57 b)	0.57 b)
Central African Republic	2.256 c)	5.15 c)	0.20 c)
Comoros	0.344 e)	1.8 e)	0.52 e)
Ethiopia	29.285	79.0	0.27
Gambia	0.494 b)	2.5 b)	0.51 b)
Guinea	5.143	9.5	0.19
Haiti	4.668	17.8 a)	0.37 a)
Upper Volta	5.710 b)	6.0 b)	0.11 b)
Lao PDR	3.5	6.5	0.19
Lesotho	1.156 d)	3.7 d)	0.32 d)
Malawi	5.562	22.3	0.4
Maldives	0.128	0.6	0.44
Mali	5.143 g)	5.4 g)	0.1 g)
Nepal	12.904	12.0	0.09
Niger	4.710 b)	5.5 b)	0.12 b)
Uganda	11.172 d)	43.0 d)	0.37 d)
Rwanda	4.500	3.9	0.09
W. Samoa	0.15 a)	3.3 a)	2.2 a)
Somalia	3.261	----	----
Sudan	18.656	6.16	0.33
Tanzania	15.292 e)	66.3 e)	0.43 e)
Chad	3.934 f)	5.0 f)	0.13 f)
Yemen AR	6.668 b)	----	----
Yemen PDR of	1.590 c)	10.0 c)	0.62 c)

Notes a) as of 1.1.1977
b) as of 31.12.1975
c) as of 31.12.1973
d) as of 31.12.1974
e) as of 31.12.1976
f) as of 31.12.1972
g) as of 31.12.1971

All other figures
are as of 31.12.1977

TABLE 7Telephone density in some of the developed countries

Country	Population in millions	Telephones in thousands	Telephone density No./100 Pop.
USA	219,530	168,994	77.0
Sweden	8,284	6,160	74.4
Switzerland	6,298	4,292	68.2
Canada	23,690	15,059	63.5
Denmark	5,198	2,935	56.5
New Zealand	3,144	1,762	56.1
Luxembourg	0,358	191	53.5
Iceland	0,224	99	44.3
Finland	4,757	2,127	44.7
Japan	115,620	52,937	45.8
Netherlands	13,986	6,340	45.4
United Kingdom	55,822	24,934	44.6
Australia	14,331	6,266	43.7
Norway	4,066	1,636	40.2
Germany (FR of)	61,322	24,743	40.3
France	53,387	19,870	37.3
Austria	7,686	2,617	34.0
Belgium	9,856	3,270	33.2
Gibraltar	0,029	8	29.6
Israel	3,740	1,028	27.5
Italy	56,829	17,080	30.1
Spain	36,780	10,311	28.0
Greece	9,370	2,487	26.5
Czechoslovakia	15,184	2,981	19.7
German DR	16,758	2,956	17.7
Ireland	3,317	554	16.8
Portugal	9,832	1,253	12.7
Bulgaria	8,890	1,032	11.7
Hungary	10,698	1,142	10.7
Poland	35,048	3,095	8.9
TOTAL	814,034	388,159	
<u>Total density for the group of countries as a whole</u>			47.68
<u>Tel. density average for a country in the group</u>			38.08

TABLE 8

Distribution of telephones within the country in some of the LDCs

Country/Area	% of population	No of telephones	Telephone density per 100 population
<u>BHUTAN</u>	100	1,202	0.10
Thimpu	5 6	400	0.70
Other major urban centres	19.5	290	0.14
Rest of the country	74 9	110	0.01
<u>ETHIOPIA</u>	100	79,000	0.27
Addis Ababa	4 5	46,524	3.50
Other major urban centres	1 47	11,362	2.64
Rest of the country	94 03	21,114	0.08
<u>GAMBIA</u>	100	2,500	0.51
Banjul	7 4	1,583	4.10
Rest of the country	92.6	917	0.19
<u>HAITI</u>	100	17,800	0.37
Port-Au-Prince	7.9	10,625	2.90
Other major urban centres	16 2	830	0.11
Rest of the country	75 9	6,345	0.18
<u>UGANDA</u>	100	43,000	0.37
Kampala	4 73	25,699	4.50
Other major urban centres	1 81	6,223	2.88
Rest of the country	93 46	6,078	0.05
<u>RWANDA</u>	100	4,500	0 09
Kigali	2.28	2,580	2.50
Other major urban centres	24 17	998	0.09
Rest of the country	73 55	322	0 01
<u>SUDAN</u>	100	61,600	0 33
Khartoum	2 65	24,620	5.90
Other major urban centres	7.35	23,632	1.72
Rest of the country	90 00	13,348	0 08
<u>TANZANIA</u>	100	66,300	0.43
Dar Es Salaam	2 08	29,326	9 24
Other major urban centres	0 87	6,018	4 6
Rest of the country	97 05	30,956	0.21

TABLE 9

Telephone density in a selected group of developing countries
(per hundred inhabitants)

Chile	4.83	Papua New Guinea	1.45
Belize	4.42 ²⁾	Philippines	1.34
Suriname	4.30	Oman	1.33
Antigua	4.30 ³⁾	Djibouti	1.23
Mauritius	3.84	Morocco	1.17
Malaysia	3.71	Kenya	1.11
Cuba	3.50 ⁴⁾	Ivory Coast	1.07
Ecuador	3.22	Congo	1.07
Tunisia	2.84	Zambia	1.04
Guyana	2.80 ¹⁾	Thailand	0.98
Peru	2.73	Ghana	0.66
Syria	2.55 ⁴⁾	Angola	0.51
Algeria	2.17	Comoros	0.41 ⁴⁾
Swaziland	1.96	Madagascar	0.38
Nicaragua	1.81 ⁵⁾	Sudan	0.33 ⁵⁾
El Salvador	1.72	Pakistan	0.33 ¹⁾
Paraguay	1.71	Indonesia	0.30
Wallis and Futuna	1.62 ⁴⁾	Zaire	0.22 ¹⁾
		Burma	0.11

Notes 1) Figures in these cases are for 31.12.1976

2) Figures are for 31.3.1980

3) Figures are for 31.3.1977

4) Figures are for 31.12.1978

5) Figures are for 31.12.1977

All others are for 31.12.79 except as indicated by footnotes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

2.4 Table 10 shows figures for GDP, GDP per capita, GFCF (Gross Fixed Capital Formation), investment in telecommunications, investment in telecommunications as a percentage of Gross Fixed Capital Formation, and investment in telecommunications as a percentage of GDP, for the Least Developed Countries. In places where no data are shown, this is because none was available. Examination of these data reveals first, the low levels of per capita GDP characteristic of the LDCs. These countries are classified as LDCs, and this finding is, of course, not surprising. Although per capita income level is not the only criterion for identifying a country as an LDC, it is an important criterion. Similarly, the figures showing Gross Fixed Capital Formation and investment in telecommunications are quite low in absolute terms and the figures for investment in telecommunications per US \$ 1,000 of GDP and GFCF are similarly low.

2.5.1 Tables 11, 12 and 13 put some of these figures into relative context. Table 11A shows, globally, the distribution of countries on the basis of per capita income levels. Table 11B gives the list of UNDP assisted countries classified by per capita income levels.

2.5.2 It should be noted that, of the 36 countries shown in Table 11A to have per capita income levels of less than US \$ 300, only 25 of these are included in the LDC group. Table 12 lists those countries which fall into the category of "less than US \$ 300", and those LDCs which are in the next higher group, US \$ 300-699.

2.5.3 It should be noted that these comparisons of per capita income levels are provided for qualitative comparisons only. No particular reliance should be put on the absolute values of the numbers. Not only are there, on account of structural differences between these economies, substantial differences between the lowest income countries and the highest income countries with respect to economic activities included in the calculation of GNP, but further, there may be errors resulting from the method of data collection and, when local currency figures are converted to a common currency numeraire, in this case US dollars, the calculation should be based on purchasing power parities or real product comparisons. Table 10 is based on conversions using official exchange rate figures. This method is unlikely to yield the same answers and is not as theoretically sound as the other methods referred to. The means for using these other methods are, however, not yet fully established.

2.5.4 Table 13 shows, again for broad comparison purposes figures for "investment in telecommunications per US \$ 1,000 of GDP" for the group of 30 developed nations referred to previously in Table 7. The figures for the developed countries are not only higher, on average, than for the LDCs but, the differences in GDP or GNP between these two groups, and the levels of absolute investment in telecommunications implicit in the normalized figures given in Table 13, show an even more striking contrast. Those countries with the highest levels of telephone development at present, which are, at the same time, among the group of countries comprising the most developed nations, in economic terms, continue to find it warranted to devote a relatively high percentage of investment and output to continued expansion of telecommunications.

TABLE 10

Gross domestic product at factor cost, gross fixed capital formation and investment in telecommunications

Country	GDP (in million US \$)	GDP per capita	GFCF (in million US \$)	Investment in Telecom (in million US \$)	Investment in Telecom by 1000 US \$ of	
					GDP	GFCF
Afghanistan a)	1344	80.6	-	0.64	0.48	-
Bangladesh b)	3863	47.2	1353.0	23.14	6.00	17 10
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana d)	211 c)	314.7 c)	63 77	2.04	9 64 c)	32.0 c)
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic e)	-	-	-	0.06	-	-
Ethiopia b)	2930	100.1	296.0	65.7	22 4	222.3
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Volta b)	641	109.2	113.75	2.86	4.47	25 18
Lao PDR	379	125.0	-	0.55	1 44	-
Lesotho d)	-	-	-	0.29	-	-
Malawi b)	-	-	-	5.36	-	-
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger a)	-	-	-	0.003	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-
W Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania f)	2456	160.6	-	5 77	2.35	-
Chad c)	324 a)	82.3 a)	29 11 a)	0.02 a)	0.07 a)	0.82 a)
Yemen AR	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen (PDR of)	-	-	-	-	-	-

- a) Figures relate to 31.12 1975
b) " " " 31.12 1977
c) " " " 31 12 1972
d) " " " 31 12.1974
e) " " " 31.12.1973
f) " " " 31 12 1976

TABLE 11ANumber of countries classified by per capita income levels (1978)

Income group (US dollars)	No of countries	Population (millions)	GNP (US dollars millions)	Average GNP per capita (US \$)
Less than 300	36	2,008	415	210
300 - 699	38	493	232	470
700 - 2,999	50	571	841	1,470
3,000 - 6,999	29	536	2,222	4,150
7,000 and over	25	552	5,083	9,220

Note The figures exclude Iran, Democratic Kampuchea,
Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Vietnam

TABLE 11B

List of countries receiving assistance from UNDP classified by per capita income

Less than \$ 300 - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Comoros, Cuba, Ethiopia, Gambia (The), Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Uganda, Upper Volta, Vietnam, Western Samoa, Zaire

\$ 300 - \$ 699 - Angola, Bolivia, Botswana, Cameroon, Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Solomon Islands, St. Vincent, Sudan, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo, Tonga, Vanuatu,¹⁾ Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of), Zambia, Zimbabwe

\$ 700 - \$ 2,999 - Albania, Algeria, Antigua, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Guatemala, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kiribati, Korea (Democratic People's Republic of), Korea (Republic of), Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Namibia, Nicaragua, Oman, Pacific Islands (U.S Trust Territories of the), Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Romania, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, Seychelles, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

\$ 3,000 - \$ 6,999 - Bahrain, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, French Polynesia, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Martinique, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago.

\$ 7,000 and over - Bermuda, Brunei, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, United Arab Emirates

This list excludes Democratic Kampuchea and Lebanon as information is not available.

TABLE 12

List of countries with per capita GNP of less than US \$ 300
and LDCs with per capita GNP of US \$ 300-699

Countries with less than US \$ 300 GNP per capita

Afghanistan	160	Madagascar	250
Bangladesh	90	Malawi	180
Benin	220	Maldives	150 ¹⁾
Bhutan	80	Mali	130
Burma	140	Mauritania	270
Burundi	160	Mozambique	240
Cape Verde	160 ¹⁾	Nepal	120
Central African Republic	270	Niger	240
China	230	Uganda	280
Comoros	180 ¹⁾	Pakistan	240
Cuba *)	-	Rwanda	190
Ethiopia	110	Sierra Leone	230
Gambia	230 ¹⁾	Somalia	130 ¹⁾
Guinea	260	Sri Lanka	200
Guinea-Bissau	290 ¹⁾	Tanzania	240
Haiti	240	Chad	150
Upper Volta	160	Western Samoa	350 ^{**)}
India	180	Zaire	240
Lao (P.D.R.)	90		

Countries with GNP per capita of US \$ 300-699 included
in the list of "Least Developed Countries"

Botswana	620 ¹⁾	Yemen (A R.)	410
Lesotho	300	Yemen (P D.R of)	450
Sudan	340		

Note Income figures relate to 1978.

1) Figures taken from World Development Report, 1980

*) Figure not available

***) Figure relates to 1976.

TABLE 13

Investments in telecommunications per US \$ 1,000 of GDP
in selected developed countries
(as listed in Table 7)
(GDP at factor cost)

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Germany (Fed. Rep. of)	----	6.05	----	----
Australia	10.6	10.9	10.3	9.1
Austria	8.2	7.9	7.6	6.7
Belgium	----	----	----	----
Bulgaria	----	----	----	----
Canada	10.8	10.5	9.7	10.1
Denmark	6.4	7.0	6.0	6.4
Spain	9.0	8.7	7.7	6.6
United States	7.4	7.3	8.2	8.3
Finland	9.5	8.8	8.1	6.9
France	9.0	10.6	10.4	----
Gibraltar	----	----	----	----
Greece	5.8	5.3	6.1	6.1
Hungary	----	----	----	----
Ireland	12.0	10.2	10.5	11.1
Iceland	5.0	4.3	3.6	4.8
Israel ¹⁾	8.0	10.6	5.9	6.8
Italy	10.1	10.3	9.6	8.1
Japan ¹⁾	9.7	8.0	8.6	7.9
Luxembourg	----	----	----	----
New Zealand	----	----	----	----
Norway	9.7	11.3	11.6	11.3
The Netherlands	4.7	4.9	4.7	----
Poland	----	----	----	----
Portugal	7.4	7.1	5.9	----
German Dem. Rep.	----	----	----	----
United Kingdom ¹⁾	9.3	7.3	6.5	6.8
Sweden	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.7
Switzerland	9.7	8.8	8.4	7.6
Czechoslovakia	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.3

Note 1) Figures relate to year ending 31 March

2.6 Table 14 shows the so-called utilization factor, or number of telephones per US \$ 100,000 of GDP for LDCs and a selected group of developed economies. The utilization factor (UF) is a measure of the adequacy of telecommunications service which has been adopted by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. Again, one must be careful about attaching significance to the absolute levels of the UF. But observing the relative UF of LDCs versus the developed nations and, within countries, observing how the UF changes over time, can give approximate indications of the relative underdevelopment of telecommunications in the LDCs and whether, over time, they are moving ahead, or falling further behind.

TABLE 14

Utilization factor for LDCs and selected developed countries

(Telephones per US \$ 100,000 GDP at purchaser's values)

Country	1974	1975	1976	1977	Country	1974	1975	1976	1977
Afghanistan	--	0.89	0.92	0.86	Italy	8.75	8.61	9.27	--
Germany, (Fed. Rep of)	4.58	4.99	4.46	4.05	Japan	8.01	8.25	7.69	--
Australia	6.22	5.88	6.16	--	Lao (PDR)	NA	NA	NA	NA
Austria	5.55	5.95	5.25	4.68	Lesotho	2.68	NA	NA	NA
Bangladesh	0.39	--	--	1.20	Luxembourg	6.03	7.19	--	--
Belgium	4.61	4.80	4.07	3.59	Malawi	3.11	3.12	2.89	2.52
Benin	1.76	2.05	NA	NA	Maldives	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bhutan	NA	NA	NA	NA	Mali				
Botswana	2.43	NA	NA	NA	Nepal				
Bulgaria	6.58	--	--	--	Niger				
Burundi	NA	NA	NA	NA	Norway	5.48	5.31	4.48	4.21
Canada	8.29	8.02	7.25	7.44	New Zealand	11.46	13.15	12.85	--
Central African Republic	NA	NA	NA	NA	Uganda	--	--	--	--
Denmark	6.65	6.96	6.23	--	Netherlands	6.17	6.47	5.59	5.10
Spain	7.87	7.92	8.40	8.76	Poland	3.95	3.80	3.44	3.36
USA	10.23	9.76	9.12	--	Portugal	7.35	7.72	7.60	--
Ethiopia	2.48	2.61	NA	NA	German D R.	--	4.73	4.48	3.96
Finland	7.08	7.20	6.63	6.72	United Kingdom	9.93	9.84	10.23	--
France	4.34	4.32	4.63	4.41	Rwanda	1.07			
Gambia	NA	NA	NA	NA	W Samoa				
Greece	9.90	10.66	9.92	8.65	Somalia	--	--	--	1.0
Guinea	NA	NA	NA	NA	Sudan	1.31	--	--	--
Haiti	NA	NA	NA	NA	Sweden	8.79	8.30	7.24	--
Upper Volta	1.20	--	--	--	Switzerland	6.82	7.33	6.99	5.67
Hungary	6.43	5.41	5.11	4.75	Tanzania	2.59	2.74	2.47	--
Ireland	5.75	6.06	6.38	5.08	Chad	0.96	0.90	1.04	NA
Iceland	5.49	8.15	6.50	--	Czechoslovakia	6.49	6.57	7.60	--
Israel	6.87	6.39	6.65	--	Yemen AR	--	--	--	--
					Yemen (PDR of)	--	--	--	--

2.7 In addition to the data presented in the above tables, it would have been desirable to have statistics on a number of other variables, such as traffic, privately provided telephone and radio-link systems, detailed information on telephone distribution within countries for all LDCs, the purpose of calls, type of users (business, government, residential) and type of use, existing development plans for telecommunications, demand (both known demand and latent demand), quality of service indicators, training or educational background of management staff in the telecommunication administrations, and so on. However, reliable data for these variables either do not exist in certain countries or are not available in readily accessible form. Where some information on some of these statistics was obtainable, individual references are made in further parts of this report. The lack of data in a readily accessible form, which has prevented the construction of a detailed profile of existing telecommunications services in the LDCs, is a major deficiency which, as is noted in Draft Recommendation 4 in Section D of this report, should be corrected as soon as possible.

3 The potential benefits of telecommunications to economic and social development

3.1 Having reviewed the current status of telecommunications development in the LDCs, and having noted from the sparse data available, the significant state of under-development of the present telecommunication network in most of the LDCs, attention is now focused on the benefits which might be gained from an acceleration of the rate of telecommunications development in the LDCs. It should be emphasized that when we speak of "an acceleration of the rate of telecommunications development" in this context, we are concerned not only with the quantity of service but also the quality of service. The need to consider both of these elements when speaking of improvements in service will not always be made explicit in the discussion that follows, but should be borne in mind throughout.

3.2.1 When viewed in their broadest terms, telecommunications may be seen as having three primary functions. These are

- a security function,
- a social function, and
- a business function (including both private and public sector use).

3.2.2 Of these three functions, it is the business function which is likely to generate, or account for, the major impact of telecommunications on the economic and social development of a country. The other functions are, however, not without interest in this regard. Some aspects of the security function and social function are very important on account of the impact they have on the quality of life of the people.

3.3.1 The security function served by telecommunications is of two parts:

- the use of telecommunications in dealing with natural disasters of various types - for example earthquakes, storms, drought, famine and so on, and
- the use of telecommunications in defence and national security and in securing emergency services related to, for example, medical problems or internal security matters.

3.3.2 While, on the one hand, any attempt to quantify the benefits conferred by telecommunications in regard to this security function would be difficult, if not impossible, on the other hand, it is felt that the importance of telecommunications in this regard is self-evident and therefore, requires no proof. Two points should, however, be stressed

a) The special role of telecommunications in regard to this security function arises from the speed of telecommunications. It is axiomatic that an emergency situation cannot be foreseen with perfect certainty in sufficient time to make prior arrangements and that an emergency situation, when it does occur, requires prompt and immediate action. It is equally axiomatic that telecommunications, which are uniquely suited to provide the promptness of action which is required by emergency situations, must operate at a sufficiently reliable level of service to ensure availability when the need arises. Accessibility to a telecommunication service is not defined simply by the physical presence of a telecommunication device. It includes, also, the ability to use it when necessary.

b) The provision of emergency services involved in the protection of life and property, for example, fire protection, police, or medical services, is generally recognized by all countries as a necessary function of governments (at either a local and/or national level). Without the means for citizens to call upon these services when necessary, the returns from such services may be substantially reduced, or even eliminated. The role of telecommunications in respect of their security function should therefore be assessed in terms of the cost savings and/or efficiency gains resulting from the use of telecommunications in the sectors involved, through the provision of emergency services. The vital role of telecommunications in defence and national security is so obvious that no further explanation is necessary.

3.3.3 As a final comment on this security function of telecommunications, one can note some special relevance to several of the LDCs, whose geographic position makes them particularly vulnerable to certain types of natural disasters. Bangladesh and Western Samoa have special problems related to severe weather storms, while the African LDCs bordering the Sahara (Gambia, Upper Volta, Mali, Niger and Chad) have special problems related to drought occurrence. Ethiopia similarly encounters periodic drought conditions (in 1973-1974) and was affected by locust infestation more recently. While it is generally true that any country, not only the LDCs, needs to make provision for emergency handling of natural disasters and the effective coordination of relief efforts related to such happenings, the above comments on the high vulnerability of several of the LDCs to such natural disasters are made to further reinforce this point.

3.4.1 The social function of telecommunications refers to the use of telecommunications for purely "social" purposes, for example, the calling of relatives or acquaintances for non-business purposes. It should be emphasized that the social function of telecommunications, when defined in this fashion, does not encompass calls made by households or individuals which involve the conduct of personal business relating to social services, contacts with governments, or contacts with retail business. All of these types of calls, or contacts, would fall within the definition of the "business function" of telecommunications, which is discussed below.

3.4.2 Typically, many people, including many government planning officials, are prone to view "social" calls as we have defined them, as being in the nature of "luxury goods" consumption. Certainly, there are many individual calls of this type for which such a label is appropriate. But it is important to realize that important socio-economic benefits produced may be as a result of the "social function" of telecommunications. These benefits could include, inter alia, the following

a) The low population density characteristic of large areas of the LDCs results in minimal levels of community interaction. At the same time, a major problem confronting several of the LDCs is the need to create a sense of national identity and purpose. Telecommunications, by permitting greater interaction between the communities, and inhabitants of such communities, which comprise a nation, offers considerable scope for accelerating the social development process in the LDCs. In turn, social development is of consequence, and is to be desired, not only for itself but also because it is a very important ingredient for the achievement of sustained economic growth

b) For many less developed countries, and for several of the LDCs in particular, a major, and growing, social and economic problem is a rate of rural/urban migration in excess of the urban centres' capacity to absorb additional population. The problem is a complex one since, on the one hand, a certain amount of internal migration is desirable in order to ensure an adequate supply of labour for newly emerging industrial activities and tertiary, or service, sector growth. On the other hand, when the number of persons migrating to urban areas is too great or when there is an imbalance in the skill levels and aptitudes of the migrants relative to the needs of the urban sector, the result may be urban congestion, overcrowding, strains on the supply of food, housing and government services and overall, strain on the social and economic fabric of the country. Telecommunications can potentially ameliorate part of this strain through their impact on the economic and social development of rural areas by means of the "business function", although the same result can be obtained by means of the "social function". To the extent that telecommunications can contribute to an improved social environment in non-urban areas, they can reduce the desire of many persons to migrate to urban areas. The possible impact in this regard can come not only from enhancing living conditions in the rural area itself but also from reducing the feeling of isolation felt by many rural inhabitants.

c) Following closely from the above discussion of the potential impact of telecommunications on reducing rural/urban migration, it is also the case that telecommunications can facilitate greater labour mobility, where that is desirable, through the "social function". The opportunity for family units to maintain social contact through telecommunications may be an important influence in promoting mobility where it is desirable. This is likely to be especially true for most of the LDCs, which are typically highly tradition-oriented societies where great emphasis is placed on the family unit.

3 4.3 The problem of excessive rural/urban migration is one which characterizes most of the LDCs. Reliable data are not available on migration rates for all countries but some illustrative situations can be pointed to. In Ethiopia, population growth rates in 1974 were 2.5 % for the country as a whole, 2 % for rural communities, and 6.6 % for urban communities. Quite clearly, the fact that the urban population is growing faster than the national average while the rural population is growing at a slower rate than the national average means that there is a net migration occurring from the rural areas to the urban areas. To take another example, Tanzania has seen a 70 % increase in the flow of rural/urban migrants between 1969 and 1975. This increase in urban population, coupled with the natural growth of the existing urban population, has meant an increasing rate of urban unemployment, despite an impressive growth rate in urban employment of 6 % on average over the same period. The result of this has been a growing low-income core in the urban centres of the country.

3.4.4 In a similar, though slightly different, vein, the Government of Upper Volta would like to encourage a major relocation of people to rural areas of the country which are presently only sparsely populated. Presently, some 60 % of the population lives in one-third of the land area of Upper Volta. Not only does this produce an uneven population distribution, in geographical terms, but it represents the loss of major economic development in the more sparsely populated regions. This development is possible but, obviously, cannot occur without labour inputs being available. It is not unreasonable to suggest that telecommunications could play a role, via their social function (and via their business function as well) in the location and relocation of industries and, hence, population, which the government is trying to encourage.

3.4.5 In assessing the importance of the "social function" of telecommunications, it is, at least for the moment, impossible to quantify the impact or benefits which this use of telecommunications may produce. It is, however, also important that the value of this use and its potential socio-economic impact not be dismissed for lack of such empirical evidence. It is also important to recognize that the "social function" of the telephone is not synonymous with residential telephones. There is often a tendency to make such an identification between social uses and residential telephones but such identification is erroneous. Many business operations, especially in the LDCs, may be conducted through the use of residential telephones, either to save on the costs of an additional telephone or because more than one telephone is impossible to secure. In addition, the nature of many business operations, for example, retail stores, may require a means of direct, and quick, communication with customers, who, in turn, may often require the means of similar contact with businesses. A similar case can also be made for government departments requiring contact with individuals and vice versa. Without telecommunications, these types of contacts may be impossible or, at least, very costly, if alternative means of contact must be used. Hence, the installation of residential telephones may have important efficiency and/or cost implications for business and government. Certainly, residential telephones should not be assumed to be used mainly for social purposes. Beyond this, the social uses themselves, as has already been pointed out, should not be assumed to be without value in socio-economic terms.

3.5.1 The business function of telecommunications refers to the use of telecommunications in the producing sector of the economy, including their use in the provision of government services. It is through the use of the business function of telecommunications that telecommunications are likely to exert the greatest and most direct impact on the economic and social development of countries.

3.5.2 The first point to be emphasized in respect of the "business function" of telecommunications is that information is an essential input to the efficient production and distribution of goods and services in any economy. Telecommunications are a particular mode of information transfer which has certain unique characteristics, most particularly, the speed with which they permit information to be conveyed, relatively low cost, both in terms of money and time, compared to other information-transfer modes such as mail or face-to-face contact, especially over longer distances, and the two-way interactive capability which no other alternative mode allows, other than face-to-face contact.

3.5 3 In more specific terms, telecommunications may, inter alia, produce the following benefits

- 1) A considerable reduction of the time involved in the decision making process at the highest levels of government by providing a two-way information transfer medium which is instantly available, (which enables decisions to be taken by discussion rather than by mail which provides only a one-way communication at a time). This is of great significance to LDCs since shorter time frames for implementation of development projects would also result in economies in direct costs and deriving the benefits from the projects earlier.
- 2) Promotion of the coordination of government planning efforts, especially in more remote areas of countries.
- 3) Promotion of the coordination of agricultural programmes in such areas as irrigation projects, deployment of farm machinery, and so on.
- 4) Time saving in the use made of skilled manpower, especially senior management and administrative personnel, in the carrying out of routine operations and decisions. It should be remembered that senior management and administrative personnel have a great deal of responsibility for decision making, but they have also the responsibility for implementing the decisions and directives from other authorities. The use of telecommunications cuts down the time of the administrative processes involved in implementation and monitoring and enables more time to be available for the decision making process.
- 5) Promotion of the delivery of farm extension programmes.
- 6) Promotion of the marketing, or distribution of agricultural output at the farmer level.
- 7) Promotion of the marketing and distribution of other primary products (mining, forestry, fishing).
- 8) Promotion of the dissemination of meteorological information to farm units.
- 9) An increase in the efficiency, or cost-effectiveness of health service delivery by enabling medical attendants with simple training to look after rural health centres. Such medical attendants can get in touch with qualified doctors at urban centres or hospitals for advice and guidance on cases beyond their capacity to handle.
- 10) In conjunction with broadcasting, an increase in the efficiency, or cost effectiveness, of the delivery of education services, including adult literacy programmes in rural and remote areas, by enabling the positioning of lower qualified teachers or rural volunteers at rural centres. These volunteers or teachers can obtain advice from the qualified experts at other centres, and education authorities can monitor progress by telephone contact with the rural centres.
- 11) Following from points 9) and 10), relief of the pressure of demand for very skilled medical and teaching personnel for rural medical and literacy drives, thus enabling extension of these services to rural and remote areas at an accelerated pace.
- 12) Promotion of contact between business or government units and their suppliers and/or their customers or constituents with consequent savings through increased efficiency, reduced costs, and/or greater sales.
- 13) A reduction in local stock holdings and economies of scale in warehousing through the centralization of storage depots.

14) As a substitute for travel, both within communities, especially larger urban communities, between communities, between regions, and between countries

15) Following from point 14), an improvement in the ability of LDCs to compete effectively in, and/or to maximize their returns from, participation in international commodity markets.

16) Influencing the location decisions of national or multi-national enterprises in the choice of a country in which to establish a base from which to serve a surrounding group of countries and the decision of national or local enterprises in the choice of a site within the country.

17) Following from 16) promotion of the implementation of government policies designed to decentralize economic or government activity away from the capital city and its immediate environs or to encourage the redistribution of population and economic activity toward areas of the country which are more sparsely populated than others.

18) Promotion of the extension of tertiary sector (service sector) activities in terms of scale of operation and scope, in developed economies, the tertiary sector is the largest and fastest growing user of telecommunication services.

19) Complementing the use of, and usefulness of, other infrastructure components, such as transportation, water and so on

3 5.4 While all or any of the above effects might be expected to result from an improvement in telecommunication services in LDCs, it is important to emphasize that, to date, no substantive work has been undertaken that attempts to quantify benefits actually resulting from improved telecommunications. The reasons for this lack of quantification are varied, but clearly one part of the problem is that such exercises will be extremely difficult because the types of benefits which have been listed above are not measurable by examining the financial rate of return of telecommunication carriers. The above benefits are all of an indirect type, the impact of which can only be perceived by evaluating the efficiency and profitability of the economic and governmental units making use of telecommunications. It is also worth repeating, once again, the caution that the above list of possible impacts from telecommunications should not be interpreted as a claim that availability of telecommunications is a sufficient condition to be met to achieve these results. Rather, the claim being made is that telecommunications of some minimum level and quality, may be a necessary condition to be met to achieve these results.

3 5.5 With respect to LDCs, the case presented above in respect of the impact of telecommunications on agricultural production and marketing bears some additional reference. Table 3 shows the proportion of GDP accounted for by the agricultural sector. Clearly, for the countries shown in Table 3, the agricultural sector is one of the most important. Beyond this, however, is the additional fact that agricultural products typically account for the largest proportion of exports from LDCs. Detailed trade statistics are not presented here but, for illustrative purposes, the position of a selected number of LDCs is presented in Table 15. It is obvious from these figures that an overwhelming proportion of earned foreign exchange is derived by these countries from the export of agricultural products or agriculture-based products.

The further fact which must be noted is that, despite the importance of agricultural production and exports to the economies of LDCs, the agricultural sector in these countries is, typically, conducted as a predominantly traditional, subsistence farming activity. It is a generally recognized goal for LDCs that, in order

to accelerate the pace of economic development, increased agricultural productivity is necessary, both to generate agricultural surplus in order to allow for a greater transfer of resources to the industrial sector and to generate additional foreign exchange earnings. Telecommunications, as was noted in 3.5.3 above, could play an important role in this effort both in facilitating and, in some cases, allowing the establishment of farm extension programmes, irrigation projects, deployment of machinery, redeployment of agricultural activity, and so on, and in the marketing and distribution of farm output. At the farm level, within the countries, the availability of market information and channels, the lack of which at present plagues many LDCs, could facilitate the establishment of improved marketing systems and, in the process, lead to higher prices at farm level (i.e. a reduction in the gains of middlemen and speculators who currently have a virtual monopoly on market information). This would enhance the incentive of farmers to increase production. At the international market level, in the case of agricultural exports, LDCs cannot expect to compete, so as to gain the maximum advantage, if they do not have a means of instantly acquiring information on prices, trading volumes, and so on, in the major international commodity exchanges. Commodity markets are subject to high degrees of price volatility and in order to conduct market operations at the best times, constant information flows must be maintained. Telecommunications are the only means of providing this critical service.

TABLE 15

Agricultural exports as a percentage of total exports
for a selected group of LDCs

<u>Country</u>	<u>Value of agricultural exports</u> <u>as % of total exports (in</u> <u>current domestic values)</u>
Burundi	93.4 (1972)
Ethiopia	91.3 (1976)
Gambia	95.8 (1970/71)
Upper Volta	87.4 (1972)
Malawi	87.0 (1976)
Mali	78.8 (1975)
Rwanda	77.3 (1974)
Somalia	94.0 (1974)
Tanzania	65.6 (1975)

Note The figures have been computed from information given in reports of various international organizations.

3 5 6 The above discussion of the role of agriculture in the economies of LDCs and the potential role of telecommunications in the future development of the agricultural sector could also be applied, with appropriate modification, to other key sectors, or potential key sectors, of the economies of the LDCs. Tourism, for example, is, or could become, another key sector for generating foreign exchange earnings (Western Samoa is a good example) but it has become axiomatic that a large-scale, efficient tourism sector requires telecommunications in order to facilitate reservations for travel and accommodation and to permit tourists, when travelling, to have a means of contact with their home country in case of emergency, etc. All of this is especially true for countries attempting to promote tourist interest on an intercontinental scale. Mining is another sector of the economy of the LDCs which is, or could become a major source of development and trade growth. Botswana represents an example of a country which is anticipating major economic growth, led by mining developments. A telecommunication service of a reasonably reliable quality has been stressed as a necessary requirement by various mining companies involved in negotiating mining development projects in Botswana.

3.5 7 Health services and education are generally considered to be priority sectors for development by most LDCs. Both of these are important to the economic and social development of LDCs because without progress in these areas, labour productivity and labour skills, along with the ability to industrialize, adopt new technology and techniques, and so on, will not be possible. In turn, without advances in these important areas, economic and social development will continue to lag. Table 4 shows levels of illiteracy amongst the adult populations of the LDCs, for the latest year for which data were available from UNESCO publications. In addition, the percentage of the school-age population actually enrolled in the primary education system, although typically growing, is also still typically low. In the health field, although data are not reproduced here, the ratios of physicians to population and hospitals to population are also extremely low on average. Compounding both the education and health services problems further is the typically uneven distribution of these services between rural and urban communities or areas, with the level of service being typically lower in rural areas, in part due to cost. Overall, and even more so in non-urban areas, there is also a problem of an insufficient supply of adequately trained people available to work as teachers, doctors, nurses, etc. This problem is aggravated by the lack of general educational background, which reduces greatly the number of suitably qualified persons capable of undergoing training in these areas. Telecommunications present a means of facilitating solutions to these problems in at least three ways .

- by permitting citizens to establish contact with these services, especially health services, in case of emergency,
- by providing for more cost-effective delivery of these services by permitting better coordination and supervision of field personnel from a central site, and by reducing need, or demand, for trained personnel,
- by providing for enhanced levels of service delivery through a reduction of the strains caused by insufficient skilled manpower by allowing
 - some centralization of the most skilled personnel, whose services could benefit a wider area through the use of telecommunications,
 - reduced skill requirements for field personnel by providing a means of consulting regional centres (e.g. training corps of para-medics for health clinics in rural villages with links to doctors in, for example, a regional hospital),

- more optimal use of skilled personnel through the greater ease allowed by telecommunications in the handling of routine and administrative matters.

3.6 Yet a further argument related to the impact of telecommunications on economic development arises in the context of what might be called "infrastructure complementarity". As will be pointed out in a later part of the report dealing with an examination of the causes of the disparity in telecommunication development, there is a lack of other supporting infrastructure such as roads, power, and so on. In the present case, however, the argument is one which goes the other way, i.e., it asks what constraint on the impact of other infrastructure elements arises from a lack of telecommunications. To take an example which illustrates this point, we are used to thinking of telecommunications as a substitute for transportation, which in many cases it clearly is. At the same time, there are a variety of ways in which telecommunications complement the transportation network, or could do so. An example would be in regulating the traffic flow over a road network, or coordinating the movement of vehicles and the movement of goods with resulting greater efficiency, and perhaps, reduced requirements for the total number of vehicles. In yet another sense, this complementarity may result in an ability to combine lower standards of transportation service with telecommunications as against a higher standard of transportation without telecommunications and, in the process, achieve overall cost reductions in terms of capital outlay, and equal, or improved, operating efficiency and rate of return. One of the governments amongst the LDCs, after recognizing this complementarity of roads and telecommunications, has decided as a policy to make adequate investments in telecommunication development simultaneously with roadways development.

3.7 As a final point to emphasize in this section of the report, it must be noted that no distinction has been made between the impact of telecommunications as a causative element of growth versus their impact as an accommodating element for growth. There are in fact three different views that may be taken of the role of telecommunications in the growth process. Each of these assigns to telecommunications a positive role, but with significant differences. The three views are

a) As a causative factor this would lead to the conclusion that the putting in place of telecommunication facilities causes growth to occur, in the sense of initiating growth, through the generation of all or some of the effects or impacts enumerated above. Acceptance of this argument would lead to a recommendation to provision telecommunication investment in advance of demand. This argument, if accepted, does not necessarily imply that telecommunication investment is a sufficient condition for growth to occur but rather that, at least for some sectors, it may be a necessary condition for growth to occur.

b) As an accommodating factor, with an active role this view would lead to the conclusion that telecommunications do not initiate growth but are necessary in order to sustain growth and, in the process, may further accelerate the growth process. This would lead to a recommendation not to provision plant and services ahead of demand but to ensure that plant and service are available on demand. Operationally, of course, this will require some advance provision, on the basis of a determination of the optimal "economic-engineering interval" based on demand projections, cost factors, and time lags from the time a decision is taken to order or build new equipment or facilities until these are operational.

c) As an accommodating factor, with a passive role, this view would lead to the conclusion that telecommunications facilitate the growth process but do not add to it. This would lead to a recommendation that countries need not be overly concerned with the sector, except to ensure that, when bottlenecks occur in the telecommunication sector, they are corrected as quickly as possible.

Whichever of these views one holds, one thing is immediately clear. The Least Developed Countries have insufficient telecommunication sectors (both in quantity and quality terms), when judged by any of the above views, including the weakest one, which was the third. Long waiting lists are often characteristic in these countries. The fact that in many cases waiting lists are not even maintained, is indicative of the size of the problem, it is not indicative of the absence of the problem. Beyond this, however, there is good reason to believe that such waiting lists as there are demonstrate only a fraction of the problem. Given the long waiting times for connection characteristic of many of these countries, and the lack of reliability of service, in terms of breakdowns, poor quality of transmission, etc., there is certainly reason to believe that there is a large amount of suppressed or hidden demand, which when added to perceived demand (existing subscribers plus official waiting lists) leaves considerable catching up to be accomplished merely to get telecommunication services up to the level necessary to remove the present bottlenecks in the economies of the LDCs.

4 The causes of telecommunications underdevelopment in the LDCs

4.1 In this section, attention is turned to the question of why telecommunications are so relatively underdeveloped in the LDCs. In one sense, the answer is self-evident virtually all sectors of the economies of the LDCs are relatively underdeveloped. In this sense, telecommunications are no exception. It is beyond the scope of this report to undertake the detailed analysis which would have been required to establish whether or not telecommunication development is relatively better or worse than development in other infrastructure areas, such as transportation, water, health, education, and so on, for LDCs as compared to other nations. Because of the complementarity between telecommunications and these other infrastructure areas which the preceding section of this report has shown to be possible, and because telecommunications clearly stands out as a potentially vital sector in its own right, examining the sector in isolation is by no means unwarranted. In this sense, it is instructive to examine some of the particular influences which appear to be holding back the rate of development of the telecommunication sector.

4.2 In broad terms, the nature of the causes for the underdevelopment of telecommunications can be grouped into five main categories. These are

- technical constraints,
- financial and economic constraints,
- manpower and material constraints,
- social constraints, and
- planning constraints.

Each of these categories will be examined in turn.

4.3.1 Within the technical constraints, there are several influences operating which, inter alia, include the following

- technical problems posed by geography and climate,
- technical problems posed by the lack of supporting infrastructure, and
- technical problems posed by equipment choice and available technologies

4.3.2 The problems posed by geography and climate are, of course, not unique to the LDCs, but they are relevant to the LDCs. Island countries like Cape Verde, Comoros, Haiti, Maldives and Western Samoa have had to depend on HF radio for their external communication. Until a few years back, the only other choice to HF, in the case of the countries mentioned above, would have been submarine cable systems, but the high cost of submarine cable systems, their installation, etc. and problems involved in their maintenance would have inhibited the provision of such systems. Then there are LDCs with long stretches of desert separating different areas requiring telecommunication linkages. In similar situations, but for the desert, an open-wire system with superimposed carrier might have been the obvious choice for the low-traffic volume. Maintenance of such a system does not call for a high degree of expertise, but the intervening desert does not allow a simple choice to be made because of logistic problems. In countries like Bangladesh, which are prone to severe mauling by cyclonic storms, stringent requirements must be met, especially by outdoor installations. There are, surely, technical solutions to meet all contingencies but they call for higher capital investments and very skilled staff for maintenance, and the operating costs tend to become high.

4.3.3 The lack of supporting infrastructure, such as reliable commercial power and a good road/railway network, tend to increase the problems of operating a good telecommunication system, but it is well known that in a number of LDCs the commercial power network serves only a few towns and rarely do the distribution lines extend beyond a few kilometres of the towns. Where the lines do extend, there are very severe voltage variations. In the past, and in many cases even at present, engine generator and battery based power plants have had to be installed. These not only add to the costs but also add to the maintenance problems.

4.3.4 The problems posed by geography, climate and lack of supporting infrastructure are not insurmountable. With the advent of solar powered plant and satellite communications it is now technically possible to establish reliable telecommunication services in locations where it would not have been practicable until a few years ago. Equipment is available with in-built regulators capable of handling large voltage variations. Equipment for intermediate stations on long routes with facilities for remote control or unattended operation are also being manufactured. In fact, there is such a proliferation of systems by different manufacturers to meet various situations that one would be tempted to say that there was no problem at all in the choice of equipment or technology, but this is not true if we take into consideration the conditions in the LDCs. Advances in the field of electronics, especially as applied to telecommunications, have been tremendous in the recent past and this field is still dynamic. Equipment designs are constantly changing and spares for earlier versions of equipment become unavailable or costly. Careful examination of equipment specifications is essential to ensure compatibility of new equipment with that existing in the network

A high degree of knowledge and expertise has become necessary to ensure that a technically satisfactory and, at the same time, cost effective choice is made. Experience of what has happened in some LDCs shows that this expertise is not available in adequate measure, resulting in unsatisfactory choices being made and the network as a whole not functioning satisfactorily.

4.4.1 Within the financial constraints, there are, inter alia, the following problems

- the high opportunity cost of capital in LDCs arising from overall capital scarcity,
- the demands of other sectors which must compete for a share of the limited investment funds available,
- the impact of foreign exchange constraints because of the high import intensity of telecommunication investment in the LDCs.

4.4.2 All LDCs suffer from the common problem of extremely limited capacity to generate domestic savings. The figures produced in Table 12 amply demonstrate the extent of this problem. Five LDCs, viz. Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ethiopia, Lao and Nepal, have levels of per capita income equivalent to US \$ 10 or less per month. Sixteen of the LDCs have managed to get to or above the level of US \$ 20 per month and 10 have a per capita income of more than US \$ 30 per month. When one considers as well, the very unequal income distribution which is found in these countries, it becomes obvious that investment out of domestically generated savings cannot advance significantly until income levels have risen. These countries do, of course, have access to foreign aid programmes and international lending agencies, such as the World Bank, and so on, and receive additional support by virtue of having been classified as LDCs. But, in spite of this, they still have a dire shortage of capital investment funds, with the result that there is a very high opportunity cost of capital and the available supply must be rationed.

4.4.3 The overall shortage of capital constraint is further multiplied because telecommunication projects must compete for these scarce funds with other sectors, such as transportation, rural development, health and education, which are often equally underdeveloped or, at least, at levels below those desired. We certainly do not want to imply that telecommunication is obviously a greater priority than these other sectors. Quite clearly, although in some cases it may be, in others this will definitely not be the case. We would maintain, however, that there is a tendency to overlook telecommunication needs and the potential benefits of telecommunication services, both at a general level and as part of an integrated, sectoral approach to project planning in other areas. Road congestion, for example, is highly visible and can actually be seen. Its role in the physical transport of goods, labour, and materials can, likewise, be observed. Telecommunication service congestion or inadequacy is not so tangible. Its role in the production process is not obvious when looking at a finished product. It is no less real, but it is less recognizable. As a result, there is some question as to whether telecommunication investment is receiving a properly balanced share of national investment funds in many of the LDCs.

4.4.4 We have previously discussed the dependence of the LDCs on the export of their primary products. The result of this, when added to the import dependence for manufactured goods characteristic of the LDCs, is to create a foreign exchange constraint, overall. Because telecommunications, particularly in terms of modern technology, are highly capital-intensive, they are also highly import-intensive. Very few LDCs have any domestic manufacturing capability for telecommunications equipment. Bangladesh manufactures some switching equipment and cables. In Africa none of the LDCs are involved in domestic telecommunication equipment manufacture. This point is not made to suggest that the LDCs should all start to manufacture their own equipment. On the contrary, in most cases, this would entail an opportunity cost of major proportions. But, so long as it is not viable, or possible, to reduce the import content of telecommunication investment, the foreign exchange problem will continue to be felt, unless export earnings or aid programmes can eliminate the foreign exchange gap. Even such items as outside plant materials, such as poles, if domestically produced, would offer some relief in this regard.

4.4.5.1 A further problem in this regard which seems to arise often is that the value received per unit of expenditure is considerably lower in the LDCs than in the more developed countries. The foreign exchange prices paid by LDCs for major equipment items tend to be higher than the prices paid by other developing or developed countries. There might be some valid reasons for such price differentials which may not be quite obvious. However, such higher costs per unit which have to be paid by the LDCs reduces the scale of development obtainable within a given budget and foreign exchange allocation.

4.4.5.2 Though it is not practicable to go into all the causes for the higher prices in the case of many LDCs, two of the reasons are worth going into since they are within the control of the telecommunication authorities of LDCs. It would appear that in a number of cases payments for goods or services are delayed due to administrative procedures or financial constraints and since this delay adds to the costs of the supplier, he invariably provides for a safe margin for such cost in the tender offer itself. Economies of scale may also account for part of the price differential in unit costs paid by LDCs and some other countries. It is quite understandable that the volume of orders for equipment for a developing country may not be comparable to that of a developed country. It might, however, be practicable to plan for the procurement of equipment required for various projects to be implemented during a particular period and place a bulk order, with staggered deliveries if necessary. This, together with measures to cut down the delays in payments for goods and services is bound to result in lower unit prices than at present.

4.5.1 The manpower and material constraints affecting the rate of telecommunication development in LDCs include, inter alia, the following

- lack of adequately trained personnel, at all levels,
- lack of adequate training facilities,
- deficiencies in civil works and shortages of materials.

4.5.2 We have previously referred to the overall illiteracy rates and education problems of the LDCs. In the specific context of telecommunications, this creates a constraint because it means that there are, typically, not enough people trained with the necessary skills to adequately staff the telecommunication administration. This applies from switchboard operators in manual exchanges, to maintenance personnel and fitters right up to senior management

4.5.3 The answer to this problem may seem self-evident if there are insufficient numbers of adequately trained people, then more should be trained. The problem is more complex than this, however, for several reasons

a) The lack of general educational background may seriously reduce the number of qualified candidates who can be taken into training programmes and/or reduce the number of persons who receive basic training from advancing to middle level training and higher.

b) When candidates have been suitably trained for a particular job they may, because of the overall skilled manpower constraint, be promoted in the telecommunication administration itself or may take a position in another more remunerative sector. In either case, the original skill gap they were trained to fill will still remain.

c) Training at advanced levels may have to take place overseas because of a lack of facilities in the LDCs themselves. There is often a high incidence of trainees not returning to their home country after training. This is again due to job opportunities afforded by certain countries to skilled personnel, which are more attractive compared to those in the home country.

4.5.4 A separate problem which is, however, related to manpower questions, is the lack of skills in civil works construction in some of the LDCs. This often results in long delays in new building construction for the housing of telecommunication facilities or in the installation of new equipment and in the construction and maintenance of supporting infrastructure, such as roads. Added to this is the fact that there are often severe equipment and material shortages which can delay implementation of new programmes or bring to a standstill developments which are already in progress. Shortages of construction materials such as cement and steel are not peculiar to LDCs, many of the developing and some of the developed countries suffer from these shortages due to a spurt of building activity. The impact of these shortages is less severe in those developing countries which manufacture construction materials.

4.6.1 The social constraints which may affect the rate of telecommunication development in LDCs include, inter alia, the following

- lack of familiarity with telecommunication equipment by intended users,
- lack of familiarity of intended users with the uses and usefulness of telecommunications,
- negative attitudes to telecommunications and social/cultural factors which may inhibit use.

4.6.2 There is not a great deal of amplification possible on these points, because their incidence is likely to vary considerably in different countries. The problems are likely to be greater, however, in rural areas which are receiving a telecommunication service for the first time. This is a situation of great applicability to LDCs because of their large rural populations and their particularly underdeveloped rural telecommunication networks. The main points to emphasize are

a) The mere installation of equipment will not be sufficient to produce the possible benefits of telecommunications, it is necessary for the equipment to be used. In this regard, the "education" of new subscribers, particularly in rural areas, may be a necessary adjunct to new investment, for example, the installation of a coin collecting dial or push button telephone for a rural public call office is likely to be rarely used unless the local population is made aware, by practical demonstration, of how to obtain a wanted number

b) The attitude towards the telecommunication system, and hence the use which is made of it, will be influenced by expectations concerning the probability of a call getting through, the probability of disconnection, the degree of noise, and so on. In other words, quality of service will be an important influence on attitudes and, hence, on demand.

c) In countries where more than one language is spoken, a common situation in many of the LDCs, services must be available in the local language. Having an operator, for example, who is unable to converse with the caller will, again, defeat the purpose of the service. In some places an incorrect choice of location for a public telephone call office, made without regard to social/cultural factors, may produce a negative response to the use of the telephone. Similarly, any other special social or cultural customs and conditions must be respected. This will be especially true for broadcasting and the area of programme content, but may also have implication for two-way telecommunications.

4.7.1 The planning constraints which may affect the rate of telecommunication development include, inter alia, the following

- lack of trained planning personnel in telecommunication administrations,
- insufficient recognition of the role of telecommunications in socio-economic development by telecommunication administrations, national planners, and international lending agencies,
- lack of integrated planning within sectors.

4.7.2 The general lack of skilled manpower in the telecommunication sector has already been discussed. In this context the planning aspect must be given special consideration, because proper planning is the one factor which can ensure the development of a rational and viable network, without it the network will be chaotic, irrespective of all the material put into the development. It is better to tolerate the slow growth of a rational network rather than a fast, but haphazard growth, since rectification of a bad network is an extremely difficult, lengthy and costly operation. Many proposals for telecommunication development projects do not find favour with the national planners since they are not based on proper planning. In fact, the ability of a telecommunication authority to play a dynamic role in the national development may only be partly undermined by overall financial and foreign exchange constraints but it

will certainly be affected very adversely by a shortage of adequately trained key personnel in planning and management. Efforts should be made to increase the dynamic capability of telecommunication administrations through the training of more people in the forecasting, engineering and management skills necessary to conceive, plan and execute development schemes and to establish separate planning units. Until this is accomplished the dynamic capability of the organization will be limited. This has to be recognized and external planning support has to be provided so that projects which are essential can be properly formulated and implemented without ending in stagnation.

4.7.3 It has already been mentioned, or inferred, in several places in this report that telecommunication investment and funding suffers in the LDCs (and many other developing countries) from a lack of proper recognition of its role in socio-economic development. Partly, this is a function of the current lack of an empirical study of these benefits. Should such work be produced and vindicate the propositions put forward in this report, one would expect much greater recognition to follow. In the short run it is also necessary, and possible, for telecommunication administrations to play a more active role in promoting the needs of the sector and the benefits it can offer. This relates in part to the point made just above on the need to increase the dynamic capacity of telecommunication administrations, but it further implies that they must become more aggressive in convincing others of the role telecommunications can play in the country's overall development strategy. This, in turn, relates to the next point which concerns the need for coordinated, integrated planning.

4.7.4 Even in those LDCs where an integrated approach to planning is now being applied, telecommunications are often overlooked as one of the sectors to be included in this coordinated effort. In part, this is simply a restatement of the problem of lack of recognition. But it also goes beyond this and relates to the activities of the telecommunication administration. For example, in an LDC the Health Ministry had made a specific request to the telecommunication authority to provide a service for a series of health stations planned for outlying areas of the country. The officials of the Health Ministry had recognized the crucial need for telecommunications for this project but could not get the officials of the telecommunication authority to agree to provide the service. As a result, radio transmission equipment was being installed by the health project itself. In the long run, this will fragment the service, create considerable difficulty, and waste scarce resources when the time comes to integrate this service into the national network. Beyond these considerations, efforts should also be made to include, as part of the funding proposals for development projects in other sectors being submitted to international lending agencies, the cost of the telecommunication component of such projects. Further, wherever possible, telecommunication services should be made available via a building up of the public network rather than by private network systems. In this fashion, service can be provided to the particular project and funding secured and, at the same time, the benefits greatly enhanced by making the service simultaneously available to other potential users.

5. The "minimum needs" for telecommunications in LDCs

5.1 The listing of constraints influencing the rate of development of telecommunications in the LDCs makes the task of identifying the minimum levels of telecommunication service to be made available in the LDCs a difficult one, at best. Pragmatically, the overall financial constraints of LDCs and the limited capacity of most telecommunication administrations, at present, along with several of the other constraints noted in the above section, make it impossible to set a high target for development when it is beyond the means of the LDCs to achieve such a target.

5.2.1 A special expert group under the ESCAP made a study in 1973 and recommended that as a minimum, at least 0.5 % of the GDP should be invested in telecommunications by the developing countries so as to meet the minimum needs of these countries. According to a report prepared by the Keewatin Communications Group for the ITU, the Inter-American Bank have laid down certain criteria for lending in the field of rural telecommunications. The Bank will support only provision of a certain minimum of telecommunications in such areas. The minimum need criteria of the Bank are

- one public telephone call office in a community of not less than 100 inhabitants and not more than one public call office per 100 population in a large rural community, and
- one telephone exchange in a community of not less than 10,000 population, the initial capacity of the exchange should not exceed 300 lines and the density of telephones should not exceed five per 100 population.

5.2.2 Criteria such as these are instructive, but it must be remembered that these have been laid only as a guideline for lending operations in an atmosphere of financial constraint and cannot be said to define or quantify the minimum needs for telecommunications. The only observation that could be made from the statistical data available for LDCs (or for developing countries for that matter) is that very few countries meet the recommendation of 0.5 % of the GDP as investment in telecommunications.

5.2.3 In Section A, it was stressed that more than 80 % of the population of the LDCs are in rural areas and depend on agriculture for a living. A development plan can be considered to meet the "minimum needs" of the populations of these countries only if it caters for the "minimum needs" of this rural population. Though the usefulness of telecommunications and their essential role in development and in raising the quality of life of the people is not questioned, the question of how essential they are has not been established in quantitative terms on the basis of acceptable studies or research. Answers to questions such as

- Do telecommunications themselves bring about development ?
- Do they support development ?
- How necessary are they for maintaining progress ?

are yet to be answered irrefutably. In these circumstances it is extremely difficult to lay down any standards which can be applied uniformly to all countries. There is such a variety of economic and social conditions in the LDCs that setting forth any uniform standard or target is precluded. However, it is irrefutable that "information transfer" is an essential feature of human activities, whether rural or urban, agricultural or industrial. The most elementary need of a rural population is a means of communication (a telephone) which will assist them in agricultural activities, e.g. getting seeds and fertilizers in time and at reasonable prices, getting information on when to sow, when to harvest, when to act and what to do when faced with potential threats of pests like locusts, etc., marketing the produce, getting medical attention and communicating with the district revenue officials. Since, however, the intensity of use of the means of telecommunication by the rural population will be small, a telephone as a "common service facility", i.e. a public telephone call office, may be adequate. The public telephone in combination with a good broadcasting service can

cater well to the needs of a small rural community and will have to be provided irrespective of the direct financial returns to the authority providing the service. It should, however, be noted that the rural community is not insulated from the urban sector. In fact, the economic activities of the urban population in the developing countries derive from the rural sector. The urban sector is involved in export/import activities, wholesale trading, etc. The "health" of these activities is essential for the welfare of the rural sector. In the urban areas, the type of service required from telecommunications is much more complex and varied (international telephone and telex, domestic telex, data transmission, etc., individual telephones for individuals and administrations etc.). The "minimum need" for the urban areas is easy to define. The "need" is reflected by the registered waiting list and an attempt should be made to meet all the demands within a reasonable amount of time, say within one to three months. It is true that the real demand is likely to be more than the registered waiting list, especially in cases where the waiting period is of the order of a few years and the tariff is extremely high, but with the reduction in the waiting period and the fixing of tariffs on a cost study basis, the registered waiting list will reflect the actual demand. In the case of rural areas, clusters of population in a five kilometre radius may be treated as one group and provided with a public telephone. Subject to modification by future studies the ideal for provision of such public telephones may be laid down as one public telephone within five kilometres of an inhabited location, subject to the condition that the service area may be extended to cover a population of at least 100 in very sparsely populated areas. In most of the countries this will be an extremely difficult task to achieve in the immediate future, taking into account the various demands on the financial resources. Different targets will have to be laid down for each country depending on the present state of telecommunication development as well as development in other sectors, but the target should not be less than doubling the capacity every five years even in the worst case.

5.3 While expansion of the services is important enough, the poor quality of the existing service should not be ignored. The "poor quality of existing service" means that either no service at all is available from an investment already made, or that it is only partly available. This is a luxury which LDCs can ill afford. Priority should therefore be given to upgrade the existing service by removing all its deficiencies.

SECTION C

SOUND AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING - TELECOMMUNICATIONS AS A FORM OF MASS MEDIA

I. SOUND BROADCASTING

1. Introduction

1.1 Type of service

The Least Developed Countries mainly use MF (medium wave) and HF (short wave) for sound broadcasting while VHF (FM) is used to a limited extent in eleven of these countries. The pattern has been to start the service with MF from the capital city and extend it to a few other centres. HF has been employed to provide service economically to a large area. VHF has been used mainly in the capital cities, either as a programme link or to provide a high quality programme. It is quite obvious that the service so far has been urban-oriented while the rural population have a very limited service or no service at all.

1.2 Details of transmitters

Table 16 indicates the number of transmitters available in the respective LDCs under the three categories, MF, HF and VHF. Table 17 gives a comparison of the total number of transmitters available in the world, developed countries, developing countries and least developed countries. While the total surface area of all the LDCs works out to about 10 % of the surface area of the world, (see Table 20) the number of transmitters is less than 1 % (Table 17).

1.3 Coverage and effective service

The total number of transmitters in a country or its comparison with the world or other areas hardly gives an indication of the actual coverage or the effective service provided to the population. The type and power of the transmitter, nature of terrain, antenna characteristics, minimum signal required for satisfactory reception taking into consideration natural and man-made noise and interference from other transmitters, are factors influencing actual coverage provided. But the number of receivers in a country gives an indication of the extent of listening and is therefore a more accurate measure of the effectiveness of the service. For instance, the number of transmitters installed in Bangladesh, Haiti and Lao gives the impression that a fairly good coverage must be available throughout the countries, but a look at the number of receivers per 1000 persons (Table 18) reveals the poor utilization of the service by the population.

TABLE 16

Sound broadcasting transmitters in the LDCs

Country	No. of transmitters (1978)			Total
	MF	HF	VHF	
Afghanistan	5	3	-	8
Bangladesh	8	4	9	21
Benin	1	1	2	4
Bhutan	-	2	-	2
Botswana	1	3	1	5
Burundi	1	2	-	3
Cape Verde	-	2	-	2
Central African Republic	1	2	1	4
Comoros	1	2	1	4
Ethiopia	4	4	-	8
Gambia	3	-	1	4
Guinea	1	4	-	5
Haiti	26	7	5	38
Upper Volta	2	2	1	5
Lao PDR	8	9	-	17
Lesotho	1	1	1	3
Malawi	6	3	4	13
Maldives	1	5	-	6
Mali	2	4	-	6
Nepal	1	3	-	4
Niger	9	6	-	15
Uganda	7	4	-	11
Rwanda	-	2	2	4
W. Samoa	2	-	-	2
Somalia	1	3	-	4
Sudan	4	5	-	9
Tanzania	8	7	-	15
Chad	1	2	-	3
Yemen Arab Republic	3	3	-	6
Yemen (PDR of)	1	4	-	5
Total	109	99	28	236

- Notes
- 1) Figures for HF transmitters approximate in some cases.
 - 2) Transmitters for external services excluded

TABLE 17

Total number of sound broadcasting transmitters
in different areas (1976)

	<u>Total No.</u>
World	25,510
Developed countries	18,840
Developing countries	6,670
Least developed countries (see Table 16)	236

Note . The above figures exclude the data for
1) China,
2) Democratic People's Republic of Korea and
3) Socialist Republic of Vietnam

1.4 Receivers

Table 18 details the number of sound broadcasting receivers available in the respective LDCs in 1977, as well as the estimated number of receivers per 1,000 population in 1965 and 1977. Table 19 gives a comparison of the receivers in the LDCs with those of the world, developed countries, developing countries and Least Developed Countries. Here again it is not the total of number of receivers in an area, but the number of receivers per 1,000 persons that gives a comparative idea of the extent of listening. The average number of receivers per 1,000 persons in the LDCs is 6.4 times lower than the world average and 15.5 times lower than the average in developed countries (as per 1976 statistics). Once again the average does not reflect the conditions in the individual countries. There are some LDCs with as low a figure as 6 per 1,000 inhabitants and the average has been pushed up by Western Samoa having a figure of 329 and Gambia a figure of 113.

The figures of receivers in 1965 have also been indicated in the Table to give an idea of the growth of listening in the last ten years. In a little over ten years the figure for LDCs for 1,000 persons has just gone up from 22.8 to 47.7 - an insufficient rate. (The statistics on receivers are approximate due to practical difficulties in assessment, but they can be taken to be representative, all the same.)

2. Analysis of causes for the disparities

The causes described in Section B, paragraph 4 of this report apply in general also to broadcasting. In particular, the causes for the poor development of broadcasting in the LDCs could be discussed under .

- transmitters,
- radio receivers.

2.1 Transmitters

The causes for the limited coverage provided so far in the LDCs could be attributed to

- limitation of financial resources,
- shortage of skilled manpower,
- lack of comprehensive planning.

2.1.1 Limitation of financial resources

The financial resources available to any Least Developed Country are limited. The local resources, as well as aid from foreign sources, have to be apportioned to various activities of the state on the basis of relative priorities, and here broadcasting has been getting a lower priority almost everywhere, as it has so far been considered an item of luxury. This attitude has now changed and nations are aware of the potentialities of this vital medium of communication. The limited resources allocated to broadcasting have so far been utilized to provide a skeleton service mainly from the capital cities and catering to the urban population. At the same time a marginal service has been provided to a larger area of the country.

TABLE 18

Sound broadcasting receivers in the LDCs

Country	← Estimated number of receivers →		
	No x 10 ³ TOTAL (1977)	No. per 1,000 persons 1965 1977	
Afghanistan	823	6 (1970)	40
Bangladesh	500 (WRH)	6 (WRH)	6
Benin	150	15	46
Bhutan	10 (1976)	2	8 (1976)
Botswana	63	8	89
Burundi	107	18 (1970)	27
Cape Verde	40	16	131*)
Central African Republic	80	22	36
Comoros	36 (1976)	21	115*)(1976)
Ethiopia	215	6 (1970)	7
Gambia	63	133	113*)
Guinea	120	21	26
Guinea-Bissau	15	7	28
Haiti	98	16	21
Upper Volta	110	10	17
Lao (PDR of)	200	17 (1970)	58
Lesotho	25	6	20
Malawi	130 (1976)	20	25 (1976)
Maldives	2.9	12 (1970)	20
Mali	82 (1976)	4	14 (1976)
Nepal	200	5 (1970)	15
Niger	145 (1970)	13	36 (1970)
Uganda	250	23	20
Rwanda	80	8 (1970)	18
W. Samoa	50 (1977)	110	329
Somalia	75	14	22
Sudan	1,400	80 (1971)	83
Tanzania	310	10	19
Chad	80	8	19
Yemen AR	100	13 (1976)	14
Yemen (PDR of)	102	57 (1976)	57
Total	5,661.9	Average 22.8	Average 47 7

*) Cape Verde The figures given show a sharp increase in the number of receivers from 4,599 in 1971 to 21,000 in 1973. The growth is uniform in the periods before 1971 and after 1973. The reason for this increase could be the change in the method of computation, but the actual cause has not been established.

Comoros As in the case of Cape Verde, the number of receivers increased sharply from 4,000 in 1967 to 34,491 in 1971. No cause could be established.

TABLE 19

Total number of sound broadcasting receivers
in different areas

	No. x 10 ³ TOTAL (1976)	per 1,000 persons	
		1965	1977
World	953,000	207	305
Developed countries	788,000	449	696
Developing countries	165,000	42	83
LDCs (see Table 18)	5,661.9	22.8	47.7

Note The above figures exclude the data for 1) China, 2) Democratic People's Republic of Korea and 3) Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Apart from money resources, the main impact has been on foreign exchange requirements as all these countries have had to import the necessary capital equipment. This requirement does not stop with the import of capital equipment, but spares and valves have to be imported year after year to keep the equipment running. Equipment offered as a gift may not meet the exact requirement of the country. Equipment obtained under certain assistance programmes may prove to be costlier, because of constraints in the field of procurement, than those obtained against global offers.

2.1.2 Shortage of skilled manpower

The availability of skilled manpower is a prerequisite for undertaking an activity such as broadcasting. The lack or absence of sufficient skilled manpower locally leads to employment of the foreign trained personnel. This naturally limits the extent of the activity. Even if the transmitters are installed on a "turn-key" basis by the supplier, they must subsequently be run and maintained by trained staff with the necessary skills.

2.1.3 Lack of comprehensive planning of all aspects of broadcasting

Due to financial constraints and limited skilled manpower, the development of any service tends to be haphazard. The proper course would be to draw up a comprehensive plan for the coverage of the entire country and then start implementing it in phases, depending on availability of resources. But this calls for the creation of a planning unit with sufficient expertise, and because of the lack of adequate planning skills it has not been possible for some of the LDCs to draw up such comprehensive plans.

2.2 Receivers

It has already been brought out in Section 1.3 that the number of broadcasting receivers is an appropriate index for measuring the effectiveness of a broadcasting service. In each country there are regional and local interests as well as national interests, there are differences in the languages and dialects, the needs of the agricultural community are different from those of the urban community. Unless the programmes from the broadcasting station are of interest to an individual he will not be tempted to purchase a receiver. This is particularly so in the case of the rural community. But if his interests are sufficiently roused, and he is given a sense of participation in the programmes, he would muster his resources, to buy a receiver. Viewed from this angle, the centrally disseminated programmes are of little interest to the rural population who form about 80 % of the population of Africa. Most of the receivers are owned by the urban population and this accounts for the small number of receivers.

2.2.1 One of the reasons for the very small number of receivers in rural areas is the high cost of receivers and lack of facilities such as power supply batteries and servicing centres, to keep the receiver in working condition, CCIR has given the specifications for cheap receivers (CCIR Recommendation 415), which is referred to later in this report

2 2.2 Also very few of the LDCs have either manufacturing or assembling capacity for receivers, with the result that most of the receivers have to be imported. This again requires foreign exchange. The cost of a receiver remains high unless procurement is effected in large quantities. Over and above all these difficulties, many of the countries have been imposing tax levies on radio receivers.

3. Impact of broadcasting on economic and social development

3 1 Sound broadcasting is one of the most effective means of mass communication. With the advent of semiconductor (transistor) devices a variety of radio receivers is available on the market, allowing the reception of programmes in a great variety of conditions. The majority of the population in the LDCs lives in rural areas and most of them are illiterate (see Table 4, Section A). Sound broadcasting is a basic means of communication that does not require literacy on the part of the listener. In fact in large areas it is the only source of information and guidance to the illiterates and their only link with the outside world. The level of economic and social welfare in these rural areas lags far behind that enjoyed in the urban areas and there is a general trend to reduce this disparity. Broadcasting is an effective tool in this direction. It can help to diminish the frustrations and feeling of neglect of those living in the rural areas and achieve a sense of oneness in the population.

3.2 It has already been mentioned that more than 80 % of the population in these countries live in the rural areas. Conditions do not vary greatly from one country to another. The principal activities in the rural areas are .

- agriculture,
- livestock rearing.

3.2 1 Agriculture is the basis for rural economic development. The economy of a country hinges as much on its agricultural production as on its industrial production, if not more so. In fact, a comfortable position on the agricultural front is a necessary factor for internal price stability and prosperity of a country. Table 15 of Section B of this report brings out the overwhelming nature of agricultural exports as related to the total exports for a selected group of LDCs. This is in spite of the fact that agriculture in these areas is conducted as a predominantly traditional and subsistence activity. The medium of broadcasting could be used to provide guidance and advice to the farmer in adopting improved methods of farming with a view to obtaining increased and improved farm output. Meteorological forecasts over the radio can help the farmer to plan his operations. Information on the movement of locust swarms would help him to take precautionary measures. A knowledge of market conditions, obtained by means of periodic radio broadcasts on this subject, would help him avoid exploitation by middlemen.

3.2.2 Livestock rearing is another important activity in the rural areas. Export of livestock and meat is also a good foreign exchange earner in many of these countries. Radio broadcasting could provide advice and guidance on improved methods of stock rearing and keeping the stock free from disease and epidemics. Where the stock rearer has to migrate from place to place in search of water and pastures, radio could advise him on the availability and location of nearby water sources and grazing areas. Timely warning of floods and heavy rain could help him to evacuate to places of safety.

3.3 Of course all these steps imply close coordination between the broadcasting authority and allied departments of meteorology, education, health and administration.

3.4 It can thus be seen that broadcasting is an essential element of socio-economic development. It plays a vital role not only in the dissemination of news and information, but also for purposes of education and national guidance. It helps to raise the morale and influence the daily life of the inhabitants. It can help the government in its attempts to stem migration of the rural population to the cities. The population will certainly become responsive once they realise that facilities have been provided by the government for their welfare and this will lead to national integration. The potentialities of the medium for the socio-economic uplift of the weaker section of the population and for nation-building are immense. The service may not be financially viable in the usual sense of the term but the socio-economic returns are much more than considerations of financial viability.

4 Assessment of the minimum needs in the broadcasting sector

4.1 Pattern of development for the future

Table 20 gives an indication of the pattern of distribution of population in the LDCs. The density of the population varies from 1 to 588 per km². It is therefore not possible to suggest a uniform pattern of coverage but certain guidelines can be indicated.

4.1.1 Areas of low density, sparse or migratory population

Coverage by HF is the only economical solution for such areas for the present. Where the area is large and multiplicity of languages is involved, a commonly understood language of the region has to be employed. Wherever possible HF transmitters can be installed in addition to those installed in the national capitals.

4.1.1.1 The World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC-79) decided to continue the special provisions for the Tropical Zone, in which all the LDCs are situated as defined in provisions 406 - 410 and 411 of the Radio Regulations (1982). The bands of frequencies allocated to Broadcasting in the Zone are given in RR 2669 (1982). Although these bands are shared with other services, within a country broadcasting is usually given priority of usage. Moreover since allocations for broadcasting in these bands of frequencies are exclusively for the Zone, there is less congestion and good coverage can be obtained. CCIR Recommendation 215-1 recommends that for a service area limited to 400 km the carrier power of the transmitter should not exceed 10 kW and that for a service area limited to 800 km, the carrier power of the transmitter should not exceed 50 kW. Special antennae with almost vertical incidence and no skip area are used. Section 10C - Sound Broadcasting in the Tropical Zone - of CCIR Volume X (XIVth Plenary Assembly, Kyoto 1978) gives a fund of information on tropical broadcasting. Any HF channel could be used in addition for relaying programmes of national importance to regional stations for providing country-wide coverage through re-broadcast. Telecommunication links available in the country could also be used for such relays.

TABLE 20

Total population and population density in the LDCs

Country	Total population (1978) in thousands	Area km ²	Density per km ²
Afghanistan	15,108	647,497	23
Bangladesh	84,655	143,998	588
Benin	3,377	112,622	30
Bhutan	1,240	47,000	26
Botswana	726	600,372	1
Burundi	4,256	27,834	153
Cape Verde	314	4,033	78
Central African Republic	2,256 (1977)	622,984	3.5 (computed) (1977)
Comoros	320	2,171	147
Ethiopia	29,705	1,221,900	24
Gambia	569	11,295	50
Guinea	4,763	245,957	19
Guinea-Bissau	553	36,125	15
Haiti	4,833	27,750	174
Upper Volta	6,554	274,200	24
Lao PDR	3,546	236,800	15
Lesotho	1,279	30,355	42
Malawi	5,669	118,484	48
Maldives	141	298	405 (1977)
Mali	6,290	1,240,000	5
Nepal	13,421	140,797	95
Niger	4,994	1,267,000	4
Uganda	12,780	236,036	54
Rwanda	4,508	26,338	171
W Samoa	154	2,842	54
Somalia	3,443	637,657	5
Sudan	17,376	2,505,813	7
Tanzania	16,553	945,087	18
Chad	4,309	1,284,000	3
Yemen AR	5,642	195,000	29
Yemen (PDR of)	1,853	332,968	6
LDCs	260,687	13,225,213	?
Africa	442,000	30,319,000	15
World	4,258,000	135,830,000	31

4.1.2 Areas of high density

Areas of high density must be served by MF or VHF. MF stations already exist in most of the countries. The question is whether future development should be on MF or VHF. The advantages of VHF over MF are obvious but it may not be out of place to mention a few of these. VHF should be the choice of the future as it provides equal coverage at almost one-third of the cost. The lack of adequate power supply at many places in the interior makes VHF the obvious choice as a transmitter power of one-tenth of the MF could be used with high gain antennae. The small size of the transmitter simplifies maintenance problems, which is an advantage particularly under conditions where skilled manpower is scarce. Uniform coverage, high quality, noise-free reception are the additional advantages of VHF. MF broadcasting, which requires high-power transmitters, has, in principle, the advantage of an enlarged sky-wave service at night. However, this advantage is lost due to heavy crowding of the band and large-scale interference from other transmitters.

4.2 Planning of future stations

The immediate need is to assess the coverage already provided and the number of transmitters required to provide complete coverage. Coverage can be classified under .

- area coverage,
- population coverage,
- gap coverage.

In view of the multiplicity of languages and interests in the various parts of the country, programmes must be prepared for each community or centre of activity in its own language and in accordance with its own interests. This is the only way to serve the population effectively. This means identifying settlements all over the country and providing as many stations as possible, with a minimum of one programme per station. It is here that VHF stations prove to be useful as low-power transmitters, even as low as 50 watts and 100 watts, can be set up at a low cost. The individual stations could fit into an overall plan drawn up for the country. While these stations would have their own programme most of the time, certain periods could be earmarked for relays of programmes of national interest from the capital city. For these relays, circuits of the telecommunication network in the country could be used, if available, or HF stations could relay the programmes as an interim measure until alternate arrangements are made.

4.2.1 Frequencies have already been allotted to individual countries in Africa in accordance with the Final Acts of the African VHF-UHF Conference - Geneva, 1963. VHF repeaters could be used within the country and even in a lattice network for intense coverage.

4.3 Receivers

It has already been stressed that in order to attract an audience, programmes must be prepared in accordance with the interests, and in the language, of the community for which they are intended. Only then will there be sufficient incentive for an individual to buy a receiver. Of course transmitters will have to be available before a demand for receivers is created. Availability of receivers of the right type, and in sufficient numbers, has to be ensured by the time a station begins to broadcast.

4.3.1 Provision of a low-cost receiver should rank high in the country's list of social priorities. A nucleus should be established in each country for manufacture or assembly of cheap receivers, specifications for which exist in CCIR Recommendation 415. The receivers may operate in two bands, MF-HF or MF-VHF, depending on the actual needs. The assistance of UNIDO may be sought in setting up manufacture/assembly plants. The development meeting on the manufacture of telecommunication equipment, including low-cost receivers for sound broadcasting and television, held in Vienna as early as 1969, recommended that

"UNIDO provide technical assistance in surveys, studies and the setting up of small industrial plants as outlined previously, particularly of radio and television receivers and their component parts."

The individual governments should also consider exempting the low-cost receivers from revenue levies and subsidizing the cost of cheap receivers supplied to rural areas.

4.3.2 The provision of receivers to the rural community should be backed by steps to ensure that the receivers are in working condition. Arrangements for the ready availability of dry cells in all parts of the country have to be made until solar cells, which are expected to be available for powering transistor receivers in the next decade can be used. At the same time, repair shops for servicing receivers should be available at convenient centres, not very far from rural communities. An engineering unit should be established in each broadcasting organization to look after all aspects of correct receiver functioning.

4.3.3 Community listening

Until the number of receivers in the rural areas increases, community listening centres could be established at a central location in each village where people gather to listen to important programmes. These community listening centres will have to be maintained by the government. Of course it has to be admitted that community listening is no substitute for individual domestic listening. The ready availability of cheap transistor receivers will obviate the need for setting up community listening centres.

4.4 Staff and training

Availability of sufficient numbers of skilled staff is a prerequisite before launching a programme of expansion. Staff will be required for initial broad planning and then for detailed planning, next at the execution stage and finally for maintenance. All the requirements have to be assessed sufficiently in advance. It is envisaged that on the hardware side two categories of staff will be required, one at the level of technicians for routine operations and the second at the advanced level for planning, installation and maintenance. It would be worthwhile coordinating with the technical teaching institutions to ensure the periodic availability of sufficient manpower with the basic level of technical education. Advanced training can be arranged at the training institutions available either in the country or in the region. To a good extent on-the-job training could be relied upon in the organization itself. Ultimately every broadcasting organization should have its own training institution for initial training and also for refresher courses for existing staff.

4.5 Time frame

While a comprehensive plan for development can be drawn up, say, in two years' time, the implementation would have to depend upon availability of other infrastructures such as roads, power supply, buildings, etc. But a target of ten years for providing

complete coverage for the entire population of LDCs could be aimed at. As for the target for listening or receiving as measured by the index of number of receivers per 1000 population, it will be observed that the present figure is 47.7 receivers per 1,000 population. The increase in the number of receivers from 22.8 per 1,000 population in 1965 to 47.7 in 1977 is 100 % in the case of LDCs while the corresponding figures for Asia and Africa are 107 % and 118 %. The maximum increase has been in Oceania where the number of receivers per 1000 population went up by 234 %. A recent study undertaken in connection with the strategy for the African Development Decade tended to favour a target of 200 receivers per 1000 population at the end of the Decade. The rationale behind this is that each family of about five members should have at least one receiver. While this figure may be considered reasonable for Africa as a whole, it may not be possible for all the LDCs to reach a figure of 200 receivers per 1000 population from the present 47.7. At best the target for the LDCs as a whole may be fixed at 100 receivers per 1000 population on the basis of at least one receiver per two family units of five members each. As can be seen from Table 18 this target is too low for some of the countries. Hence it is suggested that the target should be a 200 % increase over the present figure for receivers per 1000 population subject to the condition that in the countries where the number of receivers is very low it should reach a minimum figure of 100 receivers per 1000 population in ten years.

II. TELEVISION

1. The development of television in the LDCs has been slow and poor. Only 15 of 31 LDCs have television while two more are in the process of establishing the service. The development of television has naturally had to lag behind radio broadcasting because of the larger capital outlay required, both for transmitting and receiving equipment. This is more so if colour systems with country-wide coverage are considered. Thus, with their background of poverty and more urgent priorities, many LDCs have thought it inopportune to introduce a service which some of them consider a luxury - although they are well aware that the audio-visual medium afforded by television has a greater impact on the audience than sound alone.
2. The coverage of the television services in the LDCs and even some developing countries is generally poor and often limited to urban areas. And even in countries where coverage is almost total, lack of adequate power supplies inhibits the increase in the number of TV receivers in the rural areas.
3. The lack of wideband common carrier telecommunication systems is another factor which has caused the slow growth of television services in both the LDCs and the developing countries. It is therefore important that future telecommunication networks, both national and international, be designed to have the capacity to carry television where this is feasible. It is necessary for the telecommunication and broadcasting authorities to liaise closely to avoid wasteful duplication of resources in establishing wideband transmission networks. Some economy may also be realized by co-siting television stations with VHF-FM radio stations where these exist.
4. On the side of software and programme production much remains to be desired. Either the programmes are imported, and these may have little relevance to the viewers, or the locally produced ones are inadequate in quality and variety mainly due to a scarcity of creative artists and production software.
5. The widely acclaimed educational values of television have yet to be fully realized. In countries where a majority of the population lives in the rural areas the full educational, entertainment and other values of television can reach the rural populace when portable low-power consuming receivers are made available for community

viewing in the rural areas. These have to be provided as social services since full commercialization of television services is unlikely to be realized in the LDCs for a long time.

6. Table 21 indicates the present state of television development in the LDCs. An interesting fact to note is that in some cases, the number of television receivers exceeds the number of telephone instruments in the country. This perhaps shows that while many urban dwellers can afford to subscribe for telephone service, they are unable to get that service because of lack of line plant or exchange capacity. Television reception on the other hand is independent of such restrictions. Or perhaps a television set is considered by some people to be generally more useful to have than a telephone.

7. The capital and recurring charges of establishing and operating a television service are substantial both in hardware (transmitter and studio facilities, receivers, etc.) and software, i.e. production of programmes of interest and relevance to the LDCs. In view of the very limited resources of the LDCs it is not practical to recommend a high priority to this sector in spite of the advantages an audio-visual medium has over a purely audio medium such as radiobroadcasting.

TABLE 21

Television stations and receivers in the LDCs

Country	No. of stations	No. of receivers	Remarks
Afghanistan	1	11,000	
Bangladesh	8	40,000	
Benin	-	-	
Bhutan	-	-	
Botswana	-	-	
Burundi	-	-	
Cape Verde	-	-	
Central African Republic	1	400	
Comoros	-	-	
Ethiopia	1	30,500	
Gambia	-	-	
Guinea	-	-	
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	
Haiti	2	15,000	
Upper Volta	1	4,000	2 more stations planned
Lao PDR	-	-	
Lesotho	-	-	
Malawi	-	-	
Maldives	1	N/A	
Mali	-	-	
Nepal	-	-	
Niger	1	325	
Uganda	7+2	71,000	includes 1,000 colour sets
Rwanda	-	-	
W. Samoa	N/A	2,000	
Somalia	-	-	2 stations planned
Sudan	2	105,000	Stations planned at 2 more places
Tanzania	1	5,800	(includes 3,100 colour sets)
Chad	1 (1977)	N/A	
Yemen AR	2	1,000	
Yemen (PDR of)	5	33,000	Number of stations includes 2 satellites

SECTION D

DRAFT RECOMMENDATIONS

The preceding desk study of the current state of telecommunications in the LDCs and the constraints which influence the rate of their development leads to a number of possible Recommendations on what action should be taken in dealing with these problems. It is obvious that such a study cannot replace an in-depth analysis of the requirements of the LDCs in the field of telecommunications supported by visits to the relevant countries.

However, the desk study has provided sufficient information to enable the formulation of a series of proposals for preliminary action which would generate "concrete measures calculated to bring about genuine improvements and provide effective assistance to these Least Developed Countries from the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation and other sources" (Resolution No. 19).

Any reference to "telecommunications" in the following Draft Recommendations concerns equally common carriers and broadcasting in the LDCs.

Draft Recommendation No 1

Given the severe financial constraints of the LDCs, the financing of telecommunication development is highly dependent on credit arrangements from bilateral or multilateral sources and/or international lending agencies. These potential sources of financing should be kept permanently informed of the requirements of the LDCs in telecommunications. This should, in particular, be done on the occasion of all important events such as the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, World Communications Year, Telecommunication Day, world and regional conferences and meetings

Draft Recommendation No 2

One of the main reasons for the lack of proper appreciation of the role of telecommunications in development, and hence the lack of adequate support to telecommunications by national planners and financing institutions, is that the benefits of telecommunications for socio-economic development have not been measured and assessed scientifically. It is therefore recommended that the results of the study on the contribution of telecommunications to economic development, jointly sponsored by the ITU and the Development Centre of OECD, be made available as soon as possible to national policy makers, economic planners, aid agencies and bankers.

Draft Recommendation No 3

The heavy demand on the scarce financial resources in the LDCs makes it imperative that maximum benefit be derived from minimum investment in every sector. This makes it mandatory that both the utilization, as well as the establishment of new plant, be given serious attention. Any addition to plant and equipment should be based on a proper appreciation of the demands and optimum methods to meet these demands. Encouragement and assistance should therefore be given to LDCs in establishing permanent planning services in telecommunication administrations to draw up plans for development on a continuous basis. In the initial stages the administrations should be directly assisted by the ITU with expertise

Draft Recommendation No 4

The basis of any development planning is reliable statistical data. For a relatively large number of countries there are frequent gaps in the data given in the ITU Yearbook of Common Carrier Telecommunication Statistics. Furthermore, when comparing these data with other statistical sources (United Nations, World Bank, etc.), certain discrepancies and errors become apparent. This is, in part, a consequence of the lack of an organized procedure in some telecommunication administrations for compiling and collating data. A manual should therefore be prepared, setting out prescribed, standardized definitions and statistic-gathering techniques. It would assist the data-gathering efforts of individual administrations, promote consistency and comparability of the data between countries and finally provide solid information for development planning.

Draft Recommendation No 5

This study has identified several areas where problems in telecommunication development exist due to a lack of adequately trained personnel, a lack of adequate personnel to train and a lack of adequate training facilities. These deficiencies create problems for the development and utilization of telecommunication systems in the LDCs by decreasing both quantity and quality of service. Although, with the assistance of the ITU and the financial support of the UNDP, at present at least 20 of the LDCs have the possibility of training a part of their staff in their respective national or multi-national training centres, the present situation in the LDCs leads to a recommendation that a training needs survey be undertaken for these countries with the objective of improving existing training schemes and identifying training needs in management and personnel planning, demand forecasting, network management techniques, etc. The survey should also assess the resources necessary for longer-term implementation of national/multi-national training programmes for the LDCs

Draft Recommendation No. 6

In view of the present lack of personnel experienced in the formulation and presentation of projects for funding by lending agencies and with a view to enabling the LDCs to obtain the maximum benefit from their available resources, advisory assistance should be provided to these countries in planning new equipment purchases, drawing up tender documents, calling for tenders, evaluation of tenders, testing and installation.

Draft Recommendation No 7

The Special Fund for Technical Cooperation has so far received limited contributions insufficient to render any important "effective assistance" to the LDCs. Administrations, recognized private operating agencies, scientific and industrial organizations Members of the ITU may therefore be invited to make voluntary cash contributions to the Fund. In addition to, or in lieu of cash contributions, donations in kind could be made to the Fund, such as

- measuring instruments,
- workshop tools,
- printing equipment for training centres,
- telecommunication equipment for operation and training and/or spare parts,
- re-conditioned vehicles (4 wheel drive) and/or spare parts,
- manuals, books, etc

Furthermore, the Administrations could organize, through the Fund, study tours for decision making staff of the LDCs, in order to accelerate their specialization in management, planning, administration and maintenance organization, etc.

SECTION E

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

(Paris, 1-14 September 1981)

and

THE SUBSTANTIAL NEW PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE 1980s FOR THE
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

1. The United Nations General Assembly, in its Resolution No. 34/203 of 19 December 1979, decided to convene the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1982 to finalize, adopt and support the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s as outlined in UNCTAD Resolution 122(V). In its Resolution No. 35/205 of 16 December 1980 the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations made by the Preparatory Committee on the organization of the Conference and accepted the offer of the Government of France to act as host for the Conference.

2. In accordance with the decisions taken by the Preparatory Committee, four rounds of consultations were organized for the Least Developed Countries and their development partners with the financial support of several countries. The presentations of the Least Developed Countries of Asia and the Pacific were reviewed in Vienna from 30 March to 10 April 1981, those of Eastern Africa in Addis Ababa from 4 to 15 May 1981, those of Western and Central Africa and of Somalia in The Hague from 25 May to 5 June 1981, and those of Southern Africa, of Guinea-Bissau and of Haiti in Geneva from 22 to 26 June 1981. Each Least Developed Country was left to decide which countries and multilateral agencies of other bodies it wished to invite to its review meeting.

3. Additional preparations for the Conference at the regional level included the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries, held in Addis Ababa from 26 to 30 July 1981, and the Ministerial meeting of Member States of ESCAP and ECWA in Bangkok from 10 to 11 August 1981.

4. The Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries was adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Paris from 1 to 14 December 1981. At its 36th Session, the General Assembly adopted Resolution No. 36/194 (see Annex 3) which, inter alia, endorsed the above Programme of which selected excerpts directly concerned with the telecommunication sector are given in Annex 4.

A N N E X 1

RESOLUTION No. 19

Special measures for the least developed countries

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

considering the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2768 (XXVI) of 18 November 1971, which designated 25 countries as the hard-core least developed countries requiring special attention, and the resolution adopted by the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on 19 May 1972 concerning financial and technical assistance to the least developed countries,

recognizing the importance of telecommunications in the development of the countries concerned,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to review the state of telecommunication services in the least developed countries identified by the United Nations and needing special measures for telecommunication development,
2. to report his findings to the Administrative Council,
3. to propose concrete measures calculated to bring about genuine improvements and provide effective assistance to these least developed countries from the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation and from other sources,
4. to report annually on the matter to the Administrative Council,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to consider the above-mentioned reports and take appropriate action so that the Union may continue to display its active interest and cooperation in the development of telecommunication services in these countries,
2. to make appropriations for the purpose from the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation and from other sources,
3. to keep the situation under constant review and to report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

A N N E X 2

RESOLUTION XXVI, 18 NOVEMBER 1971

GENERAL ASSEMBLY - TWENTY-SIXTH SESSION

2768 (XXVI). Identification of the least developed among the developing countries

The General Assembly,

recalling its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, in which it provided a separate section in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries to enhance their capacity to benefit fully and equitably from the policy measures of the Decade,

further recalling its resolution 2724 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, in which it affirmed the urgency of identifying the least developed among the developing countries in order to enable those countries to benefit as early as possible from the special measures in their favour adopted in the various forums,

considering that the criteria used so far for the identification of the hard core least developed among the developing countries need to be reviewed and refined,

further considering that there is a lack of necessary comparative data in most developing countries,

mindful of the varying stages of economic development among the developing countries as a whole,

1. commends the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its seventh session¹ and that of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries² of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. takes note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1628 (LI) of 30 July 1971;

3. takes note also of Trade and Development Board resolution 82 (XI) of 18 September 1971;³

4. approves the list of hard core least developed countries contained in paragraph 66 of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its seventh session;

1 Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session Supplement No. 7 (E/4990), chap. II.

2 TD/B/349.

3 Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/8415/Rev.1), part three, annex I.

5. requests the Economic and Social Council to instruct the Committee for Development Planning to continue, in close collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the review of criteria now being used, as well as any other criteria which may in due course be deemed appropriate for the identification of the least developed countries keeping in view the possibility of modifications in the list of those countries as early as possible;
6. commends the request of the Trade and Development Board in resolution 82 (XI) that the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development work out a detailed and comprehensive action-oriented programme, within the competence of the Conference, for the implementation of the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade in favour of the least developed countries;
7. requests other organs and programmes of the United Nations, including the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to initiate, as appropriate, similar action-oriented programmes, within their respective fields of competence, in favour of the least developed countries;
8. further requests the international organizations within the United Nations system to take fully into account the special needs of the least developed among the developing countries when formulating their programmes of activities or selecting the projects they finance;
9. requests the Secretary-General to include information on the implementation of paragraphs 6, 7 and 8 above in the reports to be submitted by him under paragraph 83 of General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV).

1988th plenary meeting,
18 November 1971.

A N N E X 3

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION No 36/194

United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

<u>Date</u> 17 December 1981	<u>Meeting</u> 103
Adopted without a vote	<u>Report</u> A/36/694/Add 12

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international co-operation,

Reaffirming that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, states, inter alia, that as an essential priority within the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, the least developed countries - the economically weakest and poorest countries with the most formidable structural problems - require a special programme of sufficient size and intensity consistent with their national plans and priorities to make a decisive break from their past and present situation and their bleak prospects, 161/

Recalling, resolution 122 (V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 162/ in which the Conference decided, as one of its major priorities, to launch a Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries in two phases, an Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) and a Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s, and which was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/210 of 19 December 1979,

Recalling also its resolutions 34/203 of 19 December 1979 and 35/205 of 16 December 1980 on convening a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries with the objective of finalizing, adopting and supporting the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the deteriorating economic and social situation of the least developed countries and their dismal development during the past two decades, as well as their bleak development prospects for the 1980s,

Recalling that the objective of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries 163/ is to transform the economies of those countries towards self-sustained development and enable them to provide internationally accepted minimum standards of nutrition, health, transport and communications, housing and education as well as job opportunities to all their citizens, particularly to the rural and urban poor,

Expressing deepest concern that, more than two years after the adoption of the Immediate Action Programme (1979-1981) contained in resolution 122 (V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, very limited progress has been made towards its implementation,

161/ General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex, para 136

162/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Fifth Session, Vol I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No E 79 II D 14), part one, Sect. A

163/ A/CONF 104/22 and Add 1, part one, sect A

Reaffirming that there is an immediate need for a greatly expanded programme, including a major increase in the transfer of additional resources, to meet the critical needs of the least developed countries and to help them promote more rapid socio-economic development,

Stressing that external support should be forthcoming from all developed countries, developing countries in a position to do so, multilateral development institutions and other sources,

Emphasizing the particular importance of the contribution that economic co-operation among developing countries and technical co-operation among developing countries can make, inter alia, to the development of the least developed among them,

Recognizing the need for extensive public awareness throughout the world of the desperate plight of the least developed countries and the importance and objectives of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, 164/ adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, 165/ held in Paris from 1 to 14 September 1981,

Taking note also of the report of the Secretary-General on secretariat services for the follow-up, monitoring and implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, 166/

164/ Ibid.

165/ A/CONF.104/22 and Add.1.

166/

1. Endorses the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, 167/ adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 1 to 14 September 1981,
2. Expresses its appreciation to the Government and the people of France for acting as host to the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, as well as for their gracious hospitality, excellent arrangements and important contribution to the outcome of the Conference,
3. Calls upon all Member States as well as intergovernmental and multilateral institutions, the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and all others concerned to take immediate, concrete and adequate steps to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action as part of international action for the establishment of the new international economic order,
4. Emphasizes that, in view of their desperate socio-economic plight, the least developed countries need the urgent and special attention and the large-scale and continued support of the international community to enable them to progress towards self-reliant development, consistent with the plans and programmes of each least developed country,
5. Strongly urges all donor countries to implement their commitments, as contained in paragraphs 61 to 69 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, so as to achieve, in that regard, a substantial increase of assistance for the development of the least developed countries,
6. Reaffirms that the least developed countries have primary responsibility for their over-all development and that, although international support measures are vitally important, the domestic policies those countries pursue will be of critical importance for the success of their development efforts,
7. Urges all donor countries to make adequate special allocation to the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Capital Development Fund, or through other suitable channels for the least developed countries, in order to provide extra resources needed by the Governments of those countries for more intensive planning efforts, feasibility studies and project preparation over the first half of the decade of the 1980s and, for that purpose, invites the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to take appropriate action to mobilize additional resources for the activities under his administration,
8. Decides that regular review and monitoring of the progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action at the national, regional, and global levels should be undertaken as envisaged in that Programme to maintain the momentum of commitments made by the international community and to promote the implementation of the plans and programmes of the least developed countries with a view to achieving accelerated growth rates and structural transformation of their economies,
9. Decides also that the Inter-Governmental Group of the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its high-level meeting in 1985 shall carry out the mid-term review, consider the possibility of holding a global review at the end of the decade, which might, inter alia, take the form of a United Nations conference on the least developed countries, and readjust, as appropriate, the Substantial New Programme of Action for the second half of the decade in order to ensure its full implementation, and decides also that the results shall be made available to it, so that they may be taken fully into account in the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

10. Calls upon States, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant agencies to give favourable response to invitations to participate in aid consultative groups or other arrangements to be established at the initiative of the least developed countries in accordance with paragraphs 110 to 116 of the Substantial New Programme of Action as a mechanism for regular and periodic review and implementation of that Programme and suggests that the first round of review meetings for that purpose at the country level should take place as soon as possible, preferably by 1983,

11. Invites the governing bodies of appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take the necessary and appropriate measures for effective implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action within their respective spheres of competence and mandates,

12. Decides further to ensure that resources that will be made available to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system are adequate for the effective follow-up, review, monitoring and implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, including those specified in the report of the Secretary-General on the secretariat services required, 168/ as well as in paragraph 8 of the present resolution,

13. Requests the Secretary-General, in conformity with paragraph 123 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, to entrust the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in close collaboration with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the executive secretaries of the regional commissions and the lead agencies for the aid groups, with the responsibility of ensuring at the Secretariat level the full mobilization and co-ordination of all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system for the purpose of implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action and, for this purpose, to retain and effectively utilize the system of focal points in each United Nations agency, which was used in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

14. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution

A N N E X 4

SELECTED EXCERPTS FROM THE "SUBSTANTIAL NEW PROGRAMME OF ACTION
FOR THE 1980s FOR THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES"-
UN CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES,
Paris, 1 to 14 September 1981

Chapter I - General situation and national measures

49. The least developed countries have very weak institutional and physical infrastructure of all kinds and their substantial improvement is essential for rapid economic development. In all of these countries, except in a few cities and towns, most areas are not served by modern transport and communications, and electric power is non-existent.

50. A major emphasis is therefore placed on the development of the basic physical infrastructure needed to support the improvement of all productive sectors as well as to support essential social services. These include transport and communications, ports and airports, water, irrigation, electric power development, storage and distribution facilities, hospital and school buildings, housing, etc., which are crucial to the structural transformation of the least developed countries.

Chapter II - International support measures

84. Least developed countries face severe difficulties and suffer from bottle-necks in the transport sector, particularly in the carriage of their foreign trade. The economic and social development of the least developed countries is seriously hampered by the absence of an adequate infrastructure in the transport and communications sector. The improvement of the physical infrastructure is vital for the expansion of all productive sectors and essential social services, as well as for the efficient implementation of humanitarian and emergency relief measures. The strengthening of facilities for transport and communications is at the same time crucial for co-operation in a subregional and regional framework.

85. The expansion of transport capacity and infrastructure and the improvement of the total transport operation in line with the rate of growth of foreign trade require the availability of international financial resources, particularly for the development of ports, roads, rural tracks and railways in least developed countries, from United Nations organizations and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as financial resources and technical assistance to train the required manpower and to set up indigenous training institutions.

95. By giving greater priority to the communications sector attempts will be made to improve the technological components of existing hardware and expand and upgrade the communications system as a whole. Least developed countries should devise more efficient and economically and socially desirable pricing policies for this sector. The developed countries should consider giving concessional assistance to the least developed countries to enable them to improve their communications system, including the use of satellites where appropriate.

96. Donors are requested to support and encourage the implementation of joint transport and communications projects between two or more least developed countries, particularly when such projects are envisaged in the framework of comprehensive subregional or regional programmes for the development of the transport and communications sector. The Transport and Communications Decade in Africa for the 1980s is a genuine example in this regard.

103. The international community has recognized the fundamental role of technology in the socio-economic development of all countries and, in particular, in the acceleration of the development of the developing countries. It has also underlined the key role of technology in the progress of mankind and that all people should have the capacity to benefit from the advances and developments in technology in order to improve their standards of living. The economic and social cost associated with the acquisition and application of foreign technology in an imperfect market is very high. The situation of least developed countries is aggravated by the almost complete lack of domestic research and development capabilities. This is reflected in their technological dependence, particularly in sectors of critical importance to their socio-economic development: nutrition, health, housing, communications, energy.

104. In view of these considerations and in particular the special difficulties of the least developed countries in obtaining access to modern technology and in strengthening their technological capacities, every effort should be made by the international community to accelerate the technological transformation of least developed countries and particularly .

(a) Assist the least developed countries to establish and strengthen their institutional infrastructure, including technology centres, which could, inter alia .

- (i) facilitate the coordinated formulation and implementation of technology plans, policies, laws and regulations,
- (ii) evaluate, negotiate and register transfer of technology transactions,
- (iii) act as a possible focal point between national and international technology suppliers and national technology users,
- (iv) provide technical assistance, information and training to technology users,
- (v) support or participate in programmes of research and development of technology in selected areas, with the aim of developing indigenous technologies, and promote the adaptation of imported technologies to national requirements,
- (vi) facilitate the transfer of technology from small and medium-sized enterprises,

(b) Give least developed countries the most free and fullest possible access to technologies whose transfer is not subject to private decisions and facilitate access, to the extent practicable, to technologies whose transfer is subject to private decisions, in the light of the legal order of the respective country,

(c) Give special consideration to the problems faced by the least developed countries in the field of the reverse transfer of technology, including examination of ways to assist these countries in dealing with such problems. Possible arrangements for the least developed countries to benefit from the cooperative exchange of skills among developing countries should also be considered,

(d) Consider, as part of the process of accelerating the transfer of technology to the least developed countries, provision for an increase in the number of scholarships for studies and training in science and technology,

(e) Assist the least developed countries in the formulation of appropriate laws, regulations and policies relating to the import of technology and promotion of the development of indigenous technologies,

(f) Formulate appropriate policies dealing with specific sectors of critical importance to least developed countries health, nutrition, housing, communication, energy.

A N N E X 5

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

(Excerpt)

22 May 1980 - 35th Session

.

4. Review of the state of telecommunication services in the least developed countries and concrete measures for telecommunication development (Document No. 5476 + Corr.1)

4.1 The Secretary-General introduced Document No 5476 + Corr.1 and invited Councillors' views both on the report and on the Recommendations contained in section D.

4.2 Mr Ali Belhadj (Algeria) thought that the report was most pertinent and the relevant parts of its text should be distributed free of charge to senior officials in the telecommunication Administrations of all developing countries

4.3 Mr Srirangan (India) supported that proposal, which might lead to a worthwhile feedback. The report was an informative document. Some of its Recommendations were unexceptionable and could be adopted immediately. In others, such as paragraph 4.1.2, there might be scope for different approaches so that it was not necessary to establish uniform guidelines.

4.4 Mr Motine (USSR) praised the report and the concern it showed for LDCs. He suggested that Table 17 (page 49) should either be deleted or amended as the information in it was in any case obsolete.

4.5 The Secretary-General agreed that that Table could be deleted.

4.6 Mr Msambichaka (Tanzania) strongly recommended that the Secretary-General should undertake a follow-up to the desk study, on which the report was based, by organizing visits to the LDCs so that after discussions with the national authorities concrete measures could be proposed.

4.6.1 Commenting on section D, he said that publications dating from the inception of the PANAFTEL project, showing the state of development of telecommunications in African countries, would be useful in connection with Recommendation No. 1. On Recommendation No. 2, he said the proposed study should incorporate the work already done by the Council four years previously when a document on planning, finance and budgeting had been prepared for senior government officials. His delegation strongly supported the Recommendation regarding the staff member of the Group of Engineers. In connection with Recommendation No. 3, a physical survey should be made of existing organizational structures in each Administration to determine the true extent of requirements.

4.6.2 In connection with Recommendation No. 4, it was important for Administrations to keep statistical data for planning purposes and Mr. Msambichaka suggested that a special GAS might be set up to consider the subject. With regard to Recommendation No 5, a survey of training needs had already been carried out in some countries thanks to UNDP. Some action should be taken to extend that aid to those countries not yet covered. He pointed out that the figures relating to Tanzania in Table 5 (page 15) should be updated on the basis of the 1978 census. Finally, he thanked those developed countries which had contributed through bilateral and multilateral channels to help the development of the developing countries and hoped that they would continue to assist by indicating a special interest in the telecommunication sector. He supported the proposal that the report should be circulated to all Administrations.

4 7 The Secretary-General said that the Secretariat would take every opportunity to implement Recommendation Nos. 1 and 2. Recommendation Nos. 3, 4 and 6 were matters for decision by the Plenipotentiary Conference. Recommendation No. 5 might be covered by a UNDP project and an approach had already been made to that body.

4 8 Mr. Molina Negro (Spain) inquired what was the current situation of the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation. The Fund was useful for financing certain activities not covered by other UNDP projects, and particular attention should be drawn to Recommendation No. 7 regarding voluntary contributions to the Fund when Document No 5476 was circulated to Administrations.

4 9 The Secretary-General said that the current status of the Fund was shown in document No 5468(Add 3), which had already been noted by the Council.

4 10 Mr. Martinez (Venezuela) associated himself with the Spanish representative's comments on the importance of the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation.

4 11 Mr. Ali Belhadj (Algeria) stressed the importance of the manual mentioned in Recommendation No. 4, but said that the two specialists concerned must make a point of consulting the views of the utilizing countries. If the donations in kind, to which reference was made in Recommendation No. 7, were to be of use, great care must be taken to ensure that they did not cause the type of problems envisaged in section 2.1.1 (page 53).

4 12 Mr. Duplan (France) said that the report was interesting but that it was perhaps not desirable to re-write it at present. The Council must be realistic and prudent and recommend only measures which were of real value to the least developed countries and for which financing was assured. In that respect he pointed out that the assets of the Special Fund for technical cooperation stood at only 1,835 30 Swiss francs on 31 December 1979. He also requested that the French version of the report should conform to United Nations terminology ("pays les moins avancés" and not "pays les moins développés").

4.13 Mr. Freeman (United States of America) said that he shared the concern expressed by the French representative with regard to the financial implications of the Recommendations and the need to ensure that they were realistic and useful. He supported the Indian representative's proposal that the report should be circulated to elicit reactions from Administrations. He agreed with Recommendation Nos 1 and 2, provided the official in the Group of Engineers mentioned in Recommendation No. 2 really did not devote more than 50 % of his time to the study. Recommendation No. 2 was extremely important because the relationship between telecommunications and socio-economic development had not been sufficiently demonstrated in the past. He believed that the appropriate source of implementation for Recommendation Nos 3, 4, 5, and 6 was assistance from UNDP. His Administration was not in a position to endorse in its present form a Recommendation calling for funding from the regular budget of ITU. So far as Recommendation No 7 was concerned, his Administration could not commit itself to a contribution to the Special Fund but it would draw the attention of the non-governmental sector in the United States to the matter. The valid point made by the Algerian representative regarding donations in kind would also be borne in mind.

4.14 Mr. Råberg (Sweden) supported the proposal that the document should be circulated to all Administrations but said that the Recommendations and the introduction to the document were not appropriate for universal distribution and a revised edition of the document should be prepared. He found the contents of Recommendations Nos. 1 and 2 useful. Moreover, he sympathized with the ideas and needs described in Recommendations Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 but suggested, in view of the discussion which had taken place in Committee I the previous day, that it should be left to that Committee to see whether it was possible to find the resources necessary to carry out those measures. He recalled that when the Plenipotentiary Conference had adopted a Resolution on the Special Fund opinions had been very divided. His country, while being one of the main contributors to technical assistance, had not believed in the usefulness of a special fund within the ITU. He could not therefore support Recommendation No. 7 and if it were to be adopted he could not promise that his Administration would contribute to the Fund.

4.15 Mr. Baptiste (United Kingdom) said that his position was exactly the same as that of the United States Councillor so far as the Recommendations were concerned. He supported the Swedish representative's view that a revised version of the document should be circulated. He suggested that the Secretary-General should invite Administrations to seek the advice of their experts on the usefulness of Recommendation Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 because there was a considerable body of experience available which should not be ignored. He himself was not sure of the value of Recommendation No. 4, and it was desirable to know the priority attached by governments to the Recommendations before taking them further.

4.16 Mr. Doran-Veevers (Canada) agreed with virtually all the comments made by the United States, United Kingdom and Swedish representatives. He suggested that the Secretary-General or the Director of the CCITT should consult the Chairman of GAS 5 who had had much experience in collecting statistics, with regard to Recommendation No. 4.

4.17 Mr. Zrikem (Morocco) said that in view of the needs of the countries concerned, the figures shown in Recommendation Nos. 3-7 were of merely symbolic value. The situation in the LDCs was alarming and some action must be taken by the Council. Certainly it was their duty as Councillors to administer the Union's funds with the utmost discretion and economy but as representatives of their Governments they must consider the situation in the developing countries. He strongly supported Recommendation Nos. 3-6 and said that at least a minimum of aid must be provided under Recommendation No. 7 for training staff for LDCs.

4.18 Mr. Mazzaro (Argentina) agreed that the situation was extremely serious and that the resources were totally inadequate to meet the needs of the LDCs in respect of telecommunications. He fully supported the Recommendations but wondered how they were to be financed.

4.19 Mr. Duplan (France) and Mr. Zrikem (Morocco) deplored the delay in the production of the report under consideration and in the implementation of Resolution No. 19 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention and emphasized the need to take concrete measures to help the LDCs.

4.20 After further discussion, in which Mr. Baptiste (United Kingdom), Mr. Råberg (Sweden), Mr. Zrikem (Morocco), Mr. Mazzaro (Argentina), Mr. Freeman (United States of America) and Mr. Sriangan (India) took part, the Secretary-General said that he would submit to the Committee's next meeting a draft text for an introductory page to be circulated to Administrations with the report. The text would also show how much of the text of the Recommendations would be circulated.

4.21 The Chairman said that the report, amended in the light of the discussion which had taken place, would constitute the Council's report on the subject to the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Secretary-General would be invited to circulate the report in a suitably revised form to all Administrations.

Document No. 5476 + Corr.1 was noted

The meeting rose at 1240 hours

The Secretary
N KOMPLITA

The Chairman
M SAMOURA

A N N E X 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FOURTH AND LAST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

(Excerpt)

27 May 1980 - 35th Session

.

2 Review of the state of telecommunication services in the least developed countries and concrete measures for telecommunication development (Documents Nos 5476, DT/30)
(continued)

2 1 The Secretary-General introduced Document No DT/30, which contained the amendments to made to Document No. 5476 as a result of the discussions which had taken place at the Committee's previous meeting.

2 2 Following a discussion in which Mr Råberg (Sweden), Mr Zriem (Morocco), Mr Baptiste (United Kingdom), Mr Molina Negro (Spain), Mr Srirangan (India) and Mr Duplan (France) took part, the Chairman suggested that the Committee should note Document No. 5476 as amended by Document No DT/30, on the understanding that the reasons for which the review was being dispatched to Administrations were stated very clearly in the covering circular letter and subject to rearrangement of the Recommendations in Section D

It was so agreed

A N N E X 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

(Excerpt)

11 June 1981 - 36th Session

.

5 Telecommunication services in the least developed countries
(Resolution No. 19, Malaga-Torremolinos) (Document No. 5630)

5.1 After Document No. 5630 had been introduced by the Secretary-General, the Chairman proposed that he should be requested to supplement the report with the replies subsequently received from other countries

5.2 Mr. Freeman (United States of America) approved the proposal, provided that account would be taken of the comments made on that subject at the 35th session of the Administrative Council.

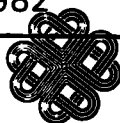
It was so decided

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 49-E
16 July 1982
Original English

ANNEE MONDIALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES



1983

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

PREMISES

I hereby transmit to the Plenipotentiary Conference the Report
requested by the Administrative Council on the premises of Union Headquarters.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

Annex 1



A N N E X

REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL TO THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

PREMISES

1. The Administrative Council has closely followed developments regarding the use of premises by staff at Headquarters in Geneva and has studied several documents submitted by the Secretary-General on this subject. These documents have served to identify space management efforts, growth trends and the effect of increasing work programmes as a result of decisions reached at World and Regional Conferences. There follows a summary of the conclusions.

2. Workload and staff levels since 1960

2.1 The two buildings at ITU Headquarters in Geneva, the Varembe building and the Tower, are no longer big enough to house the staff, installations and equipment necessary to discharge the existing workload.

2.2 The Administrative Conferences, in particular WARC-1979, but also the CCI Plenary Assemblies, have entrusted a greater range of duties than expected to the specialized secretariats, the IFRB and the General Secretariat. Moreover, the programme of conferences and meetings has been extremely full, which has also increased the workload at Headquarters.

2.3 Over the last twenty-two years the increase in staff levels has been 4.75% per year on average. The Union employed 222 staff members in 1960; an average of some 850 were employed in 1981, if one includes all types of contracts (see Appendix 3).

2.4 Document production gives an idea of the workload facing the Headquarters Organs. The tables and curves in Appendix 4 are significant here, showing that translations have increased by an average of 4.4% per year, typing by 5.3% and reproduction by 8.6%.

2.5 Another guide to the workload is the number of notices submitted to the IFRB, which averaged 55,000 yearly, twenty years ago, but now averages more than 120,000 yearly.

3. Occupancy of present premises

3.1 The occupancy of premises is at present in conformity with the standards accepted in the United Nations System, which recommend an average net area of 11.5 m² per person. The Joint Inspection Unit laid down recommendations adapted to the dimensions and specific shape of ITU offices, and these recommendations have been

followed. However, reserve space has been exhausted, and use has even had to be made of corridors and basements. Two conference rooms have had to be sacrificed.

3.2 These measures have not proved sufficient, and the Secretary-General has to rent 696 m² of office space and 1,373 m² + 3,200 linear metres of storage space outside.

3.3 Appendix 5 shows the distribution of premises owned and rented by the ITU.

4. Growth trends at Union Headquarters

4.1 The increase in staff over the past years is given in Appendix 6. The growth of ITU activities is linked to the development of telecommunications in the world, the appearance of new technology and the introduction of new services. The increase in the workload at Headquarters will depend on decisions taken by conferences and assemblies. Automation will have to be introduced wherever it can lead to a saving.

4.2 On the basis of a survey covering all activities at ITU Headquarters, the Coordination Committee has estimated a likely growth rate of 2.1% per annum over the next twenty years. Details of these estimates are given in Appendix 7.

4.3 In order not to prejudge the matter, the Council has assumed three possible growth rates: 1%, 2% and 2.5% per annum. Apart from ordinary growth, the Council has also considered the possible effect on staffing levels of introducing another official or working language. The range of growth rates of staff, net office space, conference and other areas is shown in Appendix 8.

5. Extensions or new buildings?

5.1 Where premises are concerned, forecasts have invariably been overtaken by events. All the specialized agencies have had this experience, so that the Joint Inspection Unit has recommended better long-term planning. With regard to ITU, the Council feels that the measures taken should meet its requirements for twenty years after the move to new premises. Allowing time for planning and construction, the year 2006 would appear to be a suitable target date.

5.2 There are several ways of providing ITU with the extra premises that will be required. The alternatives may be considered separately or in combination, but the total requirements should be met in the proper time frame and in sufficient quantity.

5.3 A local architect was retained to obtain preliminary drawings showing some possibilities of alterations or extensions to the present buildings (Extensions A, B, C and D), taking into account the growth assumptions established by the Administrative Council.

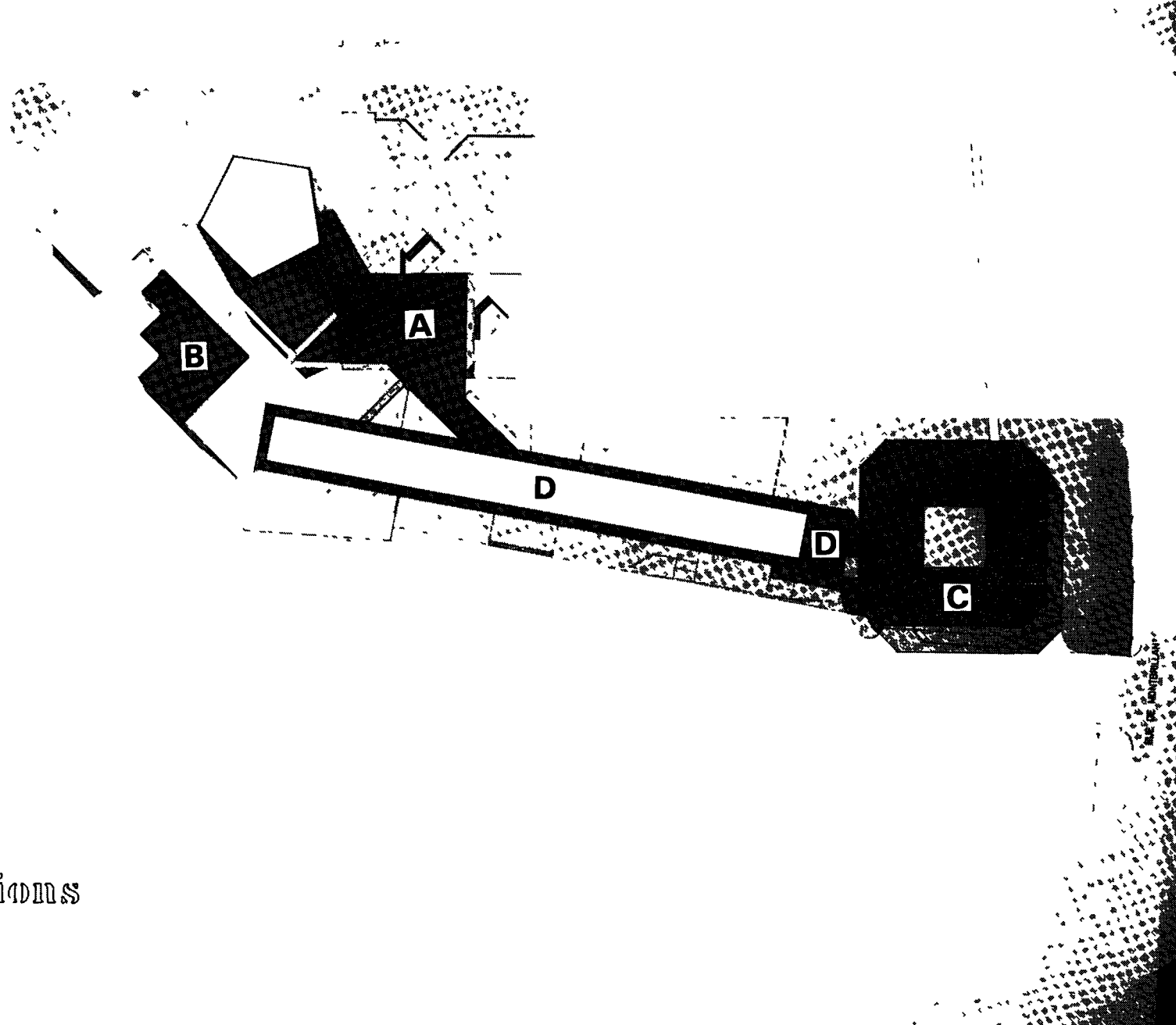
5.4 The architect was also requested to estimate the costs relative to the various options proposed. The Secretary-General of the ITU, accompanied by the Chairman of the Administrative Council's Working Group, presented the drawings to the State Counsellor, Mr. Christian Grobet, following a preliminary examination by the Secretary-General of the Geneva Public Works Department. In principle, oral approval has been received, subject to some redesign to suit building regulations.

5.5 The possibility of constructing a third building was also considered (Extension E). There is a plot of land within 100 metres of the present ITU Headquarters reserved for the construction of an office building being readied for sale. This piece of property would be sufficient to accommodate a structure of two basements, ground floor and three storeys. It would be relayed by a common underground heating system from existing ITU buildings. Telephone, computer terminal cables and other common systems could easily be connected.

5.6 As invited by the 37th Session of the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General has provided in Appendices 1 and 2 the possible stages and options, including that of an additional building, the increase in area, and a cost estimate for each option. The Plenipotentiary Conference therefore has several alternatives upon which to take a decision.

<u>Appendix 1</u>	Sketches of	<u>Extension A</u>	Filling of hole near the main entrance to the Tower
		<u>Extension B</u>	Filling in part of space between the ITU buildings and the CICG (Centre international de Conférences de Genève)
		<u>Extension C</u>	New building, connected to Varembe
		<u>Extension D</u>	Extension of the Varembe building (prolongation and addition of 6th floor)
		<u>Extension E</u>	Plot plan for a site for a new building
<u>Appendix 2</u>	Area and cost estimates of Extensions A, B, C, D and E		
<u>Appendix 3</u>	ITU staff levels in 1981		
<u>Appendix 4</u>	Growth of work 1960 - 1981		
<u>Appendix 5</u>	Present distribution of office space		
<u>Appendix 6</u>	Growth in number of posts (permanent and fixed term) from 1960 to 1981		
<u>Appendix 7</u>	Estimated growth rate in staff numbers as established by the Coordination Committee		
<u>Appendix 8</u>	Estimated growth of staff and additional office and meeting space requirements		

Plan of Extensions A, B, C and D



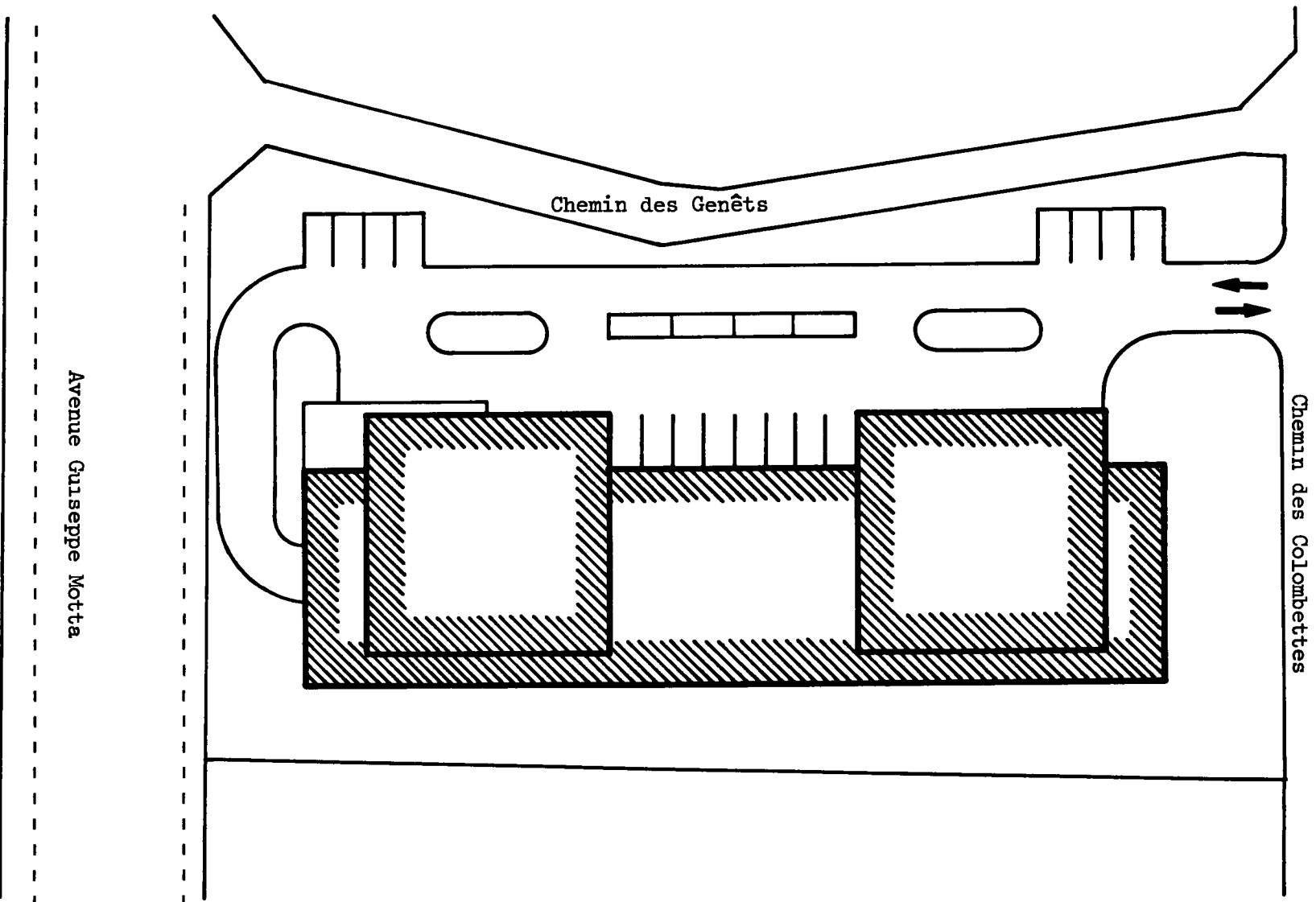
APPENDIX 1

Plan masse

A, B, C, D : extensions

Scale 1:1000

Plot plan for Extension E



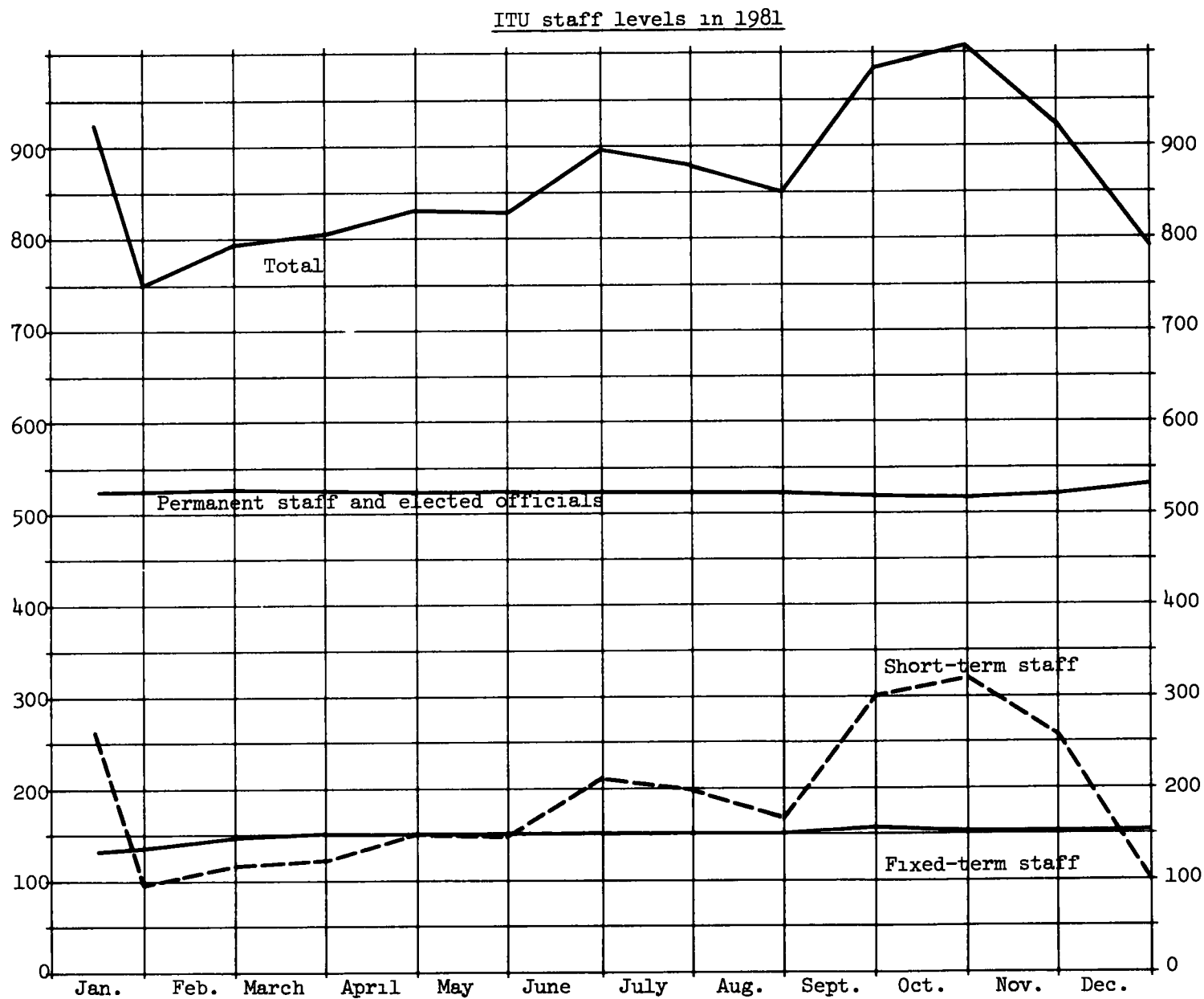
A P P E N D I X 2

Area and cost estimates

	<u>Approximate square metres (gross)</u>	<u>Approximate cubic metres</u>	<u>Approximate cost in Swiss francs</u>
<u>Extension A</u> Filling of hole near the main entrance to the Tower (storage, offices, kitchen, restaurant, bar and corridors - to release space elsewhere)	3,770 m ²	15,955 m ³	8,118,250.-
<u>Extension B</u> Filling in part of space between the ITU buildings and the CICG (Centre International de Conférences de Genève) - new meeting rooms, Chairman's office, etc.	575 m ²	3,230 m ³	1,938,000.-
<u>Extension C</u> New building next to the Varembe building, Place des Nations - offices over entrance to FIPOI Garage (subject to some redesign, not yet costed out)	4,760 m ²	20,005 m ³	11,205,250.-
<u>Extension D</u> Extension of the Varembe building (prolongation and addition of 6th floor for offices) (This will require rehousing the occupants of the 5th floor if the work is carried out)	2,660 m ²	9,960 m ³	6,313,500.-
<u>Extension E</u> Site for a new building, av Guiseppe Motta	4,000 m ² site area	-	4,000,000.- purchase of site
Two basements, ground floor and three storeys (offices, etc.)	8,000 m ²	32,000 m ³	19,200,000.-

- Note
1. Building costs shown above are only approximate, since they have been calculated on a preliminary plan
 2. The price per cubic metre will vary according to the final use established for the different areas.
 3. At the present time, no specifications have been given by the ITU and so it has been assumed that air-conditioning will be included
 4. These estimates have been calculated on the building cost index for 1982 Administrative costs will be extra.
 5. It can be assumed that variations of between 8% and 10% per annum will arise in future years, taking into account the rises in costs of material, labour, taxes, mortgage rates, charges, etc.

APPENDIX 3



A P P E N D I X 4

GROWTH OF WORK

1960 - 1981

Year	<u>TRANSLATION</u>		<u>TYPING**</u>		<u>REPRODUCTION</u> (in millions)	
	Pages (Actual)	Pages (5-Year Average)	Pages (Actual)	Pages (5-Year Average)	Pages (Actual)	Pages (5-Year Average)
1960	19052	20400	36000	38900	10.6	11.7
1	17346	20400	31000	42800	9.9	13.7
2	27618	20500	55500	46500	17.0	16.1
3	18959	21200	56000	49600	20.8	19.2
4	19641	21923	54000	56300	22.4	22.2
65	22352	21231	51500	57500	25.9	25.0
6	21046	22908	64385	59900	25.3	26.5
7	24158	24714	61886	64800	31.0	28.3
8	27346	26399	67855	69500	27.7	28.5
9	28970	28701	78791	75000	31.6	32.2
70	30476	30168	74729	81700	27.0	37.7
1	32555	30504	91783	82000	43.7	38.8
2	31497	32316	95370	88100	58.6	44.5
3	29024	34170	69530	92700	32.9	49.1
4	38031	35185	109201	90500	60.5	52.2
75	39744	37563	97694	88000	50.0	48.6
6	37630	41450	81053	94500	58.6	53.5
7	43387	44607	83006	95300	41.0	59.3
8	48460	47421	101677	96000	57.8	61.6
9	53815	50700	113344	100000	89.1	63.0
80	53003	47259	118630	99542	77.5	64.5
81	53854*	50504	162706	115873	70.3	66.8
<u>Annual growth</u>						
<u>rate 5-year average</u>		4 4%		5 3%		8.6%

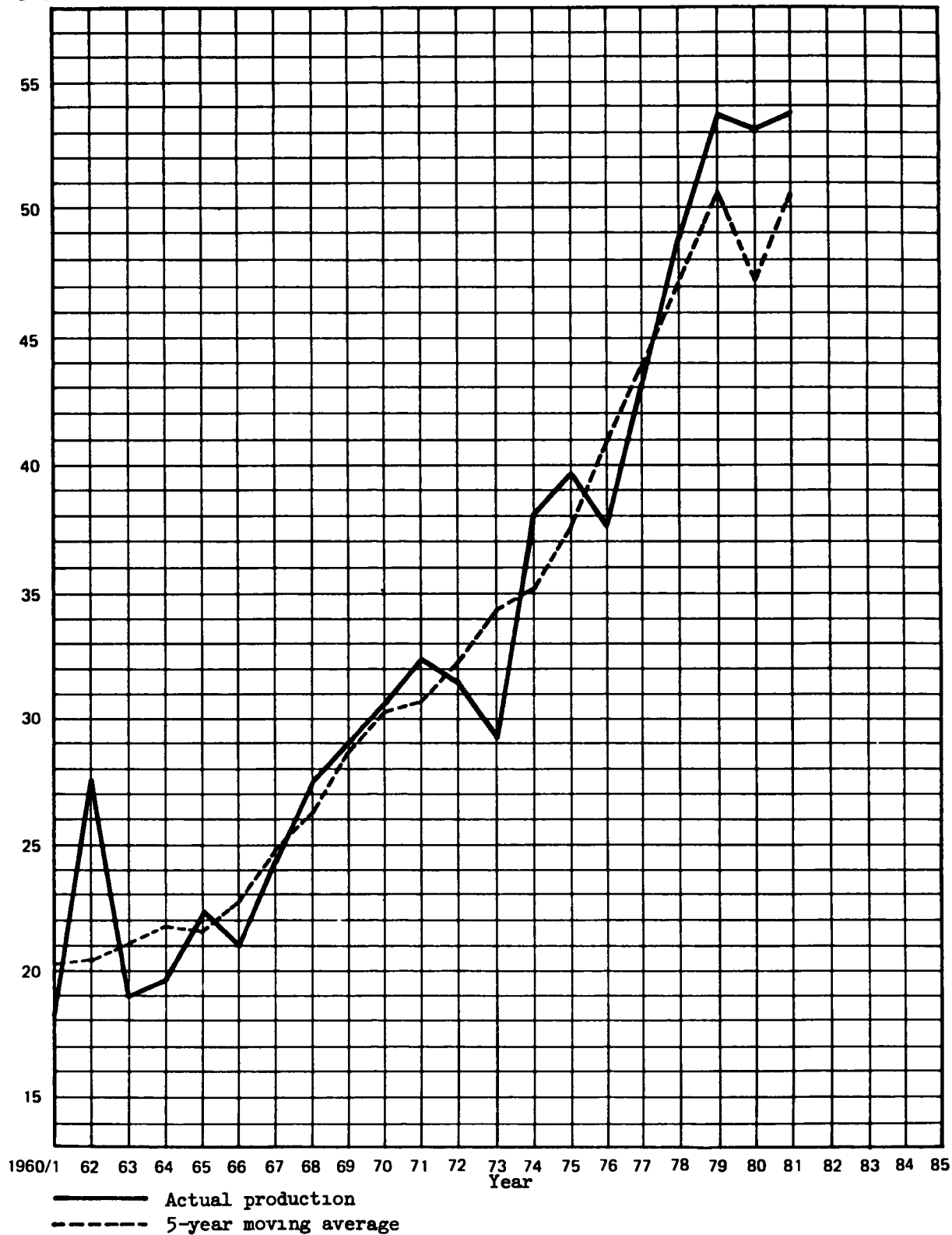
* In addition, the reference service saved 2,000 pages from translation and ad hoc interpretation and minute-writing represented 5,062 page-equivalents to that for 1981, real production represented 58,916 pages.

**Pages of documents produced by Text Composition are included from 1979 onwards

LANGUAGE DIVISION

Annual total of pages of documents translated
1961 - 1981

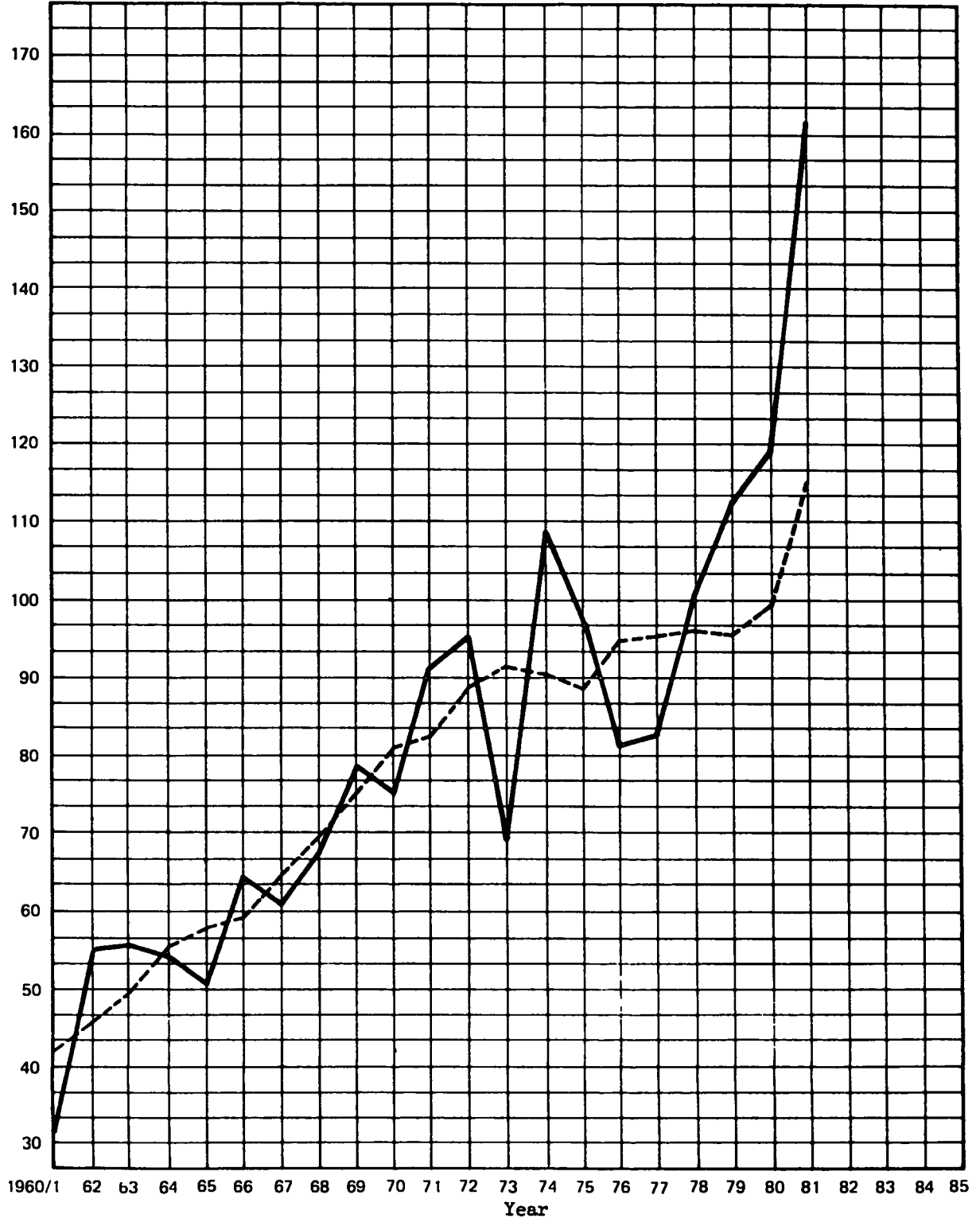
Thousands
of pages



TYPING AND TEXT COMPOSITION DIVISION

Annual total of pages of documents produced
1961 - 1981

Thousands
of pages

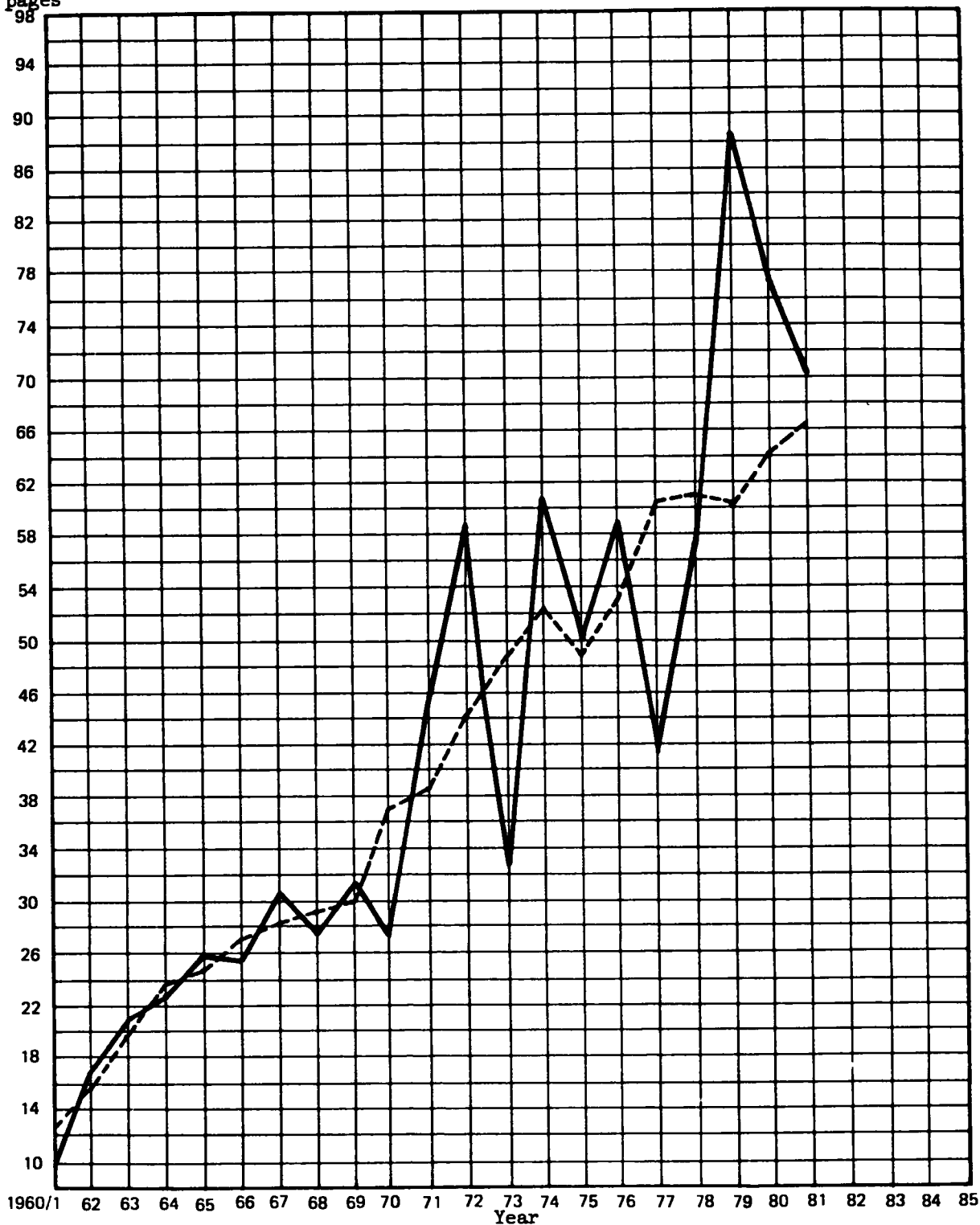


— Actual production
----- 5-year moving average

REPRODUCTION SERVICE

Annual total of pages of documents reproduced
1961 - 1981

Millions of
A4 pages



— Actual production
----- 5-year moving average

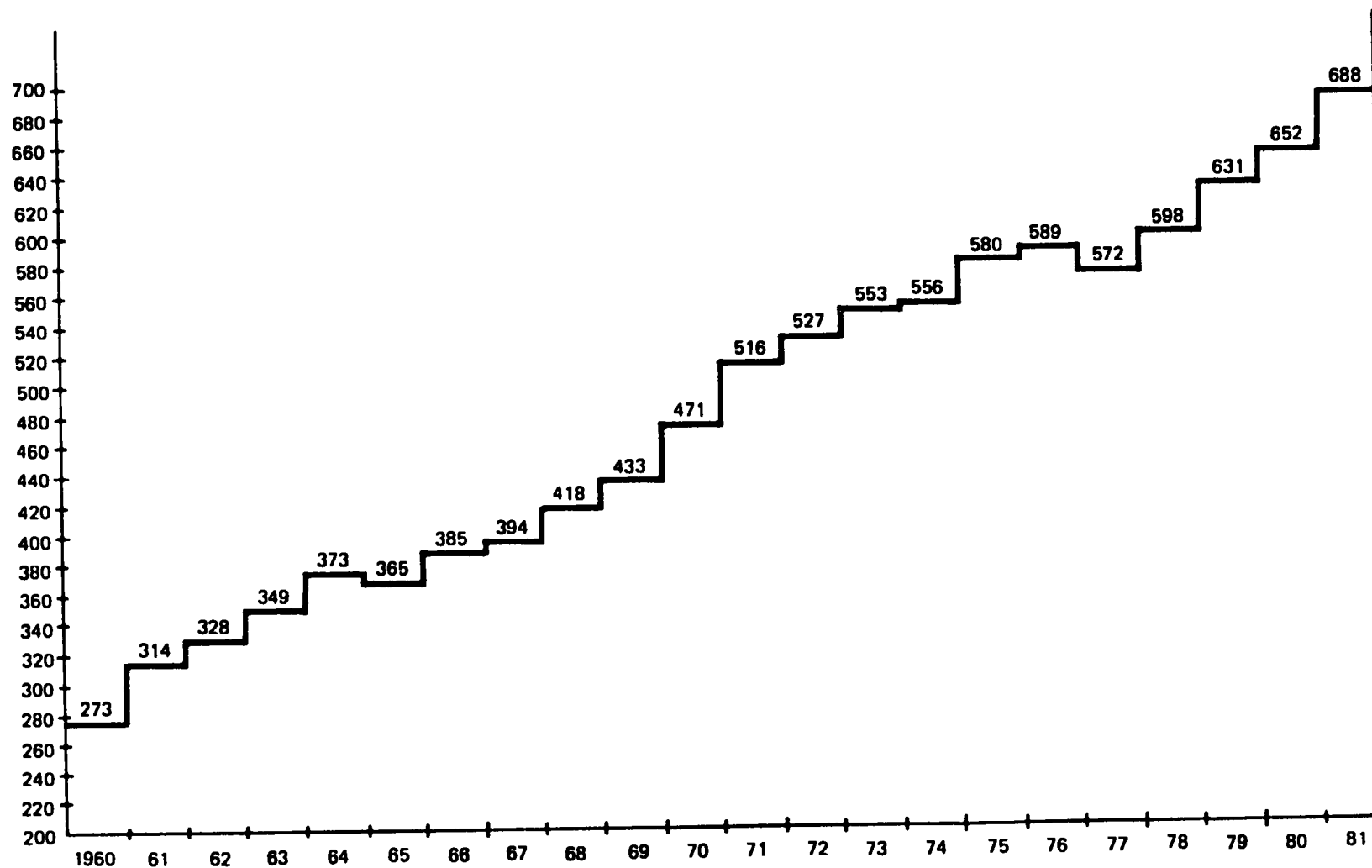
A P P E N D I X 5

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICE SPACE

Location	Net area (m ²)	Staff	m ² per person
Tower } Varembé }	9450	883	
rented premises	696		11.5

Growth in number of posts (Permanent and fixed-term) from 1960 to 1981

(Figures for 1980 and 1981 also include some unestablished posts occupied on a continual basis)



A P P E N D I X 7ESTIMATED GROWTH RATE IN STAFF NUMBERS AS ESTABLISHEDBY THE COORDINATION COMMITTEEYEAR 1980 - YEAR 2000

	Base year 1980	<u>Staff Numbers</u>							Year 2000	Compound growth rate %
<u>Office of the Secretary- General and Deputy Secretary-General</u>	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	0 0
<u>Archives, Mail, Telex and Microfilm</u>	14	14	15	16	16	17	22	25	29	3.5
<u>Conferences and Common Services Department</u>										
Chief and Deputy Chief	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0.0
Language Division	81	83	84	86	88	90	100	110	120	2.0
Reproduction	40	41	42	43	44	45	50	55	60	2.0
Typing	30	31	32	33	34	34	38	42	46	2.0
Text Composition	44	45	46	47	48	49	54	59	65	2.0
Material arrangements, conference documents and dispatch	21	22	23	24	25	26	29	32	35	2.0
Office Services, messengers, technicians, supplies, drivers, nightwatchmen, telephonists	44	44	45	45	46	46	48	50	50	1.0
Short term staff est.	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	0.0
Total Common Services	300	306	312	318	325	330	359	388	416	1.7
<u>External Relations Dept.</u>										
Chief	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0.0
Relations with other organizations	4	5	5	5	6	6	8	11	13	5.7
Relations with Members	34	34	35	35	36	36	40	42	44	1 3
Legal Adviser	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	7	9	7.5
Conferences & AC	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	2.0
Information Division, Journal, Library, Documentation Centre	24	24	25	26	28	30	36	40	43	2.8
Short term staff est	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	0 0
Total Ext Rel. Dept	78	79	81	83	87	90	104	116	125	2 5

	Base year 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1990	1995	Year 2000	Compound growth rate %
<u>Personnel Department</u>	27	27	28	29	30	31	34	37	42	2.0
<u>Finance Department</u>	40	44	46	47	48	50	56	66	76	3.0
<u>Computer Department.</u>	33	35	36	38	39	41	47	49	51	2.0
Short term staff est. (for 3 Depts.)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0.0
<u>Technical Cooperation Department</u>	105	110	115	120	125	130	154	161	164	2.3
Total of 4 Departments:	209	220	229	238	246	256	295	317	337	2.4
Total General Secretariat	608	626	644	662	681	700	787	853	914	2.0
IFRB.	120	130	135*	140	145	150	167	185	202	2.5
CCIR	32	33	33	34	35	36	39	42	47	1.8
CCITT	45	45	46	47	48	48	52	55	60	1.5
Short term staff est.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	0.0
Total of 4 items above:	203	214	220	227	234	240	264	288	315	2.2
TOTAL for ITU	811	840	864	889	915	940	1051	1141	1229	2.1

* Note The number of staff in IFRB premises reached 154 in 1982, but this included the Interim System ITU Management Team (which reports jointly to the Secretary-General and the IFRB) and the staff of the outside contractor (CSC).

ADDITIONAL NET AREA REQUIREMENTS, 1981-2000 (IN SQUARE METRES)

AS ESTABLISHED BY THE COORDINATION COMMITTEE

(based on UN average of 11.5 m² per person)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1990	1995	2000
<u>Office of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General.</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Archives, Mail, Telex and Microfilm.</u>	-	35	46	46	58	92	134	173
<u>Conferences and Common Services Department</u>								
Chief and Deputy Chief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Language Division	23	34	58	81	104	218	333	448
Reproduction (nominal)	-	-	-	-	22	22	22	44
Typing	12	23	34	46	46	92	138	184
Text Composition	12	23	34	46	58	115	161	242
Material arrangements, conference documents and dispatch	6	12	18	24	30	48	66	84
Office Services, messengers, technicians, supplies, drivers, nightwatchmen, telephonists	-	20	20	20	40	40	40	60
Total Common Services:	53	112	164	217	300	535	760	1062
<u>External Relations Dept..</u>								
Chief	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Relations with other organizations	12	12	12	23	23	46	81	104
Relations with Members	-	12	12	23	23	69	92	115
Legal Adviser	-	-	12	12	23	34	58	81
Conferences & AC	-	-	-	-	12	12	23	23
Information Division, Journal, Library, Documentation Centre	-	12	23	46	69	138	184	218
Total Ext Rel. Dept.	12	36	59	104	150	299	438	541
<u>Personnel Department and Medical Service</u>	44	80	91	102	114	176	238	300
<u>Finance Department</u>	46	69	81	92	115	184	300	414
<u>Computer Department</u>	23	34	58	69	92	274	295	316
<u>Technical Cooperation Department</u>	58	115	172	230	287	563	644	675
Total of 4 Departments	171	298	402	493	608	1197	1477	1705
Total General Secretariat	236	481	671	860	1116	2123	2809	3481

ESTIMATED GROWTH OF STAFF AND ADDITIONAL OFFICE AND MEETINGS SPACE REQUIREMENTS

YEAR		1% growth (compounded)		2% growth (compounded)		2.5% growth (compounded)		1% growth (compounded) plus 1 working language (92)		2% growth (compounded) plus 1 working language (92)		2.5% growth (compounded) plus 1 working language (92)	
		Staff	Sq. m.	Staff	Sq. m.	Staff	Sq. m.	Staff	Sq. m.	Staff	Sq. m.	Staff	Sq. m.
1982	Current situation	883	10155	883	10155	883	10155	883	10155	883	10155	883	10155
	Less existing office space		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>
			705		705		705		705		705		705
	Add 15% contingency		<u>105</u>		<u>105</u>		<u>105</u>		<u>105</u>		<u>105</u>		<u>105</u>
	Additional office space required by 1982		810		810		810		810		810		810
	Meetings rooms space etc.		<u>222</u>		<u>222</u>		<u>222</u>		<u>222</u>		<u>222</u>		<u>222</u>
	Total additional space required by 1982		1032		1032		1032		1032		1032		1032
			=====		=====		=====		=====		=====		=====
1986	Situation in 1986	919	10569	956	10992	975	11209	982	11293	1029	11833	1048	12052
	Less existing office space		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>
			1119		1542		1759		1843		2383		2602
	Add 15% contingency		<u>168</u>		<u>231</u>		<u>264</u>		<u>276</u>		<u>357</u>		<u>390</u>
	Additional office space required by 1986		1287		1773		2023		2119		2740		2992
	Meetings rooms space etc.		<u>1520</u>		<u>1520</u>		<u>1520</u>		<u>1520</u>		<u>1520</u>		<u>1520</u>
	Total additional space required by 1986		2807		3293		3543		3639		4260		4512
			=====		=====		=====		=====		=====		=====
1991	Situation in 1991	966	11105	1055	12136	1103	12682	1061	12206	1155	13281	1204	13848
	Less existing office space		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>
			1655		2686		3232		2756		3831		4398
	Add 15% contingency		<u>248</u>		<u>403</u>		<u>485</u>		<u>413</u>		<u>575</u>		<u>660</u>
	Additional office space required by 1991		1903		3089		3717		3169		4406		5058
	Meetings rooms space etc.		<u>1760</u>		<u>1760</u>		<u>1760</u>		<u>1760</u>		<u>1760</u>		<u>1760</u>
	Total additional space required by 1991		3663		4849		5477		4929		6166		6818
			=====		=====		=====		=====		=====		=====
1996	Situation in 1996	1015	11672	1165	13400	1248	14349	1116	12834	1275	14668	1363	15668
	Less existing office space		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>
			2222		3950		4899		3384		5218		6218
	Add 15% contingency		<u>333</u>		<u>592</u>		<u>735</u>		<u>507</u>		<u>783</u>		<u>933</u>
	Additional office space required in 1996		2555		4542		5634		3891		6001		7151
	Meetings rooms space etc.		<u>1760</u>		<u>1760</u>		<u>1760</u>		<u>1760</u>		<u>1760</u>		<u>1760</u>
	Total additional space required by 1996		4315		6302		7394		5651		7761		8911
			=====		=====		=====		=====		=====		=====
2001	Situation in 2001	1067	12267	1286	14794	1411	16234	1172	13489	1408	16182	1542	17727
	Less existing office space		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>
			2817		5344		6784		4039		6732		8277
	Add 15% contingency		<u>423</u>		<u>806</u>		<u>1016</u>		<u>605</u>		<u>1010</u>		<u>1241</u>
	Additional office space required by 2001		3240		6150		7800		4644		7742		9518
	Meetings rooms space etc.		<u>2058</u>		<u>2058</u>		<u>2058</u>		<u>2058</u>		<u>2058</u>		<u>2058</u>
	Total additional space required by 2201		5298		8208		9858		6702		9800		11576
			=====		=====		=====		=====		=====		=====
2006	Situation in 2006	1121	12893	1420	16333	1597	18367	1232	14177	1554	17866	1744	20056
	Less existing office space		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>
			3443		6883		8917		4727		8416		10606
	Add 15% contingency		<u>519</u>		<u>1029</u>		<u>1335</u>		<u>705</u>		<u>1266</u>		<u>1596</u>
	Additional office space required in 2006		3962		7912		10252		5432		9682		12202
	Meetings rooms space etc.		<u>2058</u>		<u>2058</u>		<u>2058</u>		<u>2058</u>		<u>2058</u>		<u>2058</u>
	Total additional space required by 2006		6020		9970		12310		7490		11740		14260
			=====		=====		=====		=====		=====		=====
2006	<u>Linear progression</u>												
	Situation in 2006	1098	12627	1307	15030	1413	16249	1206	13869	1443	16595	1559	17929
	Less existing office space		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>		<u>9450</u>
			3177		5580		6799		4419		7145		8479
	Add 15% contingency		<u>475</u>		<u>842</u>		<u>1023</u>		<u>663</u>		<u>1077</u>		<u>1273</u>
	Additional office space required in 2006		3652		6422		7822		5082		8222		9752
	Meeting rooms space etc.		<u>2058</u>		<u>2058</u>		<u>2058</u>		<u>2058</u>		<u>2058</u>		<u>2058</u>
	Total additional space required by 2006		5710		8480		9880		7140		10280		11810
			=====		=====		=====		=====		=====		=====

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 50-E

July 1982

original French

NAIROBI 1982
ANNEE MONDIALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES



PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

REPORT BY THE ITU STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE TO THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE, NAIROBI 1982

I hereby transmit to the Conference the Report by the Administrative
Council on the above-mentioned subject.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1



A N N E X

REPORT BY THE ITU STAFF PENSION COMMITTEE TO THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE, NAIROBI 1982

Monetary fluctuations and inflation have rendered the ITU Staff Pension Committee watchful of the evolution of the level of pensions during these last ten years.

Difficulties, encountered as early as 1971 by pensioners, mainly staff members of professional and higher categories, led the Committee to draw the attention of the Malaga-Torremolinos (1973) Plenipotentiary Conference to this important issue. The situation of the pensioners was then studied very thoroughly and the Plenipotentiary Conference adopted Recommendation N° 3 which requested the United Nations General Assembly to take urgent action to make good the losses incurred by pensioners as well as to restore the purchasing power of pensions to the level reached prior to May 1971.

In the light of Recommendation No 3, the ITU Staff Pension Committee looked for solutions to correct anomalies observed in the level of pensions; it reported regularly to the Administrative Council which was thus able to directly address the competent organs of the United Nations to present the ITU views and recall the terms of Recommendation N° 3. These interventions were supported by the participation in the meetings of the Pension Board and the Standing Committee of the UNJSPF, of representatives of the ITU Staff Pension Committee, such as MR. J. Kupper, Mr. C. Baudazzi, and Mr. J.A. Msambichaka, all three in their capacity of Administrative Council Representatives to this latter Committee.

Based on the proposals presented by the Pension Board to remedy the degradation of pensions' purchasing power, the United Nations General Assembly took, in recent years, several decisions of which the most important may be summarized as follows :

- a) Effective 1st January 1975, option for the pensioner to receive a retirement benefit calculated in the currency of his certified country of residence, and adjusted to the cost of living of this same country, rather than receive a pension based only on the US dollar and adjusted on a world average cost of living.
- b) Introduction as from 1st January 1979 of a two-track system of adjustment implying the automatic payment of the highest of the two following amounts :

- 1) the basic pension in US dollars adjusted on the United States' consumer price index,
 - 11) the basic pension in US dollars converted in the currency of the certified country of residence and subsequently adjusted on the consumer price index of this same country.
- c) Effective 1st January 1981, adjustment of the initial pension in local currency by applying a factor taking into account, but only partially, the difference in cost of living between the country of residence of the pensioner and that of New York.

These different measures have naturally contributed to improve the level of pensions, but while certain pensioners, according to the country of residence, may benefit from more favourable conditions, others receive pensions which are below the desirable level fixed by the ITU Staff Pension Committee, namely that a gross retirement benefit based on 30 years of affiliation should reach at least 70% of the last net salary, whatever the pensioner's country of retirement. That such disparity remains between pensioners is of great concern.

Moreover, certain Members of the Pension Board and of the Consultative Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (CCABQ) have made a reservation on the mode of application of the initial pension adjustment as mentioned in c) above; the United Nations General Assembly, upon the recommendation of the organ mentioned above, requested that a survey be undertaken with a view to the establishment of a special index for pensioners to take into account the fact that the pensioners' expenditure pattern is different from that of staff members in service and that the impact of income taxes on pensions differs from one country to another.

Although the desired objective leads towards an equality of treatment between pensioners, the survey undertaken turned out to be very complex and could only lead to reducing the adjustments which had permitted the level of pensions to approach that reached in 1971, thus diminishing the effects of the pension adjustment system so painstakingly elaborated and which, although imperfect, has nevertheless improved retirement benefit in line with Recommendation N° 3.

For this reason, the ITU Pension Committee would like the Plenipotentiary Conference to confirm by means of a Resolution the objectives set in 1973 and request the Administrative Council to follow carefully the evolution of this issue, ensuring that pensions paid to the Union pensioners are really protected against monetary fluctuations and inflation. A draft resolution is annexed to the present document for consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Annex

DRAFT RESOLUTION

ADJUSTMENT OF PENSIONS

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Nairobi, 1982),

recalling Recommendation No 3 adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973) in connection with the adjustment of pensions,

having considered the report by the ITU Staff Pension Committee which notes that the measures adopted by the United Nations General Assembly have been in line with Recommendation No 3,

preoccupied by the uncertainties which press heavily on the level of pensions due to the flaws in the actual system and the amendments which could be subsequently made, as well as the consequences of the future monetary fluctuations and inflation,

instructs the Administrative Council to follow carefully the evolution of this issue, with a view to insuring level of pensions is maintained and to take the appropriate action deemed necessary to achieve this end

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 51-E

17 May 1982

Original · French

NAIROBI 1983
ANNÉE MONDIALE
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES



PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

POSSIBLE CONVENING OF A WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

The Administrative Council at its 37th session (19 April - 7 May 1982) considered a note by the Director of the CCITT on the possible convening of a world administrative telegraph and telephone conference. The text of this note appears in Annex.

The Council expressed broad interest in the holding of such a conference.

However, it was stressed on the one hand that the preparation of this conference would depend on the work of the CCITT in the field of the services involved and on the other that care should be taken to ensure that the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations remained flexible so that they could be adapted to technological developments.

In the light of the programme of conferences and meetings submitted to the Conference (see Document No. 31) and the preparations needed for a world administrative telegraph and telephone conference, it might be appropriate to hold this conference in the period 1986-1988.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1



A N N E X

NOTE BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE CCITT

POSSIBLE CONVENING OF A WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE TELEGRAPH
AND TELEPHONE CONFERENCE

In view of the rapid development of teleinformatic services such as Teletex and Telefax, and the interest shown by various organizations in data transmission and in new services, it is important that the Administrative Council propose to the next Plenipotentiary Conference that a world administrative telegraph and telephone conference or a world administrative conference on non-telephone international services should be held.

Because of the different definitions of the term "telegraphy" given in Annex 2 to the Convention and in the Radio Regulations, the current Telegraph Regulations give rise to some confusion. In addition, the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva, 1973) contain a definition of the international telegraph service according to which the data transmission service forms part of the international telegraph service, whereas CCITT Opinion No. 9, adopted in response to Resolution No. 44 of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference, considers data transmission as an independent branch of the telecommunication services. This inconsistency in the use of the term "telegraphy" also gives rise to problems regarding the interpretation of the Telegraph Regulations, which, in Article 1, "lay down the general principles to be observed in the international telegraph service", although these provisions deal almost exclusively with the international public telegram service (classes of telegram, general operating provisions for telegrams, etc.).

It would be desirable for a world administrative conference to be instructed to solve this problem,

- a) either by limiting the Telegraph Regulations - both their scope and the title - to the international public telegram service and, if so requested, to draw up a separate body of regulations for other services, such as data transmission, Teletex, Telefax, etc.,
- b) or by drawing up general regulations applicable to all the non-telephone services which, in addition to the telegram service, would include telex, data transmission, Teletex, Telefax, etc.

This procedure would not only clarify the scope of the present Telegraph Regulations, but would also have the effect of clearly defining the ITU's role and responsibilities regarding the new services which are being introduced.

L. BURTZ
Director of the CCITT

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 52-E

8 June 1982

Original French

ANNEE MONDIALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES



1983

PLENARY MEETING

Report by the Secretary-General

WORLD COMMUNICATIONS YEAR DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURES

The present report, compiled at the request of the Administrative Council, gives the background to the process which, on 19 November 1981, led the General Assembly of the United Nations to proclaim 1983 "World Communications Year Development of Communications Infrastructures" and, with the approval of the Administrative Council of the Union, to designate the ITU as the lead agency for the Year, "with responsibility for coordinating the inter-organizational aspects of the programmes and activities of other agencies". In addition, it provides details about the objectives, organization and programme of the Year and also about actions taken so far.



1. Introduction

1.1 The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) by resolution 2097 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977 recommended that the General Assembly proclaim a Transport and Communications Decade in Africa during the years 1978/1987 and that consideration should be given to the celebration during the Decade of a World Communications Year. The General Assembly accepted this recommendation and adopted resolution 32/160 on 19 December 1977, operative paragraph 5 of which requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and other specialized agencies concerned, to propose one year during the Decade as World Communications Year and to submit a report to the Council containing a detailed programme of activities to be carried out during such a Year.

1.2 At its 33rd session (1978), the Administrative Council was informed of resolution 32/160 (document 5203, annexes 3 and 4) by the Secretary-General of the Union and, in view of the importance of a World Communications Year to the telecommunications administrations of the countries Members of the Union, adopted resolution 820 which will be found in Annex 1.

1.3 In its decision 1978/48 of 1 August 1978, the Council took note of the note by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on World Communications Year (E/1978/95), of the organization of preliminary consultations among the organizations concerned and of the fact that 1983 had been identified as the most appropriate year for designation as World Communications Year.

1.4 In 1979, the Secretary-General, as requested by the General Assembly in operative paragraph 5 of its resolution 32/160, submitted a report to the Council containing a programme of activities for the celebration of World Communications Year (E/1979/87). The Council, by decision 1979/63 of 3 August 1979, deferred action on the Secretary-General's recommendations and requested him to consult with Member States on the scope, proposed programme of activities and organizational structure for the Year and to report to the Council at its second regular session of 1980.

1.5 The Secretary-General accordingly consulted Member States and submitted a report containing a summary of their views (E/1980/65 and Add.1 and 2) to the Council at its second regular session of 1980. At that session, the Council, by resolution 1980/69, recommended that the Secretary-General should continue consultations with Governments and submit revised proposals for a programme for the Year.

1.6 By the same resolution the Council designated the International Telecommunication Union as the lead agency for the Year and requested that the report of the Secretary-General should also be submitted to the Administrative Council of ITU for consideration.

1.7 At its 36th session (1981), the ITU Administrative Council, having considered the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to ECOSOC and the report of the Secretary-General of the ITU (Document No. 5615) accepted on behalf of the Union the role of "lead agency for the Year and having responsibility for coordinating the inter-organizational aspects of the programmes and activities of other agencies".

1.8 The Chairman of the Administrative Council accordingly notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations by telegram to that effect and sent a telegram to countries Members of the Union inviting them to communicate the amount of their voluntary contributions as soon as possible.

1.9 At its Second Regular Session in July 1981, having regard to the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the position of the ITU Administrative Council, ECOSOC adopted a resolution (1981/60) proposing "that 1983 should be the World Communications Year" and recommending "that the General Assembly should proclaim, at its thirty-sixth session, 1983 as World Communications Year Development of Communications Infrastructures, provided that all preliminary arrangements for its financing from voluntary contributions have been finalized before the adoption of the final decision".

1.10 Taking advantage of this session of ECOSOC, the Inter-agency Committee established by the ITU to prepare for the Year and comprising all organizations of the United Nations system concerned with the Year*) held its 7th meeting at Union Headquarters to prepare the preliminary draft plan of action 1981-1982.

1.11 Following the positive replies by Members of the Union to the telegram addressed to them by the Chairman of the Administrative Council, it was possible to submit a statement of voluntary contributions to the Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. As a result, the Committee adopted by consensus a resolution proclaiming 1983 "World Communications Year Development of Communications Infrastructures" and designating the ITU as lead agency.

1.12 This resolution (A/RES/36/40) was finally adopted, again by consensus, by the United Nations General Assembly on 19 November 1981 and 1983 was thus officially proclaimed World Communications Year (see Annex 2).

1.13 The 8th meeting of the Inter-agency Committee was held at ITU Headquarters on 3 December 1981 and, in addition to the Guide to World Communications Year, adopted a plan of action for 1982. The coordination machinery for the Year also was set up to enable each organization to cooperate in its special field or fields. The Committee decided to meet for the 9th time on 15 April 1982 to review its plan of action, to adopt the report to ECOSOC and to make all the arrangements required to ensure the success of the Year.

1.14 The Members of the ITU were informed by Circular-letter No. 460 of the proclamation of the Year, and an official letter was sent by the Union, wherever possible through the permanent missions, to the Foreign Ministers of Member countries. An intensive information campaign was conducted among administrations, many of which responded and took steps to establish national committees or to propose specific activities, such as the implementation of certain pilot projects, in connection with the Year.

1.15 At its 37th session (1982) the Administrative Council examined the report by the Secretary-General of the Union to ECOSOC and adopted the resolution (872) reproduced in Annex 3 which requests the Plenipotentiary Conference to make provision in its agenda for a formal plenary meeting devoted to World Communications Year to be held towards the end of the Conference.

*) International Telecommunication Union (ITU), United Nations Organization (UN), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Universal Postal Union (UPU), World Meteorological Organization (WMO), International Maritime Organization (IMO), International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA).

2 Definition and objectives of the Year

2.1 World Communications Year is a specific set of activities forming part of the action taken by the United Nations system to foster balanced economic and social development.

2.2 It will emphasize the importance of communication infrastructures as a pre-condition and as an integral part of economic and social development.

2.3 In compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/40, World Communications Year will provide the opportunity for all countries to undertake an in-depth review and analysis of their policies on communications development and stimulate the accelerated development of communications infrastructures. It will enable those responsible for all sectors concerned to direct their action to fostering the rational construction of essential infrastructures, including national and international communications policies, concerted organization and management of communications and the financial, material and human resources needed for installing and operating communications systems.

2.4 World Communications Year will be carried out in accordance with the objectives of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, now part of the Lagos Plan of Action, and will provide support for action taken to meet those objectives

3. Organization of the Year

3.1 National committees

3.1.1 One of the main principles of the World Year is to highlight activities at the national level. The success of the Year depends on the establishment in each country of a national coordination committee, in which all sectors of activity will be represented, to undertake a national programme and to cooperate in the implementation of regional and world programmes. The main purpose of organization at the regional level and, a fortiori, at the world level, and also of the WCY Secretariat is to promote the establishment of national committees, some of which have already been set up, and to help them as necessary in the preparation and implementation of their national programmes.

3.1.2 The purpose of the structures established at the world level is to facilitate the preparation and execution of national and regional programmes and to provide national committees with logistic support during the preparatory period and during the Year itself. These structures should be flexible and adaptable to circumstances and should be organized with the maximum concern for economy. In principle, they will comprise

- an inter-agency committee,
- a secretariat.

3.2 Inter-agency Committee

3.2.1 The Inter-agency Committee, whose composition is found in paragraph 1.10, is composed of representatives of international organizations interested in the Year. The representatives are appointed by the heads of the United Nations agencies wishing to take part in its work. It is convened and presided over by the Secretary-General of the ITU.

3.3 Secretariat

3.3.1 The Secretariat of the Year, which works under the authority of the Secretary-General of the ITU, has been established at ITU Headquarters in Geneva. Its function is to provide logistic support to all the committees connected with the Year and to ensure the administrative and financial management of the Year. It is composed of an official in the P category and a secretary.

4. Programme for the Year

4.1 The programme for the Year has been formulated in collaboration with the organizations of the UN system during inter-agency meetings on World Communications Year. The guidelines concerning the criteria and modalities applicable to international years have been duly taken into account when preparing this programme.

4.2 Although the programme for the Year is organized on three levels (national, regional and world), the overall activities are directed towards specific achievements at the national level. Projects for inclusion in the programme for the Year must meet the following criteria

- each project must contribute specifically to the coordinated establishment of communications infrastructures,
- each project must foster endogenous economic and social development in the country or countries concerned,
- each project must be designed to generate productive ideas for the rational establishment of communications structures, either through the implementation of the projects or through the analysis of the results achieved;
- taking into account the fact that the World Year will take place in the middle of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, projects carried out in Africa must help to achieve the targets of the Decade which now form part of the Lagos Plan of Action;¹⁾
- finally, the projects taken together must constitute a consistent programme of definite value, in line with national priorities.

4.3 The financial resources for the Year are entirely dependent on voluntary contributions. The World Year Fund (see Annex 4), made up of contributions in cash or in kind, will be used 1) to finance the implementation of specific projects, known as pilot projects, 2) to send short-term consultants to assist countries, on request, in formulating and implementing their programmes, 3) to cover the operating expenses of the Year Secretariat and 4) to produce basic documentation designed to help the national committees in their work.

4.4 National programmes It will be for each country, through its national committee, to draw up the programme of activities best suited to its needs. It will also have to arrange for the financing of these activities, with the exception of the activities mentioned in paragraph 19.1.2. Activities developed at the country level will be published in the "WCY Register of Activities", which will be updated periodically to take account of programme developments. National programmes may include pilot projects, conferences, seminars and information activities.

1) The Lagos Plan of Action has been adopted with a view to implementing the Monrovia Strategy aimed at fostering the economic development of Africa.

4.5 Pilot projects Pilot projects have been formulated by the agencies which take part in the Inter-agency Committee in collaboration with their Member States, or proposed directly by governmental authorities or industrial groups.

4.5.1 Pilot projects form part of the efforts deployed by the United Nations system to further a balanced economic and social development. The implementation of such projects, the impact of which will be felt far beyond 1983, is of vital importance for a number of countries and regions and should foster the accelerated development of communications infrastructures, thus meeting the expectations of the international community as expressed by the General Assembly. Such projects are called upon to act as a catalyst, stimulating the development of similar projects in the future on the basis of experience acquired. A list containing essential information on these projects has been published by the Year Secretariat, at the request of the Member States. Several proposals for project implementation and/or financing have been put forward and are being studied. Supplements will be issued to include pilot projects submitted after the publication of the list so as to have regular updates.

4.6 Conferences/seminars Conferences or seminars might be organized at the national level on the main subject areas of the Year

- a) consideration of development problems,
- b) review and analysis of national communications policy, in collaboration with users,
- c) study of the role of human resources in the development of communications;
- d) evaluation of the social and economic impact of a modern communication network,
- e) improvement of the programming of technical assistance projects.

Such conferences or seminars might be attended by the representatives of governmental bodies, infrastructure users, and scientific and university researchers.

4.7 Public information Full, precise and up-to-date information on the communications of tomorrow and the vital role they will play in the modern world is necessary in order to bring the Year's objectives to the public notice, enhance national, regional and world communications and create an impact that will last well beyond 1983. Such information should provide an opportunity to attract public attention and make people aware of the importance of communications for social and economic development.

4.7.1 The aim must be to inform the public of the Year's objectives, in particular by means of

- a) press campaigns,
- b) production and broadcasting of radio and television programmes,
- c) production and dissemination of documentation, posters and other material aimed at the general public. In this connection, the WCY Secretariat will take full advantage of the worldwide network of United Nations Information Centres (UNICs) to disseminate information in the countries/regions where they operate.

4.8 Regional and world programmes The main purpose of the regional and world programmes is to assist national committees in their activities and provide them with logistic support. The programme will comprise the implementation of pilot projects at the regional or world level, organization of conferences or seminars and information activities, it will complement the programmes undertaken in a purely national framework. Regional activities already enjoy the support and collaboration of the United Nations economic commissions and other regional organizations.

4.8.1 Some regional and international pilot projects have been included in the list of WCY projects (see paragraph 4.5 above).

4.8.2 Multisectorial conferences and seminars on the development of communications infrastructures may also be organized. Their purpose will be .

- a) to review the results obtained with regard to the development of the regional network,
- b) to analyse the obstacles to the development of communications infrastructures for all services (maritime, aeronautical, public telecommunications, postal services etc.),
- c) to propose solutions for eliminating these obstacles,
- d) to propose objectives for the short-, medium- and long-term development of the regional network,
- e) to emphasize the close link between the development of communications infrastructures and social and economic development,
- f) to strengthen regional structures (inter-governmental and non-governmental regional organizations).

4.9 Information activities In the area of public information, the Inter-agency Committee will assist in the dissemination of information on the objectives and programmes of the Year through the regional bodies. The Year Secretariat will publish basic documentation for the benefit of the national committees, including

- an information bulletin which the national committees can use to disseminate information on the Year (four issues in 1982 and six in 1983) and which is also designed to permit the international exchange of information on proposals, plans, activities and projects carried out within the framework of the Year at the national, regional and world levels,
- the register of activities of the programme for the Year, regularly updated as the programme develops, to facilitate the coordination of national, regional and world activities and assist organizations which so desire to establish contacts where activities are of common interest,
- a leaflet, a poster and an emblem which may be reproduced and circulated by the national committees or regional bodies,

- a guide intended to facilitate the establishment of World Communications Year national committees and assist them in formulating programmes of activities in support of the Year's objectives, carrying out those programmes and assessing the results achieved. The final version of the Guide to WCY 83 will be published at the end of 1982 to take into account the comments received,
- the Year Secretariat also intends to make available audio-visual material films, sound and television recordings specially produced for the Year, and photographs.

4 10 Thanks to the close cooperation of the specialized agencies and bodies of the United Nations as well as other international organizations participating in the work of the Inter-agency Committee and their determination to contribute to the success of the Year, the plan of action for 1982 has so far been implemented according to schedule. This cooperation has also made it possible to coordinate and harmonize programmes so as to avoid the danger of overlapping between WCY activities and the regular activities of some organizations.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

A N N E X 1

III Resolution No 820

World Communications Year

The Administrative Council

considering operative paragraph 5 of resolution 32/160 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 32nd Session

having examined the report by the Secretary-General on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and World Communications Year

aware of the importance of such a year for the International Telecommunication Union and its Member countries and for the harmonious development of telecommunications of all kinds throughout the world

resolves to take note of the action undertaken by the Secretary-General of the ITU with a view to implementing United Nations resolution 32/160

recommends that the Member countries of the Union should support the proposal to proclaim 1983 as World Communications Year

invites the Members of the Union to give all appropriate instructions to their representatives on ECOSOC and at the United Nations General Assembly so that they can take account of the present resolution,

instructs the Secretary-General of the ITU

1 to bring United Nations resolution 32/160 to the notice of all the Member countries of the Union, drawing their attention to operative paragraph 5 of the resolution,

2 to submit a report on the matter to the 34th Session of the Administrative Council

Ref Doc No 5279/CA33 (1978)

A N N E X 2

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations
(*Thirty-sixth session*)

A/RES/36/40

**WORLD COMMUNICATIONS YEAR
DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURES**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, in which it requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the International Telecommunication Union and other specialized agencies concerned, to propose for consideration, as appropriate, one year during the Decade as a World Communications Year, in view of the importance of transport and communications to other regions of the world,

Recalling also its resolution 35/109 of 5 December 1980 on the World Communications Year, by which it endorsed the arrangements made by the Economic and Social Council concerning the Year,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/60 of 23 July 1981 in which the Council proposed that the year 1983 should be proclaimed as World Communications Year Development of Communications Infrastructures,

Taking into account the guidelines for future international years adopted in its decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980,

Having examined the note from the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union concerning the mobilization of voluntary resources for the World Communications Year,

Recognizing the fundamental importance of communications infrastructures as an essential element in the economic and social development of all countries,

Convinced that a World Communications Year would provide the opportunity for all countries to undertake an in-depth review and analysis of their policies on communications development and stimulate the accelerated development of communications infrastructures,

1 **Endorses** the proposal made by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 1 of its resolution 1981/60 and proclaims the year 1983 World Communications Year Development of Communications Infrastructures, with the International Telecommunication Union serving as the lead agency for the Year and having responsibility for co-ordinating the interorganizational aspects of the programmes and activities of other agencies,

2 **Requests** all States to participate actively in the attainment of the objectives of the World Communications Year,

3 **Invites** the competent organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, within their respective terms of reference, for the implementation of the programme for the World Communications Year,

4 **Invites** non-governmental organizations and users of communications services to participate actively in the World Communications Year and to secure the fullest possible co-ordination of their programmes for the Year, particularly at the national level,

5 **Invites** Governments and other interested organizations to make voluntary contributions to the World Communications Year through the special Fund for World Communications Year co-ordinated by the International Telecommunication Union, in order to ensure increased financing of projects at the national, regional and global levels,

6 **Appeals** to governmental authorities and appropriate organizations to make circuits available for reporting on the activities of the World Communications Year through existing means of information, including radio and television broadcasts, in collaboration with those authorities,

7 **Requests** the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1982 on the state of preparations for the World Communications Year

A N N E X 3

WORLD COMMUNICATIONS YEAR:
DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURES

R No. 872

The Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union

Considering resolution A/RES/36/40 adopted on 19 November 1981 by the United Nations General Assembly which, in operative paragraph 1, "Endorses the proposal made by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 1 of its resolution 1981/60 and proclaims the year 1983 World Communications Year Development of Communications Infrastructures, with the International Telecommunication Union serving as the lead agency for the Year and having responsibility for coordinating the interorganizational aspects of the programmes and activities of other agencies",

recalling resolution N° 820 adopted by the Administrative Council of the ITU at its 33rd Session (1978) and emphasizing the importance of such a year for the International Telecommunication Union and its Member countries and for the harmonious development of telecommunications of all kinds throughout the world,

having taken note of the report by the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union contained in Document N° 5798(Rev 1)/CA37,

also convinced that a World Communications Year will provide an opportunity for all countries to undertake an in-depth review and analysis of their policies on communications development and will stimulate the accelerated development of communications infrastructures,

decides to invite the Members of the International Telecommunication Union in accordance with resolution A/RES/36/40 of the United Nations General Assembly

- 1 to take an active part in achieving the objectives of World Communications Year,
- 2 to contribute voluntarily to the special Fund for World Communications Year administered by the ITU in order to increase the resources available for national, regional and world-wide projects,
- 3 to ensure that circuits are available to report on the activities of World Communications Year through existing means of information, including radio and television broadcasts,

decides also to invite the Members of the Union, in accordance with their resources, to establish National Committees for the Year representing all sectors interested in communications

requests the Plenipotentiaries of the Nairobi Conference (september - November 1982) to foresee, towards the end of the Conference, a formal plenary meeting devoted to the World Communications Year,

instructs the Secretary-General of the ITU .

- 1 to bring this resolution to the attention of Member countries of the Union,
- 2 to submit a report on the subject at the Administrative Council Session in 1983

A N N E X 4STATUS OF THE SPECIAL FUND FOR WORLD COMMUNICATIONS YEAR10 JUNE 1982

	<u>cash</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>kind</u>
<u>GERMANY</u> (Fed. Rep. of)			1,300,000
<u>BELGIUM</u>			100,000
<u>BOLIVIA</u>	5,000		
<u>BULGARIA</u>			11,737
<u>CAMEROON</u>	3,636		
<u>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</u>	360,450		1,014,000
<u>INDIA</u>	20,000		
<u>INDONESIA</u>	10,000		
<u>JAPAN</u>	100,000		
<u>KUWAIT</u>	100,000		
<u>LIECHTENSTEIN</u>	1,000		
<u>LUXEMBOURG</u>	10,000		
<u>MALAYSIA</u>	7,000		
<u>MALAWI</u>	3,700		
<u>MALI</u>	1,818		
<u>OMAN</u> (Sultanate of)	25,000		
<u>PAKISTAN</u>	5,000		
<u>NETHERLANDS</u>	18,248		
<u>SWEDEN</u>			324,000
<u>VENEZUELA</u>	10,000		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	680,852		2,749,737
Individual contribution :	590		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	681,442		2,749,737
			681,442
	<hr/>		<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL			3,431,179
	<hr/>		<hr/>

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No 1 to
Document No 53-E
1 September 1982
Original French

COMMITTEE 5

Note by the Secretary-General

GENERAL STAFF POLICY AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT IN THE ITU

1 At the Final Plenary Meeting of its 37th session, the Administrative Council decided that the draft report prepared by the Secretary-General should be transmitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference with an explanatory note stating that these documents "had been submitted to the Council at its 37th session, that the Council had not been able to take a decision on the matter, that it had pledged itself to take another look at the question at its 38th session and that the views of the plenipotentiaries would give the Council guidance in considering staff policy" It was also decided that the summary record of the relevant discussions should be annexed thereto

2 The report in question was issued under No 53 It was not yet possible to publish the summary record of the discussions since it was only provisional The relevant extract appears in Annex 1

3 The above quotation refers to two documents, Nos 5774 and 5819, the second of which reflects the views of the staff However, Committee 2 of the Administrative Council decided that if consultations had already taken place with the staff representatives and had not resulted in agreement on the points raised, two separate parts should be submitted This is what has been done in Document No 53 (see Annex 2, page 36) However, Document No 5819/CA37 and the resolutions adopted by the Staff Assembly on some of these questions are at the disposal of delegations wishing to consult them

4 Finally, the Secretary-General's report concludes (page 21) with the following paragraph "The effects of the above-proposed decisions on the staffing and hierarchy of the Personnel Department are dealt with in a separate document". This document appears as Annex 2 below

M. MILLI

Secretary-General

Annexes 2



A N N E X 1

EXTRACT FROM THE SUMMARY RECORD OF THE TWELFTH AND LAST PLENARY MEETING
OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

(Friday, 7 May 1982)

6 General staff policy and personnel management in the ITU (Documents Nos 5774, 5819)

6 1 Mr Sharp (United Kingdom) said that both documents before the Council were worthy of attention, the matter was one of general interest but on which, unfortunately, the Council had little time left to dwell. The report by the Secretary-General (No 5774) contained a series of suggestions to the Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference as to how certain Resolutions should be amended. Reactions to those suggestions might differ, the policy of the Administration towards the staff should certainly be based on such high principles as participation, confidence and individual autonomy. It would be useful for the plenipotentiaries to reflect on the matter. The ideas set out in some passages in the document were particularly interesting, although others, such as paragraph 32, were more debatable.

Document No. 5819 was also interesting and the staff representatives should be present when the plenipotentiaries examined it. Some of its passages, however, were hard to accept. For instance, the suggestion in paragraph 105, which would excessively restrict the Secretary-General's room for manoeuvre, and the one in paragraph 93 which would introduce far too rigid a rule. The Council should recognize that it had no time to study either document and should draw them to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

6 2 Mr Motine (U S S R) remarked that an impressive quantity of documents was to be referred to the Plenipotentiary Conference, some of them also relating to staff policy. It would be unwise to transmit either document to the plenipotentiaries since their agenda would be quite as heavy as that of the Council.

6 3 Mr Doran-Veevers (Canada) agreed, adding that he was particularly unhappy about the wording of paragraphs 5 and 6 of Document No 5774.

6 4 Mr Larsson (Sweden) said that he had been interested to read Documents Nos 5774 and 5819, from which it appeared that the staff were generally in agreement with the text submitted by the Secretary-General but felt there was room for some improvement. It seemed from the documents that many staff members had no real motivation because they saw hardly any chance of being promoted. It would therefore be a good idea to have a training programme which would help them to pursue their careers and would make their work for the ITU more efficient. If the Council could not discuss those documents thoroughly at the present session, the task would devolve upon the new Council elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

6 5 Mr Samoura (Senegal) thought that if the documents under consideration were submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference, a staff representative should be present in Nairobi to answer questions.

6 6 Mr Freeman (United States of America) considered that Document No 5774 contained a great deal of interesting information and documentary material. He stressed in particular the importance of pages 20 and 21, giving a summary of issues calling for decisions, and expressed the view that paragraphs 9 and 10 deserved special attention. He suggested that the document and the points he had mentioned should be given very careful consideration at the next session of the Council.

6 7 Mr Venhaus (Federal Republic of Germany) also considered that the two documents under consideration contained a great deal of information, which might not all be to the Council's liking. It should therefore confine itself to taking note of the texts and of the wishes expressed by the Secretary-General. The Committee of the Plenipotentiary Conference which would be responsible for staff questions might consider the documents and take decisions on them.

6 8 Mr Jipguep (Cameroon) thought that staff members ought to get job satisfaction. The problem was one which deserved attention because the staff of the ITU ought to be able to aim at a position of responsibility which they had some prospect of occupying one day. It was essential to give all due importance to the question and to look for the most suitable solution.

6 9 Mr Duplan (France) had the feeling that the Council was not really facing the issues with regard to general staff policy and personnel management in the ITU, a feeling confirmed by the fact that some members wanted to refer Documents Nos. 5774 and 5819 to the next session of the Council. Committee 2 had not been able to hold a thorough discussion on those documents, but it had nevertheless considered the question of in-service training, the conditions for it and the problem of geographical distribution. It would be recalled that at the proposal of the representative of India, several members of the Council had declared themselves in favour of fixed-term contracts or the recruitment of Professionals at grades P 1 and P 2 for posts of a technical nature. It seemed clear that the Council did not wish the resolution on permanent contracts to remain in force. The Council had before it a report by the Secretary-General and the interesting study made by the staff of the Union, and he thought that those two documents, either as they stood or in an abbreviated form could be sent on by their authors to the Plenipotentiary Conference without committing the Council or forming part of its report to the Conference. The Council should take a liberal approach and give those with ideas to express the chance to put them forward. Some administrations would also be anxious to put forward their views in written or oral contributions on the question.

6 10 Mr Gagliardi (Italy) shared Mr Freeman's view. The Plenipotentiary Conference would have a heavy workload, and for that reason it would be preferable to leave consideration of the two documents in question to the next session of the Council.

6 11 Mr Sharp (United Kingdom) considered it an essential element in a good democratic policy that the staff should be consulted. He referred to Document No. DL/16, which contained a proposal for the establishment at the Plenipotentiary Conference of a Committee 5 for staff questions. If such a Committee was set up, it would be proper in his view for it to be informed of the ideas put forward by the Secretary-General and the staff in the two documents under consideration. The Council could submit a short document to the Plenipotentiary Conference stating that one of its constant preoccupations was a sound staff policy, that it had had before it at its 37th session Documents Nos. 5774 and 5819 but had not had time to consider them in detail and that it regarded them as very useful contributions which were likely to help the Plenipotentiary Conference in its discussion of the matters they were concerned with.

6 12 Mr Molina Negro (Spain) was of the opinion that staff matters should be dealt with by the Council, as was in fact called for by the International Telecommunication Convention. The two documents in question contained very interesting information for the Council, and in his view the best time to consider various questions of personnel policy, and particularly the career problem, would be after the Plenipotentiary Conference, which would draw up new guidelines for ITU staff policy. He considered that the Council should take note of the two documents and refer them for detailed consideration to its next session.

6 13 Mr Samoura (Senegal) pointed out that the viability of the Union and the progress it made ought to be based on social concord and agreement between the managers and the staff as a whole. The Council gave active attention to staff matters every year and thus had no need to have a guilty conscience on the subject. He tended towards Mr Duplan's view and thought that the two documents should be transmitted to the Committee which would be responsible for staff matters at Nairobi. He urged that contributions should be submitted on the subject at the Plenipotentiary Conference and hoped that it would give clear guidance as to the policy that should be followed in staff matters.

6 14 Mr Motine (U S S R) said he was quite sure the career opportunities for ITU staff were excellent. As regards the question of training, it was desirable that staff should be able to make progress in their work, but there could be no substitute for academic study. He proposed that the Council should take note of Document No 5774 and consider it at its 38th session

6 15 The Chief of the Personnel Department said his long experience of the work of the Council and of Plenipotentiary Conferences told him that if the fundamental questions dealt with in Document No 5774 were not put before the Nairobi Conference, they would inevitably get no answer from the organ which determined the Union's aims and the staff policy to be adopted in order to achieve those aims, and decided what financial resources were necessary

The questions at issue were career policy and how to organize it, the job grading system, training, geographical distribution and the employment of inexperienced young Professionals in grades P 1 and P 2 etc. In the absence of directives from the plenipotentiaries, the Council would go on discussing them from one year to the next without being able to take any position, either because approaches differed, or because of budgetary problems, right up to the next Plenipotentiary Conference

There were two different approaches that could be taken to the career question, and they were worth some thought

For some people a member of the ITU staff was nothing other than an official detached by a national administration. That immediately raised the question whether such an idea was compatible with the requirement laid down in the Convention for international officials to be independent. It was also to be noted that Professional officials from national administrations - who might not all be able to go back to them - represented little more than 30 % of the Professional staff. Furthermore, the average age of entry in that category being about 43 or 44, it seemed unlikely that many Professionals would accept the risk of leaving their jobs and going abroad with their families if they could only count on an appointment of four or five years

For others, an ITU official was an international official and, depending on the nature of his job, he could aspire to a career in the organization.

He therefore felt obliged to urge the Council to transmit Document No. 5774 to the Plenipotentiary Conference, which alone could take the fundamental decisions that would have to govern the future of the Union's staff, not just in their own interests, but also in those of Member administrations

6 16 Mr Samoura (Senegal) noted that staff matters were attracting more and more attention in administrations and that for the ITU the support and goodwill of the staff was a vital element. Yet it would seem that, despite the efforts made, the same problems arose year after year. Document No 5774 contained useful information, and the Administrative Council should transmit it to the Plenipotentiary Conference, even if it did not wholly approve of what it said. The Conference's Committee 5 (Staff) would look into the problems raised and would presumably be able to give useful guidance. Refusing to pass information on to the plenipotentiaries would not be the best way for the Council to show that it had done its work properly.

6 17 Mr Doran-Veevers (Canada) proposed that Documents Nos. 5774 and 5819 should be transmitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference with a covering page stating that they had been submitted to the Council at its 37th session, that the Council had not been able to take a decision on the matter, that it had pledged itself to take another look at the question at its 38th session and that the views of the plenipotentiaries would give the Council guidance in considering staff policy. Mr. Duplan (France) and Mr. Mazzaro (Argentina) supported that proposal

6 18 Mr Ghazal (Lebanon) considered that Document No 5774 was extremely important, citing as examples points 6 and 33. He urged that the document should be transmitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference, whose guidance would be very useful

6 19 Mr Mazzaro (Argentina) pointed out that personnel management had become a matter of considerable importance for administrations, whose staff represented, as Mr. Samoura had said, their most precious capital, a fact that the Administrative Council did not yet seem to have understood. While not quite sure just how Documents Nos 5774 and 5819 should be transmitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference, he thought that the Administrative Council should transmit them, even if it recognized that the matter was beyond its own competence. He fully shared the views of Mr Sharp, Mr Samoura and Mr Bardoux.

6 20 The Chairman noted that a majority of the Councillors considered that Documents Nos 5774 and 5819 contained useful information. It remained to be seen how that information should be brought to the notice of the plenipotentiaries, a matter on which opinions differed. Some Councillors considered that the documents should remain in the hands of the Administrative Council as information documents, while others thought they should be transmitted to the Conference as they stood, with a note to the effect that the Council had not been able to consider them in detail. A proposal had also been made that a summary of the documents, which could be made by their authors, should be included in the Council's report to the Plenipotentiary Conference. Mr Motine (U S S R) repeated that the Council would be making a mistake if it agreed to submit the documents in question to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

6 21 Mr Gagliardi (Italy) said he could agree to Mr Doran-Veevers's proposal provided it was specified that the Council would consider the documents in detail at its next session. Mr Ghandourah (Saudi Arabia), Mr Sharp (United Kingdom) and Mr. Molina Negro (Spain) also agreed with Mr Doran-Veevers.

6 22 The Chairman asked whether there was any objection to adopting Mr. Doran-Veevers's proposal, which had already been supported by several Councillors.

6 23 Mr Motine (U.S.S R) requested that if the proposal was accepted, the summary record of the meeting should be annexed to the document submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference. He was supported by Mr. Ali Belhadj (Algeria) and Mr Ghazal (Lebanon).

It was decided that Documents Nos. 5774 and 5819 should be transmitted to the Conference with an explanatory note, the summary record of the debate on the subject being attached as an annex.

A N N E X 2

Report by the Secretary-General

STAFFING AND HIERARCHY OF THE
PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

(As in the case of the Report on "General Staff Policy and Personnel Management in ITU", this "Report by the Secretary-General" is a draft of the Administrative Council Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference subject, of course, to the directives the Council may wish to give on the status and/or contents of the document.)

1. The Report on "General Staff Policy and Personnel Management in ITU" (Document No. 5774) makes it clear that some adjustments are necessary in the staffing and hierarchy of the Personnel Department in order to enable it to assume its responsibilities better in such fields as job classification, in-service training, analysis of performance appraisal reports, etc. and to assume responsibilities which are almost entirely new as regards career development, career planning and counselling. Furthermore, increases in the number of ITU staff and in the frequency and importance of conferences and meetings must also be reflected in the staffing of the Personnel Department which recruits and administers the required personnel, whether long-term or short-term. The following proposals are in addition to those concerning the regularization of unestablished posts which have been filled for many years and are the subject of Document No. 5775.

2 At present, job classification is in the hands of one P.3 classifier who cannot devote more than half her time to this work (the other half being spent in supervizing the administration of regular staff). She is supervised by the Deputy Chief and Chief of the Department (who have little time for these duties) and is helped part-time by an assistant (who inter alia checks job descriptions and ensures their alignment in English, French and Spanish) The ICSC system requires in particular that the evaluation of job descriptions through the point-factor method be made separately by 2 classifiers. Furthermore, the application of the indispensable review procedure adopted by the Council has been time-consuming and necessitated excessive overtime For all these reasons it is proposed that a P.3 classifier post be created and that the post of "Head Classifier" whose duties are combined with those of head of the Regular Staff Administration Section be upgraded from P 3 to P 4.

3. The staffing of the Reports and Studies Section (renamed in 1975, Reports, Studies and In-Service Training Section) has remained unchanged since 1969. Not only the normal increase in the workload was not reflected by additional manpower, but even the introduction of the In-Service Training Programme in 1974 (in-service training is the subject of Document No. 5763) did not affect the staffing of the Section which remained limited to one P 4 post and one General Service staff member Only in 1980 and after the addition of two responsibilities to this Section in 1978 (language training and the new Staff Appraisal System) was there an increase in the staff of the Section by the addition of a General Service staff member on a short-term

basis The staffing deficiencies have deteriorated in 1980/81 even more with the introduction and expansion of the In-House Training Programme, the new responsibilities that resulted from ITU involvement in the planning and administration of the Inter-Agency Training Programme which used to be planned and administered in the past by the United Nations Office at Geneva, and the evaluation and follow-up action required by the new appraisal system. As a result, this Section has a backlog of work which was originally one of the essential parts of its responsibilities keeping up to date an analytical reference index of all decisions affecting conditions of employment taken internally or for the common system as a whole, as well as analyzing all Administrative Tribunals judgments in order to maintain a card index of the case-law which must be frequently referred to.

4 Unable to face up to its responsibilities under present circumstances, the Section must be reinforced and its hierarchy adjusted to take on new ones in the field of career development, planning and counselling. It is therefore proposed that the reinforcement short-term G.4 post - which has in fact been filled for several years - be created on a permanent basis, that at least one P.3 post to assist the Head of the Section and, depending on the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference as regards career development and in-service training, a second P.3 post be created (which would permit a distribution of responsibilities between the two), that an additional G.5 secretary post be created and that the grading of the Head of Section post be reconsidered in the light of the decisions taken further to these proposals.

5. The present hierarchy in the Pensions and Insurance Section dates back to 1976, it has 2 professional posts (P.3) only to administer all pensions (3 pension systems) and insurance (including health insurance) questions for 988 staff members (including technical cooperation experts) and 257 pensioners - plus 3 established and one unestablished General Service posts While it is not suggested at this stage that the Section be reinforced (some simplification may result from improvements in computerization - see below) - in spite of the substantial differences in the proportion of administrators and administered persons between ITU and the other organizations - it is proposed that the P 3 Pensions Secretary/Head of Section post be upgraded to P.4 to recognize not only the growth in workload since 1976 but the considerable increase in complexity (see sub-paragraph 2.2.6 of the Council Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference) (Document No. 5756) and ever greater involvement in inter-organization activities (Standing Committee, United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund Board)

6 The following proposal affects both the Personnel and Conference and Common Services Department. The recruitment and management of interpreters is at present the responsibility of a G 7 Administrative Assistant in the Personnel Department who is supposed to assume these duties part-time since her main responsibility should be in the field of recruitment of regular staff (vacancy notices, circular-letters, screening of applications, preparation of Appointment and Promotion Board meetings, etc) In fact, the growth in number and length of meetings entailing a very heavy recruitment programme for interpreters and the (almost) continuous secondments to conferences and meetings result in this administrative assistant devoting practically all her time to what should be secondary duties It is therefore proposed that a G.7 post be created in the Language Division to assume these responsibilities (which in fact properly belong there rather than in Personnel) and help with the recruitment of other reinforcement language staff (a job description has been prepared and evaluated as a high G 7 - such duties being assumed by staff in the professional category in other organizations) Thus the Personnel Department will recover a full-time G 7 Administrative Assistant which is sorely needed and which will avoid the excessive overtime at present being served

7 Finally, and while this relates only indirectly to staffing, it would appear that the time has come for greater computerization of the Personnel Department activities through the installation of units of terminals in the Department itself (one in connection with the administration of regular staff, one in connection with the administration of short-term staff, and one in connection with pension activities) The Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to instruct the Secretary-General to proceed with the corresponding studies and make proposals to the Administrative Council in this regard.

8. Summary of proposals

a) Creation of posts

1 P.3 Classifier (Regular Staff Administration Section)

2 P.3 Personnel Officers (Reports, Studies, In-Service Training and Career Development Section)

1 G.5 Secretary

1 G.7 Administrative Assistant (Language Division - see paragraph 5)

b) Reclassification of posts

1 P.3 to P.4 (Head Classifier/Head of the Regular Staff Administration Section)

1 P.4 (Head of the Reports, Studies, In-Service Training and Career Development Section - grading to be considered in the light of the decisions on career development and in-service training)

1 P.3 to P.4 (Pension Secretary/Head of the Pensions and Insurance Section)

c) Computerization of the Personnel Department's activities

See paragraph 6.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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COMMITTEE 5

Note by the Secretary-General

GENERAL STAFF POLICY AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT IN ITU

As directed by the Administrative Council at its 37th session, I hereby transmit a report on the above-mentioned subject to the Conference together with comments by the Staff Council.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annexes . 2

A N N E X 1

Report by the Secretary-General

GENERAL STAFF POLICY AND PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT IN ITU

I. Introduction

1. At its recent sessions, the Administrative Council examined various documents covering personnel policies and at the 36th decided that "questions of appraisal, in-service training, promotion and post classification should be dealt with in a consolidated report on personnel management, to be prepared for the next session with due account taken of the considerations advanced by the Chairman of the Staff Council" in his first address to the Administrative Council's 36th session. It added that the Council's "keen interest ... in the subject of in-service training" be "reflected in the Secretary-General's detailed Report" and that "the question of career planning" be also "covered in the Report to be submitted at the 37th session" (Document No. 5702/CA36).

2. The statement by the Chairman of the Staff Council (Annex 1) referred to above contained some very critical and pessimistic remarks on the situation in ITU. It is interesting to note that the same tone is to be found in a report by the Joint Inspection Unit "Personnel Policy Options (August, 1981)"* from which the following extracts may be quoted .

"The present situation of the international civil service is characterized by :

a) An ideological and political debate on the conception itself of the international civil service, which has been going on since the United Nations was founded and has not yet resulted in a veritable agreement;

*) The complete text of this Report (54 pages) is at the disposal of delegations which might wish to consult it.

b) The absence of a coherent system for staff management and recruitment, which is having grave repercussions on the morale of the staff and the effectiveness of the secretariats;

c) Constant and repeated efforts at reforms which to date have yielded only modest results."

....

"In brief, there are, with a few exceptions, neither sound recruitment methods, nor equitable performance appraisal and promotion systems, nor a career development system, nor rational criteria for the use of existing types of contract, nor even recognized definitions of the various staff categories. The inconveniences of being without a coherent system have an impact on all the organizations, but, as one would expect, in varying degrees."

"... at almost all levels of the secretariats of the other organizations, the recruitment methods present no guarantee of objectivity."

....

"... in most cases, posts are sought for candidates known in advance - a system which leads to political and personal pressure at all levels. There are no objective methods for resisting such pressure."

....

"The approach whereby problems have been tackled in 'instalments' has doubtless been the only one possible till now but it presents too many dangers to be employed much longer; it does not enable the General Assembly and the legislative bodies of the organizations to have an overall picture of the personnel system which is being developed."

In this same Report, the Inspectors of the JIU quote the authors of a UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Training and Research) study on career development .

"... a variety of political factors affect the operation of any personnel system. Coherent and rational career development policies can be designed, but they will have little impact if the political will to ensure their implementation is lacking."

3. While the JIU Report is supposed to concern the whole United Nations Common System, it refers mainly to the United Nations organization itself and is addressed to the General Assembly of the United Nations. Nevertheless, it suggests that the General Assembly might establish guidelines and desirable criteria for the other organizations. This suggestion and the objectives which appear to be favoured by the JIU have been received with some reluctance by those organizations which feel that their individual characteristics do not allow for a total uniformization of personnel policies and do not accept the idea that the United Nations General Assembly could dictate its decisions to their legislative bodies in these fields.

Both the JIU Report and the Report by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) which will be referred to later in the present document were noted by the General Assembly which decided that the concepts of career, types of contract, career development and connected issues would be discussed at its 37th Session (Autumn 1982). It also asked the ICSC to submit its Final Report on these questions at the 37th session.

II. The present situation in ITU

4. A brief review of the situation is called for if only to see whether the criticisms and skeptic remarks referred to above apply in the case of the Union.

5. The fundamental policy principles which govern personnel management are contained in Resolutions No. 4 - Grading Standards and Post Classification, No. 5 - Geographical Distribution of Union Staff, No. 6 - Manning Table Posts, and No. 7 - In-Service Training, of the last Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973). The questions are whether and how they have been applied, or in other terms, whether the Administrative Council had, or could give the Secretary-General, the means to apply them. The following is not a detailed analysis of action taken in pursuance of these Resolutions; this is contained in the main Report of the Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference and other separate documents. A few examples will, however, illustrate the situation and point to the issues which the Plenipotentiary Conference should deal with.

6. 1) While permanent contracts should be granted to staff performing work of a permanent character, the Council has been unable to create posts for temporary staff, mostly in the General Service category, whether short-term or fixed-term, who had been in service for a large number of years and when it was clearly confirmed that their duties were of a permanent nature. More than 30 creations were requested in 1980 for posts which had then been occupied for 4 to 7 years. These posts are still filled and, of course, are far more numerous now. Ad hoc rules had to be elaborated to govern the management of "unestablished" posts and their holders; these now well exceed 100 (not counting the IFRB/Computer posts which were created on a temporary basis). The Administrative Council could not charge the corresponding salaries to credits under the ceiling (unless the ceiling of expenditure was increased which would have meant a consultation of the membership) and the staff was therefore paid against various budget items : conferences and meetings (in increased numbers, length and frequency), publications, savings.*)

11) The Manning Table does not include any post in grade P.1 and only a few posts in P.2 (the "professional" character of which is doubtful in certain cases).

*) The present untenable staffing situation in the Union Secretariats is further illustrated by the following figures 1) between January and October 1981, 35,922 overtime hours were served, costing 643,329.- Swiss francs (the employment of regular staff for at least some of the work performed would of course have been much less costly), 2) the average number of short-term staff in service on the 1st of each month in 1981 was 167.4 (plus 22.6 interpreters).

The recruitment of young inexperienced professionals at the bottom of the scale with a view to a career in the Union is therefore impossible under present circumstances. (The average recruitment age in the United Nations Common System (Professional category) is about 42; it is $41\frac{1}{2}$ as regards the Union and would be even higher if computer specialists were excluded.) Training of junior professionals is not at present one of the objectives of the organization in accordance with the Convention, if it is conceived as being for the benefit of individual administrations to which these officials would return after a temporary stay in the ITU; if it is conceived as preparatory to a career in the organization or if it is hoped that this would help to improve geographical distribution, the means to these ends do not exist.

iii) Although, in conformity with the directives of the previous Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council had a post classification system elaborated - with the help of experts - and amended and approved the procedure for the application of this system, it nevertheless feels bound by the Convention to decide itself on the grade of professional posts (whether new or reclassified) without necessarily taking into account the organizational requirements considered in the recommendations resulting from the application of the system.

iv) While the Council, by a Resolution adopted in 1975 (modifying a previous and more liberal Resolution), delegated its powers to the Secretary-General for the creation and classification of posts in grades G.1 to G.7 (with a limit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ % of corresponding credits), it has been unable since to allocate credits bearing any relation with this percentage (10,000.- Swiss francs in 1981 and 1982) - when credits were allocated at all.

v) In pursuance of Resolution No. 7 of the last Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council discussed, at great length and at each of its sessions, the purposes and results of in-service training (without which career development is meaningless). It devoted much time to the recommendations of the experts on Organization and Methods in this respect. As explained in a separate document, these experts envisaged allocating 0.5 % of the budget to training activities. The Council, however, found itself unable to grant the required credits to these activities (43,000.- Swiss francs in 1982 not counting language courses; if language courses are included, the training credits represent 0.09 % of the budget). While it was recognized that the best possible use had been made of these modest means, it nevertheless remains that they are incompatible with any notion of career planning and development. For the same reasons of budget and manning table, the Council had to reject a proposal that special leave be granted for training purposes.

vi) The constitution and hierarchy of Secretariats with a view to creating career prospects in the interest of efficiency and economy depend of course largely on recruitment procedures and practices. In the ITU - probably more than in most other international organizations - these are influenced by the desire of administrations to sponsor their own candidates whose applications must be forwarded through them - or else they are not receivable - while the "managers" in the Secretariats are, in most cases, not in a position to interview candidates (since, by Council decision, travel expenses in such cases are not reimbursable).

vii) Personnel management is the responsibility of the Personnel Department. This is the guardian of legislative decisions in this field. It also represents the Union in inter-organization administrative coordination meetings and is in charge of the application of decisions (or recommendations) affecting the United Nations Common System of conditions of employment in its complete spectrum. It should, as such, be able to see to the implementation of developments recommended or decided on by, mainly, the ICSC whose Statute was officially approved by the Council in the name of the Union and whose conclusions must therefore be abided by. These developments are intended to maintain (or improve) the unity of a system which, if it is to be "Common" (which it is, at least as far as "compensation" is concerned), must apply some common provisions and practices. These developments - as regards the subjects dealt with in the present document - concern, inter alia, job classification (a grade "x" official in one organization should perform work of the same level as an official of the same grade in another since he gets the same pay; a common classification system is therefore indispensable - rather than various systems or no system at all), job description form, performance appraisal (all organizations should be able to control with the same or similar criteria that officials perform work at the level of the grade they are in), in-service training, vacancy notice form, recruitment procedures, etc. ... At present, the Personnel Department (or the Secretary-General) does not have either the authority (given or delegated by the legislators) or the means (manpower or even office space) to implement the ICSC recommendations or decisions. For example, the introduction of the ICSC job classification system (which is not fundamentally different from ours but adds points to the factors by which jobs are evaluated) implies a re-writing of all job descriptions on the ICSC form and a new evaluation of all jobs; this was supposed to be started on 1 January 1981 and while it has been in fact gradually started, the progress is far from what the ICSC was entitled to expect or what was achieved in other organizations (some of which have already completed the exercise).

viii) Staff confidence, satisfaction and inducement to work and progress imply participation of staff representatives in the elaboration of the provisions which govern their administrative situation. This participation is provided for in the ITU statutory provisions; staff representatives participate in the proceedings of the Joint Advisory Committee, the Appointment and Promotion Board, the Appeal Board, the Classification Review Board, etc. ... as well as in the activities of the Federation of International Civil Servants Associations - FICSA - (and other inter-organization bodies as appropriate) which represents the staff for matters concerning the whole Common System. Within the ITU, the staff is represented by the Staff Council and the various aspects of conditions of employment and administration are studied by subsidiary bodies. The participation of the staff in all these activities is limited by the same constraints as obtain throughout the organization.*) They complain inter alia that they cannot devote enough time to their representation activities (while, in some other organizations, one or more persons are completely or partly relieved of their duties when elected to the chairmanship of their Council or Union or to a high-level function in FICSA), that they are not allowed to participate in internal bodies in sufficient numbers or exercise enough influence. While there may be

*) See paragraph 6 1) above and its footnote.

some confusion between such notions as "participation" versus "negotiation" and "bargaining", such powers as those of the executive head and those of governments, it remains that under present circumstances the will to cooperate constructively is stunted by insufficient means and time.

7. By and large therefore, it may be considered that the picture in ITU is not as dark as the JIU (for the Common System) or the Staff Council have painted it. Sound personnel policy principles do exist - and it is hoped that they will be reconfirmed by the Plenipotentiary Conference with possibly some refinements or improvements in order to take the developments recommended by the ICSC or decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference into account. Their implementation so far has however been hampered by various factors : for example, one of them is the difficulty to distinguish between the prerogatives of the legislators and that of the manager(s) (the Administrative Council has given a strict interpretation to No. 241 of the Convention - which the Plenipotentiary Conference might consider revising - since it scrutinizes the old and new job descriptions of all professional posts proposed for regrading while it would seem that only the managers can be fully aware of the way the work is organized and what the detailed duties of individual officials may be); another considerable difficulty is the paucity of means - staff, credits and office space.

III. The issues which may call for decisions

8. As recalled above (paragraphs 5 and 7), the fundamental policy principles which govern personnel management have already been laid down and confirmed by previous Plenipotentiary Conferences. It might therefore be argued that no innovation is called for, especially since the United Nations General Assembly plans to review most of the principles involved at its Autumn 1982 Session and its conclusions may affect the whole Common System. However, the developments recommended by the ICSC and which, in some respects at least, are inescapable, require the formal approval of the "legislators" (especially since they entail consequences on staffing); furthermore the power to decide how far the decisions taken by the United Nations may apply to individual organizations also rests with the "legislators" in these organizations (see paragraph 3 above). The executive heads felt it necessary to make this clear in the statement adopted by the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) for inclusion in the Report of the United Nations Secretary General to the Autumn 1981 General Assembly .

"ACC considers that any decisions taken with respect to these important questions should be based on a comprehensive view of the problems and needs of the Common System as a whole, so that policies can be adopted for each organization by its own governing organs, which will be coordinated but will at the same time be applicable within the individual organizations. In the formulation of such policies it is indispensable that there be full participation by all the governing organs and administrations, as well as by staff representatives."

9. The individuality of organizations is gaining recognition not only from the "legislative" aspect referred to above but as regards consequences on policies*)

*) Decisions taken by Governments in conferences and meetings in one organization influence the workload and preclude such policies as "zero growth" from being supported by one or more of the same Governments as applicable to all organizations.

and in particular, in the present context, personnel policies. While the distinction is not so clear-cut as to permit such brevity, it may be said that there are two types of organization : the project and/or operational organizations and the regulatory ones. It is obvious that an entire body of personnel policies cannot equally apply to the whole staff in both types of organization.

a) The concept of career

10. The ITU activities charged to the regular budget (apart from those of the CCITT Laboratory) are largely regulatory; this is one of the determining factors when considering whether or not it is in the interest of the ITU and its membership to employ staff on a long-term or indeterminate basis and provide them with a career (lengthy documents on the subject of career and career development containing fairly exhaustive background material, mainly from UNITAR and ICSC, were submitted to the Administrative Council - Documents Nos. 5396/CA34, 5457/CA35 and 5611/CA36 - these are at the disposal of delegations). The 1979 Report of ICSC to the General Assembly (A/34/30) contains a clear indication of the Commission's position on this key issue (this tallies fully with the position taken by UNITAR on the same question) :

"206. The Commission then considered the question whether a career service is required or not - the first step indicated in its revised plan. It was agreed that this question should be judged primarily by the criterion of the efficiency of the secretariats to perform their tasks; that is, would greater effectiveness in carrying out the organizations' programmes be attained with career staff (staff with permanent appointment) or with non-career staff (staff with a fixed-term appointment) or with some combination of the two ? All members agreed that a core career staff was required in the international civil service and that this core would vary in size from one organization to another depending upon each organization's specific needs. For example, while ITU, in whose programme regulatory functions occupy a predominant place, might conclude that it needed a larger proportion of career staff (and indeed the governing bodies of ITU had already expressed such a view), WHO and IAEA might require a larger proportion of non-career staff on the grounds that many jobs in these organizations call for extended specialized training and experience as well as the return of the incumbent, from time to time, to outside practice in order to keep adequately up-to-date with developments in the profession.

207. It was considered essential that the determination of the proportion of permanent and fixed-term staff be made on an organization-by-organization basis, so as to reflect not only the differing functions and needs of the organizations but also the policy decisions of their own governing bodies. The Commission considered that some of the criteria by which the needs for permanent or fixed-term staff should be determined are, inter alia : the nature of the functions to be performed, whether continuing or non-continuing; the structural pattern of the organization; and the source of funding of posts."

11. The Commission considered that the following criteria should be taken into account in order to identify continuing jobs, that is jobs for the performance of which permanent contracts should be granted

"a) administrative and support functions which would continue to exist regardless of changes in the organization's programme (e.g., finance and accounting, personnel, public information, language services, etc.);

- b) regulatory functions which usually require an initial technical specialization followed by several years of specific training within the organization before they are productively performed (international frequency regulation in ITU, application of Conventions and Recommendations on international labour standards in ILO, etc.);
- c) functions of supervision, control, and inspection of fixed-term technical cooperation project staff;
- d) functions of policy formulation in which career staff are better able to provide impartial and objective service free from the pressure of political or other interests;
- e) technical or scientific functions which would be carried out by career staff if the duration of such assignments were seen to stretch over many years;
- f) general managerial, supervisory and clerical functions for which a continuing need was foreseen regardless of changing programme content;
- g) the majority of the functions performed by General Service category staff."

12. Following discussions at the 35th session of the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General reported as follows to the 36th session .

"16. The question therefore is whether some tasks which are not of a permanent nature are performed at headquarters, apart from technical cooperation activities, by staff holding permanent contracts and if so what are the corresponding posts in order to apply a system of rotation to them, as suggested above. This was put to the heads of the permanent organs. In the CCIR "there are no staff members ... having permanent contracts who perform tasks which are of a temporary nature". "Taking into account the permanent nature of the tasks performed in the Specialized Secretariat of the CCITT, posts in this Secretariat are permanent." The same is true for the IFRB.

17. It is therefore felt that it should be left to the head of a permanent organ to decide whether a permanent post should be filled on a temporary basis when, for instance, he anticipates that technological progress may require the replacement of an engineer by another with different specialized knowledge or experience."
(Document No. 5611, page 4.)

13. In actual fact, for various reasons including those responding to the ICSC criteria, 26 % of contracts granted to staff in the Professional and higher categories in the ITU are fixed-term. It should not be forgotten (as was pointed out in the ICSC - as well as to the Administrative Council of ITU by the Secretary-General) that the extensive use of fixed-term staff would result in increased costs in recruitment, removal, orientation, training and repatriation, as well as the disruption of the work of the organization. It is therefore felt that Resolution No. 6 of the

Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference should be reconfirmed, that it is not practicable or advantageous in any way to set a fixed proportion of permanent versus fixed-term contracts*), and that it should be left to the heads of permanent organs under the responsibility of the Secretary-General and the control of the Administrative Council to take ad hoc appropriate decisions in this regard.

14. Since a substantial proportion of ITU staff should continue to be employed on a long-term basis, provision must be made for career development**). ICSC considered that "career development in its proper perspective should be viewed as being beneficial for both the organization and staff member." It described it as "a systematic approach contributing to the efficient and effective utilization of human resources in which the personnel (work related) development needs of the individual and the needs of the organization to develop its personal (work force) are identified, and mutually beneficial strategies, leading to the maximum possible fulfillment of these needs, are designed and implemented". The Commission pointed out that in order to meet these objectives, "seven basic elements should be present in any career development programme" even though "they may take on a more elaborate or simplified form depending upon the size and the resources of the organization in which they are implemented". The seven elements were listed as

- "a) identification/reassessment of career needs and abilities ...,
- b) information exchange - career counselling ...,
- c) development of tentative career plans ...,
- d) integration of career plans ...,
- e) implementation of career plans ...,
- f) review and evaluation of implemented action ... , and
- g) information exchange - assessment of career action taken".

*) The ICSC Report to the 34th United Nations General Assembly (A/34/30) reflects the views of CCAQ : "Some programmes required a continual input of up-to-date technical skills best provided by fixed-term staff, while policy, administration and regulatory functions were best performed with the body of knowledge, information and experience acquired only by career staff. It seemed impractical therefore to lay down any immutable rules on this subject."

**) ICSC went further when it made the following statement (Report to the 34th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, A/34/30) :

"209. It was therefore the conclusion of the Commission that both career and non-career staff should be provided with career development programmes, on the grounds that even within a span of four or five years' service with an organization, there is a possibility of developing the temporary staff member's capabilities, introducing him or her to responsibilities of a broader scope or at a higher level and so both obtaining the maximum benefit for the organization from his or her period of service and enhancing his or her usefulness upon returning to national service. While the importance of planned development of the capacity in which and the levels at which an individual renders service to the organization obviously increases with the length of time the individual is expected to serve, there is, none the less, no reason why the service of staff expected to remain with an international organization for a short span of years should necessarily be regarded as a purely static work experience."

15. While the above programme may appear to be somewhat sophisticated taking into account the constraints and the needs of the Union and its staff and could, as indicated by the Commission, take on a more simplified form, these directives constitute fundamental guidance on the subject. Without proceeding to a detailed study of these elements - which would not seem to be its role - and take precise decisions, the Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to express its general concurrence with the views of the ICSC and request the Secretary-General to adapt the ICSC programme to the needs of the Union and prepare proposals thereon for the approval of the Administrative Council.

16. The Plenipotentiary Conference must however pronounce on an important question referred to in sub-paragraph 6 ii) above. What should be the starting level of a career ? At its 32nd session in 1977, the Council adopted a Resolution No. 795 in which it recommended inter alia :

"that a larger number of young telecommunication specialists should be engaged by the ITU on the basis of international advertising of posts whenever vacancies occur in grades P.1 and P.2."

The Secretary-General commented on this at the 35th session

"Finally, consideration must also be given to a concept which may have not only considerable financial consequences but affects the very purposes of the organization. The question is whether Article 4 of the Convention can be read to mean that the purposes of the Union could be served through the employment - which would be largely training at least initially - of young inexperienced telecommunication engineers and technicians at junior professional grades. This would have to be recognized as a new orientation to Union activities since, at present, ITU has no post at grade P.1 and very few posts at P.2, nor is it equipped, had it got the staff or even the space which would permit the employment and training of such personnel. It would also have to be decided whether the objective would be to prepare these officials for a career in the organization or for their return to their national administrations " (Document No. 5457/CA35, page 4).

The Plenipotentiary Conference should therefore decide on the various issues involved :

- a possible amendment of the Convention supplementing the purposes of the organization, specifying what the objectives of this amendment would be; and should this be decided;
- instructions to the Council as regards the creation of additional posts in grades P.1 and P.2,
- instructions to the Council as regards the corresponding increases in credits, manpower and office space.

17. As regards training, which is an integral part of career development*), a separate document [see Document No. 5763/CA37] is submitted to the

*) "... training was not an end unto itself but one of the means of fostering, among other things, career development" (Document ICSC/R.267).

Plenipotentiary Conference. This is therefore merely mentioned here and also because of the consequences the Conference's decision will have on the budget and staffing since "without additional resources, a higher standard of training could not be implemented" (ICSC/R.267). The Conference may also wish to instruct the Council to amend the Staff Regulations so that special leave could be granted for training purposes.

18. Another aspect of training is that which the ITU is requested by some administrations to give to their own staff. This was evoked by some members of the Administrative Council and requires a special mention in the present context. The efforts made by the Secretariats in a number of cases to satisfy official requests (and some less official ones originally made by universities) could not be sustained if the requests increased in numbers. These requests may refer to mere training or to training followed by a period of participation in the work of the organization. In the second case, some benefit is derived from the presence of the trainee ("associate project officers" have been employed - at no cost to ITU - in the Technical Cooperation Department; trainees have helped the legal adviser, etc.). Here again, the question of the purposes of the Union raises itself (even though these trainees are not paid by the organization). Should it be agreed that administrations may request ITU to accept such requests more liberally, then procedures should be elaborated and provisions made for such training the time spent by ITU regular staff should be taken into account in decisions on staffing and more office space should be made available.

b) The recruitment procedure

19. This subject is referred to in sub-paragraph 6 vi) above. The present ITU policies and practices in this field are so far removed from the recommendations of the ICSC (or JIU) that it does not appear possible to reconcile the two. The question nevertheless must be considered whether any benefit can be obtained through the adoption of these recommendations, or of some of them, in the interest of the Union, of the staff or of the Common System.

20. The ICSC (and/or JIU) recommendations are ambitious and cover all aspects of recruitment with a view to uniformization of principles and practices. They advocate the use of a common vacancy notice form, a common prospection procedure, a central vacancy announcement system, competitive examinations, etc.

21. The Secretary-General was unable to agree to the introduction of the ICSC Vacancy Notice form (Annex 2) since this could not be reconciled with the instructions of the Administrative Council as regards the contents of the Circular-letters announcing vacancies. These are nevertheless sent to the Secretariat of ICSC which centralizes them for re-distribution among all agencies.

22. The Plenipotentiary Conference may then wish to decide 1) that vacancy notices will be prepared on the ICSC form and used for all purposes - thus abridging considerably the information contained in the present Circular-letters, or 2) the ICSC recommendations in this respect will be ignored, or 3) the Secretary-General will be instructed to continue with the present practice as regards international advertisement and, at the same time, to prepare vacancy notices on the ICSC form for internal circulation and for communication to the ICSC Secretariat. The third possibility would of course involve some extra work and expenditure.

23. While there may be some benefit to be derived from the intervention of the ICSC Secretariat in the centralization of prospection for a relatively small proportion of ITU Professional staff (administrators - whether in personnel or finance - and computer specialists), it cannot help as far as telecommunication technicians or engineers are concerned. In the case of the latter, the Council's directives have given satisfactory results as regards at least the number of applicants to vacant posts. The Plenipotentiary Conference may nevertheless wish to consider whether some relaxation of the Council's instructions is called for : should applications be receivable without being submitted necessarily through national administrations, which in some cases do not employ the specialists sought by ITU - or employ them in insufficient numbers - and have no knowledge of the applicants ? Should provision be made for the possibility of interviewing some candidates unknown to ITU, who appear to be qualified and may be considered as such by their national administrations, in order to avoid the unfortunate resignation, or dissatisfaction with the job, of officials who have formed a mistaken idea of what their duties, or the international organization context, or life in Geneva, etc., would be (this would mean the allocation of a small credit to cover the travel expenses which might be involved) ?

24. As regards recommendations relating to competitive examinations, these would not seem to be compatible with the ITU specific needs. Nevertheless, the Personnel Department participates in inter-organization efforts to standardize recruitment procedures and qualification criteria for some occupational groups in the General Service category.

c) Geographical distribution

25. A separate document deals with this issue [see Document No. 5786/CA37] which has been the subject of many reports and lengthy discussions for years, not only in ITU but in all international organizations. The position of the Union is different from that of larger agencies since, for instance, the introduction of a quota system is inconceivable (on 31 December 1981 there were only 197 posts subject to geographical distribution for 157 Member countries). The common directives which governments may give to their representatives in international organizations are therefore not necessarily applicable to the ITU situation - the limited number of posts in the Professional category makes it imperative that considerations of competence and efficiency take precedence over an improvement of geographical distribution for the sake of geographical distribution; the small number of vacancies advertised per year does not allow for rapid improvement. The Plenipotentiary Conference may therefore wish to re-confirm its Resolution No. 5, insist on the help which administrations should give to the Union by prospection efforts with a view to finding highly qualified candidates (rather than merely transmitting the applications they receive without any assessment of their relative value, or trying to interfere in the selection process

by exerting pressure*), and/or increase the number of posts subject to geographical distribution (which, as shown by several documents submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference, is in any case imposed by circumstances).

d) Job classification

26. The Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference describes (sub-paragraph 2.2.5.1) the action taken to implement Resolution No. 4 adopted at Torremolinos (see also sub-paragraphs 6 iii), iv) and vii) above). Developments in this field as recommended by ICSC definitely call for decisions by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

27. Without re-describing in detail the various aspects of the role of ICSC, it may be recalled that some of its recommendations lead to United Nations General Assembly decisions which become in effect binding on all organizations - this is true of the remuneration of the Professional and higher categories; others (and although, as stated by ACC, they "are essentially of the kind on which a coordinated approach must be taken by the organizations together if the Common System is to be maintained and enhanced (A/36/432/Add.2, paragraph 6)) are truly recommendations made in application of Articles 14 and 15 of the Commission's Statute, may be subject to adaptation to the needs of individual organizations and must necessarily be adopted by individual governing bodies as they see fit. It may be considered that job classification falls in between these two categories of decisions/recommendations. Job classification cannot be dissociated from remuneration. While their application is of necessity left to the organizations, it is part of the mandate of the Commission to "establish" job classification standards.

28. The work of the Commission in this field has progressed at a very rapid pace (considered somewhat too rapid by some organizations which either did not have the

*) In its contribution through CCAQ to the ICSC study of career problems, the United Nations Secretariat commented as follows

"What is not proper at any level is an attempt by a Member State to influence the Secretary-General with respect to the appointment of any particular person to a particular post. . It is appropriate for Member States to exercise influence in the policy to be followed with regard to the filling of all posts, but it is inappropriate for any Member State to seek to exercise influence in the filling of any post. A general statement by ICSC along these lines (but without reference to any particular level of posts) might be useful."

In his draft report, the Secretary of CCAQ proposed the following conclusion

"53. Pressure will no doubt continue to be exercised the most effective counter-measure would be to strengthen and support the executive heads in resisting improper attempts to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities. To this end, ICSC might perhaps usefully recommend to all the legislative bodies that they reaffirm their support and backing for the executive head in his endeavours to resist interventions made by Member States on behalf of their nationals, be they candidates or, a fortiori, staff members."

resources to keep abreast with developments or had their own classification system already in force and found some difficulties in applying the Commission's recommendations simultaneously before the transition was completed, subject to the legislators' approval - the ITU Personnel Department suffered from both constraints).

29. The decisions and recommendations of the Commission were reported upon as follows to the Administrative Council in Document No. 5611/CA36 .

"22. In the field of post classification, the Commission concluded the preparatory work involved in establishing a grading system applicable to the whole family of UN organizations; this is obviously an indispensable component of the Common System of conditions of employment since common yardsticks must be used to evaluate posts if only to ensure that equal pay is given for work of equal value throughout the system. It decided .

- 'a) to approve the point-factor evaluation system, as revised during the recent test programme, and to promulgate it as the Master Standard (Tier I) of the Common System grading standards for use by organizations, in accordance with arrangements to be established (see b) below). The Commission noted that in taking this decision it was
 - 1) Establishing the standard as that to be used by the organizations in the Common System when classifying all Professional and higher category (P.1 - D.2 inclusive), non-project positions at headquarters and established field offices, in fields of work common to several organizations;
 - 11) Recommending that the standard be used by the organizations when classifying all other Professional and higher category (P.1 - D.2 inclusive), non-project positions at headquarters and established field offices, it being recognized that organizations were free to apply it to project positions as well if they so decided;
- b) to instruct the secretariat¹⁾ to prepare, after consultation with organizations and staff, and to submit to the Commission at its twelfth session a plan for the progressive implementation from 1 January 1981 of the Master Standard (it being understood that those organizations which wish to implement it earlier were at liberty to do so), as well as proposals for the monitoring, under Article 17 of the Statute, the Commission's decisions and recommendations in this area;
- c) to recommend that the ICSC job description form be used by organizations when classifying jobs according to the Master Standard;
- d) to recommend that the glossary of terms be used as a reference tool by classifiers when applying the Master Standard and that revisions to the glossary be undertaken by the secretariat as and when the need arose;

1) The reference is to the Secretariat of the ICSC - paragraphs b), d) and f).

- e) to recommend to organizations that, when classifying jobs, job audits or interviews with incumbents be conducted whenever possible in order to supplement the information provided on the job description form;
- f) to approve the organization by the secretariat of training seminars in the application of the Master Standard which would be open to job classification officers of the organizations as well as staff representatives;
- g) to approve the revised time-table for the development of the Tier II standards ' (ICSC Annual Report A/35/30 - paragraph 242).

23. It will be realized that this development entails a substantial increase in the volume of work to be performed by classifiers. The question of implementation was therefore discussed at great length. 'The Commission decided that three alternative approaches to implementation were permitted

- a) to conduct in 1981 an overall organization-wide grading survey of all Professional and higher category positions. (This would ensure full implementation within a relatively short period but would involve, particularly for the larger organizations, a greater commitment of resources.)
- b) to apply, beginning 1 January 1981, the Master Standard on a segmented basis, that is, to choose one sector, department, occupational group or duty station at a time in which all jobs would be fully surveyed and classified. (This would be a more gradual approach than the above alternative and would require a clear time-table indicating the action to be taken in commencing the review of other segments or organization as the review of one segment is concluded)
- c) to apply the Master Standard, beginning 1 January 1981, when any classification decision is required; that is, when classifying any newly created posts, vacant posts or posts falling vacant and any existing posts which have been designated for a review resulting from changes in duties and responsibilities.' (ICSC Annual Report A/35/30 - paragraph 249.)

24. In accordance with these directives, we are attempting to apply the 3rd alternative which will tax our resources less, even this is proving to be difficult. The Commission anticipated these difficulties and commented as follows .

'Implications of the Commission's actions in respect of legislative bodies

251 The Commission noted that its decision that the Master Standard be implemented on a progressive basis beginning 1 January 1981 already took into account the resource difficulties that could be faced by some organizations if they were required to have the Master Standard fully implemented by 1 January 1981. Furthermore, it observed that the time required for the application of the Master Standard was the minimum time necessary for the proper application of any job classification system. However, it appeared that the current resources available in some organizations were not even adequate to operate existing classification systems. The Commission noted that the development and implementation of uniform common system job classification standards had the objective of ensuring that a uniform system of salaries and allowances was applied to all the staff of the Professional and higher categories through the common system. The implementation of the common job classification standards promulgated would also help to ensure that levels of remuneration are related to the levels of services provided to the organizations (thereby creating greater efficiency of operations) and are based on the principle of providing equal pay for work of equal value. The Commission considered that these objectives could not be achieved unless adequate

resources were provided by legislative bodies for appropriate classification machinery. The return from such additional resources in terms of increased order, reduced grade inflation and improved management and staff morale would be well worth the organization's investment. The Commission therefore strongly recommends to the legislative bodies of the organizations that favourable consideration should be given to the requests received from organizations for additional classification resources if such resources can be shown to be necessary for the implementation and maintenance of the common system job classification standards promulgated by the Commission.

252. The Commission observed that an important issue raised by the implementation of the Master Standard was the effect of introducing a technical, objective and systematic approach to job classification within existing constitutional authorities to classify posts. In the majority of organizations, the authority for the classification of posts up to and including grade P 5 was vested in the executive head. In a number of these organizations, the executive head also had the authority to classify posts at the D.1 and D.2 levels. In some other organizations, however, the authority rested entirely with the legislative body, usually as part of the programme and budget process. In order to ensure an effective and consistent application of the Master Standard, the Commission considered it essential that at the very minimum executive heads should have the authority to grade posts even if limited by an overall budgetary maximum of posts at particular grade levels. In any case, it was inconsistent to have technical classification recommendations made on individual posts only to have those recommendations rejected or modified on the basis of budgetary or other considerations which did not always take into account the technical basis on which the original recommendations were made. It was recognized that legislative bodies will nevertheless want, as they should, to ensure that delegation of the authority to classify posts to the executive head is not abused, thus leading to problems of grade inflation. There were, however, other means apart from retaining the power to individually approve the grade of each post, whereby legislative bodies could monitor and control grade inflation within an organization. Indeed, it was considered desirable, whether there was delegated authority or not, for all legislative bodies to endeavour to monitor the overall grading pattern of the organization through such mechanisms as an annual report or through the monitoring of the organization's grading profile rather than to become involved in individual grading decisions.

253. The Commission therefore recommends to the legislative bodies of the organizations that executive heads should be delegated the authority to grade posts subject to any control mechanisms deemed appropriate by those bodies and that each legislative body endeavour to monitor the overall grading pattern of the organization, through the monitoring of the organization's grading profile or other appropriate means rather than to pronounce on the specific grade of individual posts. ' (ICSC 6th Annual Report (A/35/30)) "

30. The Administrative Council noted Document No. 5611, considering that this subject was part of the general personnel policies study (the present document) to be presented to its 37th session for submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference (see Document No. 5702/CA36).

31. Meanwhile, the ICSC has continued its work, monitoring (by correspondence) the implementation of the Master Standard (Tier I) and noting "with concern the fact that a number of organizations were either still considering their plans or had developed only provisional plans for implementation of the Master Standard" (ICSC Report to the United Nations General Assembly, 36th Session, Document No. A/36/30, paragraph 170) and developing the Master Standard (Tier II) for some occupational groups. It reiterated its recommendation

"to those legislative bodies of the organizations where such authority still layed that the responsibility for making job classification decisions up to the D-2 level should be delegated to executive heads and to call to the attention of legislative bodies that the staff resources available in the organizations continued to be insufficient to operate proper job classification systems."

32. The Plenipotentiary Conference is therefore called upon to give its formal approval on the following points

- adoption of the ICSC recommendations with respect to the post classification system as described above use of the job description form, application of the point-factor system, application of the Master Standard Tier I (and Tier II inasmuch as the occupational groups concerned are represented in ITU linguists, management specialists, EDP specialists, etc), it should be repeated in this connection that the ICSC system improved on the ITU one by the introduction of points (rather than factors only) and standards (rather than benchmark jobs) but that it is not expected (and experience has shown so far) that it will result in substantial changes in the post classification plan,

- delegation of authority to the Secretary-General for the grading of posts with a possible revision of No. 241 of the Convention (see paragraph 7 above),

- consequential decisions as regards the staffing and hierarchy of the Personnel Department (see separate document).

e) Staff appraisal system

33. On the basis of the recommendation by the experts on organization, methods and grading that an improved appraisal system must be devised and maintained to spur the creativity and the ambition of personal development (Document No. 4858/CA30), a new appraisal report was introduced in 1978 to "foster a constructive dialogue between an official and his supervisors in order to elicit information on the official's work (job description), the way he performs it and the possibilities which may exist of improving the quality of service and career prospects".

34. In the first analytical evaluation of the new appraisal system, based on the examination of 300 completed reports submitted to the JAC on 30 April 1979, it was pointed out that the new form of appraisal had not only helped to spark off the needed dialogue between supervisor and subordinate, but had also proved its usefulness for a better evaluation of performance, that the analysis confirmed the usefulness of the new report in the updating of the job description with the help and active participation of the staff member concerned. However, the system had

several major shortcomings. Its involvement in defining "training" needs and improving "career prospects" had no mechanism to translate them into realities. The report merely asked the staff member to "indicate any training completed or undertaken during the reporting period, including type and duration ...", with no mention of career prospects. Staff consequently did not, and could not, identify their training needs under such a formula, let alone their "career aspirations". As for the ratings, the analysis not only demonstrated the great diversity and unevenness among the departments and supervisors, but it also indicated a clear tendency of overrating.

35. In order to encourage staff members to identify their training needs in the context of "career prospects", the new appraisal form was amended in 1979 to allow staff members to indicate "any training which you consider might be appropriate for your career development". Unfortunately, the second analysis of 300 completed forms in November 1980 revealed that none of the examined cases had used the amendment referred to above, due partially to the absence of a career planning and counselling system in the appraisal report to facilitate and guide staff members and supervisors in this direction. Furthermore, the study reconfirmed the previous findings concerning the unevenness in the ratings among supervisors and departments as well as the tendency of overrating.

36. The ICSC attaches great importance and has devoted much time to this issue, taking the line that "most of the steps in the career development cycle could normally be structured within an annual performance appraisal exercise" (ICSC Annual Report, A/34/30, 1979, pp. 64-71).

37. The Commission identified the following components and objectives of the appraisal system (Document No. A/35/30, paragraph 275, United Nations General Assembly, 35th Session) .

"a) Work-related objectives

- To provide a control for work done;
- To improve productivity;
- To improve efficiency;
- To help in assigning work;
- To determine if the objectives of the job are met by the staff member; and
- To plan future work assignments.

b) Career development objectives.

- To identify training needs;
- To provide an opportunity to indicate career goals and aspirations;
- To identify career possibilities within the organization;
- To identify strong and weak points and encourage finding remedies for weak points;
- To determine career potential, and
- To plan developmental (promotional or lateral) assignments.

c) Objectives of communication

To permit a dialogue between the supervisor and the subordinate,

To provide adequate feedback on performance;

To clearly establish what is expected of the staff member in terms of performance and future work assignments,

To provide motivation and job satisfaction through open discussion of performance, and

To let employees know where they stand within the organization in terms of their performance.

d) Administrative objectives

To check if the job description is up-to-date;

To serve as a basis for allocating merit awards;

To determine if an annual increment is to be awarded,

To serve as a basis for determining transfers,

To determine successful or unsuccessful completion of probationary assignment;

To serve as a basis for promotion or demotion;

To serve as a basis for extension or termination of contract in case of satisfactory or unsatisfactory service;

To serve as a basis for termination in case of reductions of staff; and

To provide information for future employers."

38. The Commission, in defining the roles of the various components to the appraisal system, pointed out that the "Personnel Department ... was responsible for implementing, monitoring and evaluating the appraisal system" and recommended, for use within the organizations of the Common System, as of 1 January 1982, a model of an appraisal form "which it believed most closely followed the policy principles it had established" (see Annex 3) (Document ICSC/R.267, paragraphs 172-187). Part III of the ICSC model covers a "career planning system" linked to the "performance appraisal" exercise. It covers, "career planning" goals by the staff member, both "short-term" and "long-term" including the training "designed to fulfill career plans" and the method of "integration of career plans" to the "organization's own plans for developing its work-force". The ICSC appraisal form attempts to solve the shortcomings of present appraisal reports used by the United Nations agencies such as the one used by the ITU, by introducing a career planning, counselling and training system for use by supervisors and staff members alike. Moreover, the proposed ICSC form includes a mechanism to oblige supervisors to differentiate "levels of performance" through the use "of a distribution by quartile" of those staff members who have met "performance objectives" (Document ICSC/R.267).

39. This is obviously a subject on which discussions with staff representatives are essential since the participation of staff members is a key to the usefulness of the reports. The objectives sought by these reports must also be clear to all.

Furthermore, the resources necessary to take follow-up action must be available. For these various reasons, the ICSC model appraisal form has not been adapted for ITU use as from 1 January 1982 as hoped by the Commission. Discussions are proceeding within ITU, as within other organizations, as well as between organizations, as to the contents of the form - the main point being whether training objectives (or requests) should be included in the form or dealt with separately, another hesitation for an organization the size of ITU is whether the appraisal of level of performance should be through the distribution by quartile of those staff members who have met "performance objectives".

40. Under the circumstances, the Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to give its approval in principle of the components and objectives of the system recommended by the ICSC (whether or not the objectives are to be met through the use of a single form) and leave it to the Council to follow developments and decide on the basis of proposals to be submitted to it in this regard.

f) Staff participation in management

41. As indicated above (sub-paragraph 6 viii)), the participation of the staff and its representatives in management is limited both by existing regulations and rules and by the constraints which obtain throughout the organization. As far as regulations and rules are concerned, there is little difference between ITU and other organizations. By tradition, the ITU staff is better represented in meetings of the Council dealing with personnel questions (which they attend as observers and are allowed to address) than in most other organizations (including the United Nations where the subject is under consideration and developments going in the direction of the staff's wishes have however taken place).

42. The staff will no doubt wish to make their own case in this regard and, in the light of their representations, the Plenipotentiary Conference may wish to give instructions to the Administrative Council concerning a possible increase of the number of representatives in internal bodies and/or the allowance of more "official" time for their activities.

IV. Summary of issues calling for decisions

In the light of the above, the Plenipotentiary Conference may wish

- 1) to re-confirm Resolution No. 6 of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference (paragraph 13);
- 2) to express its general concurrence with the views of ICSC on career development, planning and counselling and instruct the Administrative Council to approve a programme thereon after adaptation to the needs of the Union (paragraph 15),
- 3) to consider whether the Convention should be amended to cover the employment of inexperienced junior professionals, specifying for what purpose, and if so to instruct the Council to create additional posts in grades P.1 and P 2 and provide for the corresponding increases in credits, manpower and office space (paragraph 16),

- 4) to approve the development of in-service training (as proposed in a separate document) and instruct the Council to amend the Staff Regulations so that special leave could be granted for training purposes (paragraph 17),
- 5) to consider whether requests for training of national administrations staff should be accepted more liberally and, if so, to request the Council to make the corresponding provisions (paragraph 18),
- 6) to decide on the possible use - and for what purpose - of the ICSC vacancy notice form (paragraph 22),
- 7) to consider whether the ITU should join in recruitment standardization efforts (paragraphs 23 and 24),
- 8) to re-confirm Resolution No. 5 of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference concerning geographical distribution (see separate document and paragraph 25);
- 9) to approve the decisions and recommendations of ICSC concerning job classification (paragraphs 29 and 32),
- 10) to consider whether No. 241 of the Convention should be revised (or interpreted differently) so that the Secretary-General be delegated the authority to grade posts as recommended by ICSC (paragraphs 29, 31 and 32);
- 11) to approve, in principle, the objectives of the performance appraisal system recommended by ICSC and instruct the Council to take a final decision in this regard (paragraph 40); and finally
- 12) to consider whether staff participation in management should be intensified and give instructions to the Council accordingly (paragraph 42).

The effects of the above-proposed decisions on the staffing and hierarchy of the Personnel Department are dealt with in a separate document.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

ANNEX 1

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STAFF COUNCIL TO
THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL OF THE ITU, JUNE 1981

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen Members of the Council,

1 At each Session of the ITU Administrative Council, ever since the principle was adopted of inviting staff representatives to address Committee 2, you have listened patiently to our complaints regarding our steadily deteriorating working conditions. We are grateful for these opportunities to make our voice heard and hope that you convey our concern to the delegates of your Government who decide in the UN General Assembly upon our conditions of employment. However, some of them might feel that international civil servants, in general, enjoy exceptionally favourable conditions of employment and therefore find it difficult to support our claims fully.

2 In the hope that you will favourably receive and support our claims and proposals which, ultimately, aim at improving the efficiency of our organization, as well as our working conditions, I shall make an attempt to add some nuances to the frequently over-simplified picture of our working conditions.

3 You all know what our salaries are and you probably translate them into your own currency simply by applying the relevant exchange rate in order to compare with salary levels in your own countries.

4 However, the salary alone is not a sufficient basis for a fair comparison. Cost of living, social security, social and economic disadvantages of leaving one's home country, career prospects, job satisfaction and other factors must also be considered.

5 You have probably noted that Geneva is an expensive city. But do you know know that over the last 9 years the purchasing power of the salary of a professional staff member at middle-management level (P 4, Step V, with a wife and two children) has gone down by 16.7%, while other professional groups in Geneva have enjoyed a (modest) increase. It is interesting to note in this context that the purchasing power of the salary of a P 4, Step V, in New York, for example, has also gone down but considerably less (11.4%) during the same period. This is yet another indication that the post adjustment does not compensate adequately for differences in living costs.

6 We expect that you are all aware that the salaries of General Service staff have been frozen since 1978 while living costs in Geneva have increased by some 13.6% and these salaries will continue to be frozen for some time. But have you thought of how, in this situation, one reacts to ever-increasing demands for higher productivity, which is then further "rewarded" by a freeze of pensions, for which one has faithfully paid one's contributions over many years. The reactions to this measure are reflected in Resolution No. 2 adopted by the Staff General Assembly on 19 February 1981 (see Document No. 5649).

7 And talking about pensions, we should like to draw your attention to the fact that the pensions of professional staff members after 30 years of service are down to the order of 50-60% (depending on grade) of the take-home pay only.

8 Resolution No. 1 adopted by the Staff General Assembly (see Document No. 5649) shows that the staff in the professional category are greatly disturbed by this situation.

9 One should also take account of the problems that many of us have in educating and taking care of our children far from family and the home country. For example, a

staff member who has three children in the International School (which is often the only satisfactory solution for someone who comes on a fixed-term contract) paid last year approximately 10,000.- Swiss francs from his own pocket for his children's education. Although the ceiling for the educational grant has recently been raised slightly, educational costs also rise and still consume a considerable part of the salary.

9. With respect to career prospects, it is perhaps sufficient to note that during eight years (January 1973 to December 1980), approximately 3 out of 4 staff members in the professional category have had no real promotion in spite of the considerable expansion of staff during this period. The fact that a relatively large number of persons have been up-graded (and some down-graded) because their posts were incorrectly classified give no indication of the probability of receiving a promotion in the future. The fact that the proportion of staff being promoted per year was decreasing towards the end of the period suggests that the probabilities of promotion in the following years will be even smaller.

10. Incidentally, it seems quite appropriate to talk about "probabilities" in this context. Which Department one belongs to, or one's relations with one's boss often appear to be more important than merit and competence which the present appraisal system fails to assess objectively, as has been demonstrated in the report prepared by the Personnel Department on this issue last year. This does not necessarily imply that those who have been promoted do not deserve it. However, due to the insignificant size of staff representation and the total secrecy of the proceedings of the Appointment and Promotion Board, there is unfortunately a widespread distrust in the impartiality of the decisions concerning promotions and appointments.

11. Annex 3 of Document No. 6511 shows that there is no lack of internal candidates for the vacant posts (on the average there are eight internal candidates for each post advertised).

12. I hasten to explain that the staff accept the principle of geographical distribution. It would seem to make a lot more sense, though, to recruit new staff members in the lower grades rather than, as is often the case at present, to block promotion to fully qualified internal candidates by external recruitment to senior posts. This would at least give somewhat more "reasonable possibilities of promotion" as stipulated in the Staff Regulations and in Resolution No. 5 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) and provide some incentive to work harder.

13. In this context, the point should once more be made that the In-Service Training Programme is at present completely inadequate as a means of up-dating the technical skills of staff members, let alone prepare them for transfers or promotions. Document No. 5624 does not fully reflect the real needs for In-Service training, since many staff members know that with the present budget and workload it would be unrealistic to expect to be sent on a training course, even though they need it, and therefore do not even bother to present their requests.

14. The corresponding statistics for the General Service category are somewhat more favourable perhaps partly because the principle of geographical distribution is (with one or two exceptions) not applicable there. It is nevertheless disappointing to note that only eleven General Service staff members have crossed the artificial border between the two categories through promotion in the period of eight years, from the statistics.

15. On the other hand, as reported in Document No. 5442, many staff members in this category are still employed on short-term contracts and consequently lack social security and are disadvantaged in many other ways.

16 Resolution No 3 adopted by the Staff General Assembly this year (see Document No. 5649) makes it abundantly clear that the personnel attach great importance to questions of career development and In-Service training.

17 The widespread lack of job satisfaction is yet another factor that must be considered when appraising our working conditions. One reasons for dissatisfaction is that the workload for most staff members is steadily increasing, with deadlines which are often impossible to meet with available resources. This situation frequently arises due to lack of adequate planning involving those who are expected to carry out the work. The measures taken following the Recommendation made in 1975 by the Experts on organization, methods and grading have, in our view, not yet effectively remedied this problem.

18. Another reason is the lack of delegation of responsibility which, in spite of the recommendation of the afore-mentioned Experts, persists in many Departments. This leads to disinterest in the work which ultimately adversely affects productivity.

19 A third reason for their lack of satisfaction is that many staff members suffer from inconveniences due to shortage of office space.

20 To understand fully the reactions of the staff to the conditions of work I have just described, one must also bear in mind that, while we are (or rather, used to be) relatively highly paid, the requirements regarding experience and qualifications are equally high. Most staff members (at least in the Professional category) have proven their capability in their home countries, are used to working in challenging conditions and have generally filled posts involving great responsibility before joining the ITU.

21. One may say "after all, there are large numbers of people who are more than willing to accept a job at ITU Headquarters in Geneva, and staff members rarely leave a post at Headquarters before retirement if they can avoid it. Furthermore, all staff members are working at the ITU by free choice"

22 By free choice, yes, but in many cases based on false premises, having assumed for example that salaries, pensions, etc would at least maintain the purchasing power they had when the contract was signed, and with some legitimate hope of self improvement and promotion.

23. There are several reasons why staff members, even after having experienced the negative factors described above, have not yet manifested their dissatisfaction more openly.

Firstly, there is a large number of staff members who are dedicated to the goals of the Union and who accept many hardships and injustices in order to be able to contribute to their fulfilment.

24 Secondly, the staff is aware that, in the past few years, the rate of progress in salaries, etc has decreased drastically in many developed countries due to the global recession and we recognize that international civil servants cannot be left completely unscathed by this phenomenon.

25 Thirdly, the reclassification exercise in 1977 (which surely cannot be repeated frequently) provided a substitute for genuine promotion and has in part contributed to keeping many staff contented.

26 Fourthly, it is clear that after some years of service in this highly specialized organization, the usefulness of a staff member in the quite different context of his national Administration is limited (The reverse is, of course, also true, that is to say one needs some experience in the international environment before one becomes useful to the ITU)

27 Lastly, one cannot avoid after some years becoming integrated in the society in which one lives Children's education, friends and habits all present additional obstacles to repatriation.

28 Even though therefore relatively few staff members quit the ITU, other indicators of organizational climate, such as the high rate of absenteeism, which is probably due to the stress, the inadequate premises and the other problems that I have already mentioned, would probably confirm that the Union is, at present, not an entirely healthy organization And, by the way, an in-depth analysis of such indicators would probably reveal significant differences between the various organs and departments.

29. The ITU is not the only international organization suffering from the problems described earlier. The Chairman of the International Civil Servants' Association (FICSA), in her statement at the meeting of the ACC in the 13th and 14th of April this year, identified most of these problems and described how they affect adversely the effectiveness and efficiency of the international organizations (see excerpt appended)

30. One may conclude that savings in personnel costs achieved by freezing salaries and other benefits, as well as the in the cost of development of human resources by keeping In-Service training to a minimum, are unlikely to reduce the overall cost. They could in fact even have adverse effects on cost due to "grade creep" and decreased productivity, not to mention quality of work due to deterioration of morale

31. The purpose of bringing all this to your attention is not to complain for the sake of complaining, nor to blame anyone in particular. Its only purpose is to identify problems to which solutions must be sought if we want this organization to achieve, with the utmost efficiency, the goals set by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

32. The staff, in general, are perfectly prepared to contribute to the accomplishment of these goals and, without claiming that these are the only solutions, FICSA and the Staff Council of the ITU have made some proposals which may to some extent mitigate the problems described earlier.

33. What then can be done? We realize that the overall policy regulating our conditions of employment is ultimately determined by the General Assembly of the United Nations, where neither you nor the Secretary-General of the ITU can directly affect the decisions. However, you may inform your Government's delegates to the General Assembly about the imperative need to restore rapidly some of the losses in the purchasing power of our salaries and pensions and urge them to support, in all inter-Agency Committees and appropriate legislative bodies, the proposals made by FICSA to improve our conditions of service.

34 One specific example is the current proposal of FICSA to raise the base salaries of the Professional category by 8-10% in January 1982 (as an interim measure). But this does not eliminate the need to establish a more equitable system for determining the Post Adjustment.

35. Another example is the request made by FICSA to reopen the discussion on the staff assessment for the General Service category.

36. Like many other governing bodies of organizations in the UN family, you may also wish to consider authorizing the Secretary-General to introduce minor improvements such as additional steps for merit and/or seniority as an incentive, even though such measures may differ somewhat from what is currently "prescribed" by the "Common System". In practice, such deviations from the "Common System" already exist although unfortunately rarely to the staff's advantage.

37. We are aware of the extremely severe budgetary restrictions and do not wish to hide the fact that such improvements would entail some minor additional cost. Taking into account the increased value in terms of service and output the Union would no doubt obtain if these proposals were implemented, we are convinced that, in the long run, the additional costs would be paid off many times and that it would be short-sighted not to recognize this.

38. As regards the internal problems, many improvements could be achieved without spending any additional money, while some of our proposals might require a marginal increase of the budget.

39. Let me conclude by summarizing the proposals of the Staff Council in this respect.

40. As far as career development and In-Service training is concerned, we propose:

- (a) To change the recruitment pattern so that external candidates are primarily recruited in the lower grades, which would give them, as well as all other staff members, reasonable possibilities of promotion.
- (b) To provide more In-Service training matched to the real needs and as an integrated part of career plans for individual staff members. This would require a substantial increase in the budget for In-Service training. However, one interesting possibility to keep this budget within reasonable limits would be to introduce a fellowship scheme whereby technically advanced Member Administrations could help ITU staff members to maintain or up-date their technical knowledge.

Adequate procedures for career counselling and identification of training needs by means of an effective performance appraisal system must also be established. The Staff Council, in cooperation with ITU management is currently examining the performance appraisal forms proposed by the ICSC (International Civil Service Commission), with a view to introducing a system which ensures reasonably fair and objective appraisal and is capable of identifying training needs, as well as providing guidance for career planning.

The opinion of the staff on this issue is further elaborated in Resolution No.3 adopted by the Staff General Assembly this year (see Document No 5649).

- (c) To increase staff representation in the Appointment and Promotion Board as well as in other joint committees so that it equals that of management, in accordance with the spirit of the report of the Joint CCAQ/FICSA Working Party on management - staff relations, 1975. This measure, which will require the corresponding amendments of the ITU Staff Regulations, will help to restore confidence in the impartiality of the proceedings of such committees. It would also ensure that the staff is fully committed to implementing proposals aiming at improving the performance of the ITU.

Resolution No. 4, adopted by the Staff General Assembly this year reflects the importance given to this issue by the staff. Consequently, the Staff Council is currently preparing, in cooperation with management, detailed proposals with a view to improving the present machinery for management - staff relations. These will be submitted to you for consideration at the next Administrative Council.

41. As far as the problems due to poor planning and lack of delegation of responsibility are concerned, we propose that:

- (a) training in modern management techniques be provided to all managerial staff who have not undergone such training recently.
- (b) that the Administrative Council of the ITU make an attempt to evaluate how many of the relevant recommendations made in 1975 by the Experts on organization, management and grading have been implemented and have actually penetrated into the organization, with a view to identifying possible shortcomings and propose remedial action.

42 I should like to finish by drawing your attention to the fact that all the proposals made above are in perfect agreement with the recommendations made by the ICSC, some of which you will find reproduced in Documents Nos. 5457 (35th Session) and 5611 (36th Session). The fundamental reason for the ICSC having made these recommendations are obviously that they are equally convinced that the benefits of such measures by far exceed the costs of introducing them. We would therefore hope that the Council will favourably consider our proposals

Thank you.

Johan Ernberg
Chairman
Staff Council

1 June 1981

Appendix

Excerpt from a statement made by FICSA at the meeting of the ACC 13 and 14 April 1981.

5 In addition, the Federation wishes to draw attention to a number of phenomena which demonstrate the slippage in Professional salaries. Although these are not new arguments, Mr. Chairman, they are recognized facts

- first, the decline in the quality of services which the organizations are able to deliver to Member States resulting from increasing difficulties in recruiting staff of the requisite calibre,
- secondly, and in partial response to the first development, the distortion of current grading patterns by the dramatically decreased use of the nominal entry grades, P-1 and P-2 (which in some organizations are not used at all), and the phenomenon of grade creep. It is a known fact that some donor countries are requiring that recruitment of their associate experts be at the P-3 and in some cases the P-4 level,
- thirdly, the practice of several member Governments of offering to certain of their nationals financial inducements over and above standard remuneration rates in order to attract and retain those persons in the international civil service. These inducements have been termed as, among other things, unnecessary. FICSA has the greatest difficulty in believing that these inducements are offered in a spirit of open-handed generosity. It moreover views with the gravest concern the very real threat to the unity and independence of the international civil service that such payments represent. In this connection, the Federation wishes to express its appreciation for the concern with which the ACC has viewed such developments,
- finally, the declining morale - and hence, FICSA would argue, the risk of impaired effectiveness - of international civil servants in the Professional category. This phenomenon is not a factor solely of salaries, but there is no doubt that the current inadequate level of salaries of the Professional staff of your organizations is a crucial factor. The 34th FICSA Council made this abundantly clear. A related factor, to which FICSA has drawn attention in other forums, is the increasing reluctance of staff to transfer to certain duty stations, the cost of entering into a new series of commitments being, under present circumstances, too high for staff members to absorb.

6 FICSA is sure that the members of ACC are well aware of the above-cited developments, and are equally concerned by them.

7 The Federation has compiled a tabulation showing the loss of purchasing power at major duty stations over the period 1971 to 1981. These data (annexed to this presentation) have been computed for staff with and without dependants and at various grade levels (P-1/I, P-4/V, D-2/IV). The comparison has been made by tracking salary movements in local currency against the local consumer price indices at the duty station concerned. The tabulation shows a loss in purchasing power at grade P-4/V ranging from 6.6 % in London to 16.3 % in Geneva for staff.

without dependants, and from 5.5 % in London to 16 7 % in Geneva for staff with a dependent spouse and two dependent children. In considering these data, the following should be noted:

- (i) If a similar comparison had been made with local wage indices, the resulting fall in parity would have been greater in all cases
- (ii) No account has been taken of losses in respect of out-of-area costs
- (iii) This demonstrated loss in purchasing power is mainly due to the fact that the post adjustment system does not compensate fully for movements in the cost of living . post adjustment compensates on average for only 4.3 % of every 5 % movement in cost of living. The last two incorporations of approximately ten classes of post adjustment into base salary represented a drop of about 7 % in the parity of base salaries. It should be noted in this connection that prior to 1975 consolidation of post adjustment into base salary was always accompanied by a general salary increase.

ANNEX 2

MODEL NOTICE OF VACANCY

Logo of
organization

Title of organization

Reference number

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT NO . .

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATION (date)

Position title	Level (grade)	CCOG code	Duty station	Date for entry on duty	Duration of assignment
Organizational unit			Applications from female and male candidates are equally welcome		
Duties and responsibilities			Please note that (organization) staff members are international civil servants subject to the authority of the (executive head) and may be assigned to any activities or offices of the (organization)		
			Qualifications and experience - Essential		
			Qualifications and experience - Desirable		
			Languages		
<p>The position is graded at level _____ and carries a net base salary per year from \$US _____ (without dependants) and \$US _____ (with dependants) to \$US _____ (without dependants) and \$US _____ (with dependants). Appointments from outside the common system are normally at step I of the grade. Post adjustment on initial salary step is \$US _____ (without dependants) and \$US _____ (with dependants) per year, and is subject to change without notice.</p> <p>Applications In all cases quote the vacancy number</p> <p>Common system staff members Please apply to (organizational unit, Personnel Department, address of organization)</p> <p>Other candidates Please complete two copies of (organization's application form) or send detailed curriculum vitae if form is not available to (organizational unit and address)</p>					

Date of issue of vacancy announcement (date)

ANNEX 3

ICSC PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL FORM

NAME OF STAFF MEMBER	STAFF MEMBER'S GRADE	AT THIS LEVEL SINCE	SERVICE DATE	TYPE OF APPOINTMENT
TITLE OF POSITION	GRADE OF POSITION	IN THIS FUNCTION SINCE	CCOG CODE OF POSITION	DATE FORM ISSUED
DEPARTMENT/DIVISION/SECTION/UNIT		DUTY STATION	PERIOD COVERED BY REPORT FROM: TO	
<p>PART I (To be completed by staff member after consultation with immediate supervisor)</p> <p>1 List the principal activities/significant tasks accomplished during the period under report. Include as appropriate, major missions, reports, or other assignments for which you were solely or partly responsible, as well as career development-related accomplishments. If your work includes supervisory responsibility include mention of performance appraisal tasks. Do NOT restate the job description.</p>		<p>(To be completed by immediate supervisor after discussion with staff member)</p> <p>2 Describe the effectiveness of the staff member's performance of the activities/tasks listed at the left and indicate in the column at the right the appropriate evaluation rating for each (see ratings at the foot of this page)</p>		
<p>Evaluation ratings: [1] Exceeded expected goal [2] Achieved expected goal [3] Did not meet expected goal</p>				

3 (To be completed by staff member) Could the performance and output, or the organization of these tasks, or the methods of machinery in use be improved?				
4 (To be completed by staff member) Indicate any absence during the report period that has affected accomplishments and explain in what way				
5 (To be completed by immediate supervisor) Indicate those features of the staff member's performance which have contributed towards the successful accomplishment of his/her activities/tasks (e g , technical and procedural knowledge, written and oral proficiency in working languages, organization of work, negotiating skills, supervisor skills, initiative, ability to work independently etc)				
6 (To be completed by immediate supervisor) List those activities/tasks required by the job that have not been accomplished during the period under report and explain why those activities/tasks have not been accomplished				
7 (To be completed by immediate supervisor) Over-all performance appraisal				
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
Top quartile of those meeting objectives (Has surpassed virtually all objectives)	Third quartile of those meeting objectives (Has surpassed some objectives and fully met all others)	Second quartile of those meeting objectives (Has fully met all objectives)	First quartile of those meeting objectives (Has met most objectives but has not met some objectives)	Has not met most objectives
PART II (To be completed by immediate supervisor after discussion with staff member)				
1 Indicate the principal activities/significant tasks planned for next report period Attainment of objectives must be measurable Indicate satisfactory levels of performance after each objective Deal with ends, not means, and include career development-related objectives, and, for supervisor appraisal objectives				

<p>PART III Career Planning (To be completed by staff member)</p> <p>I Describe your ultimate career aspiration in terms of work role</p> <p>(Before making your choice check against reality your impressions of the positive aspects of the desired role and consider the implications of the desired role in terms of the demands it will place upon you) (e g : "wish to hold responsible management position in public information field of work", "wish to obtain generalist experience in as many areas of organization's work as possible"; "wish to remain in present assignment or obtain similar assignment having to change jobs as infrequently as possible"; "wish to obtain varied experience within organization in administration, personnel and finance that will be of use upon my return to home country")</p>
<p>2 Identify both short-term (able to be realized within 2-5 years) and long-term (able to be realized within 5-10 years) career goals the accomplishment of which will best lead towards or fulfil your ultimate career aspiration (These can be identified as a specific position or type of position Consider the knowledge, skills, abilities, mobility, health and experience required to achieve each goal)</p>
<p>3 Discuss with your immediate supervisor whether you have realistically assessed the requirements for each goal stated in the above box and whether you have accurately assessed whether you do or do not fully meet those requirements, and revise where necessary Obtain your immediate supervisor's initials in those cases where he/she agrees with your assessments</p>
<p>4 Describe any training, development or other actions designed to fulfil career plans that have been implemented since last appraisal</p>
<p>5 Assess the success or failure of the actions taken (Indicate if full or limited success or failure and why)</p>

6. Tentative career plans

Propose the order and timing of future actions which, if taken, will aid you in achieving career goals
(Consider on-the-job training, courses, developmental assignments etc Assign a letter to each action planned)

7 Integration of career plans

The plans proposed in the above box are your tentative plans The organization must integrate your plans with its own plans for developing its work-force Bearing this in mind, discuss your plans with your supervisor (or career development specialist) and, by agreement, establish your career plans, as well as responsibility for implementing them

ACTION			TIMING			PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY			ACTION			TIMING			PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY		
Indicate letter in box above	Beginning date	End date	Self	Organization	Joint	Indicate letter in box above	Beginning date	End date	Self	Organization	Joint	Indicate letter in box above	Beginning date	End date	Self	Organization	Joint

PART IV

1 Signature of immediate supervisor (Indicates responsibility for Part I, 2, 5, 6, 7; Part II; and Part III, 7)

Date _____ Signature _____
Name and title _____

2 Review by staff member (if any comments are made, they should be initialed by the immediate supervisor as being noted)

I have reviewed the performance appraisal with my immediate supervisor and have no comments to add

would add the following comments

Date _____ Signature _____ Initials of immediate supervisor (if appropriate) _____

3 Review by higher-level supervisor (If any comments are made, they should be initialed by the immediate supervisor and by the staff member as being noted)

Date _____ Signature _____ Initials of immediate supervisor _____ Initials of staff member _____
Name and title _____

A N N E X 2

GENERAL STAFF POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

Views of the ITU Staff

In its Document No 5819 (CA37) "Towards a coherent personnel policy in the ITU (views of the ITU Staff)" submitted to the Administrative Council in April 1982, the Staff Council made an attempt to show that substantial productivity improvements and savings could be made by introducing a more modern personnel policy in the ITU. A number of reforms covering all aspects of personnel policy were suggested. It was emphasized that the personnel sub-system must be considered as a whole and that the introduction of career development, and in-service training programmes, improved job security and staff participation in management should be dealt with as integral parts of one reform "package".

By and large the Staff Council supports the ideas expressed in Document No 5774 (CA37), "General Staff Policy and Management in the ITU" submitted to the Administrative Council, April 1982, which are to a large extent based on recommendations of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). With reference to Section IV of this document "Summary of issues calling for decisions" we would like to make the following comments and suggestions

1. "to re-confirm the Resolution No. 6 of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference"

The Staff Council feels very strongly that job security is a fundamental condition for ensuring impartiality and independence of international civil servants and for creating a work environment where staff members are committed to the long-term goals of the organization and cooperate loyally and efficiently with their colleagues. Furthermore, the particular abilities required in an international organization such as the ITU (thorough knowledge of the development of international regulations, Recommendations, of CCI texts, of the development of telecommunications in the world, etc) take a long time to develop and represent considerable investments for both the organization and the staff member concerned. The frequently mentioned danger of obsolescence of technical skills, we believe is grossly exaggerated since the ITU is more a regulatory than an operational organization, and could in any case be off-set by well conceived career and in-service training programmes.

2. "to express its general concurrence with the views of the ICSC on career development ..."

Career development programmes are regarded as essential to provide incentives to staff members and, hence, improve their productivity. Further productivity improvements would also be expected because through such programmes, staff members will be assigned jobs which better match their qualifications, potential and ambitions and will be able to better adjust to new duties and responsibilities.

In this context the Staff Council suggests that the (re)-introduction of "linked grades" (e g G3/G4/G5, G4/G5, G6/G7/P2, P3/P4/P5 or P4/P5) should be considered as a practical way of introducing career paths. This concept has, in our view, considerable merit. It would compensate for the potential rigidity of the new classification standards (TIER I) and provide a means of avoiding "grade creep". In our

Document No. 5819 (CA37) we have made an attempt to show that the "linked grade" concept is not only compatible with, but in fact a consequence of the new classification standards. In summary, we recognize that, in practice, new staff members are usually unable to carry out all the tasks in the job descriptions at the desired level of complexity independence and responsibility initially. His or her actual performance will therefore correspond to a lower grade than that corresponding to the ultimately expected level. However, with adequate incentives, growing experience and, if required, in-service training, they will be able to assume increasingly complex tasks and work under less supervision. This will gradually change the total of points given to the incumbent using the point-factor evaluation system of the new classification standards. At a certain point in time he/she will normally reach a total of points which corresponds to the next higher grade and should therefore be re-classified and so on.

Bearing in mind the fact that the expected average length of service in the ITU among "permanently" appointed professional staff members is some 18 years or less, we propose that a promotion from one grade to the next higher should normally (subject to performance evaluation) be possible every 4-6 years. This implies that a staff member recruited, for example, at level P3 could expect to reach the level P5 before retirement providing that he/she performs well. Such a career expectation does not seem unreasonable compared to what can be expected in any national administration and would make it more attractive to accept the level P3 as an initial grade. (With the present meagre career prospects it is a well known fact that one rarely finds qualified candidates applying for P3 level jobs.)

We have also pointed out that career development is hardly possible as long as a large proportion of the higher grades are filled by new recruits. This blocks the whole chain of possible promotions of subordinates and furthermore eliminates in practice the possibilities of giving a promotion to the new, externally recruited employee later on. We therefore strongly suggest that external recruitment in higher professional grades should be limited to an absolute minimum.

3. "to consider whether the Convention should be amended to cover the employment of inexperienced junior professionals ..."

The introduction for such grades would be an elegant way of improving the geographical distribution and satisfying those administrations who wish to use the ITU for training their own staff members without jeopardizing the efficiency of the organization. The question is how much Member Administrations are willing to pay for this and whether it is possible to recruit sufficiently qualified staff members at this level.

4. "to approve the development of in-service training ..."

In-service training is of paramount importance both for career development and for maintenance of staff members professional skills and knowledge.

However, to make an in-service training programme effective three conditions must be fulfilled, i.e.,

- a) The performance evaluation and career development systems must have an in-built capability of identifying real training needs.
- b) Time (special leave if required) must be made available to the employee concerned

c) An adequate budget to meet the requirements must be made available.

5. "to consider whether requests for training of national administration's staff should be accepted more liberally ..."

No comments (except what has been said under 3. above).

6. "to decide on the possible use ... of the ICSC vacancy notice form"

No comments.

7. "to consider whether the ITU should join in recruitment standardization efforts ..."

Considering the limited number of possible career paths within international organizations of the size of the ITU it is important to improve the possibilities of lateral movements of staff members from one UN organization to another. Such movements would also be beneficial to the whole UN system because it would provide possibilities of making better use of staff members who have gained valuable experience in one organization but are becoming demotivated due to lack of career prospects or change. The Staff Council therefore feels that the ITU should continue to join in these efforts and promote such movements.

We strongly support the idea of having structured interviews of external candidates and, once again, we would like to see the principle of minimal external recruitment in higher grades firmly established.

8. "to re-confirm Resolution No. 5 of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference concerning geographical distribution ..."

Any attempt to make the issue of geographical distribution a more important consideration for recruitment than the criteria of competence and impartiality would, in our view, have considerable adverse effects on the efficiency of the organization. Therefore we strongly agree that the Resolution No. 5 should be re-confirmed.

9. "to approve the decision and recommendations of the ICSC concerning job classification ..."

The proposed classification standards are considered quite adequate and should be implemented as soon as possible. In this context the proposal to introduce the "linked grade" concept (see 2. above) should be considered.

10. "to consider whether No. 241 of the Convention should be revised (or interpreted differently) so that the Secretary-General be delegated the authority to grade posts as recommended by ICSC ..."

The present procedure of using the Administrative Council as a "job classification committee" not only involves a tedious and time-consuming process but is also, in our view, completely inadequate. We therefore strongly support the proposal to delegate this authority to the Secretary-General. We believe that the new job classification standards are sufficiently unambiguous to avoid abuse of this power providing that the staff are adequately represented in the Job Classification Committee and on the Appeals Board.

11. "to approve, in principle, the objectives of the performance appraisal system recommended by the ICSC ..."

This is absolutely essential. Without a performance appraisal system which meets the objectives outlined by the ICSC, career development and in-service training programmes are likely to become completely ineffective as means of improving performance. The new ITU form which is based on the ICSC objectives and has been developed with the cooperation of staff representatives is considered satisfactory but other measures are also required to ensure an effective implementation.

12. "to consider whether staff participation in management should be intensified . ."

All other personnel policy reforms run the danger of becoming ineffective unless the staff are committed to cooperate in their implementation. The best way in our view of achieving this is to have adequate staff representation in all Staff/Management Committees and/or Joint Bodies.

Minority representation of one staff representative in joint bodies is regarded by the staff as completely inadequate for constructive staff participation.

The Staff Council therefore proposes that the following principles should be approved

- 1 that staff should be represented in all Managerial Bodies,
- 2 that staff and management should be represented on an equal footing in all joint Staff/Management Committees/Bodies,
- 3 that there should be at least two representatives of each party in each joint Staff Management Committee/Body,
- 4 that time and other necessary resources should be made available to staff representatives to perform the duties for which they have been elected.

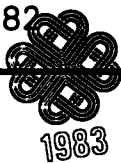
Furthermore, it is proposed that a post of "ombudsman" be created to act as a mediator between staff and management.

Delegations interested in further justification and details of our suggestions are invited to consult Document No. 5819 (CA37) as well as resolutions adopted by the ITU Staff General Assembly.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

ANNEE MONDIALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES



Document No 54-E
28 June 1982
Original English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION

Following consideration of the Reports of

- a series of intergovernmental conferences convened under the auspices of UNESCO, and, in particular in regard to "cooperation on activities, needs and programmes for communication development" (DEVCOM), Paris, April 1980, and
- a Commission for the Study of Communication Problems (the MacBride Commission),

the General Conference of UNESCO (Belgrade, 1980), established the International Programme for Development of Communication (IPDC) At its 35th session (1980) the United Nations General Assembly endorsed the establishment of the New Programme and inter alia called the need to strengthen the coordination of the activities in the field of information and communication of UNESCO with other specialized agencies and in particular with the ITU

The IPDC activities are guided by a special Intergovernmental Council of 35 Member States and has a special Director appointed to assist it UNESCO provides the secretarial support for the Council and its activities.

Realizing that the development of communication and in particular communication infra-structures affects the responsibility of many specialized agencies and organs of the United Nations, the General Assembly placed special emphasis on the need for coordination within the United Nations System The special role of telecommunications and in consequence of the ITU was highlighted

At its 35th and 36th sessions (1980 and 1981) the Administrative Council considered the question of appropriate strengthening of the liaison between the ITU and UNESCO and taking into account the above developments approved for adoption certain interim measures

At its 37th session the Council further considered this question in the light of comments and proposals contained in Council Document No 5770

The Administrative Council approved credits to provide a partial presence in the IPDC Secretariat and at UNESCO and made a corresponding allocation in the provisional budget of the Union for 1983 pending further consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference

As directed by Council at its 37th session I transmit herewith to the Plenipotentiary Conference a copy of Document No 5770 reviewed by the Administrative Council for further consideration with a view to establishing appropriate policy guide-lines for the ITU participation in the activities of the IPDC

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1



A N N E X

Report of the Secretary-General

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF COMMUNICATION (IPDC)

1. At its 35th and 36th sessions, the Administrative Council reviewed

a) the report on the results of the Intergovernmental Conferences convened under the auspices of UNESCO in regard to "cooperation on activities, needs and programmes for communication development" (DEVCOM), Paris, April, 1980, as well as some related regional conferences that dealt with communication policies and cooperation,

b) the subsequent decisions of the UNESCO General Conference, Belgrade, September/October 1980 and also the United Nations General Assembly (Special Political Committee) December 1980.

Recapitulation

2. The Administrative Council, in general, endorsed the ITU contribution to the work of these conferences, work which has led to the establishment by governments of

a) a special New International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) with emphasis on communications infrastructures,

b) an Intergovernmental Council of 35 Member States to guide and stimulate the development of communications infrastructures, and as well as seek additional funds and initiate action for the provision of advice to countries and with respect to development projects on the use of appropriate technology, and

c) the recognition of the importance of ITU collaboration with the new International Programme for the Development of Communication, including with the new Intergovernmental Council on the basis of complementarity, equality and coordination of actions taking account of the importance of telecommunications. The importance of the ITU role to the satisfactory achievement of objectives of this new international body, established by governments, is therefore evident.

3 It should be noted that the IPDC will have its own special secretariat, with a director responsible for the Programme, attached to UNESCO.

4. ITU collaboration in the work of the new Programme was recognized by the Administrative Council at its 35th session (Document No. 5494/CA35) as being part of the ITU's institutional responsibility as the specialized agency dealing with telecommunications in the United Nations System.

5. At its 36th session, the Administrative Council took up consideration of the proposal (Document No. 5688/CA36) that the activities foreseen in the new programme would necessitate the engagement of a telecommunication expert to participate in the work of the new secretariat, and so enable the appropriate liaison between the ITU and the new secretariat to be effected. Operational in-the-field matters can, depending on the nature of the project, also require liaison with the Communications Sector in UNESCO

6. A decision was deferred at the 36th session of the Council on the Secretary-General's proposals for the establishment of a full-time official in Paris at the UNESCO Headquarters.

Subsequent actions

7. Taking account of the discussions in the Administrative Council, arrangements were made for a staff member of the External Relations Department (the Head of the Relations with Members Division) to go on a part-time basis and from time to time to UNESCO Headquarters.

8. The Union has participated actively in the work surrounding the International Programme including the development of appropriate questionnaires. It has also been necessary to provide information and advice on the extent to which the ITU is responsible for and is involved in activities which relate to telecommunications including in those sectors which more rightly belong to UNESCO in its regular work but which involve telecommunication-type components.

9. The recent meeting of the Second Session of the Intergovernmental Council (Acapulco, January, 1982) appreciated the active participation of the ITU in the considerations which concerned not only mass communications but also telecommunications in general as required to serve the communication needs of various public users with special emphasis on news agencies, education, health care, agriculture and other developmental objectives. The Council took up consideration of various projects amounting to some \$ 80 million, most of which incorporated telecommunication elements.

10. Indeed, the Intergovernmental Council endorsed a number of national, regional and international projects, most of which touch the telecommunication sector in some way

11. It was evident from the meeting of the Intergovernmental Council that more sustained collaboration must be provided collectively by the ITU and UNESCO in order to facilitate the work of the Intergovernmental Council. Projects earmarked by the IPDC included

a) assistance and direct infrastructure support to the regional news agencies,

b) endorsement of the studies for a number of national projects in order to identify broadcasting, television, national and international telecommunication network needs,

c) endorsement of continuation of the ITU studies on the importance to social and economic development and the value of investment in telecommunications with respect to rural areas. These studies have been assisted by grants to the ITU and will result in a report of some case studies during the first half of 1982.

Nevertheless, greater efforts are required.

12. Some novel IPDC projects include studies to be made with INTELSAT, INTERSPUTNIK and regional space telecommunication organizations on the possibility of facilitating multi-point new dissemination. This concerns in particular, the desires of the regional broadcasting and television organizations to obtain a better prospect of assembling news broadcasts with a regional content at a minimum cost to those countries which would join in such news interchange arrangements.

13. From the foregoing, it is important to realize that the Intergovernmental Council is seeking to respond in a practical way to the 14 objectives which were assigned to the IPDC in section 3 of the Recommendation of the Intergovernmental Conference for Communication Development and subsequently by the UNESCO General Conference (see Annex 1).

14. All of these objectives are closely interrelated and subject to the way in which the Intergovernmental Council interpretes them. The most important are the following

- a) to define and analyze needs and priorities for communication development,
- b) to contribute to the shaping of operational projects,
- c) to study existing national and international resources, and to seek the necessary funds and other resources to support projects or groups of projects concerned with communication development,
- d) to promote cooperation and coordination, particularly at the regional and international levels.

The fulfillment of these objectives calls for close cooperation between the ITU and UNESCO Secretariats with priority on advice in the consideration of technical options and operational aspects governing the choice of the appropriate communication infrastructures for a given purpose, keeping in mind especially that priorities and prospective applications will differ markedly from country to country.

15. In addition to the establishment of a bureau of Member Governments available for guidance and advice to the Secretariat, the Intergovernmental Council has also assigned certain responsibilities for approval of project activities to

- the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Council, and
- the Secretariat of the IPDC for which a Director is to be shortly appointed

16. Liaison will have to be continuously maintained by the ITU with the various UNESCO units if the objectives of the programme are to be achieved. In this regard, the discussions of the Second Session of the Intergovernmental Council, January 1982, showed the concern of governments as to the effective presentation of documentation, evaluation of projects as well as coordination in presentation of papers and recommendations on elements of the Programme's work.

17. Nevertheless, the Intergovernmental Council has left the matter of project examination for the professional evaluation by the Secretariats subject, of course, to consultation with the Chairman and the bureau which is a representative group of Member States of the Intergovernmental Council which functions on an itinerant basis in Paris.

18. In effect, it is clear that a considerable amount of joint secretariat effort will be required and this can only be effectively met by the presence of at least one official in UNESCO plus the appropriate on-the-spot advice with support which may be involved in a particular problem at the Headquarters of the Union. Hence the importance of outposting an official attached to the External Relations Department as a focal point for on-going ITU/UNESCO contact to enable us to meet the new responsibilities ahead.

19. There has been substantial elaboration of the objectives of the IPDC since the 35th session of the Administrative Council which touch the whole of the telecommunication infrastructure concerned with serving the general public and not only the traditional functions of UNESCO concerning the mass communications, print media, broadcasting, television.

20. The greater scope of the work which is now evident in comparison with the proceeding two years should be recognized.

Concluding remarks

21. Action is being taken by the Director-General of UNESCO in accordance with UNESCO procedures, to recruit the Director of the new IPDC Secretariat (D.1) and it is felt that the Union's contribution now necessitates the assignment of a full-time P.5 official to work with the UNESCO personnel.

22. It is now evident that the IPDC will involve itself in questions of communication hardware technology, project options involving system planning, as well as possible other matters which would normally be handed through the ITU if there were no International Programme of the Development of Communication.

23. In summary, it is necessary to stress the importance of full collaboration with the new Intergovernmental Council, the Secretariat of IPDC and the UNESCO Secretariat in the joint preparations for the IPDC, participation in the work of IPDC and, as appropriate, action in the execution of the decisions taken by the IPDC. They involve not merely the New Council but also its bureau, Chairman or Secretariat of UNESCO with the ITU, as appropriate, but the other international organizations concerned, specially those which have a telecommunication input as far as the ITU was concerned.

24. In view of the evolution in the joint secretariat needs, provision should be made for the engagement of a full-time person commencing no later than 1 January 1983.

Recommendation

25. The Administrative Council is invited to approve at the 37th session, the engagement of a suitable qualified official to work with UNESCO for a period of two years when the particular requirements would again be reviewed taking account of both experience, volume of activity and orientation which the IPDC Programme would have taken.

26. Appropriate financial provision has been included in the Budget and Council endorsement of the proposal would enable preparations for the recruitment under the normal ITU procedures.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1 Objectives of Programme (p. 22 of Document No 5494/CA35)

Annex 2 . Document No. 5625/AC36 is also annexed, without its annexes, for easy reference. This document provides an overview of the results of the Intergovernmental Conferences, UNESCO General Conference and the UN General Assembly.

ANNEX 1

(Document No. 5494-E, pages 22 and 23)

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF COMMUNICATIONS - OBJECTIVES OF PROGRAMME

Recommends that the main objectives of this programme should be:

- (i) to assist developing countries, on their request, in the elaboration and implementation of their information and communication development plans, as well as for the identification of needs and priority areas,
- (ii) to promote in developing countries, according to their communication policies and development plans, the creation or extension of infra-structures for the different communication sectors, in order to increase particularly the contribution of the means of communication to endogenous economic, social and cultural development, as well as to promote improved international exchange of information,
- (iii) to proceed with the analysis of technical and financial needs and resources in the fields of information and communication at national and international levels,
- (iv) to ensure reciprocal consultation and better co-ordination among the parties interested in the development of communication and in various related programmes of co-operation,
- (v) to pursue all available avenues, both public and private, for the securing of funds and other resources to support projects or classes of projects of communications development,
- (vi) to bring together proposed projects with sources of financial and other help that it may have obtained or identified,
- (vii) to encourage the contribution from all possible financial sources to these projects according to shared plans and interests as they may manifest themselves,
- (viii) to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination activities of UNESCO with other specialized agencies concerned, especially with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU),
- (ix) to give particular attention, at an early stage of its activities, to the promotion of viable regional institutional arrangements which should assist the programme in pursuing the above-mentioned objectives, through integrated regional co-operation in the field of communication development. In this connection regional communication institutions established with UNESCO's assistance should be encouraged to play an extensive role in the planning and execution of regional projects within the programme,

- (x) to provide consultative and advisory services to the developing countries in the field of communications development, with a view to making optimum use of available resources,
- (xi) to take initiatives to promote the awareness of all parties concerned (be they developing or developed countries, international organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations as well as other public and private bodies active in this field) of the important role that communication plays in the development process, thus contributing to mobilize technical and financial resources necessary to the pursuance of the objectives of the programme,

Invites the Director-General of UNESCO, in conformity with resolution 4/9.4/2 adopted at the twentieth session of the General Conference, to submit to the General Conference, at its next session, a project for the establishment, within the framework of UNESCO, of an International Programme for the Development of Communication,

- (xii) to encourage maximum co-operation, co-ordination and concentration of efforts among all who are interested in national or international communications development,
- (xiii) to support, particularly among developing countries, the conclusion of arrangements on exchange of information, programmes and experiences, on co-operation and co-production between radio and television organizations, news agencies and journalist associations,
- (xiv) to prepare studies based on experience gained in international co-operation in the field of information and communication development, particularly between developing and developed countries.

ANNEX 2

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

36th SESSION — GENEVA — JUNE 1981

Document No. 5625-E

(CA36-44)

19 March 1981

Original English

Report of the Secretary-General

PLENARY MEETING

(17-1)

- 1 **Subject** INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF COMMUNICATION

Ref Doc

<p>2 Reasons and background legal references</p> <p>Intergovernmental considerations within the United Nations System - UN General Assembly, UNESCO, Intergovernmental conferences on "Cooperation on Activities, Needs and Programmes for Communication Development".</p> <p>Establishment of a new International Programme for the Development of Communication</p>	<p>5494(CA35)</p> <p>5561(CA36)</p>
<p>3 Bodies, organs or departments concerned</p> <p>Administrative Council</p> <p>All Permanent Organs</p>	
<p>4 Possible solutions and their implications (staff, financial, organisational)</p> <p>Participation in work of New Intergovernmental Council and mixed secretariat to coordinate, participate in studies, guide work relating to telecommunication aspects of the International Programme. Engagement of planning expertise to work with secretariat (annual cost 132,000 - 100,000 Swiss francs in 1982).</p>	
<p>5 Proposal, recommendation</p> <p>Administrative Council's endorsement of the ITU action, since the 35th session, in the intergovernmental and inter-agency considerations.</p> <p>Engagement of planning expert to participate in the mixed secretariat and increase of existing budgetary provision from 20,000 to 100,000 Swiss francs for 1982.</p>	

M. MILI

Secretary-General

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION

1. At its 35th session, the Administrative Council reviewed the Report of the results of the Inter-Governmental Conference which had been convened under the auspices of UNESCO in regard to "Cooperation on Activities, Needs and Programmes for Communication Development" (Paris, April 1980) as well as certain related Regional Conferences on communication policies. Of important relevance has also been the considerations in the United Nations General Assembly and the establishment of the concepts of a new World Information and Communication Order - Administrative Council Document No. 5494 (Report of the Secretary-General) and Document No. 5561, Summary Record of the Tenth Plenary Meeting of the 35th session, refer.

Recapitulation

2. In General, the Council endorsed

- a) the action which had been taken in the contributions to the work of those Conferences, as well as to the UNESCO Report to the General Assembly of the United Nations,
- b) the need for the ITU to participate in the work of the proposed Action Programme, i.e. the New International Programme for Communication Development, with its emphasis on Communications Infrastructures, subject to the final considerations at the UNESCO General Conference, Belgrade, September/October 1980 and in the United Nations General Assembly

The Council also made an initial provision (in the 1981 budget) of 20,000 Swiss francs to finance the participation in any studies, missions of preparations relative to the proposed Inter-Governmental Council of 36 Member States (paragraph 5, page 5 of Document No. 5494).

Subsequent actions

3. Since the 35th session, there have been many developments, including

- a) pre-UNESCO General Conference Inter-Agency Consultations with UNESCO, August 1980, in preparation for the General Conference, September/October 1980,
- b) the receipt of the Report of the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems (the Report of the MacBride Commission); the Commission was established by UNESCO,
- c) Regional Inter-Governmental Conference on communication policies in Africa, Yaoundé, 22-31 July 1980,

- d) UNESCO General Conference, Belgrade, September/October 1980,
- e) considerations in the Special Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, November 1980.

4. All of the results of the foregoing conferences and meetings will have a significant impact on the relations between and with Member States, as well as the priorities to be given to information transfer and communications infrastructures and the progress in the establishment of the telecommunications infrastructures. They will have a bearing on the work of the Union, including the need to respond actively and in a practical manner to obligations inherent in the New International Programme for the Development of Communication.

Inter-Agency Consultations

5. The ITU, along with UPU, IMCO and some organs of the United Nations Secretariat, participated in consultations initiated by the UNESCO Secretariat in August 1980. Although these consultations were only preliminary in nature, they did enable the presentation of the guidelines on the proposed ITU participation in any new Programme, together with the Administrative Council's response to the invitation from the Inter-Governmental Conference (Paris, April 1980) to "strengthen the cooperation and coordination between UNESCO and the other Agencies especially with the ITU". In brief, the ITU participation in the work of the new Inter-Governmental Council (36 Member States) and the new (Action) International Programme should be on the basis of

- a) equality with other specialized agencies (irrespective of which institution in the United Nations family would be responsible for the secretariat arrangements for the new Inter-Governmental Council) and in the associated Programme of Action;
- b) complementarity, and
- c) coordination,

due account to be taken of the respective mandates of the specialised agencies, the importance of telecommunications (of various kinds) in the "distribution processes", and the related communications infrastructures, and also of the rapidly changing technology and related cost developments, which will enhance the role of telecommunications in information transfer and communications. A somewhat similar view was presented by the UPU.

6. As a result, the ITU comments became part of the Director General's Report to the General Conference (UNESCO General Conference Document No. 21 C/86 - extract "Cooperation with other Bodies" is Annex I to this Administrative Council Document).

MacBride Commission

7. The Report of the MacBride Commission was received, and examined, at the Headquarters of the Union.

8. The Report itself, necessitated consideration at least initially, by individual Member Governments, and especially prior to the UNESCO General Conference.

9. Nevertheless, we considered that it was important to invite the attention of Member Administrations to the need to consult, in national preparations for the UNESCO General Conference, with their competent authorities on a number of points, including .

- a) the action already taken by the ITU Administrative Council in regard to the proposed Inter-Governmental Programme for improvement of the Communications Infrastructures (this Programme forms part of the MacBride Commissions Recommendations) on which the Inter-Governmental Conference, Paris, had already reached consensus,
- b) the need to recognize that even if there were various interpretations in the MacBride Report concerning the scope of the definitions of "communication and information", "telecommunication" is clearly defined in the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

Circular-letter No. 370, to all Members of the Union, of 27 August 1980 refers. Additional copies will be available at the Council meeting.

10. The UNESCO General Conference considered the MacBride Report and has invited Member States to study the many elements in the Report. The Director-General of UNESCO has been instructed to give the Report the widest dissemination practicable.

11. The relevant Resolution will be brought separately to the attention of the Administrative Council.

Regional Inter-Governmental Conference (Yaoundé)

12. As in the case of other regional conferences, the problem and in particular, the infrastructure and relative policy considerations were debated and reviewed in the light of the regional perspectives.

13. The conference put forward a number of Recommendations which were presented to the Belgrade Conference.

14. A number of other Resolutions concerned specific communication matters, and invited coordinated action by the UNESCO, ITU and Regional Organizations concerned with telecommunications, broadcasting and television in Africa. Those Resolutions will be brought separately to the attention of the Administrative Council.

UNESCO General Conference (Belgrade)

Adoption of New International Programme for Development of Communication

15. In the light of the Administrative Council's general endorsement of Document No. 5494, the follow-up to the earlier consultations with UNESCO Secretariat and our examination of the MacBride Report, the ITU was represented at the UNESCO Conference. We participated in the work of the Committee concerned with communications and culture. Copy of the ITU declaration is attached (Annex II). It provided a basis for discussions on mutual interests of ITU and UNESCO with many delegations. The participation helped to clarify the interests of various bodies in the United Nations system.

16. The UNESCO General Conference decided by consensus that the New Inter-Governmental Programme should remain within the institutional framework of UNESCO and not in any other multilateral institution in the United Nations system. Nevertheless, the Conference emphasized that there should be close coordination with other Bodies and Agencies concerned. Resolution No. 4/21 (Annex III) was adopted and incorporates the Recommendation of the Paris Conference. Thus, the UNESCO General Conference :

- established the New International Programme for Development of Communication,
- established and elected the New Inter-Governmental Council of 36 Member States to coordinate and guide the New Programme, manage the additional funds, etc.,
- provided for the establishment of a small secretariat to be headed by a director to service the needs of the New Inter-Governmental Council,
- invited the Director-General of UNESCO to initiate action to mobilize funds for the action programme,
- invited the Director-General of UNESCO to take the necessary measures for inter-agency consultations and coordination.

Resolution No. 4/21 is reproduced in Annex III.

17. The Conference also adopted the Statutes for the establishment and direction of the New Programme (Annex IV). In this regard, it should be noted that provision is made by the New Inter-Governmental Council to establish sub-groups and for the Agencies to participate in the work and meetings of the Council and its programme.

United Nations General Assembly

18. At the 35th session of the General Assembly (the Special Political Committee) considerable attention was devoted to the "Questions relating to Information", including the results of the foregoing conferences and to other considerations within the United Nations itself. The ITU was represented in these meetings. Our contribution to the principal debate is attached (Annex V).

19. As regards the initiatives taken by Governments in the context of UNESCO, the General Assembly, has inter alia

- a) reaffirmed the primary role of the General Assembly in elaborating, coordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information;
- b) endorsed the establishment of the New International Programme for the Development of Communication and the related arrangements within the framework of UNESCO, including the appointment of 36 Member States to the Inter-Governmental Council;
- c) been conscious of the complementarity of different activities of a number of United Nations specialized agencies and bodies in the United Nations system in regard to communications and information,

- d) recalled the need to strengthen the coordination of the activities of UNESCO with other specialized agencies and in particular with the ITU in the field of information and communication,
- e) re-affirmed the vital need, at the operational level, for cooperation and coordination between UNESCO and the other organizations in the United Nations system,
- f) invited Member States to strengthen their communication capabilities,
- g) called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to render full cooperation and support for the New Programme and to seek and encourage inter-agency cooperation and participation of the Agencies in the activities of the programme and its inter-governmental council (This provision has to be seen in the context of the Administrative and Coordination Arrangements in the United Nations system. They provide for the Secretary-General and the ACC to provide coordination mechanisms)

The relevant United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. A/RES/35/215 "Questions relating to Information" is attached (Annex VI),

20. Hence, all of the legislative actions by the United Nations and UNESCO have now been completed for the establishment of the New Programme and the related institutional arrangements

Funding and commencement of activities

21. No special efforts have yet been made to mobilize funds for the New Programme.

22. However, the UNESCO General Conference assigned 1.75 million dollars for start-up activities for the New Council and Programme which is expected to have its first working session in June 1981. It is known that some bilateral funds have been committed for project development and execution, i.e. in the field. Whilst the formalities have not yet been completed, international secretariat arrangements have been evolving within UNESCO, and it is expected that

- a) a special secretariat will service the Council needs for its policy orientation, direction of programme, planning and identification of priorities and overall policies of project management and assignment to various executing bodies,
- b) project execution will presumably be carried out by the existing Operating Agencies or Bodies (i.e. the operational groups in UNESCO, ITU, UPU, IMCO). This concept is similar to those in other Programmes which are established within the UNESCO framework and involve other Agencies.

23. Telecommunications are expected to represent a significant component of the studies, and work to be carried out in the Programme thus necessitates close collaboration and coordination between the ITU and the New Programme management, including between

- a) the Administrative Council and the New Inter-Governmental Council,
- b) the ITU Headquarters and the new Secretariat.

24. It is clear too that there is a need for the ITU to respond in a practical way to the wishes for close collaboration that have now been expressed by Governments in the special Conferences (world and regional) which discussed communication policy matters, the UNESCO General Conference and more recently the General Assembly of the United Nations. Such collaboration could also assure a coordinated and informed telecommunication inputs which are expected to assist coordinated telecommunication results in the developing countries concerned and especially in the early stages of the Programme.

25. The 35th session of the Administrative Council endorsed such collaboration as an institutional responsibility and pending further advice and decision on the Programme in UNESCO, allocated 20,000 Swiss francs in the regular budget for such participation.

26. It is considered that with the subsequent developments that the Union's interests are such that only participation in a mixed Secretariat with the New Inter-Governmental Council's Secretariat will enable the Union to play a realistic and effective part in contributing to the Programme and serving in the best way the telecommunication interests. This would entail the increase in the budgetary provisions to permit

- the engagement of a well qualified telecommunication planning (preferably in the field of radiocommunications) expert and preferably with significant managerial or operational programme experience,
- full-time assignment of such an expert with the Programme's Secretariat.

In this regard, it is considered that a minimum salary should correspond to P.5 level. The location for daily work needs would normally be at UNESCO Headquarters. The expenditure provision, if the Administrative Council agrees, would be about 132,000 Swiss francs a year. Clerical and administrative services would be available through the Programme Secretariat and UNESCO.

27. For 1982 and to ensure that the planning expert would be in place, preferably before the Second Annual Meeting of the Council, it is suggested that budgetary provision be made on a basis of a start-up date of 1 May 1982. This would mean an increase in the present annual budgetary allocation of 20,000 to 100,000 Swiss francs (including installation) for 1982.

28. The Administrative Council is invited to consider an appropriate response to participation in the New Inter-Governmental Programme for development of communication and to give any further directives for such participation. If the Administrative Council agrees, a suitable job description will be prepared,

29. Later, as in the case of other specialized agencies (and as is proceeding now between UNESCO and UNDP) the Administrative Council may wish to consider the need for some formal arrangements between UNESCO and ITU.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
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PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

ROLE OF THE COMPUTERS IN CCI ACTIVITIES

I hereby transmit to the Conference the report by the Administrative Council
on the above-mentioned subject.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1



A N N E X

REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL TO
THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

ROLE OF COMPUTERS IN CCI ACTIVITIES

1. Introduction

1.1 The computer has become an indispensable tool in any technical activity. By progressively turning more and more to the computer to perform tedious and complicated computations and as an aid in document preparation, the CCIs have been able to utilize their technical and administrative manpower much more effectively for problem analysis and management of Study Group activities.

1.2 Telecommunication administrations are using computers extensively in four primary areas:

- network planning
- transmission systems planning
- control of switching centres
- logistic support for activities such as billing, payroll accounting, inventory control, etc.

The CCIs are therefore becoming more and more involved in the use of the computer in these same areas in support of the Study Group activities which are a reflexion of similar utilization within the Member Administrations of ITU. It is worthwhile noting that the first three of these activities are specific to telecommunication organisations.

1.3 The computer has assumed three primary functional roles within the CCI Secretariats.

- technical support of Study Groups,
- applications software development and support for Member administrations, and
- administrative support of CCI activities.

1.4 This report surveys the current status of computer utilization in the CCIs, examines existing resources and presents future activities planned for the CCIs that may involve additional related resource requirements.

2. Functional Roles

2.1 Technical Support

The CCIs use the computer to provide technical support of Study Group activities, to compile the data supplied by Members of the ITU for use by the Plan Committees, and to verify calculations in the review of project reports and preinvestment studies of the Technical Cooperation Department.

2.2 Software Development and Support for Member Administrations

The standardization of languages specific to computers used in Stored Program Control (SPC) exchanges and the preparation of handbooks which include or are exclusively devoted to algorithms and the preparation of program and user instructions have been major development and support activities of the CCIs. Computer aids for radio system planning, spectrum utilization, orbit optimization, and estimation of transmission loss, are products of much of the Study Group work. These activities, which are pertinent to all Member administrations, are proving to be especially beneficial for the developing-country administrations.

2.3 Administrative Support of CCI Activities

In addition to the technical tasks, data processing is becoming increasingly important for a number of tasks of an administrative nature in the CCI Secretariats. Because of the support thus provided by the ITU Computer Department it has been possible to considerably expand the output of the Secretariats of the CCIs without a proportional increase in manpower.

3. Mechanisms

The principal facilities in use or planned for the CCI Secretariats are the ITU computer with remote terminals in the CCIs, programmable terminals for text processing (used throughout ITU) and, within CCIR, the micro-computer for specific technical programs. Individual programmable desk-top and hand-held computers are also expected to find increasing use within the CCIs as the capabilities of these devices continue to expand.

4. Areas of Technical Support

4.1 CCITT

4.1.1 Network Planning This activity involves dimensioning the capacities of the links and nodes of a network on the basis of data available, of traffic between various points in the network, and projections of traffic growth over the various routes. One example of such planning is the work done by the Plan Committees (Regional and World Plan Committees) which compile the data supplied by the Members of the ITU to enable the establishment of a coherent plan for the development of regional and international networks. The ITU computer is used in this activity to maintain a data file from which the required data for network planning can be readily retrieved for presentation in the plan books published after meetings of the Plan Committees.

4.1.2 Handbooks and Algorithms The Handbook on General Network Planning, due to be published in 1981/82 on the basis of detailed studies carried out by a special autonomous joint CCITT/CCIP Study Group, GAS 3, will contain a detailed treatment of the fundamental methods of network planning by computers. Developing countries are likely to benefit the most from such network planning methods which could assure the use of their limited resources for network development.

in the most cost-effective manner. Unfortunately, the Administrations of developing countries often are not in a position to select and adapt the method best suited to their needs. The development of simpler algorithms which could be run on micro-computers would be of considerable assistance to developing countries in this regard. This is an area where the CCITT could provide useful support, but is not in a position to do so because of the limited resources at its disposal

4.1.3 Development of Network Plans Many countries have their own sophisticated methods for the development of network plans. Computer-aided network optimization methods have also been developed at ITU Headquarters and used in two regional networks. Since the standardization of computerized planning of international routes is a very complex task, it appears that any such standardization, even partially, would be in the distant future.

4.1.4 Control of Switching Centres. The latest generation of telephone exchanges depend on computer control of the switching process. Computers used in such exchanges - stored program controlled (SPC) exchanges - are not of the general purpose type and are therefore of special design. One of the major efforts of CCITT Study Group XI has been to standardize languages specific to computers used in SPC exchanges. These languages are

- CHILL language description for computer programming,
- SDL for the specification and functional description of exchanges, and
- MML (man-machine language).

4.1.5 Substantial efforts were involved in the development of the above languages. A very large number of meetings of CCITT Study Groups, Sub-Groups and Working Parties for more than five years in seven different countries were required to complete the standardization of the CHILL language (with each country dedicating the services of a high-level engineer exclusively for this work)

The resulting CCITT Recommendation on CHILL was submitted in machine-readable format (magnetic tape) and work is in progress to translate and store this information in a format compatible with the ITU Text Processing System

4.1.6 These computer language activities in Study Group XI and other activities in other Study Groups are necessitating investigation of new formats and systems for reception, storage, manipulation and dissemination of textual material by CCITT and the departments of ITU which are involved. Extensive coordination among Study Groups, Administrations and the appropriate ITU organs and departments will be needed.

4.2 CCIR

4.2.1 Transmission System Planning Virtually all analyses of radio transmission problems involve the use of computers. Computer-aided activities for radio transmission problems include interference analyses, optimization of orbit/spectrum utilization, and estimation of transmission loss and other propagation characteristics associated

with radio system planning work. In many cases the Study Groups of the CCIR support the development of the required algorithms. Illustrative examples of such algorithms are

- computer aids for spectrum management (Study Group 1),
- optimization of satellite orbital positions (Study Group 4) and
- estimation of skywave field strength and transmission loss (Study Group 6)

4.2.2 Examples of regular technical tasks involving computation handled by the CCIR Secretariat are

- preparation of the monthly CCIR Bulletin of Basic Indices for ionospheric propagation, published in the Telecommunication Journal and as a separate Bulletin to interested entities,
- quarterly prediction of sunspot number published by the IFRB in the Circular Letters for preparation of tentative HF broadcasting schedules,
- development of program and user manuals for the CCIR revised method of HF ionospheric transmission loss and field strength prediction (according to supplement to Report 252-2). An up-dated and fully tested version of this program was presented to the concerned IWP of Study Group 6 in November 1980,
- preparation of revised and expanded CCIR book of antennae diagrams in accordance with Resolutions of the CCIR and WARC 1979 involving extensive computation and automatic plotting of contours. This work is in progress,
- calculation and computer plotting for publication of new groundwave field strength curves as a result of the revision of CCIR Recommendation 368, and
- examination of optimization formulae being developed in the CCIR for efficient utilization of the geostationary orbit.

4 2 3 All of the above examples make use of the ITU computer facilities. There was, in addition, considerable use by Administrations of the programs developed for skywave transmission according to Report 252- and supplied by the ITU on magnetic tape.

4 2.4 The Secretariat has developed simplified programs which can be run on the micro-computer that was acquired in June 1980 without any significant loss of accuracy. One such program calculates the spacewave and groundwave for a base-fed vertical monopole antenna. Another calculates microwave propagation over irregular terrain taking account of standard or special atmospheric characteristics. The development of programs of this kind will be of considerable assistance to smaller Member Administrations which have limited computing facilities and specialist manpower.

4 2.5 Programs have also been developed for calculation of propagation curves for publication in CCIR books and for use by Administrations for planning purposes. The algorithms are (usually) elaborated by the CCIR Study Groups with programs and user manuals prepared and tested in the Secretariat. In some cases, as for instance in the case of antenna radiation diagrams, the algorithms, programs and eventual publication of results are all done by the Secretariat. In some other cases, programs may be made available by Administrations for final adaptation, testing and execution in the Secretariat.

5. Administrative Support (CCITT and CCIR)

5 1 According to the nature of this work, its complexity and volume, use is made or foreseen of programmable terminals with the advantages of screen display and local print-out, connected or not to the ITU computer.

5 2 Data processing techniques are either implemented or planned, in particular for high-volume routine tasks, in which various up-dated output summaries are required on short notice as for

- analysis and control of CCI documents for Study Group Meetings and Plenary Assemblies,
- lists, as for participants in the work of Study Groups and Interim Working Parties (participants in meetings, Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, and meetings of interest to the CCIs).

5.3 The text processing system developed in ITU for the programmable terminals is also used for repetitive (or partially repetitive) texts, such as circular letters which often require slight modifications according to the addressee.

5 4 More voluminous texts, such as the booklets issued after the Interim Study Group Meetings or the Books published, containing the conclusions of a Plenary Assembly, are prepared in manuscript form by the Secretariat. However, due to the volume of work, the typography and computer processing takes place in the appropriate section of the General Secretariat. An alternative approach, which might reduce the volume of work required after a Plenary Assembly, could be to establish and maintain a set of diskettes for each Study Group which would contain the texts being considered and which could be up-dated after each meeting of the Study Group.

5 5 The ITU text treatment system was used by the CCITT for the development of an index for the CCITT Book during the 1976 - 1980 Study Period. The CCIR has made a similar application of this system. Terms and their definitions have been extracted from the CCITT Recommendations for publication in a separate volume of the CCITT book devoted to this topic. Because this operation is a computer application, the diskettes produced exist now as a data base for future CCITT terminology work. Both of these applications have been used again during the preparation of the 1981 issue (VIIth Plenary Assembly) of the CCITT book. The text treatment system is now in use retrieving material from the volumes of the XIVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR for use in preparing the volumes of the XVth Plenary Assembly.

5.6 More complex operations, such as the consistent modification of references in CCI texts or the construction of vocabularies on the basis of selected key-words in CCI texts, require data processing that demands the capability of the ITU computer and hence these tasks are carried out in cooperation with the General Secretariat. On-line access to the computer, which became available in 1981 will allow CCI personnel to play a larger part in the development and operation of such programs.

5.7 Over several years, in the course of developing and applying improved methods and procedures of text treatment, both CCIs have spent considerable effort on the development of numbering systems to facilitate information storage and retrieval. The ITU Computer Department has collaborated in much of this work and in particular in the development of a thesaurus on a trial basis. Up to the present, the thesaurus has been used experimentally in CCITT in a limited number of applications which have permitted discovery of its strengths and limitations and have indicated a number of areas for improvement. Work on this matter, which is very important to the CCIs in the context of computer applications, has been temporarily reduced in 1981 because of very heavy publication workloads. Currently, CCITT's activities are confined to computer aided preparation of an index for the CCITT Yellow Book (1981). The CCIR has also started preliminary work on preparing and revising the Alphabetical Index (including cross-references) of technical terms appearing in the CCIR Volumes, with the assistance of the computer.

While development of such reference aids is the logical outcome of work within the CCIs, it is recognized that if the Plenipotentiary Conference approves the creation of a documentation centre in the ITU, the work already accomplished could be useful since a considerable portion of the material in the centre will be of CCI origin. When further development work of this sort is undertaken in the CCIs, this alternative use will be kept in mind and coordination with appropriate personnel connected with the documentation centre could be established.

6 Resources

6.1 Personnel

Engineers and Counselors in the CCI Secretariats have received training in FORTRAN language programming and, to a limited extent, BASIC programming. For some time all newly-recruited CCIR technical staff have been required to have computer programming capabilities. In addition, an engineer/mathematician, expert both in radio science problems and development of applications software, was recruited for the CCIR following the approval by the Council at its 1979 session. He serves as the primary consultant and advisor to the rest of the CCIR technical staff to assist them to use the computer more extensively and more effectively.

6.2 Most of the CCI secretary/administrative assistant staff have received training in the use of text treatment programmable terminals for preparing texts. Programs have also been developed for monitoring and analysing Study Group document processing and training of document control staff has also been accomplished.

6.3 Facilities

The ITU computer facility has the capacity to meet the larger programming and production needs foreseen for the CCIs in the near term. At present, the CCI Secretariats use it primarily in the "Batch Processing Mode". The ITU has recently upgraded this facility which among other things, permits real time, remote terminal utilization which is also used by CCIs. The ITU Computer Department supervises the actual operation and maintenance of the computer and provides consultation and advice to the CCI staffs, who are required to prepare their own application programs for analysis of specific telecommunication problems of concern to their Study Groups.

6.4 In addition to the ITU main computer facility, the text processing programmable terminals provide the basis for the administrative programs of the CCIs and for the CCI books. Here again, the ITU Computer Department designs, develops and maintains the system and the programming language and advises the CCI Secretariats regarding programming for specific CCI tasks. In practice, the programming for specific CCI requirements must sometimes be carried out in the CCIs themselves, as the Computer Department does not have enough staff to devote substantial time to CCI problems.

6.5 Following approval by the Administrative Council in 1979, a small computer facility (micro-processor) was delivered to the CCIR in June 1980. This facility is designed to (1) permit interactive programming and computation of reasonably small technical problems, and (2) provide a base for the development of programs for solving specific telecommunication problems, which programs may then be disseminated by the CCIs to Member Administrations for use on small computers.

7. Future Activities and Additional Resources Envisaged

7.1 Network Planning

Although standardized computerized planning of international routes by means of the ITU computer will not be practical in the near future, it may be possible to arrange for Members of the ITU to gain access to the traffic and circuit data stored in the ITU computer via remote terminals installed in the Member Administration countries. A major policy question is the extent to which real time data access is required to assist administrations in their work.

7.2 Algorithms/Micro-Computers for Network Planning

If sufficient resources could be made available to the CCITT, it would be possible to develop simpler algorithms for network planning which could be run on micro-computers. It is anticipated that such an activity would be of considerable assistance to developing countries.

7.3 Ionospheric Propagation and Quarterly Prediction of Sunspot Number

Although the computational methods involved in ionospheric propagation and sunspot number prediction have been in use for some time and progressively improved, it is expected that further refinements will be needed depending on the progress made in obtaining a better understanding of solar activity.

7.4 CCIR Micro-Computer and Programs

This facility is intended to be a prototype of small computer facilities which may be expected to be widely used throughout the world, especially in the smaller and developing-country Administrations. Every effort is being made to assure a maximum compatibility and transportability of CCI computer programs for use with small computers, especially with respect to programming language and the medium of exchange, which is expected to be small diskettes.

It is intended to make the CCIR micro-computer programs available on a sale basis at the cost only of the material and copying charges. Among the areas proposed to be covered by such programs, are

- Spectrum utilization (CCIR Study Group 1, IWP 1/2, which is preparing a special report on computer-aided techniques to assist frequency management,
- Planning of microwave radio relay links,
- Radio wave propagation calculation.

7.5 Document Processing

The next phase of document processing activities by computer will involve subject analysis through which specific subject headings can be easily identified and retrieved in the CCI documents.

The format of material received (eg. magnetic tape) and material to be disseminated will be affected by activities in a number of Study Groups (see 4.1.6) with implications for both hardware and software in the ITU Computer Department.

7.6 Remote terminals

The CCIs require remote terminals in each of their technical departments to permit interactive programming of larger technical programs, development of a much improved document control system and entry of information from several locations in the process.

8. Summary/Conclusion

The first part of this Report (sections 2-5) describes a number of activities currently under way in CCIR and CCITT. In some cases these have come into existence, more through various pressures to improve a difficult situation than through advance planning and in many cases have been implemented using existing resources with assistance from the computer department. These factors have served to limit somewhat computer applications in the CCIs with respect to the more advanced Administrations and the telecommunications industry in general and there remains in these current activities considerable room for development.

Section 7 of the Report outlines a number of activities for which demand has been recognized and for which planning is under way. Successful implementation of these however will necessarily require more formal provision of specific resources based on recognition of computer applications as an indispensable component of CCI responsibilities. It must also be expected that the need for further activities in this field, unforeseen at this time, is likely to arise and consequently place further demands on resources. The experience of CCIR bears this point out because demand for computer application activities has increased since specialized personnel (engineer/mathematician) was brought on staff.

The two CCIs should be allocated the necessary resources in this field, as stated in Document No 5644(Rev.1) 1981. It would seem amply evident that computers perform essential functions in the work of the CCIs which have become indispensable. Moreover it is reasonable to expect that the importance of this function will increase at least as fast as in the industrialized nations.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 56-E

24 May 1982

Original French

NAIROBI 1983

ANNEE MONDIALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES

1983

PLENARY MEETING

Switzerland (Confederation of)

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

- SUI/56/1 MOD 341 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 the most appropriate means of telecommunications, asking them to indicate, within six weeks, whether or not they agree to the proposal.
- SUI/56/2 MOD 342 3. If a majority of the Members, determined in accordance with No. 225, 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 the most appropriate means of telecommunications.
- SUI/56/3 MOD 378 (2) The first request from an international organization or regional telecommunication organization mentioned in Article 32 to take part in the work of a Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Secretary-General who shall inform all the Members by telegram the most appropriate means of telecommunications and invite them to say whether the request should be granted, the request shall be granted if the majority of the replies of the Members received within a period of one month are favourable. The Secretary-General shall inform all the Members and the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned of the result of the consultation.

Reasons · It would be preferable to leave the Secretary-General free to choose the most appropriate means of reaching all Members of the Union as quickly as possible.



ARTICLE 30

Monetary Unit

SUI/56/4 MOD 127

~~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.~~

In the absence of special arrangements between Members, the monetary unit used in the composition of accounting rates for the international telecommunication services and in the establishment of the international accounts shall be

- either the monetary unit of the International Monetary Fund,

- or the gold franc,

as defined in the Administrative Regulations.

The relevant procedures shall be laid down in Appendix 1 to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

Reasons . The use of SDR instead of the gold franc and the coexistence, in certain cases, of SDR and the gold franc have not raised insurmountable problems for the services concerned. It would be desirable, however, for those Administrations which have retained the gold franc gradually to adopt SDR.

SUI/56/5 MOD 71

(2) The duties of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) shall be to study conduct studies and issue recommendations and instructions on technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy and telephony telecommunication services, other than technical, operating and tariff questions relating specifically to radio-communications, which according to No. 70 come within the purview of the CCIR.

For this purpose, telecommunication services are considered to be telecommunications which are provided by the Administrations of the Members or by private operating agencies and are intended mainly as a public correspondence service, and which are generally subject to appropriate remuneration. These services include several branches such as telephony, telegraphy, data communication, leasing of circuits and any other telecommunication service such as facsimile, teletex, videotex, etc.

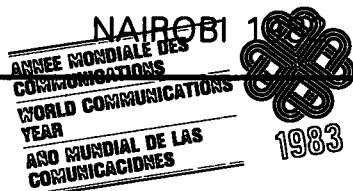
Reasons This text contains the substance of Opinion No. 9 of the VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly, which it clarifies, and at the same time emphasizes the need for the CCITT to concern itself with new services.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No 57-E

27 May 1982

Original French



PLENARY MEETING

Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 6

Plenipotentiary Conference

TCH/57/1 MOD 30

a) determine the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article 4 of this Convention and the tasks ensuing therefrom for other organs of the Union.

TCH/57/2 MOD 32

Replace the existing text by the following

c) consider the draft schedule of administrative conferences and meetings likely to be held by the Union in the period until the next Plenipotentiary Conference, approve the basis for the budget of the Union and the ceiling on expenditure for that period.

Reasons · In describing the functions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Article 6 empowers it to elect Members of the Union to the Administrative Council and to control and approve the budget. It is essential, however, that emphasis be placed on the right of the Conference to determine the general pattern of Union activities. The preponderant role of the Conference with regard to the budget and the schedule of administrative conferences should also be stressed.

ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

TCH/57/3 MOD 53

(2) It shall ensure the efficient coordination of the work of the Union and exercise effective financial control over its permanent organs. The Council shall also exercise effective control over the recruitment of new staff of the Union, having special regard to appropriate geographical distribution among the regions of the world.

Reasons The question of the recruitment of new staff should be examined not only by the Plenipotentiary Conference but also by the Secretariat of the Union, if only once a year, with a view to enforcing the principle of appropriate geographical distribution among the regions of the world.



ARTICLE 12

Coordination Committee

TCH/57/4 MOD 82 80 ~~2.~~ 1. (1) The Coordination Committee shall be composed of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board. It shall be presided over by the Secretary-General and, in his absence, by the Deputy Secretary-General.

TCH/57/5 ADD 80A (2) When the duties of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General are being performed by the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, the duties of those Directors shall be assumed by members of the specialized staff of those Committees, designated by the Coordination Committee, whose decision in that respect shall remain in force only until the date established by the Administrative Council.

TCH/57/6 MOD 80 81 ~~1.~~ 2. (1) The Coordination Committee shall assist the Secretary-General in his practical activity and shall advise him on all administrative, financial and technical cooperation matters affecting more than one permanent organ, and on external relations and public information, keeping fully in view the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the interest of the Union as a whole.

TCH/57/7 MOD 81 81A Replace the existing text by the following

(2) The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees shall submit to the Administrative Council reports, information and plans concerning more than one of the permanent organs of the Union after they have been considered and decided upon by the Coordination Committee.

Reasons . The purpose of these amendments is to strengthen the role of the Coordination Committee and to define its membership and duties more clearly.

ARTICLE 13

Elected officials and staff of the Union

TCH/57/8 MOD 87 3. The paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible. In view of the steady development of telecommunication technology, it is essential that provision be made for the periodic replacement of part of the specialized staff of the permanent organs of the Union with a view to filling posts with competent specialists on the basis of appropriate geographical distribution among the regions of the world. The duration of their contracts shall be limited to five years. Proposals for the replacement of specialized qualified staff members shall be submitted for approval to the Administrative Council by the heads of the permanent organs.

Reasons . There is a need for a steady flow into the Union of highly qualified specialized personnel familiar with the latest state of the art in telecommunications, and all Member countries must be given every opportunity to fill specialized posts.

ARTICLE 55

Administrative Council

TCH/57/9 MOD 241 b) decide on the numbers and grading of the staff of the General Secretariat and of the specialized secretariats of the permanent organs of the Union, taking into account the general directives given by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and consider the recruitment of new staff having regard to appropriate geographical distribution among the regions of the world.

Reasons : As adduced under Article 8.

TCH/57/10 ADD 261A qA) take decisions designed to secure appropriate geographical distribution among the staff of the Union and ensure that they are enforced.

Reasons . No effective steps towards appropriate geographical distribution among the regions of the world have been taken since the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference. Much of the staff of the Union at present consists of representatives of the West European region (B). Other regions, including our own (C), are not proportionally represented.

ARTICLE 59

Coordination Committee

TCH/57/11 MOD 313 2. ~~The Committee shall endeavour to reach conclusions unanimously. -- The Secretary-General~~ The Chairman of the Committee may exceptionally take decisions on his own responsibility without the support of two or more other members of the Committee, provided he judges that decision of the matters in question cannot await the next session of the Administrative Council. In such circumstances he shall report promptly on such matters to the members of the Administrative Council, setting forth his reasons for such action together with any other written views submitted by other members of the Committee. If in similar cases the matters in question are not of an urgent nature but are equally important, they shall be submitted to the next session of the Administrative Council for consideration.

Reasons To strengthen the role of the Coordination Committee.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 58-E

26 May 1982

Original English

NAIROBI 1982



ANNEE MONDIALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES

PLENARY MEETING

United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

G/58/1

Staff of the Union - Geographical distribution and manning table

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982)

considering

- a) the pertinent provisions of the International
Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982),
- b) the provisions of Resolution No. 5 adopted by the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) which
reaffirmed the directives contained in Montreux Resolution No. 7,
- c) the need to further improve the geographical
distribution of the Staff of the Union;
- d) the provisions of Resolution No. 6 adopted by the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) which
reaffirmed the principles embodied in Montreux Resolution No. 8;
- e) the need to ensure that the balance between staff on
permanent contracts and those on short-term contracts best
reflects the needs of the Union,

considering also

- f) that while continuing efforts should be made to improve
the geographical distribution of staff this must not detract from
the overall efficiency of the Union nor must the filling of any
particular post come to be regarded as the prerogative of any
individual administration or group of administrations,

resolves

- 1.*) in order to improve the geographical distribution of
staff in Grades P.1 and above,

*) NOC from the contents of Resolution No. 5 of
Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973.



1.1 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,

1.2 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,

2.*) as regards Grades G.1 to G.7 .

2.1 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;

2.2 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,

2.3 where the recruitment of staff with the requisite qualifications is not possible in accordance with paragraph 2.1 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;

2.4 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 2.1 above;

3. as regards the manning table :

3.1**) tasks of a permanent nature should be performed by staff members holding permanent contracts;

3.2**) the manning table should combine maximum stability with economic staffing;

*) NOC from the contents of Resolution No. 5 of Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973.

**) NOC from the contents of Resolution No. 6 of Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to keep these matters under review in order to achieve wider and more representative geographical distribution of staff, and to create in the manning table permanent posts only for those duties which it is satisfied are of a permanent nature,

2. to ensure compliance with the provisions of No. /87/ of the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 59-E

9 June 1982

Original Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Mexico

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

FIRST PART

BASIC PROVISIONS

CHAPTER I

Composition, Purposes and Structure of the Union

ARTICLE 13

Elected Officials and Staff of the Union

MEX/59/1 ADD 85A (4) In order to safeguard the efficient operation of the Union, any Member country a national of which has been elected Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General or Director of an International Consultative Committee shall refrain, as far as possible, from recalling that person between two Plenipotentiary Conferences or Plenary Assemblies, as appropriate, which elect such officials.

Reasons To extend the scope of No. 298 to these officials.

The paragraph proposed above might be extended to apply to the members of the IFRB in which case No. 298 would accordingly be deleted



SECOND PART

GENERAL REGULATIONS

CHAPTER VIII

Functioning of the Union

ARTICLE 57

International Frequency Registration Board

MEX/59/2 MOD 297

(4) If in the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences which elect members of the Board, an elected member of the Board resigns or abandons his duties

.....
However, if the vacancy occurs more than ninety days before the session of the Administrative Council or after the session of the Administrative Council preceding the next Plenipotentiary Conference, the country of which the member concerned was a national shall designate, as soon as possible and within ninety days, a replacement who shall also be a national of that country and who will remain in office until the new member elected by the Administrative Council takes office or until the new members of the Board elected by the next Plenipotentiary Conference take office, as appropriate, in both cases, the travel expenses incurred by the replacement member shall be borne by his administration. The replacement shall be eligible for election by the Administrative Council or by the Plenipotentiary Conference, as appropriate.

Reasons · The Convention does not contain any provisions covering a vacancy occurring between the last session of the Council and the next Plenipotentiary Conference which might be held at an interval of about six months, furthermore the outlay required of the country of origin to defray the travel expenses of the replacement member is not considerable in view of the prestige attached to the office.

ARTICLE 58

International Consultative Committees

MEX/59/3 MOD 303 1. Each International Consultative Committee shall work through the medium of

a) the Plenary Assembly, preferably meeting periodically every three or four years. When ..

Reasons The expression "preferably meeting every three years" implies that the Plenary Assembly might meet for instance every two or four years, whereas it usually meets every four years, it would not be practical for it to meet every two years. The proposed amendment thus codifies established practice and would avoid the interval between two Plenary Assemblies becoming too short through compliance with the letter of the existing provision.

CHAPTER IX

General Provisions regarding Conferences

ARTICLE 66

Time-limits for Presentation of Proposals to Conferences and Conditions of Submission

MEX/59/4 MOD 358 4. The Secretary-General shall assemble and coordinate the proposals received from administrations and from the Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees and shall communicate them to Members at least three months before the opening of the Conference, in order to avoid unnecessary expense, the Secretary-General shall, in assembling and coordinating the proposals, refrain from reproducing the same texts in extenso in two or more documents. The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall not be entitled to submit proposals.

Reasons The purpose of the first amendment is to avoid the practice whereby, as occurs during administrative conferences, the complete texts of proposals already given in white documents are reproduced in green documents, a practice which generates more work for the secretariat and entails greater expense for the Union, it would be sufficient for a single document to be issued containing, for the consideration of a particular article or subject, specific references to the proposals appearing in the white documents. As to the second amendment, the current wording, in lacking an explicit reference to the Deputy Secretary-General, conveys the impression that he is entitled to submit proposals, the new wording would rule out such an interpretation.

CHAPTER XI

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Other Meetings

ARTICLE 77

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and Other Meetings

13. Rules for Debates of the Plenary Meeting

MEX/59/5 MOD 467 13.4 Priority of motions of order and points of order

The motions and points of order mentioned in Nos. 465 and 466 shall be dealt with in the following order .

a) any points of order regarding the application of these Rules and Procedure or voting procedures,

MEX/59/6 ADD 495A Voting by secret ballot shall have priority over voting by roll call and by show of hands. However, delegations shall endeavour to avoid resorting to a secret ballot as far as possible.

Reasons At several conferences lengthy discussions have been held on the subject of whether, once a vote by roll call has already been decided, a proposal for a secret ballot may be considered. The proposed amendment and addition to this Article would clarify the matter.

CHAPTER XIII

Administrative Regulations

ARTICLE 82

Administrative Regulations

MEX/59/7 MOD 571 The provisions of the Convention are completed by the following Administrative Regulations

- Telegraph Regulations
- Telephone Regulations
- Radio Regulations
- ~~Additional Radio Regulations~~

Reasons This reference should be deleted from the Convention since the Additional Radio Regulations were abolished by the World Administrative Radio Conference of 1979

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 60-E

14 June 1982

Original . RussianPLENARY MEETINGUnion of Soviet Socialist RepublicsUkrainian Soviet Socialist RepublicByelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 15

Finances of the UnionURS/60/1
UKR/60/1
BLR/60/1

MOD 92

2. The expenses of the Union shall be met from the contributions of its Members, each Member paying a sum proportional to the number of units in the class of contribution it has chosen from the following scale

30	Unit class
25	" "
20	" "
18	" "
15	" "
13	" "
10	" "
8	" "

5	Unit class
4	" "
3	" "
2	" "
1½	" "
1	" "
½	" "
¼	" "
1/8	" "

1/8 " ", for the least developed countries, as listed by the United Nations.

Reasons To reduce the membership contributions of the developing countries and secure their active participation in the activities of the Union.

RESOLUTION No. 5

URS/60/2
UKR/60/2
BLR/60/2

SUP

Resolution No. 5 and all detail



RESOLUTION No. 5

Recruitment of Union Staff

URS/60/3 ADD
UKR/60/3
BLR/60/3

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

a) the pertinent provisions of the International
Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982),

b) the need to pursue a rational and effective policy as
regards the recruitment of staff in the light of United Nations
General Assembly Resolution 35/210,

c) the need to improve the geographical distribution of
the professional posts in the Union Secretariat both generally
and for particular countries and regions of the world,

d) the constant progress being made in telecommunications
technology and the corresponding need to attract highly qualified
specialists to work in the secretariats of the permanent organs
of the ITU,

resolves

1. that in order to improve the geographical distribution
of appointed staff in the professional category

1.1 in general, vacancies for these posts 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,

1.2 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 geo-
graphical representation of the five regions of the Union when
filling posts in grades P 3 and above,

2. to provide for the recruitment of specialists in
grades P.3 and above, in general on the basis of fixed-term
contracts (5-6 years), with a view to attracting specialists
with a sound knowledge of modern telecommunication technology
and development trends to work in the secretariats of the
permanent organs of the Union, and to consider it expedient to
fill not less than half the posts in the P 3 category and above
on the basis of fixed-term contracts,

3. to consider it expedient to attract young specialists
from the developing countries and countries insufficiently
represented to fill posts in grades P.1 and P 2,

4. as regards grades G.1 to G.7

4.1 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;

4.2 in exceptional cases where the vacancies in grades G.5, G.6 and G.7 are of a technical character, consideration shall be given in the first place to recruitment on an international basis,

4.3 where the recruitment of staff with the requisite qualifications is not possible in accordance with paragraph 4.1 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;

4.4 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 4.1 above,

affirms

1. the need to increase the representation of the developing countries in the more senior posts, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution as laid down in the existing Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly,

2. the need to apply the rules relating to the age of retirement with the possibility of extending contracts for six months only by way of exception,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to pursue an active policy as regards the recruitment of staff with a view to raising the level of representation of countries and regions, which are not represented or are insufficiently represented,

2. to allow posts at present filled by staff from Member countries on fixed-term contracts to be filled by candidates from the same countries and to ensure that the representation of Member countries whose citizens largely work on fixed-term contracts is not jeopardized,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to examine and approve the list of professional posts which should be filled on fixed-term contracts,

2. to ensure that posts in the P.3 category and above are filled at the appropriate time by highly qualified staff,

3. to review this matter constantly in order to achieve a broader and more representative geographical distribution,

4. to guarantee Member countries whose citizens are employed largely on fixed-term contracts the right to appoint candidates from the same countries to the posts in question so as not to jeopardize their representation,

requests the Members of the Union

to make provision for the possibility of safeguarding the careers of specialists returning to their Administrations on conclusion of their work for the ITU and for the inclusion of their period of duty at the ITU in the uninterrupted period of service which is required for entitlement to the benefits and privileges provided for in the Staff Regulations of Administrations.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 61-E
18 October 1982
Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

Republic of Indonesia

Delete the following proposal :

INS/61/1

:



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 61-E
25 June 1982
Original English

PLENARY MEETING

Republic of Indonesia

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 30

Monetary Unit

INS/61/1 MOD 127

In the absence of special arrangement concluded between Members, 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

- either the monetary unit of the International Monetary Fund,
- or the gold franc of 100 centimes, of a weight of 10/31 of a gramme and of a fineness of 0.900.

ARTICLE 77

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and other Meetings

INS/61/2 MOD 492 15.5 Voting procedures

~~(1) The following voting procedures shall be adopted except in the case provided for in 495--~~

~~a) by a show of hands, as a general rule;~~

(1) Before commencing a voting, the Chairman of meeting shall observe any request as to which manner the voting shall be conducted.

(1A) In the absence of request for secret ballot as provided for in 495, as general rule, the voting shall be conducted by a show of hands.



INS/61/3 MOD 493

~~b) by roll call, if the above mentioned procedure shows no clear majority or if so requested by at least two delegations.~~

(1B) If voting by a show of hands shows no clear majority or if so requested by two delegations present, the voting shall be conducted by a roll call.

INS/61/4 MOD 495

15.6 Secret ballot

~~Voting shall be by secret ballot~~ by secret ballot shall be conducted when at least ~~five~~ ten of the delegations present and entitled to vote so request. In such cases, the secretariat shall at once take steps to ensure the secrecy of the vote.

INS/61/5 MOD 496

15.7 Prohibition of interruptions during votes

No delegation may interrupt once a vote has begun.
~~unless to raise a point of order in connection with the way in which the vote is being taken.~~

Reasons A necessity is felt to have a more exact description of this provision to prevent any lengthy voting procedures which has happened in the past.

The idea is to give an order of priority of the voting method recognized in the present Convention.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 62-E

21 May 1982

Original French

ANNEE MONDIALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES



1983

PLENARY MEETINGFrance

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Introduction

In order both to meet the wish of countries that are not Members of the Administrative Council to remain abreast of its work and to keep the Union better informed of the needs of countries which do not participate in all its activities, the addition of a new Article 40A is proposed. Such an Article would achieve these purposes by enabling regional organizations to serve as a relay between the Union and countries which are not Members of the Council.

CHAPTER IV

MOD title Relations with the United Nations and
international and regional organizations

ADD ARTICLE 40A

Relations with regional telecommunication
organizations

ADD 145A The regional telecommunication organizations referred to in Article 32 may be allowed, on a basis of reciprocity, to send observers to the Administrative Council and all Conferences and meetings of the Union, the first request for participation submitted under No. 378 shall be dealt with pursuant to that provision.

ADD 145B The Union may send observers to the Conferences and meetings of those regional telecommunication organizations which have been allowed to send observers.

Reasons It would seem desirable for regional telecommunication organizations to be able to take part in the work of the Union, and, conversely, for the ITU to be able to send observers to these regional organizations' conferences and meetings.

MOD 318 The Secretary-General shall send an invitation to the United Nations in accordance with Article 39 and to any of the regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in Article 32 ~~if requested by it~~ which have been allowed to participate in the work of the Union.

Reasons In line with Article 40A



MOD 378

(2) The first request from an international organization or regional telecommunication organization mentioned in Article 32 to take part in the work of a Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Secretary-General who shall inform by telegram all the Members and invite Members to say whether the request should be granted, the request shall be granted if the majority of the replies of the Members received within a period of 1 month are favourable and if the number of favourable replies exceeds one quarter of the number of Members of the Union The Secretary-General shall inform all the Members and ~~the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned~~ all the Members of the Coordination Committee of the result of the consultation

Reasons The number of favourable replies should imply agreement by a sufficient number of countries

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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COMUNICACIONES

PLENARY MEETINGUnited Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

A FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CCIs

Note by the United Kingdom

1. It is essential to preserve the technical and operational independence of the two CCIs, each within its own area of competence and responsibility as defined in the Convention. An extended period of financial austerity does however necessitate closer management of the activities of the CCIs and a more stringent approach to their high-cost activities, particularly meetings and documentation. Since "independence" and "closer management" can be mutually opposed it would be better that this management be exercised by and within each CCI rather than by an external authority such as the Administrative Council

2 The Council is required under the Convention to "review and approve the annual budget of the Union" (No. 244). The Secretary-General is also required under the Convention "to take all the action required to ensure economic use of the Union's resources" (No. 57). Reconciling these statutory obligations with the conflicting requirements outlined above necessitates, in the view of the United Kingdom, a significant change in the Convention such as to transfer from the Secretary-General to the Directors of the CCIs a measure of personal responsibility for certain financial matters. Each Director would then, through the medium of his specialized secretariat and his Study Group Chairmen, and periodically through the decisions of his Plenary Assembly, ensure compliance with the budgetary limits established by the Administrative Council.

3. It would not be easy for the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi 1982, to determine the precise limits of those financial matters for which the CCI Directors should be made personally responsible. Nor would it be advisable for the Conference to attempt to do so. Instead, the United Kingdom foresees the need for enabling provisions to be added to the Convention so that the Administrative Council can then determine the limits and keep them under review. In this way it would be possible to conduct a carefully controlled experiment in devolving limited responsibility to two of the permanent organs, while still preserving the federal structure of the Union's Headquarters and the principal features of the present system of budgeting and accounting.

4. The United Kingdom has considered whether this line of action might usefully be extended to include the IFRB but has concluded for various reasons (related mainly to the collegiate character of the Board and its changing chairmanship) that it would be premature to do so. With this limitation in mind, attached are proposals for modifications to Articles 8, 9, 11, 55, 56 and 74 designed to provide for the delegation of a limited degree of financial responsibility to the Directors of the CCIs



ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

G/63/1 MOD 53 (2) It shall ensure the efficient coordination of the work of the Union and exercise effective financial control over its permanent organs. It shall also specify, and keep under review, those financial matters which are to be the personal responsibility of the Directors of the CCIs.

ARTICLE 9

General Secretariat

G/63/2 MOD 57 (3) The Secretary-General shall, except in those financial matters which are the personal responsibility of the Directors of the CCIs (see Nos. 53 and 77A), take all the action required to ensure economic use of the Union's resources and he shall be responsible to the Administrative Council for all the administrative and financial aspects of the Union's activities. The Deputy Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 11

International Consultative Committees

G/63/3 ADD 77A (3A) The Directors of the CCIs shall each be personally responsible to the Administrative Council for those financial matters specified by the Council.

ARTICLE 55

Administrative Council

G/63/4 ADD 244A eA) examine and, if appropriate, approve reports by the Directors of the CCIs on those financial matters for which they are personally responsible,

ARTICLE 56

General Secretariat

G/63/5 MOD 262 1. The Secretary-General shall, except in those financial matters which are the personal responsibility of the Directors of the CCIs

NOC a) ...

ARTICLE 74

- G/63/6 (MOD) Title Duties of the Director and Specialized Secretariat of an International Consultative Committee
- G/63/7 ADD 414A 4A The Director shall take such action as may be appropriate to bring to the attention of his Consultative Committee the budgetary limitations established by the Administrative Council, particularly on those financial matters for which the Director is personally responsible.
- G/63/8 MOD 415 5. The Director shall submit to the Administrative Council at its annual session a report on the activities of the Committee during the previous year for the information of the Council and of the Members of the Union. The report shall include an accounting for those financial matters which are the personal responsibility of the Director.
- Reasons As explained in the covering note. To explain further to transfer to the Directors of the CCIs a measure of responsibility for compliance with the budgetary limits in certain areas of activity of the CCIs to be set by the Administrative Council will necessarily involve a corresponding reduction in the responsibilities of the Secretary-General. It is not however intended that the Directors of the CCIs should acquire their own accounting sections or that the Secretary-General should be relieved of his overall responsibilities for accounting or reporting on financial matters. The precise divisions will be matters for the Administrative Council to work out, probably in the form of changes to the Council's Financial Regulations (see No. 242 of the Convention).

B. IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNION

Note by the United Kingdom

1 The United Kingdom views the need for improved management at the Headquarters of the Union with some urgency, partly on the grounds of cost and partly because of the need for greater efficiency. There are several means by which this might be achieved, for example .

- a) by increasing the effectiveness of the Coordinating Committee,
- b) by introducing a system of biennial budgeting,
- c) by undertaking a review of the need for and functions of the IFRB,
- d) by introducing provisions for the formation of a Council Advisory Group;
- e) by transferring a degree of financial responsibility to the Directors of the CCIs;

- f) by introducing a more detailed method of cost analysis;
- g) by introducing an extension to the annual audit of the Union's accounts, relating expenditures to budgetary provisions.

2. Items a to e would require changes in the Convention or the adoption by the Plenipotentiary Conference of appropriate Resolutions leading to the necessary action. Items f and g might be achieved without change to the Convention but certainly merit consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference and the provision of instructions to the appropriate organizations.

3. Item a has been the subject of proposals by another administration which the United Kingdom supports in principle. Item b has been discussed informally with various administrations, and if the principle was to be accepted by the Plenipotentiary Conference the United Kingdom would be glad to cooperate in drafting measures to introduce biennial, as opposed to annual, budgeting. Items c and d have been the subject of detailed United Kingdom proposals (see Document No. 18) for consideration by the Conference. Item e is the subject of another separate United Kingdom proposal (see section A). Items f and g are matters which the Plenipotentiary Conference will need to consider to find the best means of giving them effect.

4. Besides these lines of action there is another which has not been included in the list. This concerns the need for financial responsibility and cost-consciousness on the part of administrative conferences and plenary meetings of the CCIs. On this matter specific action needs to be taken, and for this purpose the United Kingdom submits the attached draft Resolution. The theme is that since these meetings often generate additional and unforeseen demands on the budget of the Union, which the Administrative Council must then try to reconcile with the financial limitations of Additional Protocol I, it is essential that the budgetary implications of these demands be worked out, considered by the meetings before they take decisions, and then be reported to the Council.

5. The broad thrust of the need for this series of action is that the Union is facing many increasing demands in a time of financial stringency. Efficiency in management, cost analysis and improved accountability together with increasing cost-consciousness in all organs of the Union will be essential to maximize the value from the funds and efforts of the Union.

G/63/9

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Relating to the impact on the budget of the Union of certain
decisions of Administrative Conferences and Plenary Meetings
of the International Consultative Committees

The Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982,

noting

- a) that the Union and its Members generally are facing an extended period of financial stringency necessitating close control over all demands upon the annual budgets of the Union,

b) that certain administrative conferences and plenary meetings of the CCIs have taken decisions or adopted resolutions and recommendations with financial implications including additional and unforeseen demands upon the annual budgets of the Union,

c) that the financial realities facing the Union need therefore to be taken into account by all administrative conferences and by all plenary meetings of the CCIs,

recognizing

d) that the decisions, resolutions and recommendations mentioned above may be crucial to the successful outcome of individual administrative conferences or plenary meetings of the CCIs, and that such cases merit close attention by the Administrative Council,

recognizing also

e) that the Administrative Council in reviewing and approving the annual budgets of the Union is bound by the financial limitations of Additional Protocol No. 1 and may not of its own authority be able to satisfy all the demands upon the budgets,

resolves therefore

1. that before taking decisions or adopting resolutions or recommendations which are likely to result in additional and unforeseen demands upon the budgets of the Union, future administrative conferences and plenary meetings of the CCIs, having regard to the need for economy, shall

a) prepare and take into account estimates of the additional demands upon the budgets of the Union;

b) where two or more items of expenditure are involved, arrange them in an order of relative priority,

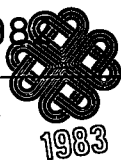
c) prepare and submit to the Administrative Council a statement of the estimated budgetary impact, together with a summary of the significance and benefit to the Union of financing the implementation of those decisions, and an indication of priorities where appropriate,

2. that the Administrative Council shall take all such statements, estimates and priorities into account when reviewing and approving the annual budgets of the Union.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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PLENARY MEETING

Spain

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Participation of organizations and other bodies or societies of an international nature in ITU conferences and meetings

1. The term "international organization" appears inter alia in 98, 145, 330, 331 and 337 of the International Telecommunication Convention, referred to hereinafter as the ITU Convention.

Since the ITU Convention provides no legal definition of international organizations, the term has been interpreted so broadly as to apply to

- international organizations of a governmental nature (over and above the United Nations specialized agencies);
- non-governmental organizations which engage in activities of interest to the ITU, which at the same time are interested in the work of the ITU and whose members are national bodies enjoying some form of official recognition,
- associations or societies established or operating in a number of countries and interested in the work of the ITU.

2. Article 2 of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (Vienna Convention) stipulates that "international organization" means an intergovernmental organization

It would seem logical to align the term "international organization" as used in the ITU Convention with the meaning given in the Vienna Convention, particularly since Article 1 of the latter stipulates that "The present Convention applies to treaties between States" and Article 5 that "The present Convention applies to any treaty which is the constituent instrument of an international organization and to any treaty adopted within an international organization without prejudice to any relevant rules of the organization"

The new wording of the ITU Convention should therefore draw a clear distinction between the concept and legal status of organizations, associations and societies of an international nature which are not "international organizations" as referred to in the Vienna Convention.

3 The following proposals stem from these principles and, in addition, distinguish clearly between each type of organization as well as between the ITU conferences and meetings in which they will be entitled to participate.



The meaning to be given to each type of organization should, preferably, be spelt out in Annex 2 (Definitions) of the ITU Convention so as to streamline the text of the actual articles concerned.

ARTICLE 15

E/64/1 MOD 98 8. The provisions which apply to the financial contributions by recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations ~~and~~, international organizations, regional telecommunication organizations, non-governmental organizations and international associations or societies as defined in Annex 2 are in the General Regulations.

Reasons . To include the entire range of organizations, as defined in Annex 2, entitled to participate in conferences and meetings of the Union.

ARTICLE 32

E/64/2 MOD 129 Members reserve the right to convene regional conferences, to make regional arrangements and to form regional telecommunication organizations, ~~for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis~~. Such arrangements shall not be in conflict with this Convention.

Reasons . The definition which it is proposed to include in Annex 2 renders the deleted part superfluous.

CHAPTER IV

E/64/3 MOD Title Relations with the United Nations ~~and with~~, international organizations and other organizations

Reasons . To refer explicitly to international organizations and non-governmental organizations, both of which are defined in Annex 2.

ARTICLE 40

E/64/4 MOD Title Relations with specialized agencies, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and regional telecommunication organizations

Reasons . To refer explicitly to international organizations and non-governmental organizations, both of which are defined in Annex 2.

E/64/5 MOD 145 In furtherance of complete international coordination on matters affecting telecommunication, the Union shall cooperate with specialized agencies, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and regional telecommunication organizations having related interests and activities.

Reasons To refer explicitly to international organizations and non-governmental organizations, both of which are defined in Annex 2.

ARTICLE 59

E/64/6 MOD 311 (2) The Committee shall be responsible for ensuring coordination with all the ~~international~~ organizations mentioned in Articles 39 and 40 as regards representation of the permanent organs of the Union at conferences of such organizations.

Reasons To broaden the scope of the reference to organizations.

ARTICLE 60

E/64/6A MOD 319 4. The inviting government, in agreement with or on a proposal by the Administrative Council, may invite the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency to send observers to take part in the conference ~~in an advisory capacity~~, on the basis of reciprocity.

Reasons The deleted part is superfluous since it is included in the definition of observer in Annex 2.

E/64/7 MOD 323 a) delegations of Members as defined in Annex 2

Reasons To make it clear who is entitled to send a delegation to the Plenipotentiary Conference

ARTICLE 61

E/64/8 MOD 330 2 (1) The inviting government, in agreement with or on a proposal by the Administrative Council, may notify the international organizations, non-governmental organizations and regional telecommunication organizations which are interested in sending observers to participate in the conference ~~in an advisory capacity~~.

Reasons Greater precision. The deleted part is included in the definition of observer in Annex 2.

E/64/9 MOD 331 (2) The interested international organizations, non-governmental organizations and regional telecommunication organizations shall send an application for admission to the inviting government within a period of two months from the date of notification.

Reasons To refer explicitly to the organizations entitled to participate in administrative conferences

E/64/10 MOD 337 e) observers of international organizations, non-governmental organizations and regional telecommunication organizations admitted in accordance with 330 to 332.

Reasons To refer explicitly to the organizations entitled to participate in administrative conferences.

E/64/11 ADD 339A gA) observers for Members of the Union participating in a non-voting capacity in a regional administrative conference of a region other than that to which the said Members belong

Reasons To make good the omission from the Convention proper of a point to which reference is made in Annex 2.

ARTICLE 68

E/64/12 MOD 377 3 (1) Observers for international organizations and, regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in Article 32 which coordinate their work with the International Telecommunication Union and which have related activities and non-governmental organizations may be admitted to participate in the work of the Consultative Committees ~~in an advisory capacity~~

Reasons Greater precision as regards the capacity in which organizations participate, as spelt out in Annex 2.

E/64/13 MOD 378 (2) The first request from an international organization ~~or, a regional telecommunication organization mentioned in Article 32~~ or a non-governmental organization to take part in the work of a Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Secretary-General who shall inform by telegram all the Members and invite Members to say whether the request should be granted, the request shall be granted if the majority of the replies of the Members received within a period of one month are favourable. The Secretary-General shall inform all the Members and the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned of the result of the consultation.

Reasons To include non-governmental organizations.

E/64/14 ADD 378A 3A (1) International associations and societies may be admitted to participate in an advisory capacity in meetings of the study groups of the Consultative Committees.

Reasons To include explicitly this category of associations and societies, as defined in Annex 2, with a precise indication of the level of meetings in which they are entitled to participate.

E/64/15 ADD 378B 3B (2) The first request from an international association or society to take part in meetings of the study groups of a Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Secretary-General and shall indicate the Member countries in which the association or society is established or operates. The Secretary-General shall inform those Members by telegram and invite them to say whether the request should be granted, if the majority of the replies received within a period of one month are favourable, he shall proceed with the request and conduct a second consultation by telegram of all the Members. The request shall be finally granted if the majority of the replies of the Members to the second consultation received within a period of one month are favourable. The Secretary-General shall inform all the Members and the Consultative Committee concerned of the result of the consultation.

Reasons To establish a double consultation procedure for admitting international associations and societies to study group meetings the Member countries in which the association or society is established would be consulted first and, if the result of that consultation is favourable, all the Members of the Union would then be consulted.

ARTICLE 76

E/64/16 MOD Title Relations of Consultative Committees between themselves and with other ~~international~~ organizations

Reasons To broaden the scope of the title.

E/64/17 MOD 424 2. When one of the Consultative Committees is invited to participate in a meeting of the other Consultative Committee or of a specialized agency, international organization, non-governmental organization or regional telecommunication organization, the Plenary Assembly or the Director of the invited Consultative Committee is authorized to make arrangements for such representation in an advisory capacity, taking into account the provisions of 311.

Reasons To provide for the cases which might actually arise in respect of participation by the Consultative Committees in the meetings of other organizations.

ARTICLE 79

E/64/18 MOD 547 4. The following provisions shall apply to contributions by recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and, international organizations and other organizations participating in the activities of the Union

Reasons To broaden the scope of this general reference to participants in the activities of the Union

E/64/19 NOC 547 a)

E/64/20 MOD 548 b) International organizations, non-governmental organizations and regional telecommunication organizations shall also share in defraying the expenses of the conferences or meetings in which they have been allowed to participate, unless exempted by the Administrative Council on condition of reciprocity,

Reasons More precision in the reference to the organizations of an international nature which are required to contribute to the cost of ITU conferences and meetings.

E/64/21 MOD 549 c) Recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and regional telecommunication organizations, which share in defraying the expenses of conferences or meetings in accordance with 547 and 548, shall freely choose from the scale in 92 of the Convention their class of contribution for defraying Union expenses, and inform the Secretary-General of the class chosen,

Reasons Same as adduced for MOD 548.

E/64/22 MOD 550 d) Recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, regional telecommunication organizations and international associations or societies which share in defraying the expenses of conferences or meetings may at any time choose a class of contribution higher than the one already adopted by them,

Reasons Same as adduced for MOD 548.

E/64/23 MOD 553 g) The amount of the contribution per unit payable by recognized private operating agencies ~~and~~, scientific or industrial organizations ~~or~~, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, regional telecommunication organizations and international associations or societies towards the expenses of the International Consultative Committees in the work of which they have agreed to participate shall be fixed annually by the Administrative Council. The contributions shall be considered as Union income. They shall bear interest in accordance with the provisions of 546,

Reasons Same as adduced for MOD 548

E/64/24 MOD 554 h) The amount of the contribution per unit payable towards the expenses of administrative conferences by recognized private operating agencies which participate in accordance with 338 and by participating international organizations, non-governmental organizations and regional telecommunication organizations shall be fixed by dividing the total amount of the budget of the Conference in question by the total number of units contributed by Members as their share of Union expenses. The contributions shall be considered as Union income. They shall bear interest from the sixtieth day following the day on which accounts are sent out, at the rates fixed in 546.

Reasons Same as adduced for MOD 548.

ANNEX 2

E/64/25 SUP Delegation

Reasons Replacement by another definition

E/64/26 ADD Delegation The totality of the delegates, advisers, attachés, interpreters, etc. sent to a Plenipotentiary Conference by a Member of the Union, or the totality of the delegates sent to an administrative conference or to a meeting of an International Consultative Committee by the administration of a Member or by a recognized private operating agency.

Reasons To express in concise form what actually happens at conferences and meetings
(See also SUP Representative)

E/64/27 SUP Delegate

Reasons Replacement by another definition

E/64/28 ADD Delegate A person sent by a Member of the Union to a Plenipotentiary Conference, or a person sent to an administrative conference or to a meeting of an International Consultative Committee by the administration of a Member or by a recognized private operating agency in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention.

- Reasons Alignment with the new definition of "delegation"
- E/64/29 SUP Expert
- Reasons . Replacement by another definition.
- E/64/30 ADD Expert A person sent to attend meetings of study groups of an International Consultative Committee by
- a scientific or industrial organization,
 - an international association or society,
- in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention.
- Reasons . This definition is in accordance with the proposals concerning international associations or societies and with the definitions of such associations or societies and of scientific or industrial organizations.
- E/64/31 SUP Observer
- Reasons Replacement by another definition.
- E/64/32 ADD Observer A person sent by
- the United Nations, one of the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency or a regional telecommunication organization to participate in a Plenipotentiary Conference, an administrative conference or a meeting of an International Consultative Committee in an advisory capacity,
 - an international or non-governmental organization to participate in an administrative conference or a meeting of an International Consultative Committee in an advisory capacity,
 - the government of a Member of the Union to participate in a non-voting capacity in a regional administrative conference,
- in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention
- E/64/33 ADD Industrial or scientific organization A national body or establishment engaging in the study of telecommunication problems or in the study or manufacture of equipment for telecommunication services
- Reasons The definition of each type of organization or body should be given in this part of the Convention, leaving the legal aspects of relations between the Union and such organizations or bodies to be spelt out in the articles proper

- E/64/34 ADD International association or society An association or society established or operating in a number of countries and interested in the work of the Union
- Reasons Same as adduced for E/64/33
- E/64/35 ADD International organization An intergovernmental organization having interests and activities related to those of the Union.
- Reasons Same as adduced for E/64/33
- E/64/36 ADD Non-governmental organization An organization of an international nature which is neither governmental nor composed of telecommunication administrations, and which engages in activities of interest to the Union and has an interest in Union activities
- Reasons Same as adduced for E/64/33
- E/64/37 ADD Regional telecommunication organization An organization set up by the Members of a region, or comprised of their telecommunication administrations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis.
- Reasons Same as adduced for E/64/33.
- E/64/38 SUP Representative
- Reasons Because it has so common a meaning, the word "representative" is used repeatedly in the Convention in a sense other than that given to it in Annex 2. This leads to confusion. The proposed deletion would be in keeping with the proposal to define as "delegates" persons representing RPOAs at administrative conferences or meetings of the International Consultative Committees.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No 65-E
25 August 1982

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

1. Page III (Table of Contents) and cover page of Fourth Part amend the title to read "The Permanent Organs and the Coordination Committee".
2. Page 91 (Section 2.2.9.1), last line read "Circular-letter No. 427" (instead of Circular-letter No. 247)

M. MILI
Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 65-E
14 July 1982

ANNEE MONDIALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES



1983

PLENARY MEETING

Memorandum by the Secretary-General

REPORT BY THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

I hereby transmit to the Conference the report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

Annex : 1



**REPORT OF THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE
NAIROBI 1982**



PUBLISHED BY THE
GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION, GENEVA

**REPORT OF THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE
NAIROBI 1982**



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NOTES

Some subjects have been covered in separate reports, as follows :

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54	International Programme

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	<u>COMPUTERS</u>
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38	The electronic mail/message service
40	Resolution No. 66 of WARC-79
41	Resolution No. 7 of WARC-79
44	Publications policy
49	Premises
52	World Communications Year : Development of communications infrastructures

The Administrative Council documents mentioned in this Report are available for consultation by delegations.

FIRST PART

GENERAL

FIRST PART - GENERAL1.1 Development of telecommunication techniques

The rate of progress in telecommunications has not slackened since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, in 1973, especially in the development of satellite services and the use of digital and computer techniques.

The past decade has witnessed the installation of such modern long-distance and high-capacity transmission systems as submarine cables and communication-satellite networks. The development of these transmission systems has led to the general use of automatic switching for the telephone service and for non-telephone services (telex, facsimile, data etc.) in which field also there has been notable progress.

In connection with land transmission media, mention should be made of the development of high-capacity coaxial cable systems and studies on optical fibres and the use of coaxial cables or symmetric pairs for digital transmission systems. A great effort has also been made to lay down general principles and basic standards for the integrated services digital network and the strategy to be followed for bringing it into operation. The introduction of new transmission techniques, particularly message and data transmission, as well as developments affecting conventional services such as telex and facsimile and new applications such as telematics and text processing have given rise to problems of standardization. The period under review was further characterized by widespread activity in signalling and even more so in telephone switching (stored programme controlled switching). Thus, specifications for digital exchanges, new signalling systems and programming languages have been made available to Members.

The period between 1973 and 1981 was marked by the development of space radiocommunications, on which all space activities are based.

In the past, one of the reasons inhibiting the application of space techniques to the domestic needs of the developing countries was the relatively high cost and complexity of satellite systems including their earth stations. With the advent of more powerful satellites, earth stations can now be both smaller and simpler. As a result the use of space techniques is beginning to come within the economic reach of developing countries and the use of satellite communications to provide reliable high quality service to remote and rural areas has since become practicable. Earth stations for such applications including those for links of small capacity are currently available at relatively lower costs.

Broadcasting and especially television have benefited by the use of telecommunication satellites for the transmission of pictures over very long distances. This period was further marked by the development of new radio and television broadcasting networks and by the introduction of cable distribution in certain regions.

Space techniques have been considerably improved and initial feasibility demonstrations of television broadcasting via satellite have opened the way to its large-scale application.

In the area of television broadcasting, an interesting development has been the evolution of videography (teletext) systems that enable the broadcasting of ancilliary text or pictorial information over a television channel. Although in this field as many as three distinct types of system have emerged, in the newly developing field of digital colour television a single standard which covers certain key parameters has been established. This would help avoid the kind of difficulties encountered at present with related analogue techniques where many standards had to be accepted.

Another feature of the period 1973-1982 was the development of satellite communications in the maritime mobile service. In 1976, a regular service for communication with ships via satellite became a reality. The first global satellite network used for this kind of maritime mobile service was inaugurated on 1 February 1982.

Yet another important development in the field of maritime mobile services was the evolution and subsequent standardization of digital selective calling techniques that would enable individual calling of ships on a world-wide basis.

Applications of computer techniques to telecommunications continued to develop and are now used to carry out complex calculations for telecommunication planning and spectrum management requirements. Data processing and collecting operations are more and more often performed by computerized systems and the ever-increasing demand for access to these systems has promoted the growth of data networks. Computer techniques are being introduced into practically all telecommunication sectors, particularly switching.

A very marked trend is also emerging towards the wider use of digital techniques. Spread spectrum techniques designed to ensure reliable radiocommunications in the event of interference continued to develop and packet radiocommunication techniques are becoming operational. Techniques for promoting frequency sharing are gaining in importance and mention should also be made of spectrum reuse by means of polarization discrimination and greater antenna directivity. Reference to the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1979) will show the extent to which frequency sharing has become an essential factor in radio spectrum utilization.

Against this background of technical progress, the Union has strengthened its coordination, cooperation, standardization and management functions, which its Members have developed among themselves at administrative conferences and meetings of the International Consultative Committees and through the permanent organs of the Union.

1.2 Evolution in the Membership of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference

At the end of the last Plenipotentiary Conference there were 140 Members of the Union as listed in Annex 1 to the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973.

Since then there have been the following changes in denomination of those Members :

Denomination in Annex 1 to the
Malaga-Torremolinos Convention

Present denomination

Afghanistan (Republic of).....	Afghanistan (Democratic Republic of)
Albania (People's Republic of).....	Albania (Socialist People's Republic of)
Burma (Union of).....	Burma (Socialist Republic of the Union of)
Dahomey (Republic of).....	Benin (People's Republic of)
Guatemala.....	Guatemala (Republic of)
Guinea (Republic of).....	Guinea (Revolutionary People's Republic of)
Iran.....	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Khmer Republic.....	Democratic Kampuchea
Laos (Kingdom of).....	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Libyan Arab Republic.....	Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Malagasy Republic.....	Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Malta.....	Malta (Republic of)
Pakistan.....	Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)(Republic of).....	Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)
Viet-Nam (Republic of).....	Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)

The following 17 countries have become Members of the Union since the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference :

	which became a Member on
Republic of the Gambia.....	27. 5.74
Commonwealth of the Bahamas.....	19. 8.74
State of Bahrain.....	1. 1.75
Democratic People's Republic of Korea.....	24. 9.75
Papua New Guinea.....	31.10.75*)
People's Republic of Mozambique.....	4.11.75
Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros.....	5. 1.76
Republic of Guinea-Bissau.....	15. 1.76
Republic of Suriname.....	15. 7.76
Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.....	1. 9.76
Republic of Cape Verde.....	10. 9.76
People's Republic of Angola.....	13.10.76
Republic of San Marino.....	25. 3.77
Republic of Djibouti.....	22.11.77
Republic of Zimbabwe.....	10. 2.81
Grenada.....	17.11.81
Belize.....	16.12.81

There are now therefore 157 Members of the Union, see Annex 5.

*) Before becoming a full Member of the Union on 31 October 1975, this country had, under the Additional Protocol IV to the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, 1973, a special status comparable to that of Associate Member as defined in the Montreux Convention, 1965.

1.3 Main problems that arose during the period 1973-1982

1.3.1 Introduction

In this section are indicated a selection of problems which have faced or are facing the Union. A detailed treatment of all these problems except one will be found either elsewhere in this Report or in separate documents.

1.3.2 Methods of work of the Council

With a view to making its work more efficient the Council has revised its methods of work and amended its Rules of Procedure accordingly.

A detailed treatment of this subject is given in Section 2.1.3 of this Report.

1.3.3 Programme of conferences and meetings

At each of its sessions since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, the Council has paid special attention to updating the programme of ITU conferences and meetings, taking into account the resources both of the administrations and of the permanent organs, particularly those of the IFRB and the CCIR.

Details of conferences held and proposed to be held are given in Sections 3.2 to 3.4 of this Report.

1.3.4 Extended use of the computer by the IFRB

The Administrative Council has studied this question in depth.

A detailed treatment of this subject is given in Sections 2.2.9.3 and 4.3.4 of this Report and also in a separate document (see Document No. 33).

1.3.5 Future of Technical Cooperation

The Council gave special attention to this question which is treated in a separate document (see Document No. 47).

1.3.6 The increasing volume of documentation

Council Resolution No. 847 expresses the Administrative Council's concern at the rapidly increasing cost of the growing volume of CCI documentation.

In response to this Resolution, the CCITT made the necessary arrangements to limit expenditure on document processing and distribution (see Document No. 5833/CA37).

Suggestions made in the Administrative Council for reducing the cost of document production and distribution included :

- greater use of diskettes and other electromagnetic means for document storage and distribution;
- bulky and high technical documents should be replaced by summaries for general distribution, the full documents being sent only to specialists in the subject and perhaps only in the original language;
- economies should be sought in the translation and typing processes rather than in reproduction, since reducing the number of copies would not bring about substantial savings.

The problem of increasing volume of documentation is also linked to the question of official and working languages where any change will have a repercussion on document costs.

1.3.7 Premises

The existing office space and conference rooms in ITU Headquarters are insufficient and more space is required to house the extra staff needed to carry out the new tasks conferred on the Union by WARC-79.

A detailed treatment of this subject is given in a separate document (see Document No. 49).

1.3.8 Official languages of the Union

In pursuance of Resolution No. 39 of the last Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council has examined the question of the possible introduction of additional official languages.

A detailed treatment of this question is given in a separate document (see Document No. 32).

1.3.9 Publications policy

The publication of information concerning telecommunication matters is one of the main tasks of the Union (Malaga-Torremolinos Convention No. 21). The policy in regard to publication has been examined by the Council.

A detailed treatment of this question is given in a separate document (see Document No. 44).

1.3.10 Arrears

This question is treated in detail in Section 2.2.7.4 of this Report.

1.3.11 Grading standards and post classification

The Council took the steps required in terms of Resolution No. 4 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference.

This subject is treated in detail in Section 2.2.5.1 of this Report.

1.3.12 Geographical distribution

The previous Plenipotentiary Conference through Resolution No. 5 instructed the Council to keep the question of geographical distribution of Union staff under review in order to make it wider and more representative.

This question is treated in detail in Section 2.2.5.1 of this Report and in a separate document (see Document No. 29).

PART II

THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

SECOND PART - THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Composition of the Council

Under the provisions of the Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), the Council is composed of the 36 following Members :

Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Argentine Republic, Australia, Federative Republic of Brazil, United Republic of Cameroon, Canada, People's Republic of China, Arab Republic of Egypt, Spain, United States of America, Ethiopia, France, Hungarian People's Republic, Republic of India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Kingdom of Morocco, Mexico, Federal Republic of Nigeria, People's Republic of Poland, Socialist Republic of Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of the Senegal, Sweden, Confederation of Switzerland, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Republic of Venezuela and Republic of Zaire.

The full Council attended all sessions, except the 33rd Session where Zaire was not represented.

Length of sessions, Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Council

The length of sessions, together with the names of the Chairmen and Vice-chairmen, are listed in the following table :

Constituent session : Malaga-Torremolinos , 16 October 1973

Meeting opened by : Mr. L. Herrera Esteban (Spain), Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Mr. A. Ponsiglione (Italy)

Chairman : Mr. V. Haffner (Nigeria)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. M. Ghazal (Lebanon)

29th session (15 June - 5 July 1974)

Chairman : Mr. V. Haffner (Nigeria)

Vice-Chairman : Mr. M. Ghazal (Lebanon)

30th session (7 - 27 June 1975)

Chairman : Mr. M. Ghazal (Lebanon)

Vice-Chairman : Dr. L. Katona Kis (Hungary)

31st session (14 June - 2 July 1976)

Chairman : Dr. L. Katona Kis (Hungary)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. J. Santelli Jr. (Brazil)

32nd session (23 May - 10 June 1977)

Chairman : Mr. J. Santelli Jr. (Brazil)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. H.L. Venhaus (Federal Republic of Germany)

33rd session (15 May - 1 June 1978)

Chairman : Mr. H.L. Venhaus (Federal Republic of Germany)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. J. Jipguep (Cameroon)

34th session (4 - 21 June 1979)

Chairman : Mr. J. Jipguep (Cameroon)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. M. Yonezawa (Japan)

35th session (12 - 30 May 1980)

Chairman : Mr. M. Yonezawa (Japan)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. G. Airinei (Romania)

36th session (1 - 19 June 1981)

Chairman : Mr. G. Airinei (Romania)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. J.J. Hernandez-G. (Mexico)

37th session (19 April - 7 May)

Chairman : Mr. J.J. Hernandez-G. (Mexico)
Vice-Chairman : Mr. F. Molina Negro (Spain)

2.1.2 Structure of the Council

The Council set up the following three committees :

Committee 1 : Finance

Committee 2 : Staff and pensions

Committee 3 : Technical cooperation

2.1.2

The Councillors listed below served as chairmen of these committees during the current reporting period :

Mr. M. El Aoud (Morocco)	C2/1978
Mr. J.P. Duplan (France)	C2/1981, C2/1982
Mr. J.J. Hernandez-G. (Mexico)	C1/1977, C1/1978, C1/1979
Mr. T.U. Meyer (United Kingdom)	C2/1974, C2/1975, C2/1976, C2/1977
Mr. T.E. Nelson (United States)	C3/1974
Mr. J. O'Neill Jr. (United States)	C3/1975, C3/1976, C3/1977
Mrs. R.H. Philips (United States)	C3/1978, C3/1979
Mr. R. Rüttschi (Switzerland)	C1/1974, C1/1975, C1/1976
Mr. M. Samoura (Senegal)	C3/1980, C3/1981, C3/1982
Mr. T.V. Srirangan (India)	C1/1980, C1/1981, C1/1982
Mr. A. Zrikem (Morocco)	C2/1979, C2/1980

The Councillors (and their advisers) who sat on the Council between 1974 and 1982 are listed in Annex 6.

After a general discussion in Plenary Meeting or in committee, some questions were examined by ad hoc Working Groups. Among such questions were the revision of the Volume of Resolutions and Decisions, matters relating to conferences and meetings (dates, agendas, participation), premises of the Union, budget structure and cost accounting, revision of post classification, future of technical cooperation, publication policy and extended use of the computer.

2.1.3 Methods of work, Rules of Procedure

a) Methods of work

After the Councillor for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. V.A. Chamchine, had invited the Council to consider measures to be taken to improve the methods of work of the Council, the problem was examined during exhaustive debates held at the 31st and 32nd sessions (1976 and 1977, respectively).

At the 32nd session, the Council set up a Working Group presided over by Mr. F. Molina Negro (Spain) with a view to submitting recommendations to the 33rd session (1978). At that session, the Council adopted some of these recommendations and deferred consideration of others until the 34th session.

2.1.3

The Recommendations ultimately adopted were as follows :

- a brief study of the preliminary draft agenda for the next session might enable the Councillors to make better preparations for it;
- the Council, in adopting its agenda, should give particular attention to arranging the items in an order corresponding to their degree of importance and urgency;
- standardized presentation of documents was considered to be useful;
- documents, particularly those having significant financial, organizational or staff implications, should reach Councillors not less than two months before the opening of the session;
- if, in exceptional circumstances, the Secretary-General considers it unavoidable to present a budget in excess of the limits prescribed in Additional Protocol I to the Convention, he should clearly identify, in an annex, the operations in excess of the limit, give the reasons for them, justify them and propose options;
- at every session, the Council should have before it a calendar of conferences and meetings covering several years;
- outside Council sessions, Councillors may usefully consult each other by correspondence.

At its 35th session (1980), the Council gave the Secretary-General a series of instructions concerning the preparation of documents for the Council. The documents must be adapted to the structure of the Council, proposals on certain questions must be contained in a single document drawn up in consultation with the Coordination Committee, and all documents having financial implications must contain an evaluation of the effects on budget limits. The Secretary-General must submit a synoptic document in Plenary Meeting and to each committee so that a general examination may be made of the policy to be followed.

b) Rules of Procedure

At its 29th session (1974), the Council considered the effect of the increased Council membership decided upon by the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference on the clauses of the Rules of Procedure relating to voting and adopted consequential amendments to these Rules. At the same session, it instructed the Secretary-General to submit to the next session proposals based on those of Brazil and Tanzania concerning a general review of the Rules of Procedure.

A working group presided over by Mr. E. Machado de Assis (Brazil) was set up at the 30th session (1975) and the Group's report was adopted by the Council. The Secretary-General was instructed to circulate the revised Rules of Procedure to all the Members of the Union.

2.1.4 Report on each session of the CouncilOpening remarks

At all its sessions, the Council examined such subjects as annual budgets, accounts in arrears, financial operating reports, reports on the activities of the Union, relations with the United Nations and other international organizations, technical cooperation activities, revision of the texts contained in the Volume of Resolutions and Decisions, etc.

Except where special comment is needed, therefore, these subjects are not discussed below.

Attention is drawn to Annex 7 on "Main questions dealt with by the Administrative Council since the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference".

29th session (1974)

The Council authorized the Secretary-General to contact administrations which might be able to make available to the Union three experts who, after having reviewed the organization and methods of the Headquarters of the Union, would recommend a post classification plan. It also established the terms of reference of those experts.

30th session (1975)

The Council instructed the Secretary-General, after ascertaining the views of the Coordination Committee, to create, regrade or abolish established posts in grades G.1 to G.7; the rate of increase in the credits for these posts not to exceed 2 1/2 % per year (in the case of the Supplementary Publications budget and the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget, the rate of increase should not exceed 1 %).

In consultation with the Members of the Union, the Council established the agenda of the WARC for the Planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in the 12 GHz band and of the WARC for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service.

It also decided to set up a Group of Experts to study a possible re-arrangement of the Radio Regulations.

Lastly, it discussed in detail the report submitted by the three experts provided by the Administrations of the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada and Sweden for the review of organization, methods and grading at ITU Headquarters.

31st session (1976)

After consulting the Members of the Union, the Council drew up the agenda for WARC-79; it invited the IFRB to continue its preparations and the CCIR to carry out the necessary studies and arrange for a Special Joint Meeting of CCIR Study Groups.

In view of financial difficulties, the Council - after consulting the Members of the Union - decided to defer until February 1978 the WARC on the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service (scheduled for January 1977).

The Council examined at length the question of publication costs - which had reached such a level that certain administrations of Members of the Union had been impelled not only to reduce their orders to the minimum but to reproduce the publications themselves as required - and adopted certain measures to cut their costs.

The Council decided that as from the 31st session "the air travel expenses of councillors will be reimbursed at the economy class rate" (Decision No. 375).

32nd session (1977)

In consultation with the Members, the Council made some amendments to the agenda of the WARC-79.

The question of geographical distribution was discussed in detail and the Council issued instructions on steps to be taken by the Secretary-General.

Owing to financial restrictions and cutbacks in the UNDP regional programmes (it had been possible to retain only one regional expert in 1977 as against 8 in 1976), the Council instructed the Secretary-General to consult the Administrator of UNDP on the steps which UNDP might take within the framework of its regional programmes for the period 1977-1981.

The Council set up a Working Group to examine its own working methods and submit recommendations on the subject.

The Council considered the use to be made of the sum for the Centenary Monument and instructed the Secretary-General to consult the donor countries on the creation of an ITU Centenary Foundation.

Lastly, the Council noted the intention of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America each to second one expert to assist the IFRB in examining the possibilities for extended use of the computer by the Notification Department.

33rd session (1978)

The Council examined the second report by the post classification specialist (the first was submitted in 1977) and approved the proposals contained therein with effect from 1 January 1977, thus terminating the survey conducted by that specialist.

The Council expressed concern for the effects of fluctuations in the exchange rates of the United States dollar against the Swiss franc on the various components of the remuneration of staff in the professional category and above and the situation of such staff with regard to pensions. It instructed the Secretary-General to take appropriate action in the competent United Nations bodies.

The Council recommended that the WARC-79 should consider the advisability of convening a WARC on the mobile services as soon as possible after WARC-79. It also recommended that administrations should keep the subject in mind when preparing their proposals for WARC-79.

After considering the report by the Working Group "Methods of Work of the Council", the Council instructed the Secretary-General to implement those recommendations in the report which the Council had adopted.

The Council established an "ITU Centenary Prize" and decided to set up a jury at its next session.

In the context of extended use of the computer for IFRB and related General Secretariat activities, the Council instructed the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the IFRB, in collaboration with experts from administrations, to prepare a report on the scope and cost of an integrated computer system study coordinated by the IFRB.

The Council decided to set up a Working Group to study the future of ITU technical cooperation activities.

34th session (1979)

After consulting the Members of the Union, the Council resolved to convene the first session of the Regional Administrative MF Broadcasting Conference (Region 2) in March 1980 and the second session in November 1981; it invited the Secretary-General, the IFRB and the CCIR to make the necessary arrangements.

With regard to the extended use of the computer by the IFRB, the Council resolved to select Arthur Andersen S.A. (United States of America) as consultant to carry out the study at a firm price of 790,000 Swiss francs. It instructed the Secretary-General to sign the contract with the consultant and further instructed the Secretary-General and the IFRB to give all the necessary assistance to the latter.

The Council proposed to Members that the Plenipotentiary Conference should open in Nairobi on Tuesday, 12 October 1982, and close on Tuesday, 9 November 1982.

The Council reviewed all the texts of the Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinions adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (1973) and decided to re-examine them at subsequent sessions with a view to preparing a report for submission to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Council took further steps to reduce the sale price of ITU publications (see under 31st session, 1976).

After a wide-ranging debate, the Council decided to place the question of geographical distribution on the agenda of all subsequent sessions with a view to preparing a report for submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The first ITU Centenary Prize was awarded to Mr. Georges Valensi (France).

The Council decided to set up a small Working Group to study the budget structure and analytical cost accounting.

35th session (1980)

In view of the steady increase in arrears due for the supply of Union publications, the Council decided on measures to be taken with regard to Members of the Union if the amount of their arrears for publications included sums unpaid for more than two years and, with regard to other subscribers, if the amount owing remained unpaid for more than six months.

After consulting the Members concerned, the Council decided to convene the second session of RABC-MF for a duration of six weeks in November-December 1981 and established its agenda. If any Member of the Union belonging to Region 2 offered to host the conference, the Secretary-General was instructed to consult the other Members on the invitation. (In fact, the Brazilian Administration extended an invitation which the Members in Region 2 accepted.)

The Council decided that a WARC for mobile telecommunications should be convened at Geneva in March 1982 (see also under 36th session, 1981) and invited the Secretary-General, the IFRB and the CCIR to make appropriate arrangements.

The Council also decided that the RAC for FM Sound Broadcasting in the VHF Band (Region 1 and certain countries of Region 3) should meet at Geneva in September 1982 and established its agenda (see also under 36th session, 1981).

The Council decided that the duration of four weeks originally envisaged for the Plenipotentiary Conference was no longer adequate and that a final decision on the matter should be taken at the 36th session (1981).

The Council made certain recommendations to the CCI Plenary Assemblies concerning documents for CCI meetings, control of volume of documentation and observance of time limits for arrival at Union Headquarters.

The Council established a schedule of future conferences and meetings on the basis of all the Resolutions and Recommendations of WARC-79 (see also under 36th session, 1981).

The Council considered at length the question of the extended use of the computer (by the IFRB and for studies and activities by the CCIs), the extension of ITU buildings, the telecommunication documentation centre at ITU Headquarters, publications policy, publication of an annotated edition of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and TELECOM-79.

36th session (1981)

The Council noted that operating expenditure could no longer be kept within the limits laid down in Protocol I additional to the Convention, in view of the extended use of the computer by the IFRB and the General Secretariat as a result of decisions by WARC-79; it approved the budgets of the Union subject to approval by a majority of Union Members (the latter approved the budget by 78 votes to 27).

The Council adopted a new resolution concerning the geographical distribution of Union staff (see under 32nd session, 1977) and reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to improve the distribution in collaboration with the chiefs of the permanent organs and Members of the Union. The Secretary-General was also requested to submit to the next session a report on the matter for subsequent presentation to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

After consulting the Members, the Council decided that the Plenipotentiary Conference should last six weeks; it further decided to alter the dates of the RAC for FM Sound Broadcasting (Region 1 and certain countries concerned in Region 3) and of the WARC for Mobile Telecommunications. The Council decided that the RAC for the Planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2 should be held in June 1983. In this respect, it decided to set up a group of experts representing not more than eight administrations from Region 2 and invited the Secretary-General, the IFRB and the CCIR to make the necessary arrangements for holding the conference.

The Council reviewed the schedule of conferences and meetings established in 1980 and spread it over seven years (1982-1988) instead of five (1982-1986).

After lengthy and detailed discussion, the Council decided to defer its decision on the implementation of Phase I of the system relating to the extended use of the computer for IFRB activities, largely in view of the magnitude and complexity of the project and its considerable financial implications, and took steps to ensure the performance of certain essential tasks. These steps allowed the Council full latitude to decide later whether and how the system in question should be implemented.

37th session (1982)

The Council provisionally approved the budgets of the Union for 1983 for submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference. Among these budgets, the ordinary budget was increased by 5.62 % in relation to the 1982 budget.

The Conference will revise these budgets in the light of the decisions taken.

The Council devoted a significant amount of time to drafting various reports for submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference including reports on, inter alia, (this list is far from exhaustive) :

- the future of technical cooperation,
- the extended use of the computer by the IFRB,
- the premises of the Union,
- official languages and working languages,
- publications policy.

As regards future conferences and meetings, the Council revised the schedule for submission to the Plenipotentiary Conference; in consultation with the Members of the Union, it revised the agenda for the 1982 Regional Broadcasting Conference (Region 1 and certain countries concerned in Region 3); also in consultation with Members and for budgetary reasons, it proposed that the duration of the WARC for the mobile services (1983) should be shortened to three weeks from three weeks and three days. Finally, after lengthy discussion, the Council revised the draft agenda for the first session of the WARC for the planning of the HF bands allocated to the broadcasting service (1984), which it had drawn up at its 36th session. The Members of the Union will be consulted again in connection with this draft agenda.

Following the resignation of Mr. Sakae FUJIKI, Member of the IFRB, the Council elected Mr. Yoshitaka KURIHARA (Japan) in replacement.

2.2 Activities of the Council

2.2.1 Conferences and meetings

In consultation with Union Members, the Council's activities in this connection comprised the constant review of the calendar of conferences and the drawing up of agendas for administrative conferences. The Council also established the conference budgets. See also part 3 of this Report.

2.2.2 Rearrangement of the Radio Regulations

At its 29th session (1974), the Council instructed the permanent organs of the Union to bring up to date their studies concerning the possible rearrangement of the Radio Regulations, and decided at its 30th session to set up a group of experts, as recommended by the Maritime WARC of 1974.

For further details concerning this Working Group, reference should be made to section 3.5 of this Report.

2.2.3 Report on the activities of the Union

At each annual session, the Council considered and adopted the draft "Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union" for the preceding year before circulating this Report to the Members of the Union. At its 33rd session (1978), the Council had before it the question whether the Report could not be made more succinct, and replied that the Report should contain all the details required to make it comprehensible, not only to Administrations, but also to other organizations wishing to keep informed of the Union's activities.

At the sessions from 1974 to 1977, the Council also took note of the "Analytical Summary of the Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union" prepared by the Secretary-General for the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). This analytical Report has not been published since 1978, as a result of ECOSOC's decision to request the agencies and organizations concerned to submit to it comprehensive Reports on specific subjects.

2.2.4 Relations with the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and other international organizations

2.2.4.1 Implementation of Resolutions of the last Plenipotentiary Conference concerning the United Nations etc.

Resolution No. 33

JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

This subject is dealt with in a separate report (see Document No. 37).

Resolution No. 34

POSSIBLE REVISION OF ARTICLE IV, SECTION 11, OF THE CONVENTION
ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE
SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

The hope is expressed in Resolution No. 34 that the United Nations will agree to amend the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, as there seems to be a discrepancy between the provisions of Article IV, Section 11, of this document and the definition of government telegrams and government telephone calls contained in Annex 2 to the International Telecommunication Convention.

However, according to Section 48 of the Convention, the provisions can only be revised by a conference convened at the request of one-third of the States parties to the Convention. It was agreed at the 21st Session of the Administrative Council in 1966 that, if such a conference took place, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should be requested to include this item in the agenda. As the conference was not held, no action could be taken, and the position has not changed since the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference (1973).

Resolution No. 35

USE OF THE UNITED NATIONS TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK FOR THE
TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

This question is treated in a separate report (see Document No. 35).

Resolution No. 36

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONE CALLS OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Since the adoption of this Resolution, none of the specialized agencies of the United Nations has asked for special treatment for its telegrams or telephone calls.

Resolution No. 37

COLLABORATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
INTERESTED IN SPACE RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

(1) Introduction

In pursuance of this Resolution, measures have been taken since 1973. A report on the subject was submitted in 1974 to the 29th session of the Administrative Council. The purpose of these measures has been :

- to keep the United Nations and the specialized agencies informed of progress in space radiocommunications;
- to collaborate with the specialized agencies or other international organizations interested in the use of space radiocommunications.

Cooperation has taken various forms (drafting of reports, inter-secretariat cooperation, participation in joint meetings), but, as will be noted, primarily it has consisted in attendance at the meetings of other organizations, which normally implies the preparation of statements and appropriate documents on the Union's work, etc.

No major problem appears to have arisen since 1973 in respect of cooperation with other organizations interested in space radiocommunications. One reason is undoubtedly the implementation of Administrative Council Resolution No. 637 (the role of the ITU in space telecommunications).

The World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979) adopted Resolution No. 15 relating to international cooperation and technical assistance in the field of space radiocommunications, in which it resolved in particular to invite the Administrative Council :

a) to draw the attention of administrations to the means by which they may avail themselves of technical assistance in connection with the introduction of space communications;

2.2.4.1

b) to consider the most effective manner in which requests for such assistance by Member countries of the Union may be formulated and presented in order to secure maximum financial and other assistance;

c) to consider how best to make use of funds made available by the United Nations in accordance with its Resolution No. 1721 to give technical and other assistance to administrations of Member countries of the Union to make effective use of space telecommunications;

d) to consider in what way the work of the Consultative Committees and other organs of the Union may be utilized in the most effective way for the information and assistance of administrations of Member countries of the Union in the development of space radiocommunications.

The CCIR is actively concerned in these operations since many of its studies are directly connected with space communications. A very close cooperation exists between the CCIR and organizations such as ICAO, IMCO, CIRM, URSI, WMO, EBU, OIRT, IUCAF, INTELSAT, etc. This cooperation is ensured by direct participation of representatives of these organizations in the work of the CCIR Study Groups and by exchanges of view and the results of the CCIR studies take due account of the opinions of other international organizations interested in space communications.

In addition to participation in the work of the Study Groups, other organizations frequently participate in the work of Interim Working Parties, which are established to deal with certain very specific technical problems, for which a relatively small group of experts is the best forum for discussion.

In addition to the foregoing, it is usual for Administrative Radio Conferences, whether regional or worldwide, to be preceded by a special meeting of the CCIR to prepare technical material on which the Conference can base its work. At these meetings also it is customary for representatives of other international organizations to be present in order that due account may be taken of their views in preparing the report by the CCIR to the Conference.

CCIR representatives, in turn, are invited and take active part in the work of these organizations. To cite only some examples, CCIR participates in IMCO and CIRM work on the preparation of technical bases for INMARSAT system, in URSI scientific symposiums and plenary assemblies. For better coordination of work with URSI a mixed URSI/CCIR/CCITT coordination committee has been created.

Information about collaboration with each organization is given below.

(2) United Nations

In accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, the General Secretariat issued an annual report on action taken by the ITU on matters concerning outer space. This report is intended for the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and for the information of Members of the Union. The report was submitted annually to the ITU Administrative Council.

Liaison between the United Nations and ITU Secretariats signifies for the latter the despatch of documents or the preparation of reports (other than the annual report mentioned above), some of which may be detailed, in order to inform the United Nations bodies concerned about different aspects of ITU space activities.

The United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is the Committee whose work is of interest to ITU in this domain. The Committee has a main session each year at which the reports of its sub-committees and working groups are approved. The Committee has two sub-committees :

- the Legal Sub-Committee some of whose work (for example, direct broadcasting by satellite or the definition of space) is of interest to ITU;
- the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee whose work is of great interest to ITU, particularly with regard to space applications for developing countries.

In response to a request for ongoing assistance in preparing basic documentation for the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, the UN Outer Space Affairs Division has received an undertaking from the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) to communicate on a regular basis by telex the reference to each IFRB weekly airmail circular containing information which may be used in updating the study on the Physical Nature and Technical Attributes of the Geostationary Orbit (A/AC.105/203).

We should also mention the Inter-Agency Committee on Outer Space Activities whose terms of reference are to help coordinate, when necessary, the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in space matters. As far as the ITU is concerned, the principal area where coordination might prove useful concerns seminars and training courses on outer space activities.

In 1968, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 2435 (XXIII) on assistance in cases of natural disaster. It subsequently became apparent that ITU could play a part in the study of telecommunication systems which could be used immediately after a natural disaster. The study was directed in particular towards the use of space radiocommunications (see Recommendation No. 1 of the World Administrative Radio Conference, 1979). For these studies ITU keeps in touch with the Coordinator of the United Nations Disaster Relief Office (UNDRO), the Red Cross and the International Civil Defence Organization.

By Resolution No. 35/15, the United Nations General Assembly decided to hold a second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (Vienna, 9-21 August 1982). Provisions have been made at ITU Headquarters to ensure appropriate participation in this Conference, inter alia by preparing a number of contributions describing the Union's responsibilities and activities in space matters.

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) : The IFRB provided a lecturer for the Joint ECA/KAF/URTNA Regional Seminar on Communications Policy held in Nairobi in November 1978, and for the World Administrative Radio Conference, 1979.

(3) UNESCO

The ITU General Secretariat has collaborated with UNESCO within the framework of the Indian experiment with educational television by satellite (SITE) and particularly on the establishment of studios for the production of the educational programmes needed for the experiment. The requisite equipment has been ordered, delivered and installed.

An expert from the Technical Cooperation Department took part, with participants from UNESCO and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in the preliminary study on an African regional satellite for education, culture and development. A report on the study was submitted to a seminar organized by UNESCO at Addis Ababa in October 1973.

A feasibility study of a regional educational television system in Latin America has continued in collaboration with UNESCO. Work in the field connected with this study went on until mid-1973. After that date, ITU experts drew up a detailed report on the "physical equipment" of the system. They considered the possible use of land as well as space systems. In connection with the study, ITU made a contract with EUROSPACE for a technical and economic study of broadcasting-satellite services. The report prepared by ITU was incorporated in the UNESCO report on the complete feasibility study submitted to the countries involved in 1974.

ITU has regularly followed the work of the UNESCO Group of Consultants on Space Communications.

At its 35th and 36th sessions, the Administrative Council examined reports concerning the International Programme for the Development of Communications (IPDC) and recognized in particular the need for the ITU to participate in the proposed Action Programme. The ITU participated in the meetings of IPDC and of the Inter-Agency Group associated with it. Although IPDC is concerned with communication in general, it is most probable that some of its programmes will relate to space radiocommunications.

(4) International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Problems connected with the use of satellites in aviation are dealt with by a working group of the ICAO Air Navigation Commission, namely, the working group on the Application of Space Techniques relating to Aviation (ASTRA Panel) whose terms of reference include the study of the technical aspects of a satellite system for aviation purposes, the stages in which such a system can be put into operation and certain related institutional questions. The work of the ASTRA Group has advanced more slowly than when it was set up in 1969, one of the reasons being that air carriers are hesitant about a system which would entail additional expenditure for them.

All the meetings of the Group, the work of which has been suspended for the moment, were followed by the Union.

(5) Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)*)

As in the case of ICAO, IMCO established a group of experts (known as the MARSAT Group) to study the application of satellites for merchant shipping. Its terms of reference are similar to those of the ASTRA Group mentioned above. They include, on the one hand, the study of technical parameters relating to the implementation of the first phase of a maritime satellite system and, on the other hand, the discussion of institutional arrangements for the body which would be entrusted with establishing and operating the system. A meeting was held to finalize the MARSAT Group's report, which subsequently was submitted to the Inter-Governmental Maritime Conference held in 1975.

The Union has regularly followed the sessions of the Conference on the Establishment of an International Maritime Satellite System (INMARSAT).

(6) World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Cooperation on a regular footing exists between WMO and the ITU. In particular, the IFRB has been consulted by WMO on the development of the geostationary operational environmental satellite system (GEOS).

The CCIR is also in continuous contact with WMO at secretariat level, dealing with current investigations into the microstructure of the atmosphere (as part of the general subject of radiometeorology). This is of particular importance for the operation of frequency bands beyond about 12 GHz for both space and terrestrial services.

(7) INTELSAT

Collaboration with INTELSAT takes the form of a regular exchange of information, particularly at secretariat level. It should also be pointed out that the results of CCIR studies have been taken into account in INTELSAT technical specifications, especially in the field of noise and interference.

*) Since 22 May 1982, IMCO is known as the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

(8) INMARSAT

Collaboration with this body also takes the form of a regular exchange of information, especially at secretariat level.

Extensive cooperation exists between CCIR Study Group 8 and INMARSAT and the Study Group is coordinating trials of EPIRBs using the INMARSAT space segment in support of the future IMCO Global Maritime Distress and Safety System.

(9) COSPAR : International Astronautical Federation

The ITU has often been represented at plenary meetings of COSPAR and at the IAF Congresses, which is useful in that information can then be exchanged on what is being done in space research by these two organizations.

(10) Inter-Union Commission on Allocation of Frequencies for Radio Astronomy and Space Science (IUCAF)

The ITU has been represented at the meetings of this organization which deals, inter alia, with the choice of frequencies for space research and radio astronomy and especially with related interference problems.

With the cooperation of COSPAR, the IUCAF was set up, with URSI as parent organization, as an inter-union commission representing URSI and IAU. Its terms of reference explicitly cover relations with the ITU in general and the CCIR in particular.

2.2.4.2 United Nations

Relations between the United Nations and the Union continued to develop in terms of Article 39 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973. The United Nations has been represented during the annual sessions of the Administrative Council and a number of United Nations officials, such as the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Chairman of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), have addressed the Council on matters of direct concern to the Union. In its turn, the Union has been represented, as appropriate, in the main Committees of the General Assembly of the United Nations and has participated in the debates on matters falling within its mandate. The Union has also participated regularly in the annual sessions of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in Geneva when matters concerning the coordination of United Nations system activities were under consideration.

The United Nations has been represented in Administrative Conferences and meetings of the ITU and officials of the Union have participated in the Conferences

of the United Nations and in meetings of intergovernmental bodies, when ITU assistance was required in dealing with questions concerning telecommunications or its applications. The following United Nations Conferences were of particular concern to the Union :

- United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August - 12 September 1978,
- United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979,
- International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, Geneva, 9-10 April 1981,
- United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981,
- Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, Vienna, 9-21 August 1982.

In response to requests by the United Nations, the ITU has actively participated in preparatory seminars and symposia, prior to United Nations Conferences and has also provided documentation relative to the work of the Conferences.

The ITU has contributed to the work of a number of United Nations Organs including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation (UNDRO), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The activities of the Union as an executing agency of the UNDP are described in detail elsewhere in this report.

A close relationship has also been maintained with the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions. These Commissions are undertaking increasing responsibility in development and economic cooperation on a regional scale and the Regional Experts and Advisors of the Technical Cooperation Department of the Union have ensured close collaboration on all matters relating to telecommunication development. When required, senior officials from Headquarters have participated in meetings of the Commissions and members of the secretariats of the different Economic Commissions have attended meetings of the Union dealing with matters of importance to the regions concerned.

Of the many standing committees of the General Assembly and the ECOSOC, those dealing with the peaceful uses of outer space and with science and technology have retained the closest attention of the ITU. Collaboration between the ITU and the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in accordance with the requirements of Resolution 37 annexed to the Convention, is described in detail in another section of this report. In the field of science and technology, and in accordance with Resolution 18 annexed to the Convention, prior to the 1979 United

Nations Conference on this subject, the Union collaborated closely with the Committee on Science and Technology for Development and its expert advisory group. Following the Conference this Committee was dissolved and replaced by the Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology for Development. The Union has responded to the requests of the General Assembly and has continued to collaborate with this Intergovernmental Committee within the framework of the new institutional arrangements established by the United Nations.

The ITU has also participated actively in the work of the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) and the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), both of which have been established by the General Assembly as specialist bodies with system-wide responsibilities. These bodies report regularly to the General Assembly and to the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system and the Administrative Council has taken the appropriate action on all recommendations and reports of relevance to the Union.

In compliance with Article IV of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union, the Administrative Council has considered all resolutions of the United Nations addressed to the ITU as a specialized agency of the system. These resolutions have increased in number and in scope as the General Assembly and its Economic and Social Council have extended their agendas to include a wider range of political, humanitarian, economic and social matters. Many of these resolutions, however, deal with matters which do not fall within the field of competence of the Union and hence require no particular action on the part of the ITU.

Action of the Administrative Council in response to resolutions of the General Assembly on a number of subjects of direct relevance to the Union is treated in the following sections.

(1) Development and international economic cooperation

The concern of the United Nations with development and international economic cooperation, to promote economic advancement and social progress of the peoples of all countries, has been evident in the many debates on this subject during regular sessions of the General Assembly and has been further emphasized in a number of special sessions of the Assembly.

The Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly (9 April - 2 May 1974) adopted the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI)). The Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly (1-16 September 1975) adopted a further resolution on development and international economic cooperation (Resolution 3362 (S-VII)) which provided policy guidance concerning "measures as a basis and framework for the work of the competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system". By this resolution the Assembly also initiated the process of restructuring the United Nations system so as to make it more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic cooperation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States.

The most recent Special Session of the General Assembly on Development was convened on 25 August 1980 for a period of three weeks, primarily to undertake an assessment of progress made in the establishment of the new international economic order and to take action for the adoption of the international development strategy for the third United Nations Development Decade. This special session of the Assembly also discussed the launching of global negotiations relating to international economic cooperation for development.

In accordance with the instructions of the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General has followed the work of the United Nations in the field of development and international economic cooperation and has reported regularly on the activities and resolutions of the General Assembly and other intergovernmental bodies. Within the limit of the resources available, the Union has responded to requests for comments and information concerning the ITU and its activities and has contributed documentation for consideration at intergovernmental meetings. Where appropriate, the Administrative Council has adopted Resolutions reaffirming the position of the ITU as the specialized agency in the field of telecommunications and providing guidance on further action to be undertaken in support of the United Nations system by Member Administrations and the Secretary-General of the Union.

It has not always been possible for the Secretary-General, or a member of the Secretariat, to participate in the numerous meetings of the General Assembly and other intergovernmental bodies dealing with development and international economic cooperation and, at times, insufficient attention has been paid by these meetings to the essential role of telecommunications in the development process. For this reason, the Administrative Council has urged Member Administrations to ensure that their national representatives to United Nations conferences and meetings are adequately briefed on the importance of telecommunication development and on the mandate of the ITU as contained in the International Telecommunication Convention. To ensure that the Eleventh Special Session of the General Assembly in 1980 was well informed of the mandate and activities of the Union, the 35th session of the Administrative Council adopted a special report which was forwarded as a contribution to the work of the Special Session.

(2) Third United Nations Development Decade

On 5 December 1980, the thirty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed the Third United Nations Development Decade, to start on 1 January 1981, and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Decade.

This action by the General Assembly was the culmination of a series of preparations which started in January 1979 when the thirty-third session of the Assembly established a Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy and provided guidance concerning the aims and objectives of the Strategy. In particular, the development of the physical infrastructure in the developing countries was identified as an important objective to be included in the Strategy and the United Nations Director General for Development and International Economic Co-operation was entrusted with the coordination of the contributions of all organizations of the system to the work of the Preparatory Committee.

The 31st session of the Administrative Council of the Union examined a report by the Secretary-General on the implementation by the Union of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. Following consideration of this report, the Council adopted a Resolution providing guidance to the Secretary-General concerning further action to be taken and requesting Member Administrations to provide information concerning national development targets for telecommunications. The information provided by the Administrations was available prior to starting preparations for the Third United Nations Development Decade and was analyzed with a view to determining targets which might be included in the New International Development Strategy. This analysis revealed the need to treat development in telecommunications on a country-by-country basis due to the considerable variation in the situations and circumstances in different countries. It was concluded that there was no possibility of suggesting quantitative development targets having general application.

In response to an invitation from the Director General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to contribute working papers or other documentation for the consideration of the Preparatory Committee it was pointed out that, although the Union does not attempt to recommend quantitative targets for national and international telecommunication development, it does establish the regulatory and normative frameworks upon which such development is to be based. A complete list of future meetings and conferences of the Union, together with an indication of their objectives, was furnished for the information of the Preparatory Committee. Furthermore, in recognition of the importance of the development of the basic infrastructure of a country, the ITU, together with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO)* and the Universal Postal Union (UPU), submitted a joint working paper to the Preparatory Committee.

The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade provides a comprehensive presentation of development requirements. In particular it emphasizes the need for balanced development of the physical and institutional infrastructures of the developing countries and states clearly that adequate financing should be provided for transport and communications development. The Strategy underlines the need for the transfer of technology and for a substantial increase in technical cooperation for development. It calls upon the relevant specialized agencies to contribute to the Development Decade in their own sectors, in cooperation with other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, and provides for a first review and appraisal of progress to be carried out by the General Assembly in 1984.

*) Since 22 May 1982, IMCO is known as the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

(3) Questions relating to mass communications and information :
Measures taken by the General Assembly

Although questions concerning telecommunications in general and broadcasting in particular are discussed in a number of United Nations Committees and Organs, an important forum for discussions of this nature has been the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities. Decisions to change the name of this Committee, to increase its membership from 41 to 66 and to extend its terms of reference were taken by the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly. Henceforth to be known as the Committee on Information, the Committee is required, "to evaluate and follow-up the efforts made and the progress achieved by the United Nations system in the field of information and communications, and to promote the establishment of a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order intended to strengthen peace and international understanding and based on the free circulation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information". The Committee on Information was also requested to continue to report to the General Assembly.

The ITU has participated in the work of the concerned committees and has responded to resolutions of the General Assembly by the provision of documentation and by contributing to reports requested by the Assembly. In particular, the Administrative Council of the Union approved the contribution of the ITU to a report entitled, "Progress achieved in the development of mass communication systems". This report, which clearly described the responsibilities and activities of the Union, was prepared in cooperation with UNESCO and was "noted with appreciation" by the thirty-third session of the General Assembly.

The Union contributes to the public information activities of the United Nations through its participation, with other organizations of the system, in the Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC).

In pursuance of General Assembly Resolutions, the Union has maintained close cooperation with United Nations Information Centres throughout the world. Through these Centres, information concerning the work of the Union in the field of telecommunications in general and the importance of the role played by telecommunications in promoting socio-economic development in particular was disseminated, especially on the occasion of the "World Telecommunications Day" celebrated every year on the 17th of May.

The ITU has also responded to requests by the General Assembly for cooperation in implementing the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. The Technical Cooperation Department of the Union has undertaken the training of Namibians in various telecommunications disciplines and particularly in broadcasting. A study is also being undertaken concerning the post-independence requirements of Namibia in the area of public telecommunications and broadcasting and recommendations will be formulated concerning institutional, staffing and legislative needs. The United Nations Council for Namibia, which is directing and coordinating the Nationhood Programme, has also received the advice of the IFRB concerning the use of the radio-frequency spectrum and the application of the Radio Regulations concerning broadcasting.

(4) United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development

Pursuant to the decisions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, a conference on Science and Technology for Development was held in Vienna from 20 to 31 August 1979. It was preceded by an International Colloquium (see Annex 1) held, also in Vienna, from 13 to 17 August 1979 on the subject : "Science, technology and development : needs, challenges and limitations".

The Administrative Council was given detailed information on this Conference, particularly on its origins and the initial preparatory measures.

The ITU has continued to collaborate with the United Nations in the field of science and technology, particularly in the preparations for the Conference. In particular, it submitted a number of contributions to the preparatory work for the Conference. This collaboration is in keeping with operative paragraph 8 of Resolution 33/192, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 29 January 1979 (entitled : United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development).

The preparatory work for the Conference consisted in holding a series of regional meetings which highlighted priority areas for the application of science and technology to development : in particular, agriculture, public health, natural resources and transport and communications. The Conference dealt primarily with basic institutional arrangements and with the need to intensify investments, not only for the transfer of technology, but also for expanding such transfers and for setting up the necessary intergovernmental machinery within the United Nations System. Apart from a few exchanges of views of a general nature, the Conference carried out no specific examination of the basic problems relating to science and technology.

The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development is the subject of a Report submitted to the United Nations General Assembly (Document A/CONF81/16).

On 19 December 1979, the General Assembly adopted, without a vote, a resolution (A/RES/34/218) on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTED).

The General Assembly decided to set up an Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, open to participation by all countries, which would meet once a year; an extraordinary session was held at the beginning of 1980 to consider organizational matters. Following negotiations between governments, the Committee would report to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council, which will be able to comment on, but not to amend, the reports and on the strategies and directives submitted to the General Assembly for approval.

The Conference and the Assembly decided to establish, within the United Nations Secretariat, a Centre for Science and Technology for Development at United Nations Headquarters, headed by an Assistant Secretary-General who is directly responsible to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation.

The Director-General for Development is responsible for the overall coordination of science and technology within the United Nations System.

The Assembly instructed the Intergovernmental Committee to formulate policies for a Financing System which should come into effect in January 1982; the arrangements concerning the operation of the Financing System will be the subject of a detailed study by a group of 27 experts elected on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

In the meantime, an Interim Fund was set up, consisting of voluntary contributions the amount of which, for the period 1980-81, was to be not less than \$ 250 million. During the transition period, this fund will be administered by the United Nations Development Programme. The Administrator will act in accordance with the guidelines established by the new Committee.

Every effort was made to ensure that, whenever possible, the Union should be represented at United Nations meetings on science and technology which may have a bearing on ITU activities. The Administrative Council was kept informed of the evolution of the various aspects of science and technology for development within the framework of the United Nations.

The World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979, adopted Resolution No. 14 on the transfer of technology. Under this Resolution, the Administrative Council is invited to keep abreast of the progress made in the attainment of the objectives set forth in the Resolution and to report on such progress. The Council followed up the development of this question within the "Technical Cooperation" Committee.

The Union, in close collaboration with telecommunication administrations of developing countries, has examined a number of projects considered suitable for government submission to the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development.

Africa

Among the projects under consideration, the Regional Study of Propagation in Africa is in the most advanced stage of preparation. A draft project document was presented to and endorsed by the third African Telecommunications Conference in Monrovia, December 1980. The project also forms an integral part of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade programme for Africa.

Latin America

A number of telecommunication research and development centres and laboratories in the region are interested in receiving assistance to enable them to accelerate the transfer of science and technology with regard to the establishment of equipment standards, equipment specifications, the development of prototypes for telecommunication equipment and measuring methods.

Europe

Countries in Europe receiving UNDP assistance are greatly interested in developing research in the field of telecommunications and the transfer of technology between nations. Of particular interest to them would be computer-aided planning of telecommunication networks and the application of computer technology in telecommunication administrations.

Asia and the Pacific

In this region, countries are particularly interested in the development of a radio-wave propagation research centre, and also in the transfer of techniques and new developments in the field of digital telecommunication networks.

Arab States

Of particular interest in this area is the development of technology, the establishment of national and regional telecommunication research institutes and a feasibility study for an integrated telecommunication industry. The improvement of telecommunication traffic engineering is considered also a matter of importance in the region.

Studies on the general application of telecommunication technology to development

Separately, the General Secretariat has initiated studies within the framework of the UNDP and Funds-in-Trust projects for the application of new telecommunication technology for development, in conformity with the general discussions at the United Nations Science and Technology Conference, Vienna, 1979 and the associated special colloquium organized by the United Nations Advisory Committee for the application of science and technology.

In addition to special activities which have been incorporated in national projects, for example : information transfer for government administration purposes over the domestic satellite system of Indonesia and use of small terminals, studies have now been launched for the application of modern technology for rural areas, especially in Africa and the South Pacific.

Work of the permanent organs

The Consultative Committees continued their studies with a view to presenting in Recommendations and Reports information on the integration of new technological developments in telecommunication systems.

In addition, the VIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT reorganized its Special Autonomous Working Groups (with which the CCIR is associated) and increased their number.

A special group working under CCIR Study Group 4 is preparing a handbook on the fixed-satellite service for the developing countries. The work is well advanced and a Report will be submitted to the next CCIR Plenary Assembly.

(5) Inter-organization cooperation within the United Nations system

The intergovernmental forum for the coordination of the activities of the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system is the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). To facilitate this coordination, the Administration Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) was established at the request of the ECOSOC. This Committee is chaired by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has as members the chief executives of the secretariats of the specialized agencies and organizations of the system. The ACC holds three regular sessions each year and decides upon the coordinated action to be taken in response to intergovernmental concerns. The Committee reports, as necessary, on matters under consideration in the General Assembly, ECOSOC or other intergovernmental committees and takes action on administrative matters relating to the Common System. In addition, the ACC and the Intergovernmental Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) hold annual joint meetings when matters of system-wide concern are discussed.

Prior to the decision of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, concerning the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, the ACC was serviced by the Office for Interagency Affairs, a small unit within the United Nations secretariat. The sessions of the ACC were prepared by an Interagency Preparatory Committee which drew the attention of ACC to important matters of system-wide concern and took the necessary action on all issues which did not merit the personal attention of the executive heads of the organizations of the system.

To ensure interagency coordination in the many areas of common interest, such as rural development, science and technology, marine affairs, etc., there were a number of specialist sub-committees having no executive functions but reporting to ACC through the Preparatory Committee. Coordination in technical cooperation, in matters concerning the environment and industrial development was accomplished through interagency committees serviced by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

Financial and personnel administrative questions have continued to be the concern of the interagency Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ). This Committee has its own secretariat, appointed and paid for on an interagency basis.

In its restructuring resolution, the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in addition to establishing policy guidelines of direct concern to the General Assembly, the ECOSOC and other United Nations intergovernmental forums, also addressed the questions of secretariat support services and interagency coordination within the United Nations system. The action taken by the General Assembly required a direct response by the ACC and by the individual organizations of the system.

The General Assembly emphasized the leadership role of the United Nations in the coordination of the activities of the system and invited the Secretary-General to appoint a Director General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to assist him in ensuring the provision of effective leadership to the various components of the United Nations system in the field of development and international

economic cooperation and in exercising overall coordination within the system in order to ensure a multi-disciplinary approach to the problem of development on a system-wide basis. In addition to establishing this key post, the General Assembly called for a restructuring of the United Nations Secretariat in order to make it more responsive to the support requirements of intergovernmental bodies and to enable the United Nations to discharge more effectively its leadership role.

In response to the requirements of the General Assembly, the ACC has also restructured the network of subordinate committees and groups through which interagency coordination has been effected in the past. A number of matters which were handled by committees having a separate identity are now dealt with directly by the ACC itself, the Preparatory Committee has been abolished and an Organizational Committee and a Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (CCSQ) have been established. No significant changes have been proposed concerning the responsibilities and working methods of CCAQ, which has continued as before, and bodies such as the Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems (IOB) and the Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC), which fulfil a continuing function, have also been retained unchanged. Most standing sub-committees of the ACC have been abolished with the intention that specific requirements for coordination should be dealt with on an ad hoc basis.

For the United Nations and the larger agencies, the ACC mechanism has been "streamlined", as required by the General Assembly, in the sense that there is a clearer division of the tasks to be undertaken by the various subsidiary groups which now exist. In the case of these agencies, the Organization Committee will be attended by the deputy of the executive head, responsible for coordination matters. The CCSQ (Programme), the CCSQ (Operational), the CCAQ (FB) and the CCAQ (PER) will be attended by the senior officials responsible respectively for "programming", "operational activities", "financial and budgetary matters" and "personnel".

The restructuring exercise, together with ever increasing demands by central intergovernmental bodies (the General Assembly, ECOSOC, CPC) for coordinated system-wide reporting and other joint interdisciplinary activities, have increased the number of interagency meetings to be attended by members of the secretariat with consequent budgetary implications.

(6) Relations with Liberation Organizations recognized by the United Nations

This subject is dealt with in section 3.1.1 (Resolution 29).

(7) Relations with United Nations as regards Namibia

This question is treated in a separate report (see Document No. 39).

2.2.4.3 Specialized Agencies

(1) UNESCO

The increasing use of electronic means of communication and the greatly expanded scope for storing and retrieving information in a machine-readable form has resulted in a substantial increase in the involvement of Unesco in questions concerning telecommunications. This increased involvement is reflected primarily in the following two areas.

a) The use of telecommunication services by the mass media

The interest of Unesco in the use of telecommunication services by the media centres primarily on the availability of telecommunication services at what the media consider an affordable cost. Unesco's General Conference of 1976 entrusted its Secretariat to undertake a study "in cooperation with the International Telecommunication Union and professional organizations on rates and facilities for transmission of press dispatches" and to determine "measures to counteract high and discrepant rates for the transmission of news from developing countries". To study this question a working group was constituted in which the ITU has participated.

b) The International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)

Over the last seven years Unesco has shown an increasing interest in the role of communications in regard to society and culture. In this context, Unesco has submitted a number of reports to the General Assembly of the United Nations, which has adopted Resolutions requesting Unesco to continue its work in this field and in collaboration with other specialized agencies concerned. Initiatives were taken by the Unesco General Conference to :

- establish an International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems. The Report of this Commission, which was presided over by Mr. Sean MacBride, was presented to the Unesco General Conference (Belgrade, September/October, 1978) and has been widely distributed to Member States and International Institutions;
- convene a series of international conferences to discuss at the world and regional levels cooperation; needs and communication policies. In particular, the Conference "Cooperation on Activities, Needs and Programmes for Communication Development" (DEVCOM, Paris, April 1980) adopted a number of recommendations including the establishment of an International Programme for the Development of Communication.

The Programme activities are guided by a special intergovernmental council of 35 Member States and has a special Director appointed to assist it.

The Conference recognized the notable responsibility of the ITU towards the establishment of an integrated world-wide telecommunication network and also called for the further strengthening of cooperation and coordination between Unesco and ITU. The results of the Conference, including the importance of close cooperation and coordination were endorsed by the Unesco General Conference and the General Assembly of the United Nations.

It is evident that more sustained collaboration and support must be provided by Unesco as well as ITU to facilitate the work of the Intergovernmental Council and the IPDC and pending the evolution of the programme, the Administrative Council provided resources for closer cooperation in the joint efforts necessary with the IPDC, its Secretariat and Unesco.

A separate report is being furnished to the Plenipotentiary Conference in regard to the establishment of a full-time ITU presence at Unesco for the treatment of the interrelated responsibilities.

(2) Other specialized agencies having a particular interest in telecommunications

The Union has established a special relationship with a number of agencies of the United Nations system which have a particular interest in telecommunications. In addition to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Administrative Council identified, in its Resolution No. 196, as amended at the 31st session in 1976, three specialized agencies with which the ITU has the broadest mutual interest in telecommunications matters, namely, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)*). The relationship between the ITU and UNESCO has been the subject of detailed comment in the previous paragraphs of this report and Administrative Council Resolution No. 196 has continued to govern the relationships with ICAO, WMO and IMCO.

The Union has been represented in meetings of ICAO concerned with the use of telecommunications in the aeronautical services. There has been an exchange of documents on all matters of mutual concern and ICAO has participated in preparatory work for ITU meetings and conferences. In particular ICAO played an active part in the work of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service in 1977.

Consultations and cooperation between the ITU and IMCO have been pursued on a regular basis and there has been a number of notable opportunities for mutual cooperation in the field of maritime telecommunications. Special mention might be made of the 1974 World Maritime Administrative Radio Conference and the work carried out on ship station identification, the introduction of automation in the VHF/UHF maritime radio-telephone system and the future global maritime distress and safety system. Close liaison was also maintained between the two agencies during the inter-governmental negotiations leading to the establishment of the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT).

With the continued development of satellites for meteorological purposes the WMO has worked closely with the ITU on all matters concerning the telecommunication aspects of these satellites. Questions concerning the use of radiocommunications by oceanic observation platforms and the use of telecommunications for the collection of weather data on a global basis have also been of concern to both organizations. The agencies have been represented at each others' conferences and meetings when matters of mutual interest have been on the agendas and, in particular, the WMO participated actively in the World Administrative Radio Conference for the general revision of the Radio Regulations, in 1979.

*) Since 22 May 1982, IMCO is known as the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

The special relationship which exists between the ITU and the Universal Postal Union (UPU) merits mention in this part of the report. The increasing interest of postal administrations in the use of telecommunications for the transmission of mail was highlighted in the debate on the "Future of Postal Services" which took place at the 18th Universal Postal Congress, Rio de Janeiro, 1979. The ITU participated in the work of the Congress and intervened in the debate on the future of the postal services to assure the delegates of the continuing cooperation of the ITU in all matters of mutual concern. Further details of ITU/UPU cooperation in the development of electronic mail/message service will be found in a separate report (see Document No. 38).

2.2.4.4 Other international organizations

In general, relations between the Union and other international organizations have continued to develop in accordance with the relevant provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention.

In addition to the United Nations, and its associated specialized agencies and organs, the Union maintains working relationships with numerous international organizations which have an interest in the development and application of telecommunication equipment, systems and services. These relationships have been established over many years for the furtherance of international coordination on matters affecting telecommunication, as required under Article 40 of the International Telecommunication Convention.

Collaboration between the ITU and other international organizations takes a variety of forms depending upon the constitution and concerns of these other organizations. Members of the Union have established international organizations of a regional nature, in accordance with Article 32 of the Convention, and these regional organizations, including broadcasting unions and those dealing with space related activities provide valuable inputs to the technical work of the Union and participate in regional and world administrative conferences. These regional organizations have invited the Union to be represented at their meetings and conferences which served as useful points of contact in matters concerning technical cooperation activities in the regions concerned.

The Union maintains relations with both intergovernmental and non-governmental international organizations. In general, it has not been found necessary in this regard to enter into formal agreements concerning cooperation. However, with a view to further strengthening existing relations, the Secretary-General has, in the recent past, signed "Administrative Arrangements", with the executive heads of the International Telecommunication Satellite Organization (INTELSAT) and the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT).

A substantial number of international organizations participate in the work of different Study Groups of the International Consultative Committees and a reference to these will be found in the sections of this report dealing with the CCIR and the CCITT. Since the work of most of these international organizations is usually complementary to that of the International Consultative Committees, normally there is no difficulty in coordinating and harmonizing the relevant recommendations and reports.

However, where a degree of overlap is seen to exist, it has been necessary to define interests and responsibilities in an unambiguous manner in order to avoid duplication. In particular, the CCITT has found it necessary to adopt recommendations concerning collaboration with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on the subject of definitions for telecommunications and on collaboration with both the IEC and the International Standards Organization (ISO) on data transmission.

The number of international organizations having relations with the ITU has increased from year to year and a complete listing of these organizations would now be very lengthy. In its Resolution No. 574, the Administrative Council has established a more restricted list of international organizations which, in accordance with Provision No. 548 of the Convention, the Council has decided to exempt from any contribution towards defraying the expenses of conferences or meetings of the Union attended by them. However, following an examination of the criteria which govern relations between international organizations and the Union, the 36th session of the Administrative Council decided to submit for consideration to the Plenipotentiary Conference, the entire question of exempting international organizations from the payment of contributions towards defraying expenses of the Union's conferences and meeting and instructed the Secretary-General to inform these organizations of this decision. A separate report is before the Plenipotentiary Conference on this subject, see Document No. 30.

2.2.5 Staff

2.2.5.1 Implementation of Resolutions of the last Plenipotentiary Conference concerning Union staff

Resolution No. 1

STAFF RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR ELECTED OFFICIALS OF THE UNION

Resolution No. 2

SALARIES AND REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES OF ELECTED OFFICIALS

Resolution No. 3

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (IFRB)

In accordance with the provisions of Resolutions Nos. 1 and 2, the following amendments to the Staff Regulations and Rules for Elected Officials were approved by the Administrative Council at its 29th Session (1974) effective 1 January 1974.

- a) The word "provisional" has been deleted wherever it appeared in the text in reference to these regulations and rules.

b) The salaries of elected officials were set in accordance with the provision of Resolution No. 2 and the Additional Protocol I. These salaries and allowances were further amended by the Administrative Council effective 1 January 1975, 1 January 1977 and 1 January 1981. Moreover, the Administrative Council introduced wherever applicable and in accordance with Resolution No. 2, amendments similar to those made in the regulations and rules for appointed staff that followed changes in the United Nations Common System.

c) Regulation I.10 has been amended to provide for the election of IFRB members by the Plenipotentiary Conference (although Resolution No. 3 provided for the election of IFRB members by the Maritime Conference, 1974, as an exceptional measure, instead of by the Plenipotentiary Conference, as provided in the new Convention).

Resolution No. 4

GRADING STANDARDS AND POST CLASSIFICATION

In its Resolution No. 4, the Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference laid down the following principles which should govern post classification in the Union :

" 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;"

and instructed the Administrative Council :

" to take whatever steps it considers necessary, without incurring unreasonable expense, to ensure that the above objectives be met."

At its 29th Session, the Administrative Council acted on this by adopting, on 4 July 1974, Resolution No. 737 based on Decision No. 370 of Committee 2. It instructed the Secretary-General to contact administrations to furnish the Union with three experts whose terms of reference were to be :

"a) to consider the efficiency of operation of the ITU Secretariats including the Technical Cooperation Department, identify those sectors where studies are required from the point of view of organization and methods (planning, management, supervision, including in particular such procedures as cost analysis, data processing, etc.), carry out such studies where possible and make appropriate recommendations, in particular as regards redistribution of duties and responsibilities and with a view to the abolition of posts where redundancy and duplication might be found;

- b) to review the job descriptions of all ITU posts in order to ensure their correctness in form and substance and to draft new or revised job descriptions as required;
- c) to recommend a revised post classification plan taking into account existing standards and the guidelines of the U.N. Common System and in consultation with the CCAQ Classification Officer".

The Canadian, German and Swedish Administrations met the Secretary-General's request by sending one expert each to carry out this study between October 1974 and February 1975.

At its 30th Session, the Council examined the report of the three experts and its various recommendations and decided that in order to give further effect to Resolution No. 4, the Secretary-General should be instructed to establish :

" an improved grading system that was clear in definition, compatible with the United Nations Common System and capable of uniform interpretation by Council Members" (Doc. 4809/CA30, page 7).

it being understood, as stressed by the proponent of this text (Canada), that it :

" did not imply only the establishment of a post classification system but also the revision (and later updating) of all the existing job descriptions" (Doc. 4822/CA30, page 8).

In order to achieve these results, the Secretary-General was authorized to recruit, initially for two years, a post classification specialist*) whose primary duty, as specified by the Council in the job description it approved was as follows :

" Studies and proposes a grading system to be applied in the Union with a view to ensuring that the system applied in the Union is the best suited to its needs and is compatible with Common System principles and practice." (Doc. 4822/CA30, page 16).

After the Council had considered the specialist's first report, it was decided that he would proceed directly to a complete classification survey of all posts in the Union from D.1 to G.1, and concurrently to the development of revised post-classification standards for General Service and Professional posts (Document No. 4894/CA31).

*) Mr. George M. WEINSTEIN, formerly with the United States Civil Service Commission as well as the Secretariat of the United Nations Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ), was selected.

At its 32nd Session, the Administrative Council examined the second report of the post classification specialist. The proposals submitted by him in Document No. 5022 and its annexes and appendix were approved retroactively to 1 January 1977 (Resolution No. 791). Moreover, the Council decided "to prolong the employment of the grading specialist until completion of remaining tasks" (Decision No. 378).

At its 33rd Session, the Council approved the proposed grading system as well as the new classification plan and deferred to its 34th Session consideration of the recommendations it had requested the specialist to make, in accordance with the directives of the Plenipotentiary Conference, with regard to a continuing classification programme.

At its 34th Session, the Council examined the proposed classification procedures annexed to Document No. 5286/CA34, and adopted them as amended in Document No. 5380 (Doc. 5383/CA34). These procedures were promulgated by Service Order No. 111 (Rev.1) and later slightly revised by the Council on the basis of amendments suggested in Document No. 5635/CA36. The procedures specify that "all grade recommendations for new posts and those which, in the Professional and higher categories, would result in a change of grade are to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Administrative Council for approval". These procedures have been applied in the creation and reclassification of posts since then. Subsequently, the Council requested statistical information on the consequences of the implementation of the specialist's recommendations and of the application of his system and the procedures he had prepared; this information was provided in Document No. 6511/CA36.

It should be noted that consultation in these matters with an outside expert (the CCAQ Secretariat no longer employs a classification specialist) is not required any more. The Council decided that the responsibility for keeping job descriptions up to date, evaluating them for grading purposes and processing requests for review, etc., would henceforth be assumed by the Personnel Department.

The Council was informed at its 36th Session of the progress made by the International Civil Service Commission as regards standard job descriptions, the development of a point factor grading system and of Master Standards first for the classification of common occupational groups to be followed by standards for other groups. All this must be progressively implemented in all organizations in the Common System and will supersede individual provisions and, to a certain extent, procedures.

The questions of General Staff Policy and Personnel Management are dealt with in a separate document (Document No. 53).

Resolution No. 5

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNION STAFF

The principles governing recruitment of staff appear in No. 87 of the Convention which reproduces Article 101, paragraph 3 of the United Nations Charter :

"The paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible."

Resolution No. 5 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) considered "the present geographical distribution of Union staff and the need further to improve geographical distribution both generally and for particular regions of the world" and reaffirmed the earlier directives that in general, vacancies in grades P.1 and above "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" and "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". The Conference instructed the Administrative Council "to keep this matter under review in order to achieve wider and more representative geographical distribution".

At its 34th Session, the Council was provided with a factual report (Document No. 5330(Rev.1)/CA34) on the practical applications of the above principles since 1973. It summed up the statements, resolutions and decisions that the Administrative Council had adopted on this subject. They included Resolutions Nos. 580, 626, 685 and 795 and Decision No. 347, which was also reproduced in the document. Moreover, "to enable the Council to judge the results of its efforts and those of the Union, to widen geographical distribution", statistical information was provided, summarized into four tables. However, it was pointed out that these statistics "should be analyzed with some caution for a number of reasons, among which one may mention the relatively small size of Union staff, the small number of vacancies, the highly technical nature of most posts, the fact that some countries are represented by only one official whose resignation or retirement would strongly affect its representation". The tables contained information on the "geographical distribution by regions on 31 December of each year of officials at Headquarters in posts subject to geographical distribution". They covered : "Distribution of posts by region and by grade", "Geographical distribution of candidates for posts subject to geographical distribution", "Response of regions expressed in terms of the number of countries submitting more or less than five candidates", and "Comparison of the geographical distribution of the staff of the Union with that of the applications submitted over the years 1973-1978".

In the discussions that followed, the Council endorsed the suggestion to circulate Document No. 5330 to all administrations Members of the ITU, to inform them of the existing situation and to encourage them to propose more applicants for vacant posts (Document No. 5428/CA34).

In order to keep Council members informed of recent developments, the charts produced in Document No. 5330/CA34 were updated and appeared as Annex 4 to Document No. 5611/CA36 on Career prospects for Union officials. Furthermore, the Council was informed of "appointments, after advertisement, to posts subject to geographical distribution which have been made since the 32nd Session" and the number of vacancies "filled by transfer with the agreement, where appropriate, of the head of the organ concerned" and in accordance with Article 4.8, paragraph (b) of the Staff Regulations (DT 14/CA36).

After lengthy discussions of the information submitted in the various documents the Council passed Resolution No. 863 which referred to No. 87 of the International Telecommunication Convention and Nos. 5 and 6 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) as well as earlier resolutions and decisions of the Council. It also took account of Resolution No. 35/210 of the United Nations General Assembly on the subject, requested "all Members of the Union to help the Secretary-General and the Head of the Organ concerned to improve the geographical distribution by proposing qualified candidates for vacant posts..." and instructed the Secretary-General "to prepare for the 37th Session of the Administrative Council a report on the geographical distribution of staff during the period 1973 to 1982 for submission to the 1982 Plenipotentiary Conference" (Document No. 5730/CA36). This is therefore the subject of a separate document (see Document No. 29) to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Resolution No. 6

MANNING TABLE POSTS

Resolution No. 6 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) reaffirmed the policy 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."

It instructed 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."

The following table illustrates developments since 1973 :

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Manning Table permanent posts	503	547	578	590	587	586	586	588	599
Manning Table fixed-term posts	38	40	33	31	29	29	28	28	33
Permanent contracts	453	482	507	517	505	505	508	517	526
Fixed-term contracts	91	65	64	63	58	84	114	126	153

This table calls for the following comments :

- The present position is that almost all the posts charged against the regular budget are permanent while most posts in the Professional category charged against the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts are created on a fixed-term basis.
- All manning table posts are not filled by holders of permanent contracts, taking into account the particulars of suitable candidates (age, need for temporary assignments, etc.) and also the individual characteristics of those posts.
- A growing number of "unestablished posts" had to be filled by holders of fixed-term contracts (or short-term contracts, see below), when it was not found possible to charge them against the ordinary budget; the question of the regularization of the situation is dealt with in a separate document (Document No. 42).

In its Resolution No. 795, the Council decided to refrain from granting further permanent contracts for staff in the professional category until the matter has been considered by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.2.5.1

Resolution No. 6 also mentioned "the considerable number of short-term contracts granted every year". Since 1973, the Council also authorized the credits necessary to grant a growing number of short-term contracts, particularly in connection with the recruitment of reinforcement staff for conferences and meetings and in order to cope with the constant growth of documentation. The following table contains the corresponding data :

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Short-term contracts	786	1272	1022	1032	990	1113	1183	1252	1261
Working days	46,499½	61,777	56,925	56,372½	51,942	54,326½	63,879	62,621	66,621

(Only a proportion of these working days does not correspond to permanent tasks but temporary ones.)

Resolution No. 7

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

By this resolution, the Plenipotentiary Conference requested the Secretary-General to implement the "Rules for in-service training of the ITU staff" and instructed the Administrative Council "to keep the subject under review and allocate appropriate credits for this purpose".

The importance attached to this question by the organization and methods experts who recommended the development of a plan based on the allocation of credits corresponding to 0.5 % of the ITU budget and the continued interest demonstrated by the Council for this aspect of staff management have appeared to justify the publication of a separate document (see Document No. 28) for consideration of the Plenipotentiary Conference in order to enable it to decide on the financial support required to implement its policy decisions in the matter.

2.2.5.2 Other staff questions

(1) General staff policy of the ITU

The various questions which may be grouped under this heading have been referred to in the above analysis of measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference.

As already indicated, they are of such importance and magnitude as to justify the submission of a separate document (see Document No. 53) containing the background information and suggesting measures and options which may help the Plenipotentiary Conference to decide on the directives and orientation it may wish to give for the future.

(2) Development in conditions of service in the United Nations Common System

The main development since the last Plenipotentiary Conference is the establishment of an International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) for the regulation and coordination of conditions of service in the United Nations Common System. The Commission held its first session in 1975. The Council resolved (Resolution No. 747) to accept the Statute of ICSC. A brief analysis of the Commission's work is given below.

(3) International Civil Service Commission

Article 9 of the Commission's Statute states that it "shall be guided by the principle set out in the agreements between the United Nations and the other organizations, which aims at the development of a single unified international civil service through the application of common personnel standards, methods and arrangements".

To this end the Commission's role is both advisory and regulatory. It makes recommendations on the broad principles for the determination of conditions of service, on salaries for the Professional and higher categories and on most allowances and indemnities. However, it establishes the methods by which the principles for determining conditions of service should be applied, some rates of allowances and benefits - such as post adjustment rates - and standards of travel. It establishes job classification standards in fields of work common to several of the organizations and advises the organizations on the development of consistent job classification plans in other fields of work. It makes recommendations on questions relating to recruitment, career development, training and staff evaluation as well as the development of common staff regulations.

Having accepted the Commission's Statute, the ITU must abide by its decisions and endeavour to follow its recommendations.

The Commission works through a permanent Secretariat, including two full-time members (the Chairman and Vice-Chairman), which carries out salary and cost-of-living surveys, sets the rates of post adjustments, travel allowances etc., and prepares proposals and reports which are considered by the full Commission (15 members) when it meets twice a year with members of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) and staff representatives (representatives of the Federation of International Civil Servants Associations - FISCA - or of individual organizations or groups thereof with common - local - interests).

Besides its continuing functions, the Commission has started to assume most of its other responsibilities and, in some fields, has made considerable headway already. In particular :

- It has made considerable progress towards the establishment of a methodology for comparison of total compensation : this will enable it to determine whether the United States civil service still is the one which offers the best conditions of employment, in application of the "Noblemaire principle".

- It has developed a methodology for local salary surveys and the analysis of the results thereof for the determination of General Service salary scales.

- It has started a review of the purposes and operation of the post adjustment system with the help of its subsidiary body, the Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions (ACPAQ); this has been requested urgently by the General Assembly as the system is accountable for the "... distortions and anomalies in the resulting levels of remuneration at the various duty stations...". (It may be noted in passing that, among the headquarters duty stations, Geneva is the one at which the decline in the purchasing power of take-home pay has been the greatest.)

- It has developed a job classification system which will progressively replace existing systems in individual organizations (it improves on the ITU system by the introduction of points to the evaluation factors) and includes standard job description formats. Master Standards for the classification of common occupational groups have already been elaborated and approved and further Master Standards are under study. (The separate document on general staff policy deals with the implementation in ITU of the Commission's decisions and recommendations in this respect and the additional resources required therefore.)

- It has considered at some length questions relating to career development and staff evaluation and made recommendations thereon (see separate Document No. 53).

(4) Staff Regulations and Rules

The various sets of Staff Regulations and Rules - for elected officials, for appointed staff, for short-term staff - have been kept up to date, subject to the approval of the Administrative Council as regards regulations; the Council is in any case informed of these changes at each session. Changes are introduced following decisions of the UN General Assembly based on recommendations by ICSC, or decisions of ICSC or of CCAQ. Studies are being carried out under the aegis of ICSC with a view to harmonizing the provisions in force in the various organizations and consolidating them into a set of regulations and rules for the whole Common System.

(5) Salaries and allowances

Apart from minor deviations decided upon by the legislative organs of some specialized agencies, all organizations apply the same conditions of service. As regards the Professional category and above, most of these are decided upon by the United Nations General Assembly upon recommendations by ICSC. For the General Service category, the ICSC makes recommendations which are based on the best prevailing conditions of service at each duty station. In the case of ITU, the Council has instructed the Secretary-General to introduce changes for all categories (except elected officials) in the salary scales and rates of allowances and indemnities as and when these changes are put into force by the United Nations (Resolution No. 647). The Council is regularly informed of these changes.

For the Professional and higher categories, the last real salary increase was granted as from 1 January 1975 - it represented an average of 6 % in base salaries. New salary scales came into force on 1 January 1977 and 1 January 1981 in order to reflect the consolidation of part of the post adjustment in base salaries; however, the new figures were calculated in order to achieve a "no gain, no loss" result. Therefore, as noted above, take-home pay in these categories has deteriorated in relation to increases in cost-of-living.

In the General Service category, action taken in conformity with ICSC recommendations has resulted in a freeze of the salary scales in force in December 1977 for existing staff. Staff recruited as from 1 January 1978 have been paid salaries originally 17 % (on the average) below those in the former scales; since then, this percentage has progressively reduced as cost-of-living increased in Switzerland. The gap is expected to be bridged in most cases sometime in 1982.

(6) International recruitment of staff

This subject is dealt with in the separate document (Document No. 29) on geographical distribution.

(7) Proposals relating to the creation and transformation of posts

The question of the prolonged employment of staff in non-established posts is dealt with in a separate document (Document No. 42).

(8) Posts in Grades G.1 to G.7

As reported to the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference the Council, at its 26th Session, had adopted Resolution No. 684 by which it instructed the Secretary-General to create, regrade or abolish posts in grades G.1 to G.7; the

resulting rate of increase in the credits for these posts was not to exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ % per year. In the case of posts charged to the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts, this delegation of power related only to the regrading of posts, the rate of increase being limited to 1 %.

At its 30th Session, the Council adopted Resolution No. 753 confirming Resolution No. 684, except that the provision relating to Technical Cooperation posts was extended to posts charged against the publications budget.

However, the Council found itself unable to allocate credits corresponding to the percentages it had fixed. For the second semester of 1974 the allocation represented 1 %, for 1975, no provision, for 1976, $1\frac{1}{4}$ % and for 1977 to 1979, no provision (these were the years of the post classification review - see the part dealing with the implementation of Resolution No. 4 above). Since then an amount of 10,000.- Swiss francs has been allocated which has allowed for the reclassification of a very few posts in application of the post classification system and procedures approved by the Council, but for no creations.

(9) Election of a member of the IFRB

At its 33rd session, the Council elected Mr. P. Kurakov, of the USSR, for the post of member of the IFRB for Region C as a replacement for Mr. A.N. Gromov who resigned in February 1978. Mr. Kurakov took office in the same month.

At its 37th session, the Administrative Council elected Mr. Y. Kurihara to replace Mr. S. Fujiki who resigned with effect from 1 April 1982.

2.2.6 Pensions and social security

2.2.6.1 Implementation of Recommendation No. 3 of the last Plenipotentiary Conference concerning pension adjustments

Recommendation No. 3 concerning pension adjustments, which was adopted by the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973, was brought to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly at its 1973 Session (see Document No. A/C.5/1535 of 19 October 1973).

At its 29th session (1974) the Administrative Council took note of Document No. 4664/CA29 in which the ITU Staff Pension Committee pointed out in a draft recommendation that the adjustment of pensions paid by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund still fell far short of what was needed to compensate for the increase in the cost of living and for losses due to currency fluctuations. This document also referred to Recommendation No. 3 of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973.

On 5 December 1974, Mr. C. Baudazzi, the Administrative Council member representing the ITU Staff Pension Committee, made a statement to the Fifth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly expressing the Administrative Council's concern about the difficult situation of retired staff (see Document No. A/C.5 SR.1683).

At its 30th session (1975) the Administrative Council adopted Resolution No. 752 concerning the effects on employment conditions of fluctuations in the exchange rate; this Resolution also mentioned the position taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973). Resolution No. 752 was transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the attention of the ACC and other interested United Nations bodies.

At its 31st session (1976), the Administrative Council approved Document No. 5006/CA31 reaffirming the terms of Recommendation No. 3 of the Plenipotentiary Conference. This document was transmitted to the Secretary of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for appropriate action.

Following examination of Document No. 5262 at its 33rd session (1978), the Administrative Council approved Resolution No. 818 which emphasized the objectives set forth by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973). The Resolution was transmitted to the Secretary of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board for the attention of the competent bodies.

Recommendation No. 3 of the Plenipotentiary Conference has therefore been brought regularly to the attention of the competent bodies of the United Nations.

By decision of the United Nations General Assembly, a dual pension adjustment system came into effect on 1 January 1975.

Retired staff were offered a choice between :

- a pension expressed in United States dollars and adjusted according to the Weighted Average of Post Adjustments (WAPA), and
- an initial pension expressed in the currency of the beneficiary's country of residence and thereafter adjusted to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) of that country.

The General Assembly subsequently asked the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board to devise a unified and durable scheme which would meet the needs of pensioners as fairly as possible.

At its 33rd session (1978), in Resolution No. 33/120, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Joint Staff Pension Board in favour of a new pension adjustment system reflecting changes in the CPI and based on an exchange rate averaged over a period of 36 months. This system, which came into effect on 1 January 1979, ensures better protection for pensions against losses due to currency fluctuations and against inflation.

However, in the course of the studies carried out it became apparent that at a number of duty stations the level of pensionable remuneration bore a direct relationship to the loss of purchasing power of pensions and that the pension adjustment system could not in itself provide an adequate solution to this problem.

Consequently, the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) decided in April 1978 to request the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) to study the question of pensionable remuneration as a matter of priority. The General Assembly confirmed this mandate in Resolution No. 33/119 of 19 December 1978.

Since for various reasons the Commission was unable to complete its study of pensionable remuneration in 1979, the study was continued in 1980 and proposals were submitted to the 35th Session (1980) of the General Assembly.

It should be pointed out that the ITU Pension Committee which was represented on the Joint Staff Pension Board in 1979 and 1980 by Mr. J.A. Msambichaka, member of the Administrative Council, took a very active part in the search for a solution.

The main features of the proposals which were finally approved by the General Assembly are as follows :

The adjustment system introduced on 1 January 1979 continues to be applicable. In addition, pensions are adjusted according to a differential factor, which ranges from 3 % to 46 % and is applied to the final average remuneration so that the initial pension amount in local currency can be raised to take account (but not fully) of the cost of living in the country where the staff member retires.

The adjustment affects participants in the Professional and higher categories as well as the General Service category. It is defined according to the salary structure of each category and its application is limited to the "ceiling" represented by the pensionable remuneration at grade P.2, step XI. This ceiling was established in response to Resolution No. 34/221 of the United Nations General Assembly, which noted that the recipients of small pensions were the hardest hit by fluctuations in the exchange rates and by inflation.

With regard to pensionable remuneration, it was decided that a universal scale should be maintained for participants in the Professional and higher categories and that, for General Service staff, the pensionable remuneration should continue to be in line with the conditions prevailing at the duty station.

However, as regards the Professional and higher categories, it was recommended that as from 1 January 1981 the pensionable remuneration should be indexed according to two different criteria :

- a) for the pensionable remuneration determining the initial pension amount, the United States Cost Price Index (CPI) would be used;

- b) the pensionable remuneration determining contributions to the Fund would continue, as in the past, to be adjusted to reflect changes in the Weighted Average of Post Adjustments (WAPA).

These new provisions, together with the modifications relating to pensionable remuneration, came into effect on 1 January 1981.

The application of the new adjustment system brought about a real improvement in the situation of staff members who retired in a country with a strong currency and were severely affected by inflation and currency fluctuations.

However, since there has been no appreciable change in the method used to determine pensionable remuneration, the frequently negative effects of currency fluctuations are only partially offset by the new pension adjustment system outlined above.

The situation therefore remains a matter of concern for retired staff whose pensions fall short of the objectives established by the ITU Staff Pension Committee which would ensure that a gross retirement pension based on 30 years' service amounted to not less than 70 % of the last net salary, regardless of the place of retirement.

Moreover, the "improved" adjustment system which came into effect on 1 January 1981 is not definitive.

In its report to the General Assembly, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) - Document No. A/35/720 - notes that :

"...the use of the post adjustment classification of duty stations for purposes of calculating the proposed cost-of-living differential factors for staff in the Professional and higher categories gives rise to certain possible anomalies attributable to the fact that the post adjustment mechanism is essentially intended for serving staff."

Following the recommendation of the ACABQ, the General Assembly requested that a study be conducted with a view to establishing a special index for pensioners, taking account of the fact that the structure of pensioners' expenses is different from that of the expenses of active staff, and that the impact of income tax on pensions varies from one country to the next.

This study is a complex one and cannot be completed within a short time. It was begun in 1981 and will probably be continued during the next few years. It is therefore difficult to predict the effects of applying a special index for pensioners.

In view of the foregoing and despite the various measures taken so far by the United Nations General Assembly to guard against the decline in the purchasing power of pensions, the objectives set by the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference have been only partially attained and, in particular, the purchasing power of pensions has never been restored to a level equivalent to that which prevailed before May 1971.

A report of the ITU Pension Committee has been submitted to the Conference and contains a draft resolution for its approval (Document No. 50).

2.2.6.2 Other pensions and social security questions

(1) Other changes in benefits payable by the United Nations
Joint Staff Pension Fund

The United Nations General Assembly approved at its sessions various amendments to the Regulations and Rules of the Joint Staff Pension Fund affecting benefits :

30th Session (1975) - Alignment of the entitlement of female participants on those of male participants so that the surviving male spouse of a participant is entitled to a widower's benefit at the rates and under the conditions applicable to a widow's benefit.

31st Session (1976) - Increase in the disability and survivor's benefits affecting the entitlement of participants under 60 years of age by calculating the retirement benefit which would have been payable had the participant remained in service until age 60.

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to increase the maximum contributory service to 32 years instead of 30 and to apply, in calculating the retirement benefit an accumulation rate of 1/100th of the final average remuneration for these two additional years, instead of the 1/50th applicable to the first thirty years.

34th Session (1979) - Maximum contributory service was increased from 32 to 35 years under the same conditions as stipulated for the extension to 32 years. In addition, the reduction coefficients applicable to early retirement benefits between the age of 55 and 60 years were defined as follows :

- 1 % per year if the contributory service of the participant was 30 years or longer;
- 2 % per year if the contributory service of the participant was 25 years or longer;
- 6 % per year if the contributory service of the participant was less than 25 years.

The same reductions are applicable to deferred pensions.

(2) Staff Pension Committee

Since 1966 the Council has appointed new members each year, in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations and Rules of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, to replace those representatives of the Administrative Council whose seats on the ITU Staff Pension Committee had fallen vacant. As regards Council's representatives, the membership of the ITU Staff Pension Committee is currently as follows :

	Members	Alternate members	Term of office
35th session	Mr. I. Uidila Mr. J.A. Msambichaka Mr. A.R.A. Daghistani	Mr. M. Apothéloz Mr. D. Anderson Mr. K.G. Saienko	Until the 36th session of AC " " 37th " " " " 38th " "
36th session	Mr. J.A. Msambichaka Mr. A.R.A. Daghistani Mr. A.D. McKay	Mr. D. Anderson Mr. K.G. Saienko Mr. M. Ali Belhadj	Until the 37th session of AC " " 38th " " " " 39th " "
37th session	Mr. M.S. Al Amri Mr. A.D. McKay Mr. I. Girmaw	Mr. P.E. Dapkounas Mr. M. Ali Belhadj Mr. G. Blaurock	Until the 38th session of AC " " 39th " " " " 40th " "

(3) ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds

The ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds, of which the Regulations and Rules were drawn up and brought into force by the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference (1947), chiefly comprise :

- a) The Reserve and Complement Fund which concerns staff members who joined the ITU between 1 January 1949 and 31 December 1959; (at the date of writing, 59 staff members are retired, 19 staff members' widowed and 5 children are also in receipt of a benefit and, finally, 94 staff members are still in service. All the staff members in service are also members of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund).
- b) The Provident Fund, which concerns staff members who joined the ITU before 1 January 1949; (at the date of writing, 10 retired staff members and 7 staff members' widows; there is no longer any serving staff member belonging to this Fund).

Every three years an actuarial review of the SS & B Funds is carried out. Since 1963 these reviews have shown that, although the general situation of the SS & B Funds is sound, the Provident Fund shows an actuarial deficit which is increasing. This situation was the reason for the decision taken by the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference (1965) to stabilize the deficit of the Provident Fund through an annual contribution by the Union of 68,500 Swiss francs.

The actuarial review carried out on 31 December 1976 revealed that this Fund showed a very considerable deficit, due mainly to the effects of inflation and the adjustment of pensions calculated in accordance with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund bases. In the past no provision had been made for the extra funds needed to cope with such a situation.

In accordance with a rehabilitation plan proposed by the actuary, the Administrative Council allocated to the Provident Fund a subsidy of 150,000 Swiss francs for 1978 and 350,000 Swiss francs per year as from 1979. (See Resolutions Nos. 808/1978 and 842/1980.)

In addition, in accordance with the actuary's recommendations, the Complement Fund, the financial situation of which is sound, loaned the Provident Fund a sum of 1,000,000 Swiss francs. The actuarial situation of the ITU SS & B Funds is monitored very strictly by its Management Board which reports regularly to the Administrative Council.

Regarding the general administration of the ITU SS & B Funds, it is worth drawing attention to the following points :

In accordance with decisions taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council prior to 1973, the Union still pays for members of the Provident Fund 15% of the last basic annual remuneration (according to the 1958 salary scale) as survivor's insurance; furthermore, the cost-of-living allowances payable to the beneficiaries of the SS & B Funds continue to be adjusted according to the index system used by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

At its 29th Session (1974), on the proposal of the Management Board of the ITU SS & B Funds, the Council decided, in its Resolution No. 731, to increase the statutory rate of interest of the SS & B Funds from 3 1/4 to 4 % per annum.

At the same session, the Council decided, by its Resolution No. 729, to grant the Assistance Fund (formerly the Relief Fund) an annual subsidy of 15,000 Swiss francs. By its Resolution No. 831 (CA34/1979), the Council decided, on the proposal of the Management Board of the ITU SS & B Fund, to discontinue this payment with effect from 1 January 1979, the capital of the SS & B Funds being deemed sufficient for the time being.

(4) Social security

a) Staff Health Insurance Fund

This Insurance Fund is common to the International Labour Organization and the ITU. It is administered by a Management Committee, which over the past few years has continually endeavoured to adjust the benefits payable by the Fund to the rising costs of medical treatment.

The increase in these costs, reflecting a world-wide trend, has had unfortunate financial consequences in every area for the Fund. These coincided with a period when the ILO and ITU had to cope with severe budgetary restrictions.

In order to maintain the Fund's financial balance, the Management Committee convinced the insured persons of the need to make various sacrifices and the organizations to make a special effort. Thus, the contribution rate increased from 3 to 3.6 % (distributed equally between the insured person and the organization). The contributions of voluntarily insured persons were appreciably increased. These measures helped to improve the Fund's financial situation and to maintain it until now at a reasonable level.

In conformity with the Regulations, the two organizations cover administrative costs; the joint Secretariat is housed at the ILO Headquarters. The calculation of benefits is carried out by the ILO's data-processing service.

With regard to the ITU, as of 15 February 1982 a total of 3,060 persons were insured under the Fund (staff members, experts and their dependents).

b) Insurance of personnel engaged for conferences and other short-term periods

Since 1 July 1969 staff members engaged by the Union for conferences and other short-term periods are insured against sickness and non-professional accidents under a policy drawn up with a private company.

A new insurance contract which came into force on 1 January 1978 offers improved benefits at an appreciably reduced premium rate.

A separate insurance contract covers professional risks to which staff members and experts on mission might be exposed.

In addition, Technical Cooperation experts are automatically provided with life-insurance coverage through a policy drawn up by the Union.

All questions relating to the social security and staff insurance policies are channelled through the Pensions and Insurance Secretariat of the Personnel Department.

2.2.7 Budget and finance

2.2.7.1 Implementation of the Resolutions of the previous Plenipotentiary Conference concerning the finances of the Union

Resolution No. 8

CONTRIBUTORY SHARES FOR DEFRAYING UNION EXPENSES

In this Resolution the Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the Administrative Council to continue to study the question of contributions and to submit the results of its study to all Members at least one year before the next Plenipotentiary Conference. (See in this respect Document No. 9).

Resolution No. 9

AUDITING OF UNION ACCOUNTS

In Resolution No. 9, the Plenipotentiary Conference expressed its warmest thanks to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for the services rendered to the Union by way of auditing the Union accounts. It also expressed the hope that the arrangements in force might be continued.

This Resolution was brought to the notice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation on 19 November 1973.

Resolution No. 10

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS IN ARREAR

This Resolution instructed the Secretary-General to negotiate with the nine countries with substantial accounts in arrear with a view to the settlement of their debts. These negotiations took place.

Section 2.2.7.4 (1) of this report informs the Conference of the situation of amounts in arrear.

Resolution No. 11

ADJUSTMENT OF THE RESERVE ACCOUNT OF THE UNION

This Resolution is applied regularly by the Administrative Council when establishing the budget of the Union; it permits the inclusion in the budget of amounts to be paid into the Reserve Account to maintain it at the required level.

Resolution No. 12

FINANCING OF THE RELIEF FUND

In this Resolution, the Plenipotentiary Conference noted that it was necessary to provide an income to the Relief Fund both to restore its capital and to enable it to provide for future needs. The Administrative Council was thus requested to arrange for monies derived from extra-budgetary sources to be paid into the Fund.

By virtue of Resolution No. 729, the Administrative Council decided in 1974 that an amount of 15,000 Swiss francs per year would be paid into the Relief Fund by a withdrawal from the contributions reimbursed by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

Application of Resolution No. 12 has thus improved the situation of the new Assistance Fund (new denomination of the Relief Fund) since the latter's capital amounts to 107,000 Swiss francs (1 January 1981) compared to 27,000 Swiss francs on 1 January 1974.

As the capital of the Assistance Fund was considered sufficiently high, the Administrative Council decided in 1978 to suspend the payments as from 1 January 1979.

Resolution No. 13

APPROVAL OF THE UNION ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEARS 1965 TO 1972

No action was required under this Resolution.

Resolution No. 14

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION
TO THE FINANCES OF THE UNION

Resolution No. 14 was approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference in order to express its appreciation to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for having made available to the Union advances of funds to enable it to cover its running expenses pending the receipt of Members' contributions. It also expressed the hope that the agreements in that field could be continued.

The Resolution was brought to the attention of the Government of the Swiss Confederation on 19 November 1973.

Resolution No. 15

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NICARAGUA FOR 1973 AND 1974

The measures described in this Resolution were taken in 1973.

2.2.7.2 Budget of the Union

The budget of the Union comprises:

1. The ordinary budget comprises the operational expenditure of the four permanent organs of the Union, expenditure on conferences and meetings and the implementation of the Resolutions of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference. These expenses may be broken down as follows:

- a) Operational expenditure authorized within the limits set in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Additional Protocol I to the 1973 Convention, namely, the expenses of:
 - the Administrative Council,
 - the General Secretariat,
 - the International Frequency Registration Board,
 - the Secretariats of the International Consultative Committees,
 - the Union's laboratories and technical installations.
- b) Expenditure on Plenipotentiary Conferences and the world administrative conferences referred to in No. 91 of the 1973 Convention, on meetings of the International Consultative Committees (Article 58 of the 1973 Convention) and on seminars (Resolution No. 25 of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference).

These expenses are met mainly:

- from Member's contributions, each Member paying a sum proportional to the number of contributory units in the class of contribution freely selected by it from the scale in Article 15, No. 92, of the 1973 Convention, for the ordinary budget as a whole.
- from the contributions of recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations towards defraying the expenses of conferences or meetings in which they are authorized to participate.
- from possible withdrawals from the Union's Reserve Account.

The budget may also provide credits for the organization of the administrative conferences referred to in No. 42 of the 1973 Convention. The costs of these conferences are borne by all Members in the region concerned, in accordance with their unit classification and, on the same basis, by any Members from other regions which have taken part in such conferences (No. 95 of the 1973 Convention).

2. The Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget comprises the administrative expenditure incurred by the Union in executing Technical Cooperation projects. This supplementary budget derives from Resolution No. 16 of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference, which stipulates that the costs in question should be included in a separate part of the budget of the Union, on the understanding that compensatory payments are to be included as income in that part of the budget.

3. The Supplementary publications account budget comprises the cost of production and distribution of Union publications. These costs are covered by income from the sale of publications to Administrations or other subscribers.

(1) Preparation of budgets

Under No. 285 of the 1973 Convention, the Secretary-General is instructed, after having made what economies are possible, to prepare annual budget estimates and submit them to the Administrative Council. In pursuance of No. 244 of the 1973 Convention, the Administrative Council reviews and approves these draft budgets, taking account of the limits for expenditure set by the Plenipotentiary Conference and ensuring the strictest possible economy but mindful of the obligation upon the Union to achieve satisfactory results as expeditiously as possible through conferences and the work programmes of the permanent organs.

Certain budgets in the course of implementation have had to be supplemented by additional credits granted by the Administrative Council within the limits laid down in Additional Protocol I to the 1973 Convention, either to extend credits already appearing in the budget or to cover essential new expenditure.

(2) The ordinary budget

The 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference drew up a budgetary framework for 1974 and for the years 1975 to 1979, both for operational expenditure and for expenditure on conferences and meetings. It also authorized the Administrative Council to exceed these limits in order to take account of increases in salary scales, pension contributions or allowances including post adjustments established by the United Nations for application to their staff employed in Geneva as well as fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the US dollar which would involve additional expenses for the Union. Moreover, the Administrative Council may authorize expenditure in excess of the annual limits laid down for conferences and meetings if the excess can be compensated by credits accrued from a previous year or foreseen in a future year.

These provisions are set out in Additional Protocol I to the 1973 Convention and all the information concerning their application will be found in Annex 9 to this report.

It will be noted that limits on expenditure were fixed for the years 1974 to 1979. It is specified in Additional Protocol I that if no Plenipotentiary Conference was held in 1979, the operational budgets for the years after 1979 should not exceed the sum set for the preceding year by more than 3% per annum. Similarly, the Administrative Council was to authorize for each year after 1979 such sums as it considered appropriate for the purposes of the conferences referred to in No. 91 of the 1973 Convention and for the purposes of the meetings of the International Consultative Committees.

Ordinary budgets for 1974 to 1982

In pursuance of the terms of reference given it by the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council approved the following ordinary budgets for the years 1974 to 1982:

a) Expenditure

The expenditure is divided into the following main categories:

- operational expenditure relating to recurrent expenditure of the four permanent organs;
- expenditure on conferences, meetings and seminars;
- sundry expenditure relating to regional administrative conferences, payments into the Union's Reserve Account, expenditure on laboratories and technical installations and unforeseen expenses.

It should be noted that in drawing up the ordinary budgets for the years 1974 to 1982, the Administrative Council has each year observed the limits on expenditure laid down by the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference in Additional Protocol I to the Convention, with the exception of the budget for 1982. In 1981, the Administrative Council consulted the Members of the Union in order to seek their agreement to expenditure in excess of the limits laid down in Additional Protocol I for 1982 by 5,670,000 Swiss francs (4,535,000 Swiss francs, 1973 value). The consultation resulted in approval by a majority of the Members of the Union.

Year	Budget for operational expenditure			Budget for expenditure on conferences and meetings			Miscellaneous expenditure	Ordinary budget total (2 + 5 + 8)
	Approved budget total	Covered by the limit	In excess of the limit ¹⁾	Approved budget total	Covered by the limit	In excess of the limit ¹⁾		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1974	37.099.900	34.943.900	2.156.000	7.188.000	6.726.000	462.000	1.159.000 ²⁾	45.446.900
1975	41.762.100	36.486.400	5.275.700	2.948.600	2.642.000	306.600	5.057.000 ³⁾	49.767.700
1976	46.587.400	36.578.500	10.008.900	7.370.100	6.309.000	1.061.100	2.187.000 ⁴⁾	56.144.500
1977	47.425.300	36.881.000	10.544.300	8.194.600	6.818.000	1.376.600	4.460.000 ⁵⁾	60.079.900
1978	49.236.000	38.800.000	10.436.000	9.476.000	8.190.000	1.286.000	870.000 ⁶⁾	59.582.000
1979	50.443.000	39.980.000	10.463.000	12.077.000	9.669.000	2.408.000	115.000	62.635.000
1980	53.075.300	41.026.400	12.048.900	10.864.300	—	—	810.300 ⁷⁾	64.749.900
1981	55.703.500	41.732.600	13.970.900	10.939.000	—	—	3.522.800 ⁸⁾	70.165.300
1982	62.920.000	48.222.500	14.697.500	11.465.000	—	—	3.946.000 ⁹⁾	78.331.000

The expenditure covered by the limit in relation to the limits on expenditure laid down in Additional Protocol I is the following:

Year	Budget for operational expenditure		Budget for expenditure on conferences and meetings	
	Expenditure covered by the limit	Limit on expenditure	Expenditure covered by the limit	Limit on expenditure ¹⁰⁾
1974	34.943.900	35.000.000	6.726.000	6.600.000
1975	36.486.400	36.650.000	2.642.000	2.900.000
1976	36.578.500	36.600.000	6.309.000	6.629.200
1977	36.881.000	37.600.000	6.818.000	8.103.300
1978	38.800.000	38.800.000	8.190.000	6.640.200
1979	39.980.000	39.980.000	9.669.000	9.669.000
1980	41.026.400	41.179.400	—	—
1981	41.732.600	42.414.800	—	—
1982	48.222.500 ¹¹⁾	43.687.200	—	—

¹⁾ This expenditure should be regarded as being, in excess of the limit, in accordance with point 4 of Additional Protocol I to the Convention. Details of amounts in excess of the limit are found in Annex 9 entitled "Breakdown of expenditure above the limit".

²⁾ Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting Conference (Regions 1 and 3) (1st session): 1,130,000 Swiss francs. Miscellaneous expenditure: 29,000 Swiss francs.

³⁾ Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting Conference (Regions 1 and 3) (2nd session): 3,417,000 Swiss francs. Miscellaneous expenditure: 70,000 Swiss francs. Transfer to ITU Reserve Account: 1,570,000 Swiss francs.

⁴⁾ Miscellaneous expenditure: 47,000 Swiss francs. Transfer to ITU Reserve Account: 2,140,000 Swiss francs.

⁵⁾ Miscellaneous expenditure: 110,000 Swiss francs. Transfer to ITU Reserve Account: 4,350,000 Swiss francs.

⁶⁾ Miscellaneous expenditure: 100,000 Swiss francs. Transfer to ITU Reserve Account: 770,000 Swiss francs.

⁷⁾ Regional Administrative MF Broadcasting Conference (Region 2) (1st session): 630,300 Swiss francs. Miscellaneous expenditure: 180,000 Swiss francs.

⁸⁾ Regional Administrative MF Broadcasting Conference (Region 2) (2nd session): 3,387,800 Swiss francs. Miscellaneous expenditure: 135,000 Swiss francs.

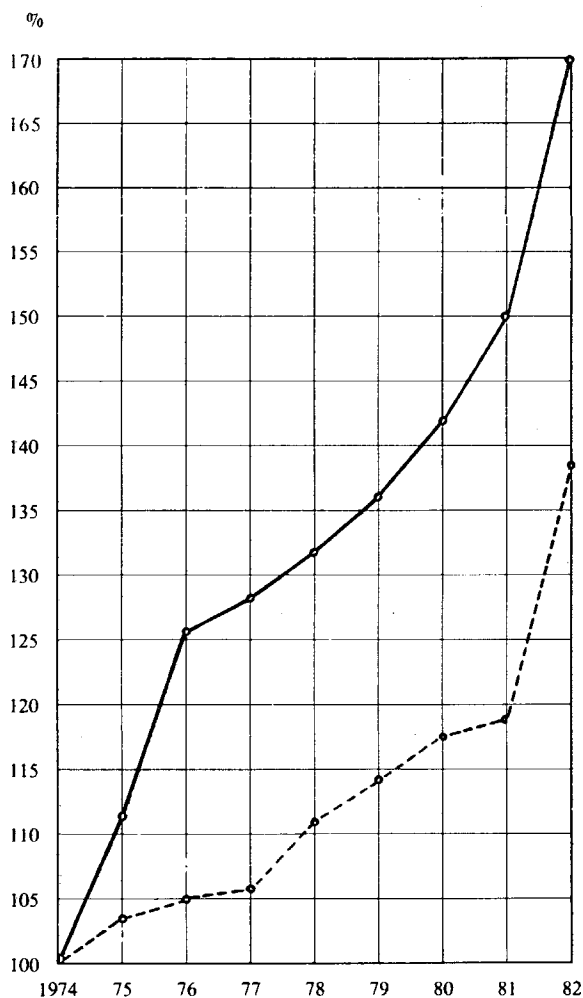
⁹⁾ Regional Administrative MF Broadcasting Conference (Region 2): 366,000 Swiss francs. Regional Administrative Conference for FM Sound Broadcasting in the VHF Band (Region 1+) (1st session): 2,035,000 Swiss francs. Transfer to ITU Reserve Account: 1,435,000 Swiss francs. Miscellaneous expenditure: 110,000 Swiss francs.

¹⁰⁾ Taking into account the provisions of points 3.2 and 3.3 of Additional Protocol I.

¹¹⁾ Excess expenditure approved after consultation of the Members of the Union.

2.2.7.2

Since the operational budget comprises a complete statement of recurrent expenditure, a curve can be drawn of its development between base year 1974 (= 100) and 1982. It will thus be seen that the total operational budget for 1982 exceeds that for 1974 by 70%. On the other hand, if only expenditure within the limit is considered, the increase is only 38%. The difference between the two percentage figures is due mainly to changes in the United Nations Common System of salaries and allowances and residually to fluctuations in the exchange rate between the US dollar and the Swiss franc.



Operational expenditure 1974 - 1982

— = annual total
 - - - = total, value limit

Year	Annual total		Total limit	
	annual %	overall %	annual %	overall %
1974	100	100	100	100
1975	113	113	104	104
1976	112	126	100	105
1977	102	128	101	106
1978	104	133	105	111
1979	102	136	103	114
1980	105	143	103	117
1981	105	150	102	119
1982	113	170	116	138

b) Income

The income appearing in the ordinary budget was calculated so as to meet expenditure by the contributions of Members of the Union, by the contributions of recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations, by withdrawals from the Union Reserve Account and by miscellaneous income.

The tables below summarize the income appearing in the budget for the years 1974 to 1982.

Contributory shares of Union Members

For 1974, the unit classification of Union Members was governed by Article 16, Nos. 212 and 213, of the Montreux Convention, 1965, and by Resolutions Nos. 10 and 15 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973.

For the years 1975 to 1982, the unit classification of Union Members was based on Article 15, Nos. 92 and 93, of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, 1973.

Swiss francs

Year	At the time of establishment of the budget			Amount of contributory unit	Estimated income in the Union budget	Accountable income ^{*)}
	Number of Members	Number of Associate Members	Number of contributory units			
1974	147	1	474¼ ¹⁾	87.000. –	41.259.750. –	41.285.125. –
1975	142	category abolished	415½	98.600. –	40.968.300. –	41.091.550,05
1976	144		416½	111.800. –	46.564.700. –	46.867.491,70
1977	148		423½	129.000. –	54.631.500. –	54.954.000. –
1978	153		426	131.800. –	56.146.800. –	56.212.700. –
1979	154		426½	126.400. –	53.909.600. –	53.909.600. –
1980	154		426½	126.400. –	53.909.600. –	53.909.600. –
1981	154		427½	135.700. –	58.011.750. –	58.147.449,95
1982	155		428½	161.800. –	69.331.300. –	

^{*)} These amounts include contributions posted to account, and therefore also unpaid contributions.

¹⁾ Including one Member (½ unit) for 6 months.

Contributions by recognized private operating agencies, scientific
or industrial organizations and international organizations
(R.P.O.A./S.I.O./I.O.)

These contributions were governed by Article 16, Nos. 223 to 231, of the Montreux Convention, 1965, for 1974 and by Article 79, Nos. 547 to 554, of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, 1973, for subsequent years.

Swiss francs

Year	Number of R.P.O.A./S.I.O./I.O. at the time of establishment of the budget					Amount of contributory unit	Estimated income in the Union budget	Accountable income*)
	CCIR		CCITT		Total units			
	Number of participants	Number of units	Number of participants	Number of units				
1974	97	76½	139	109½	186	14.400. –	2.678.400. –	2.784.970,85
1975	90	73	149	111½	184½	16.600. –	3.062.700. –	3.216.524,90
1976	93	74½	155	114½	189	18.800. –	3.553.200. –	3.679.316,70
1977	91	73½	165	119½	193	21.600. –	4.168.800. –	4.254.300. –
1978	90	73	168	121	194	22.000. –	4.268.000. –	4.454.083,40
1979	89	72½	169	121½	194	21.100. –	4.093.400. –	4.287.695,85
1980	89	72½	178	125½	198	21.100. –	4.177.800. –	4.381.000. –
1981	89	72	186	129½	201½	22.600. –	4.553.900. –	4.767.658,35
1982	88	68½	194	130	198½**)	32.300. –	6.411.550. – **)	

*) These amounts include contributions posted to account, and therefore also unpaid contributions.

**) I.e., 87½ units or 2,826,250 Swiss francs for recognized private operating agencies,
103½ units or 3,343,050 Swiss francs for scientific or industrial organizations and
7½ units or 242,250 Swiss francs for international organizations.

Other income

The ordinary budget takes into account other income from:

- special contributions of Union Members concerned by regional administrative conferences;
- withdrawals from the Union's Reserve Account to balance the budget or to place a limit on the Reserve Account and reduce the amount of Members' contributory shares;
- miscellaneous income and other income derived from the Union's laboratories and technical installations.

Recapitulation of income in the ordinary budget
for the years 1974 to 1982

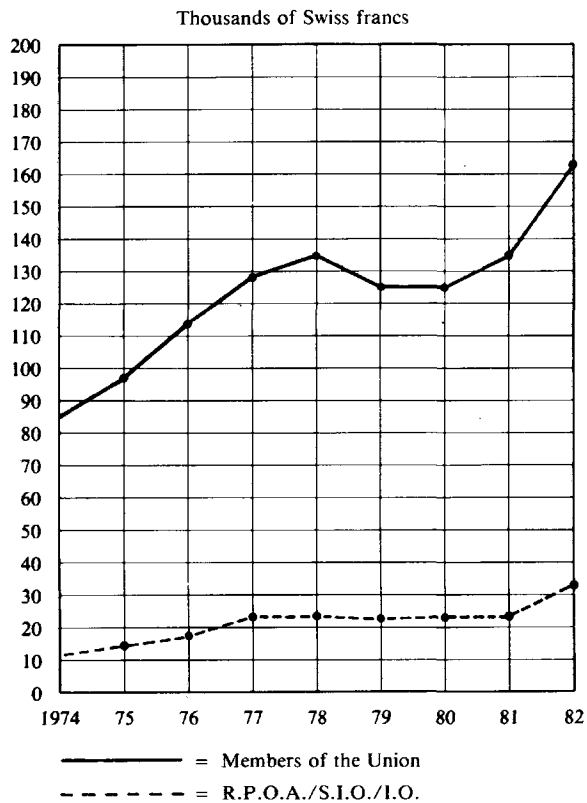
Swiss francs

Year	Contributory shares of Members	Contributions from R.P.O.A./S.I.O./I.O.	Withdrawals from Reserve Account	Other income	Total estimated income in the Union budget	Accountable income ^{*)}
1974	41.259.750. -	2.678.400. -	216.000. -	1.292.750. - ¹⁾	45.446.900. -	45.444.140,45
1975	40.968.300. -	3.062.700. -	2.113.300. -	3.623.400. - ²⁾	49.767.700. -	50.296.450,04
1976	46.564.700. -	3.553.200. -	5.913.000. -	113.600. - ³⁾	56.144.500. -	56.716.549,55
1977	54.631.500. -	4.168.800. -	1.138.900. -	140.700. - ⁴⁾	60.079.900. -	60.776.050,60
1978	56.146.800. -	4.268.000. -	(1.018.000. -) ⁵⁾	185.200. - ⁶⁾	59.582.000. -	59.912.132,47
1979	53.909.600. -	4.093.400. -	4.478.000. -	154.000. - ⁷⁾	62.635.000. -	63.521.310,35
1980	53.909.600. -	4.177.800. -	5.800.600. -	861.900. - ⁸⁾	64.749.900. -	65.574.664,37
1981	58.011.750. -	4.553.900. -	3.961.000. -	250.850. - ⁹⁾	66.777.500. -	67.074.139,88
1982	69.331.300. -	6.411.550. -	-	2.222.150. - ¹⁰⁾	77.965.000. -	

*) These amounts include contributions posted to account, and therefore also unpaid contributions.

- 1) Contributions of private operating agencies and international organizations towards defraying the expenses of the World Administrative Maritime Radio Conference: 18,500 Swiss francs. Contributions of Members and private operating agencies towards defraying the expenses of the Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting Conference (Regions 1 and 3) (1st session): 1,130,000 Swiss francs. Miscellaneous income: 115,250 Swiss francs. Other income: 29,000 Swiss francs.
- 2) Contributions of Members towards defraying the expenses of the Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting Conference (Regions 1 and 3) (2nd session): 3,417,000 Swiss francs. Miscellaneous income: 56,400 Swiss francs. Other income: 150,000 Swiss francs.
- 3) Miscellaneous income: 66,600 Swiss francs. Other income: 47,000 Swiss francs.
- 4) Miscellaneous income: 30,700 Swiss francs. Other income: 110,000 Swiss francs.
- 5) Payment into the ITU Reserve Account to offset credit reductions resulting from the implementation of Resolutions and Decisions of the Administrative Council.
- 6) Miscellaneous income: 85,200 Swiss francs. Other income: 100,000 Swiss francs.
- 7) Miscellaneous income: 39,000 Swiss francs. Other income: 115,000 Swiss francs.
- 8) Contributions of Members towards defraying the expenses of the Regional Administrative MF Broadcasting Conference (Region 2) (1st session): 630,300 Swiss francs. Miscellaneous income: 51,600 Swiss francs. Other income: 180,000 Swiss francs.
- 9) Miscellaneous expenditure: 115,850 Swiss francs. Other income: 135,000 Swiss francs. The accounts of the Regional Administrative MF Broadcasting Conference (Region 2) (2nd session) were not closed until 1982.
- 10) Contributions of Members towards defraying the expenses of the Regional Administrative Conference for FM Sound Broadcasting in the VHF Band (Region 1 and certain countries concerned in Region 3) (1st session): 2,035,000 Swiss francs. Miscellaneous income: 77,150 Swiss francs. Other income: 110,000 Swiss francs.

Development of the contributory unit, 1974-1982



Year	Members		R.P.O.A./S.I.O./I.O.	
	annual %	overall %	annual %	overall %
1974	100	100	100	100
1975	113	113	115	115
1976	113	129	113	131
1977	115	148	115	150
1978	102	151	102	153
1979	96	145	96	147
1980	100	145	100	147
1981	107	156	107	157
1982	119	186	143	224

(3) Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget
(administrative costs)

The Union's participation in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is governed by Resolution No. 16 of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference. On this basis, the Administrative Council approved the annual budgets for administrative costs incurred by the Union in managing Technical Cooperation projects, mainly on behalf of UNDP, but also for other projects executed by the Union under Trust Funds or involving associate experts. Administrative costs are reimbursed under agreements concluded with the funding authorities.

The table below gives a summary of the budgets approved by the Administrative Council for Technical Cooperation administrative costs for the years 1974 to 1982.

Swiss francs

Year	Budget
1974	6.218.700
1975	6.746.700
1976	8.323.400
1977	8.033.000
1978	7.509.000
1979	7.455.000
1980	8.473.000
1981	9.910.000
1982	10.522.000

For each year, the income appearing in the budget and the estimated expenditure are identical

(4) Supplementary publications budget

The supplementary publications budget is drawn up in pursuance of the general provisions of Articles 21 and 22 of the Financial Regulations of the Union and in accordance with the methods of application set out in Annex 1 thereto.

The expenditure depends on the publication programmes which derive from the decisions of conferences, Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees and the Administrative Council. In principle, the publications of the Union are sold at a price fixed by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the Administrative Council; as a general rule, the price should be sufficient to cover the cost of printing and distribution.

During the period from 1974 to 1982 the supplementary publications budget was as follows:

Swiss francs

Year	Budget	
	Expenditure	Income
1974	5.366.500	5.389.000
1975	6.579.900	6.440.000
1976	6.237.300	5.662.000
1977	7.260.300	7.246.000
1978	6.459.600	6.656.000
1979	8.346.800	8.390.000
1980	7.032.800	7.000.000
1981	10.118.100	10.212.000
1982	11.924.000	11.930.000

2.2.7.3 Financial administration

The financial administration of the Union is governed by the Financial Regulations adopted by the Administrative Council. The following general principles apply:

- the Secretary-General is responsible to the Administrative Council for the administration of the finances of the Union,
- the Coordination Committee assists the Secretary-General and advises him on general financial questions which may concern or interest the permanent organs of the ITU,
- the Secretary-General sees to it that the Union's resources are used as efficiently and economically as possible.

(1) Management account

Annex 8 to this report contains a detailed recapitulation of expenditure and income for the years 1973 to 1982 for the ordinary budget, the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget and the supplementary publications budget.

Ordinary budget

The table below gives the amount of the budget and total expenditure and income as from 1973. Columns 4 and 6 show the difference between the budgets and actual expenditure and income. The balance of unused credits and additional income are paid into the ITU Reserve Account in accordance with Article 13 of the Financial Regulations of the Union. These payments are shown in column 7.

Swiss francs

Year	Total budget *)	Actual expenditure	Unused credits	Actual income **)	Additional income	Payment into Reserve Account
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973	36.850.400. –	35.719.287,56	1.131.112,44	36.184.738,90	(665.661,10)	465.451,34
1974	45.417.900. –	44.661.200,28	756.699,72	45.416.844,20	(1.055,80)	755.643,92
1975	49.697.700. –	49.887.866,69	(190.166,69)	50.231.429,79	533.729,79	343.563,10
1976	56.097.500. –	56.104.411,20	(6.911,20)	56.674.649. –	577.143. –	570.237,80
1977	59.969.900. –	58.682.607,93	1.287.292,07	60.663.620,60	693.720,60	1.981.012,67
1978	59.482.000. –	58.321.930,14	1.160.069,86	59.828.954,42	346.954,42	1.507.024,28
1979	62.520.000. –	63.119.924,09	(599.924,09)	63.446.109,75	926.109,75	326.185,66
1980	64.569.900. –	65.443.061,17	(873.161,17)	65.056.127,09	486.227,09	(386.934,08)***)
1981	66.642.500. –	66.963.322,83	(320.822,83)	67.186.706,03	544.206,03	223.383,20

*) Excluding expenditure and withdrawal from the CCITT Reserve Fund for equipping the CCITT Laboratory and expenditure and withdrawal from the simultaneous interpretation equipment Renewal Fund for the maintenance and renewal of such equipment, which have no effect on excess expenditure or income of financial years.

**) These amounts comprise the contributions posted to account and therefore include unpaid contributions.

***) Administrative Council Resolution No. 854.

2.2.7.3

The table below shows recurrent expenditure and expenditure on conferences and meetings. Columns 4 and 7 give the differences between the budget and actual expenditure.

Swiss francs

Year	Recurrent expenditure			Expenditure on conferences and meetings**)		
	Budget	Actual expenditure	Difference	Budget	Actual expenditure	Difference
1	2	3	4*)	5	6	7*)
1973	31.452.800. –	31.414.863,75	– 37.936,25	5.397.600. –	4.304.423,81	– 1.093.176,19
1974	37.099.900. –	37.111.317,33	+ 11.417,33	7.188.000. –	6.618.748,95	– 569.251,05
1975	41.762.100. –	41.591.489,46	– 170.610,54	2.948.600. –	3.224.917,73	+ 276.317,73
1976	46.587.400. –	46.327.243,88	– 260.156,12	7.370.100. –	7.637.167,32	+ 267.067,32
1977	47.425.300. –	48.065.625,66	+ 640.325,66	8.194.600. –	6.186.970,02	– 2.007.629,98
1978	49.236.000. –	49.380.495,84	+ 144.495,84	9.476.000. –	8.171.434,30	– 1.304.565,70
1979	50.443.000. –	50.429.691,94	– 13.308,06	12.077.000. –	12.558.956,65	+ 481.956,65
1980	53.075.300. –	54.101.061,72	+ 1.025.761,72	10.864.300. –	10.720.972,45	– 143.327,55
1981	55.703.500. –	56.095.306,98	+ 391.806,98	10.939.000. –	10.868.015,85	– 70.984,15

*) – = unused credits,
+ = credits exceeded.

**) Regional administrative conferences not included.

Technical Cooperation Special Accounts budget

The table below shows the total budget and the expenditure and income of the Technical Cooperation Special Accounts.

This budget relates to administrative and operational service costs entailed by the Union's Technical Cooperation activities under the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and funds-in-trust technical assistance projects. This expenditure is not covered by the contributions of Union Members, but mainly by United Nations contributions.

Swiss francs

Year	Expenditure		Income	
	Budget	Accounts	Budget	Accounts
1973	6.071.800. -	5.956.818,10	6.071.800. -	4.544.975,10
1974	6.218.700. -	6.247.964,20	6.218.700. -	5.716.488,55
1975	6.746.700. -	6.951.003,75	6.746.700. -	7.294.273,60
1976	8.323.400. -	7.925.627,50	8.323.400. -	7.352.722,30
1977	8.033.000. -	6.661.057,50	8.033.000. -	6.138.672,85
1978	7.509.000. -	6.909.722,90	7.509.000. -	6.072.106,50
1979	7.455.000. -	7.542.997,55	7.455.000. -	6.491.505,65
1980	8.473.000. -	8.791.817,95	8.473.000. -	8.105.999,71
1981	9.910.000. -	9.845.208,70	9.910.000. -	10.509.041,77

The table shows that 1975 and 1981 were the only years in which Technical Cooperation administrative costs were covered by contributions under UNDP and for Technical Assistance, Trust Funds and Sundry income. The US\$ coverage of expenditure incurred for the most part in Swiss francs is affected by the exchange rate between the two currencies which has varied substantially over the years (Annex 9, paragraph III), causing large deficits in the Technical Cooperation special accounts. These deficits have been reimbursed by UNDP, with the exception of 125,659.11 Swiss francs which had to be covered by a withdrawal from the Operational Fund at the disposal of the Administrative Council.

2.2.7.3

The figures for excess expenditure and income are given below.

Swiss francs

Year	Excess expenditure	Excess income	Comments	Excess expenditure (deficit) carried over
1972/3	681.439,36		Reimbursement by UNDP: 567.430,60	114.008,76
1974	531.475,65		Reimbursement by UNDP: 348.669,15	182.806,50
1975	172.113,70	343.269,85		(171.156,15)
1976	400.791,50		Reimbursement by UNDP: 400.791,50	—
1977			Payment from the Operational Fund at the disposal of the Administrative Council 125.659,11	125.659,11
				(125.659,11)
				—
	522.384,65		Reimbursement by UNDP: 522.384,65	—
1978	837.616,40		Reimbursement by UNDP: 837.616,40	—
1979	1.051.491,90		Reimbursement by UNDP: 1.051.491,90	—
1980	685.818,24			685.818,24
1981		663.833. —		21.985,24

Supplementary publications budget

The table below gives the total expenditure and income of the supplementary publications budget, which relates to expenditure and income derived from the production and sale of Union publications. At the end of each year, excess expenditure or surplus income is debited or credited to the Publications Capital Account.

Column 4 shows excess expenditure or surplus income and column 5 gives the position of the Publications Capital Account.

Swiss francs

Year	Expenditure	Income	Excess amount credited or debited to Publications Capital Account	Position of the Publications Capital Account
1	2	3	4	5
1972	—	—	—	1.134.013,45
1973	4.073.535,62	4.100.144,15	+ 26.608,53	160.621,98 ¹⁾
1974	9.356.355,33	10.991.205,38	+ 1.634.850,05	1.711.738,83 ²⁾
1975	10.041.412,13	10.375.908,80	+ 334.496,67	2.046.235,50
1976	9.880.243,08	8.976.650,29	— 903.592,79	142.642,71 ³⁾
1977	10.479.907,51	11.213.582,34	+ 733.674,83	844.317,54 ^{3) 4)}
1978	6.461.444,68	6.481.093,05	+ 19.648,37	863.965,91
1979	10.684.278,47	10.559.473,50	— 124.804,97	739.160,94
1980	6.642.043,22	6.683.488,90	+ 41.445,68	780.606,62
1981	11.819.815,83	11.580.176,10	— 239.639,73	159.166,89 ⁵⁾

— = excess expenditure,
+ = surplus income.

¹⁾ Payment of 1,000,000 Swiss francs into the ITU Reserve Account under Administrative Council Resolution No. 718.

²⁾ Withdrawal of 83,733.20 Swiss francs to cover the balance of the Special Interest in Arrears Account (in republications) under Administrative Council Resolution No. 732.

³⁾ Transfer of the sum of 1,000,000 Swiss francs to the ITU Reserve Account in 1976 and from the Reserve Account in 1977.

⁴⁾ Transfer of the sum of 1,032,000 Swiss francs to the ITU Reserve Account by decision of the Administrative Council (Docs. 4889 and 4966).

⁵⁾ Transfer of the sum of 381,800 Swiss francs to the ITU Reserve Account under Administrative Council Resolution No. 858.

(2) Reserve Account of the Union

Pending the receipt of contributions, budgetary expenditure is generally financed from a revolving fund. In the ITU, this is done through the Reserve Account.

This Account is financed mainly from unused credits cancelled at the close of each financial year, surpluses in the Interest Account and payments entered in the ordinary budget of the Union for the adjustment of the Reserve Account.

The Administrative Council may arrange for withdrawals from the Reserve Account, either to balance the budget or to place a limit on this Account and to reduce the amount of Members' contributory shares.

Every year since 1973, the Administrative Council has been obliged to make withdrawals from the Reserve Account to cover additional credits relating mainly to changes in employment conditions in the United Nations Common System, applied by analogy to ITU staff members. Moreover, in the years 1979 to 1981, the Administrative Council included in the Union budget withdrawals from the Reserve Account to limit the amount of the contributory unit. Finally, in 1975, 1977 and 1979, the Administrative Council decided to make withdrawals from the Reserve Account to the total amount of 216,725.25 Swiss francs to offset the cancellation of bad debts.

The table below shows the movement of funds in the Reserve Account for the years 1973 to 1981.

**Movement of funds in the ITU Reserve Account
for the years 1973 to 1981**

Swiss francs

Year	Withdrawals from the Reserve Account					Payments into the Reserve Account						Position at close of year
	Foreseen in budget	Coverage of additional credits	Cancel- lation of debts	Sundry	Total	Foreseen in budget	Surplus, income over expenditure	Surplus, Interest Account	Balance of ac- count for cre- dits granted for previous year	Balance of Retirement Fund	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6 (2 to 5)	7	8	9	10	11	12 (7 to 11)	13
1973	—	1.756.750. —	—	—	1.756.750. —	³⁾ 1.000.000. —	465.451,35	272.838,10	29.437,50	—	1.767.726,95	1.203.123,34
1974	—	216.000. —	—	—	216.000. —	—	755.643,92	⁴⁾	92.970,10	2.937,80	851.551,82	1.838.675,16
1975	—	2.113.300. —	5.437,50	—	2.118.737,50	1.570.000. —	343.563,10	⁴⁾	182.410,60	29.381,80	2.125.355,50	1.845.293,16
1976	—	5.913.000. —	—	—	5.913.000. —	2.140.000. —	570.237,80	⁴⁾	92.543,85	85.894,15	2.888.675,80	(1.179.031,04)
1977	—	1.138.900. —	80.012,25	—	1.218.912,25	⁵⁾ 5.382.000. —	1.981.012,67	875.921,04	477.071,95	23.345,25	8.739.350,91	6.341.407,62
1978	—	(1.018.000. —)	—	¹⁾ 155.550. —	(862.450. —)	770.000. —	1.507.024,28	908.400,83	189.081,45	635,90	3.375.142,56	10.579.000,08
1979	3.400.000. —	1.078.000. —	131.275,50	—	4.609.275,50	—	326.185,66	1.057.420,60	168.216,85	68.343. —	1.620.166,11	7.589.890,69
1980	3.400.000. —	2.400.600. —	—	²⁾ 386.934,08	6.187.534,08	—	²⁾	1.530.105,20	286.623,60	212.975,95	2.029.704,75	3.432.061,36
1981	500.000. —	3.461.000. —	489.600. —	—	4.450.600. —	⁶⁾ 603.600. —	223.383,20	1.790.407,56	76.433,75	109.202,50	2.803.027,01	1.784.488,37

¹⁾ Payment into the Centenary Prize Fund.

²⁾ Excess expenditure over income.

³⁾ Transfer from Publications Capital Account.

⁴⁾ By decision of the Administrative Council, the balance of the Interest Account was used to settle the Special Interest on Arrears Account.

⁵⁾ I.e. 4,350,000 Swiss francs foreseen in the budget and 1,032,000 Swiss francs transferred from the Publications Capital Account.

⁶⁾ I.e. 381,800 Swiss francs transferred from the Publications Capital Account and 221,800 Swiss francs in amounts held and cancelled under Administrative Council Decision No. 392.

It will be seen from column 9 of the above table that the Interest Account is one of the main sources of income for the ITU Reserve Account.

The Interest Account is governed by Article 44 of the Financial Regulations of the Union and comprises:

as income:

- interest debited to Members of the Union for unpaid contributions (Article 79, Nos. 546 and 554, of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, 1973);
- interest debited to the Supplementary Publications Account for advances;
- interest charged to the accounts of the regional administrative conferences mentioned in Article 15, No. 95, of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, 1973;
- interest from liquid assets invested by the Union;

as expenditure:

- the interest paid by the Union to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for advances made by that Government.

The table below gives details of the Interest Account from 1973 to 1981:

Swiss francs

Year	Income					Expenditure	Balance paid into UIT Reserve account	Balance paid into Special Interest on Arrears Account
	Interest debited			Interest on investments	Total income	Interest paid to the Swiss Confederation		
	for overdue payments	to supplement- ary publications account	to regional conferences					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1973	116.833,40	105.253,25	—	133.450,05	355.536,70	82.698,60	272.838,10	—
1974	133.678,90	294.101. —	21.970. —	246.918,85	696.668,75	332.666,65	—	364.002,10
1975	254.400,25	191.310,95	21.560. —	168.767,45	636.038,65	125.054,85	—	510.983,80
1976	411.019,95	245.798,35	34.000. —	59.328,19	750.146,49	86.191,80	—	663.954,69
1977	321.673,92	354.919,60	—	199.327,52	875.921,04	—	875.921,04	—
1978	430.959,75	246.169,85	—	231.271,23	908.400,83	—	908.400,83	—
1979	631.867,65	262.228,60	—	163.324,35	1.057.420,60	—	1.057.420,60	—
1980	555.567,95	235.045,75	11.889. —	727.602,50	1.530.105,20	—	1.530.105,20	—
1981	507.050,75	449.306. —	49.589. —	867.657,66	1.875.428,41 ¹⁾	85.020,85	1.790.407,56	—

¹⁾ Including 1,825 Swiss francs charged to TELECOM 83.

(3) Balance sheet of the ITU at 31 December 1981

In order to assess the financial situation of the Union, the Plenipotentiary Conference will no doubt wish to take note of the position of assets and liabilities at 31 December 1981. To allow for a comparison with the situation at the time of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference, the balance sheet at 31 December 1972 is also given.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE INTERNATIONAL

For comparison 31 December 1972		Swiss francs 31 December 1981
<u>ASSETS</u>		
18,355,231.91	Cash in hand and in bank	33,833,858.08
223,952.05	Advances	412,839.70
	Debtors	
9,751,898.04	Debtors in arrear	6,678,806.80
3,763,062.01	Current debtors	8,250,742.90
-	Special Arrears Account	3,877,655.22
13,514,960.05		18,807,204.92
2,034,170.15	Sundry stocks	5,857,150.54
	Fixed assets	
1.--	Varembé building	1.--
17,713,169.04*)	Tower building	19,550,694.--
1.--	Furniture and machines	1.--
17,713,171.04		19,550.696.--
	Sundry	
151,006.35	Special and current accounts	2,121,540.21
2,387,384.05	Accounts receivable	6,411,944.94
2,538,390.40		8,533,485.15
54,379,875.60		86,995,234.39
=====		=====

*) Tower under construction

TELECOMMUNICATION UNION ON 31 DECEMBER 1981

Swiss francs		For comparison
31 December 1981		31 December 1972
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
External funds		
-	Advances from the Government of the Swiss Confederation	-
19,550,694.-	Advances from FIPOI for construction of the Tower building	17,633,887.65
5,001,635.30	Creditors and depositors	1,856,365.29
53,253,002.70	Contributions paid in advance	28,297,583.79
<u>77,805,332.-</u>		<u>47,787,836.73</u>
Internal funds		
151,752.05	CCIIT Reserve Fund	97,360.80
47,656.10	Building maintenance fund	125,654.65
413,631.20	ITU Centenary Prize Fund	389,062.53*)
131,027.40	Staff Welfare Fund	45,867.40
1,725,627.40	Fund for the retirement of ITU staff	-
38,929.14	Operational Fund at the disposal of the Administrative Council	-
<u>2,508,623.29</u>		<u>657,945.38</u>
Capital		
1,784,488.37	ITU Reserve Account	1,192,146.35
159,166.89	Publications capital	1,134,013.45
867,770.97	Stores capital	160,941.21
76,887.15	Simultaneous interpretation equipment capital	24,841.60
<u>2,888,313.38</u>		<u>2,511,942.61</u>
Sundry		
901,976.10	Account for credits granted for previous years	125,350.--
-	Special and current accounts	-
2,890,989.62	Accounts payable	3,296,800.88
<u>3,792,965.72</u>		<u>3,422,150.88</u>
<u>86,995,234.39</u>		<u>54,379,875.60</u>
=====		=====

Donations for the construction of a monument ; converted into a Centenary Prize Fund in 1978

(4) Cash resources

The cash resources of the Union are drawn mainly from Members' annual contributions, which have to be paid in advance in accordance with No. 96 of the Convention currently in force. If the contributions paid in advance do not suffice to cover the Union's cash requirements, the Secretary-General may resort to advances from the Government of the Swiss Confederation, under agreements concluded in the past.

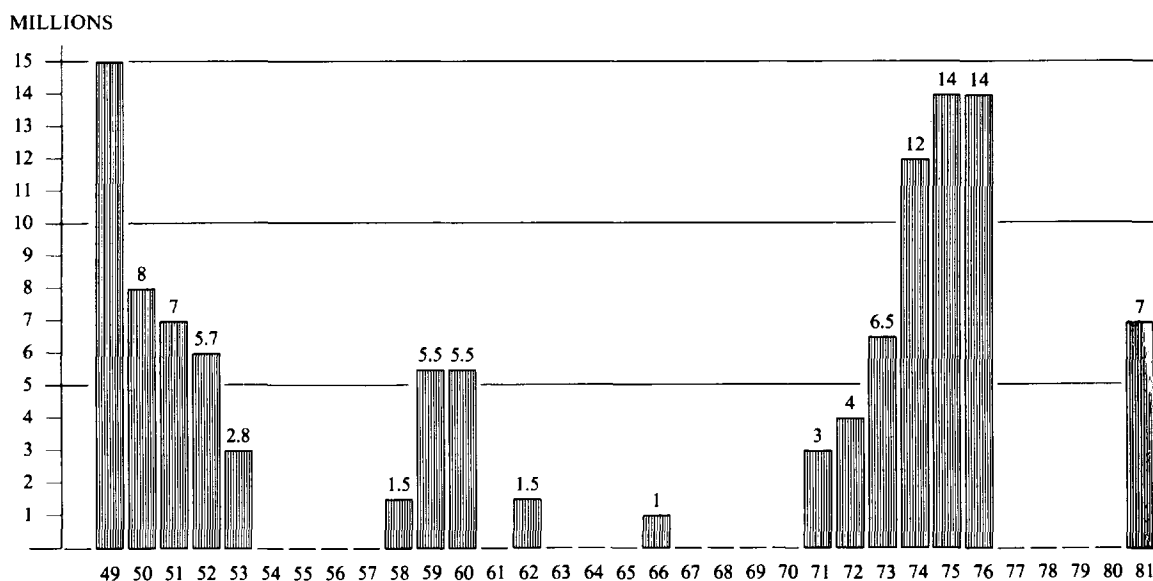
During the years 1973 to 1976 and 1981, the flow of cash from contributions paid in advance did not suffice to cover the Union's current expenditure, and relatively large advances had to be sought, as follows:

1973	6,500,000 Swiss francs
1974	12,000,000 Swiss francs
1975	14,000,000 Swiss francs
1976	14,000,000 Swiss francs
1981	7,000,000 Swiss francs

By Resolution No. 11, the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference, 1973, instructed the Administrative Council to take the necessary administrative steps to maintain adequate cash resources and avoid resorting to loans.

The measures taken by the Administrative Council in pursuance of this Resolution - annual adjustment of the level of the ITU Reserve Account - and a very appreciable improvement in the inflow of contributions during 1975 to 1977 enabled the Union not to seek advances from the Government of the Swiss Confederation between 1977 and 1980.

The table below shows the amounts advanced between 1949 and 1981. (The columns represent the maximum advances made during the year concerned.)



The Administrative Council notes that the agreement for the advance of funds entered into some time ago between the Government of the Swiss Confederation and the ITU and renewed several times continues to give entire satisfaction from the standpoint of both efficiency and the favourable repayment terms and interest rates offered to the Union. The Council therefore proposes that the Plenipotentiary Conference should express to the Swiss Government its appreciation of the generous financial assistance given to the Union, as well as the hope that the arrangements in question will be maintained in the future.

It should also be mentioned that the satisfactory inflow of contributions has enabled the Secretary-General to invest available funds on a short-term basis with highly reputable banking houses. Over the past years, these investments have produced the following interest:

1973	134,078.35 Swiss francs	1974	247,652.75 Swiss francs
1975	169,728.30 Swiss francs	1976	60,371.79 Swiss francs
1977	200,431.82 Swiss francs	1978	231,271.23 Swiss francs
1979	163,324.35 Swiss francs	1980	727,602.50 Swiss francs
1981	867,657.66 Swiss francs		

(5) Audit of accounts

By Article 55, No. 245, of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, 1973, the Administrative Council is instructed to arrange for the annual audit of the accounts of the Union prepared by the Secretary-General and to approve them for submission to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

Under the agreements concluded with the Government of the Swiss Confederation, it is for that Government to appoint the external auditor of the Union's accounts. In 1974, the Federal Council appointed Mr. Walter Baumann, Deputy Director of the Federal Audit Office, to act as external auditor. On 1 March 1976, these duties were taken over by Mr. Werner Frei, Deputy Director of the Federal Audit Office.

The detailed reports by the auditors have been examined each year by the Administrative Council which has taken note of the certificates issued confirming the correctness of the financial statements provided by the Secretary-General.

In accordance with Article 6 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973, the Plenipotentiary Conference finally approves the accounts of the Union. The relevant information is contained in a separate document before the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 43). This document also contains an analysis of the financial management of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, as requested of the external auditor of the Union's accounts by the Administrative Council.

2.2.7.4 Accounts in arrear

The Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference, 1973, had before it the question of accounts in arrear, the oldest and largest of which dated back to 1950. After detailed consideration, the Conference decided in Resolution No. 10:

- that no interest should be charged on the accounts in arrear of the nine countries concerned as from 1 January 1973;
- that the interest on the arrears due from those countries on 31 December 1972 should be transferred to a special interest on arrears account;
- that the balance of the accounts in arrear due from those countries should be transferred to a special account bearing no interest;
- that measure should not release those nine countries from the obligation to settle their arrears in respect of contributions and publications.

In this connection, see the following sections 2.2.7.4 (1) and (2).

Other accounts in arrear have been examined every year by the Administrative Council which has noted that, despite the Secretary-General's representations to the competent authorities of the debtor countries, the amounts due to the Union are increasing steadily. In recent years, the amounts unpaid for over a year in respect of contributions and publications are as follows:

	Unpaid contributions	Unpaid publications
	<u>-Swiss francs-</u>	
on 31 December 1978	3,939,614.50	1,587,430.15
on 31 December 1979	4,865,508.60	1,155,794.45
on 31 December 1980	5,602,673.50	1,285,224.10
on 31 December 1981	5,527,952.75	1,150,854.05

The 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference included in the Convention provision No. 97, stipulating that a Member in arrear in its payments to the Union shall lose its right to vote for so long as the amount of its arrears equal or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years. Although this provision has had a stimulating effect on many Member countries, on 1 April 1982 12 Members were without the right to vote.

At its 35th session, 1980, the Administrative Council paid special attention to arrears in payment for publications and decided that any Administration Member of the Union in arrear for more than two years in its payments for publications supplied must accompany its future orders by a remittance corresponding to the price of the publications ordered. With regard to other purchasers, publications may be supplied without prior payment provided that the amounts owing have not remained unpaid for more than six months. This provision is beginning to have the desired effect and a reduction of the amounts owing for publications may be expected in the near future.

(1) Special Arrears Account

The amounts transferred by the 1973 Conference to the Special Arrears Account totalled 6,560,016.18 Swiss francs and related to nine Members of the Union.

Four of these Members - Chile in 1977, Peru in 1974, the Oriental Republic of Uruguay in 1977 and the Yemen Arab Republic in 1977 - have paid their debts in full. The Republic of El Salvador has undertaken to pay its debt in six-monthly installments, the last falling due in 1988.

The Republic of Haiti informed the Secretary-General that it would repay the outstanding amounts in five annual installments beginning in July 1977. Unfortunately, payments were made only in 1977, 1978 and 1979.

The following Members,

Bolivia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic

have announced no plans for repaying the amounts due, despite repeated representations by the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General.

The position of the Special Arrears Account on 1 April 1982 was as follows:

-	Amount transferred to the Special Account	6,560,016.18	100%
-	Payments received from 1974 to 1982 (1.4)	2,727,360.96	42%
-	Amounts being paid (reimbursement underway)	705,607.50	11%
-	Amounts for which no reimbursement procedure has been laid down	3,127,047.72	47%

The Plenipotentiary Conference will no doubt wish to urge the competent authorities of the debtor countries to make arrangements without delay for the settlement of their arrears.

(2) Special Interest on Arrears Account

The 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference instructed the Administrative Council to examine how the amount of 3,074,398.63 Swiss francs in the Special Interest on Arrears Account should be disposed of. By its Resolution No. 732, the Administrative Council decided that, until this account was settled, the balance of the Interest Account constituted by the interest on debtors' overdue payments and on investments should be used to settle the Special Interest on Arrears Account. It was also decided to credit that account with the receipts paid to the ITU by the Swiss Confederation resulting from the sale of ITU stamps.

These measures enabled the Special Interest on Arrears Account to be settled during 1974, 1975 and 1976.

2.2.7.5 Other financial questions

(1) External audit of Union accounts

Since the establishment of the ITU "Bureau" in 1869 the Union's accounts have always been audited most meticulously by the Federal Audit Office of the Swiss Confederation under agreements which have been extended from time to time.

The Plenipotentiary Conference will no doubt wish to convey its thanks to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and to express the hope that the existing arrangements will be maintained in the future.

(2) Study of the finances of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965, instructed the Secretary-General to study possible amendments to the Convention to improve the method of financing Union expenditure and to submit the results of the study to the Administrative Council, which was instructed to examine them and submit to the next Plenipotentiary Conference specific suggestions for any amendments likely to improve the method of financing Union expenditure.

The Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973, considered the problem at length and by Resolution No. 8 instructed the Administrative Council to study the matter and to submit the results of its study to all Members at least one year before the 1982 Plenipotentiary Conference.

This study was submitted to all Members on 31 July 1981 (Circular-letter No. 423).

It takes into account the instructions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, namely:

- a) widening of the range of classes of contributions chosen by each Member while maintaining freedom of choice;
- b) application of a system for calculating contributions based on regularly updated official data, for example, the United Nations scale, a percentage based on such factors as the international telephone traffic of each Member country, number of telephones, gross national product.

The study shows that the choice of a contributions system for the Union should be confined to maintaining the existing system of free choice of the number of contributory units or introducing the United Nations scale of contributions, and discusses the advantages and shortcomings of the two systems.

(3) Cost analysis

By Article 56, No. 287, of the International Telecommunication Convention, the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos 1973) instructed the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Administrative Council cost-benefit analyses of the main activities at the Headquarters of the Union.

The question of introducing cost accounting was also mentioned in the Organisational Experts' Report on their survey of the Union's Headquarters in 1975 and was again brought up at succeeding sessions of the Administrative Council. In recent years the subject has been included for study in the Administrative Council's Working Group on "Accounting and Budget Structure".

In response to these questions the Secretary-General pointed out that the accuracy of a cost accounting system would be dependent upon the resources which could be devoted to it. The Secretary-General cautioned against adhering too closely to the Experts' recommendation for a fully integrated accounting system based on result-units and other forms of statistical reporting. In his opinion the Secretary-General considered that such a system would call for the use of resources far beyond the value to be derived from the system. Other international organisations had attempted to introduce similar systems with, apparently, inconclusive results.

To give effect to the instructions of the Plenipotentiary Conference the Secretary-General prepared and submitted to the Administrative Council cost analyses statements based on the actual financial results for the years 1977 to 1981. In addition to the cost analyses the Secretary-General also prepared, as supplementary information to the budget, working documents giving a breakdown of the budgetary expenditure for the years 1979-1983. At the Council's request the Working Documents have been circularised as White Documents upon final approval of the Union's Budget.

The preparation of the analysis has entailed reference to work log-books and production statements and also to forward planning statistics of future staff and work requirements. Use has been made of working documentation and records, such as: manning tables, personnel data, salary scales, accounts ledgers, and other statistical information. The collection of the cost information has not required the introduction of personal time reporting nor has it brought into use any additional form of statistical maintenance.

In general, the format of the cost analyses has met with the approval of the Administrative Council to note various features concerning the cost structure of the Union's Headquarters; the apportionment of expenditure between technical and administrative activities; the costs of the language systems and other common services; the real costs of servicing the documentation needs of conferences and meetings; the distribution of expenditure among the four permanent organs of the Union. Detailed cost analyses of the separate Study Group meetings of the CCIs have also been prepared at the request of the Administrative Council.

At several Council Sessions the Secretary-General has indicated that further information concerning the expenses of the Union can be developed to meet the specific or general requests of the Administrative Council.

(4) Financial Regulations of the Union

The Financial Regulations as a whole were revised by the Administrative Council at its 30th session in 1975, to take account of the entry into force of the Malaga-Torremolinos International Telecommunication Convention and the basic changes required to adapt the Regulations to the de facto situation. Drafting and other minor amendments were also introduced during the Administrative Council's 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 sessions.

(5) Currency fluctuations

Although currency fluctuations always affect the finances of the Union, they have a more pronounced impact when they relate to:

- a) the Swiss franc, which is the accounting currency of the Union,
- b) the US dollar, which is the currency in which salaries and allowances in the professional category and above are expressed under the common system of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

All sections of the budgets of the Union which include credits for staff are affected by currency fluctuations, in both the operational and

conferences and meetings budgets. Moreover, the effect on the whole Technical Cooperation special accounts budget is even greater, since most of its income is received from UNDP in US dollars and then converted into Swiss francs when entered into the Union's accounts.

There have been many fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the US dollar since the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference. A table of maximum, minimum and mean exchange rates for the years 1974 to 1981 is annexed to this report (Annex 9).

The exchange rate used for financial transactions in the United Nations Common System is adjusted every month in the organizations of the United Nations system for their services operating in Geneva, on the basis of available banking data.

The effects of fluctuations of the Swiss franc/US dollar exchange rate have been alleviated by the fact that salary increases and decreases are largely offset by parallel post adjustment modifications. On the other hand, the dependency allowances of staff in the professional category and above, as well as the education grant, have had to be subjected to a fixed exchange rate to limit the erosion of their value expressed in Swiss francs.

(6) Limits on expenditure for 1983 and subsequent years

To facilitate the establishment of limits on expenditure for 1983 and subsequent years, the Administrative Council transmits to the Plenipotentiary Conference, for information, the provisional budget of the Union for 1983 approved at its 37th session (1982) subject to the decisions of the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference (see Annex 10).

(7) Financial conditions for the participation of international organizations in conferences and meetings of the ITU

This subject is dealt with in a separate report (see Document No. 30).

- 2.2.8 Technical cooperation (see 5th Part)
- 2.2.9 Other questions considered by the Council
- 2.2.9.1 Implementation of Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinions of the last Plenipotentiary Conference

Resolution No. 38

REQUEST FOR ADMISSION OF GUINEA-BISSAU AS A MEMBER OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

The consultation which the Secretary-General was instructed to carry out was initiated on 2 November 1973. As the required majority was not obtained, the request was not accepted. However, after it was admitted to the United Nations, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau became a Member of the Union on 15 January 1976 in accordance with No. 4 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention (1973).

Resolution No. 39

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES AND WORKING LANGUAGES OF THE UNION

This subject is dealt with in a separate report (see Document No. 32).

Resolution No. 40

JURIDICAL STATUS

The Headquarters Agreement has been observed by both parties. The application of its provisions has given rise to no particular comment with respect to the privileges and immunities accorded to the ITU as compared with those enjoyed by other organizations of the United Nations system with headquarters in Switzerland. There have been some difficulties, however, with the application of Article 15 as far as the Canton of Geneva is concerned, which are due to the Canton's special taxation system and are common to all the agencies of the United Nations system. Nevertheless, as a result of correspondence between the Union and the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, contacts with the Swiss authorities and representations on behalf of the United Nations to the Permanent Representative of the Swiss Confederation, the application of the Genevese taxation system was changed as from 1 January 1979. With this change, the proper implementation of the provisions of Article 15 is now fully ensured.

Resolution No. 41

BASIC INSTRUMENT OF THE UNION

By this Resolution, the Administrative Council had been instructed to study the distribution of the provisions between the two parts of the Convention of Malaga-Torremolinos and any possible amelioration thereof, to examine the question of the procedure necessary for any future revision of the two parts of the basic instrument of the Union and to submit specific recommendations thereon to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Council informs the Plenipotentiary Conference that it could not examine the matter in depth. The Council is thus not in a position to submit to the Plenipotentiary Conference any specific recommendations as requested by Resolution No. 41.

Resolution No. 42

REQUESTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE FOR ADVISORY OPINIONS

The various activities of the Union have at no time required recourse to this Resolution. No request has therefore ever been made to the Administrative Council for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice under Article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organization.

Resolution No. 43

PUBLICATION OF AN ANNOTATED EDITION OF THE FINAL ACTS
OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
(MALAGA-TORREMOLINOS, 1973)

Under the chairmanship of Mr. C. Baudazzi (Italy), a Group of Experts placed at the Union's disposal by the Administrations of the Federal Republic of Germany, Brazil, Spain, France and Italy prepared a draft annotated edition of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

After consideration by the Council, the draft, together with the summary records of the relevant discussions, was sent to the Members of the Union by Circular-letter No. 247 of 24 August 1981.

Resolution No. 44

DEFINITION OF THE TERMS "TELEGRAPHY" AND "TELEPHONY"

The question of the definition of the terms "telegraphy" and "telephony" raised in this Resolution results from the fact that, after deciding to maintain the existing terms of reference of the CCITT as contained in the Montreux Convention (1965), the Plenipotentiary Conference nonetheless considered that it would be useful if, in future, these terms of reference were to make unambiguous provision for the introduction of new telecommunication services. Moreover, while specifying that a reformulation of the terms of reference of the CCITT should avoid any overlapping with the terms of reference of the CCIR, the Resolution expressed the opinion that it would be desirable for a single definition of the term "telegraphy" to be used.

This Resolution therefore covers two aspects :

1. Definition of the terms "telegraphy" and "telephony"

In this connection it should be mentioned that :

a) The World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979, adopted Resolution No. 68, recommending :

"that the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Nairobi, 1982, re-examine the definition in Annex 2 to the International Telecommunication Convention of the terms "harmful interference", "telegraphy", "telephony" and associated terms, taking into account the terms and definitions adopted for the purposes of the Radio Regulations by the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979, together with any proposals submitted by the CCIR and CCITT under Resolution No. 44 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973;"

b) that the XVth CCIR Plenary Assembly (Geneva, 15-26 February 1982) adopted Report No. 973 on "General Terminology of Telecommunications" prepared by the CCIR/CCITT Joint Study Group for Vocabulary (CMV). Among other definitions, this Report contains those of the terms "telegraphy" and "telephony" which were approved by the CCIR and CCITT Study Groups concerned. Although these two terms "telegraphy" and "telephony" no longer fall within the terms of reference of the CCITT (see paragraph 2 below), it was nevertheless considered useful to adopt new definitions, viewing these forms of telecommunication strictly from the technical standpoint. The new definitions given in the aforesaid Report No. 973 are as follows :

"Telephony"

A form of telecommunication primarily intended for the exchange of information in the form of speech.

Telegraphy

A form of telecommunication in which the transmitted information is intended to be recorded on arrival as a graphic document; the transmitted information may sometimes be presented in an alternative form or may be stored for subsequent use.

Note 1 : A graphic document records information in a permanent form and is capable of being filed and consulted; for example, it may take the form of written or printed matter or of a fixed image.

Note 2 : The definition for telegraphy is not used by the CCITT to define telecommunication services."

Remark

Among other subjects, this Report deals with forms of telecommunication, including the new telematic facilities discussed at the VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly, Geneva, 1980. It should be noted in this connection that the term "Telematic services" was adopted provisionally by the VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly to designate non-telephone services such as facsimile, Teletex, Videotex, etc.; these are new services using a combination of telecommunication and informatics techniques for the remote processing of information.

2. Impact on the terms of reference of the CCITT

After agreeing that the terms "telegraphy" and "telephony" need not be redefined for the specific purpose of developing the terms of reference of the CCITT, the VIIth Plenary Assembly adopted Opinion No. 9 to the effect that :

the next Plenipotentiary Conference :

should consider the following revision of the terms of reference of the CCITT at present set forth in Article 11, No. 71 of the 1973 Convention :

"71(Rev.) The duties of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) shall be to study, and issue Recommendations on technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telecommunication services, other than technical or operating questions relating specifically to radiocommunications which according to No. 70 come within the purview of the CCIR.

"For this purpose, telecommunication services are considered as telecommunications which are provided by an Administration or private operating agency and intended mainly as a public correspondence service, and which are generally subject to appropriate remuneration. These services include several branches such as telephone, telegraph, data transmission, leased circuit, etc."

Furthermore, the VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly requested that the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference be drawn to the definition of "public correspondence" given in Annex 2 to the 1973 Convention, which is used in Opinion No. 9 but may require re-examination. It is advisable to consider whether this definition (which appeared for the first time in the Madrid Convention, 1932) is still valid for all the facilities that administrations or recognized private operating agencies offer at present or envisage offering to the public to permit access to the various telecommunication services they provide.

Resolution No. 45

UNION BUILDING

This subject is dealt with in a separate report (see Document No. 49).

Resolution No. 46

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATION DAY

Introduction

As a result of an Administrative Council Resolution, World Telecommunication Day, celebrated on 17 May each year, was officially established by the Plenipotentiary Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos.

The Resolution adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference has guided Union officials with respect to the objectives to be attained and the methods to be used.

Hence :

a) the themes for each year have been proposed by the Administrative Council, but each Member of the Union has remained free to celebrate 17 May in its own way and in accordance with national conditions;

b) World Telecommunication Day has been celebrated in the Member countries, the Union playing only a supporting or advisory role if requested.

Finally it has constantly been borne in mind that the purpose of the Day is to make the public aware of the importance of telecommunications for economic, social and cultural development, to foster the interest of young people in telecommunication techniques and to publicize Union activities.

Preparation of World Telecommunication Day

Each Day has required the preparation of documentation for the Members of the Union, consisting of the following :

1. Posters on the theme of the particular Day, sent to Administrations on request.
2. Tape-recorded message from the Secretary-General for sound broadcasting, and filmed for television, the broadcast being entrusted mainly to international broadcasting organizations.
3. Proposed stamp designs for postal Administrations.
4. Proposal of films from the Union film library relating to the selected themes.

5. Press releases of a general nature (usually five or six) on the theme of the year, accompanied by copies of photographs illustrating the texts.
6. Publication of information in the Telecommunication Journal.

The themes have been chosen, where possible, for their connection with Union activities during the year in question (in 1974, for example, the topic was "Telecommunications and Transport", the World Administrative Maritime Conference being held that year in Geneva from 22 April to 8 June.).

Efforts have also been made to involve the maximum number of intergovernmental organizations of the United Nations system and United Nations bodies themselves, so that UNDP, WMO and UNESCO have taken part on various occasions. Owing to such cooperation it has been possible to reach a wider public and to share the financing of the operation. The United Nations Information Centres throughout the world have each year been extremely active in disseminating information on World Telecommunication Day.

Methods of celebration

Judging from reports received, it can be estimated that each year about one hundred Member countries celebrate World Telecommunication Day, which has now become a genuinely international event. The diverse ways in which it is celebrated include :

- conferences or seminars at the headquarters of the Administration;
- round tables on telecommunication development;
- telecommunication exhibitions;
- "open days" at telecommunication centres or at vocational training centres;
- issue of commemorative postage stamps;
- organization of radio amateur contests;
- commissioning of a telecommunications installation;
- competition for young people on the selected themes;
- special broadcasts (including international relays).

Generally speaking, the background material distributed by the ITU has been widely used. Press cuttings received from all over the world show that the articles of a general nature have frequently been used.

Each year, on average :

20,000 posters have been sent out at the request of administrations

5,000 photographs have been sent to the information departments of administrations and to journalists on request

150 radio stations have broadcast the message of the Secretary-General of the ITU

100 television stations have shown the filmed version (usually lasting 3 minutes) of the Secretary-General's message.

Themes chosen for World Telecommunication Days

- 6th World Day, 17 May 1974 : "Telcommunications and Transport"
- 7th World Day, 17 May 1975 : "Telecommunications and Meteorology"
(in cooperation with WMO)
- 8th World Day, 17 May 1976 : "Telecommunication and Mass Media"
(in cooperation with UNESCO)
- 9th World Day, 17 May 1977 : "Telecommunications and Development"
(in cooperation with UNDP)
- 10th World Day, 17 May 1978 : "Radiocommunications"
(50th Anniversary of the CCIR)
- 11th World Day, 17 May 1979 : "Telecommunications for All"
- 12th World Day, 17 May 1980 : "Rural Telecommunications"
- 13th World Day, 17 May 1981 : "Telecommunications and Health"
(in cooperation with WHO)
- 14th World Day, 17 May 1982 : "International Cooperation".

Resolution No. 47

TELECOMMUNICATIONS DOCUMENTATION CENTRE
AT ITU HEADQUARTERS

This subject is dealt with in a separate report (see Document No. 34).

Resolution No. 48

DESTRUCTION OF SUBMARINE CABLES IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

This Resolution has not required any action.

Recommendation No. 1

UNRESTRICTED TRANSMISSION OF NEWS

This text does not require any action by the Administrative Council or by Union Headquarters.

Recommendation No. 2

USE OF RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS FOR ANNOUNCING AND IDENTIFYING HOSPITAL SHIPS
AND MEDICAL AIRCRAFT PROTECTED UNDER THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF 1949

Introduction

After the adoption of Recommendation No. 2, this question was examined by the Maritime WARC (Geneva, 1974) - see Recommendation No. Mar2 - 17 - and by the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts (Geneva, 1974-1977), which had before it a document prepared by the IFRB outlining the existing doctrine and related international legislation contained in the International Telecommunication Convention and the Radio Regulations annexed thereto. The first objective of this document was to avoid having legislation in an international treaty which was not in harmony with the legislation contained in the ITU Conventions and Radio Regulations. The second objective was to ensure that matters concerning frequency management were directed to the competent ITU World Conference.

Accordingly, the Humanitarian Conference adopted a resolution listing their requirements and requesting the ITU Administrative Council to bring the matter to the attention of all Members of the Union with a view to having the subject considered by the first competent ITU Conference.

Action taken by the Administrative Council

In consultation with the Members of the Union, the following item was placed on the agenda of the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979 :

"to study the technical aspects for the use of radiocommunications for marking, identifying, locating and communicating with the means of medical transport protected under the 1949 Geneva Conventions and any additional instruments of these Conventions;"

Action taken by the CCIR

The Special Preparatory Meeting of CCIR Study Groups (Geneva, 1978) considered the subject and dealt with its technical aspects in the report it prepared for the World Administrative Radio Conference.

Action taken by WARC-79

This Conference duly studied the question, which is the subject, among others, of Section II (Medical Transports) of Article 40 (Urgency and Safety Transmissions and Medical Transports) of the Radio Regulations. It also adopted Resolution No. 10 relating to the use of radiotelegraph and radiotelephone links by the Red Cross, Red Crescent, and Red Lion and Sun Organizations.

Opinion No. 1

IMPOSITION OF FISCAL TAXES

This opinion does not require any action.

Opinion No. 3

TELECOMMUNICATION EXHIBITIONS

Introduction

The Union's activity in respect of the world telecommunication exhibitions (TELECOM 75, 2 - 8 October 1975, TELECOM 79, 20 - 26 September 1979) is based on Opinion No. 3 adopted by the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference.

The exhibitions organized under ITU play an important role in the field of technical cooperation. Placed under the direct authority of the Secretary-General, they have enjoyed the full collaboration of Union Members.

In line with the decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the exhibitions under Union auspices were so organized as to entail no expenditure for the Union's budget. They were regarded as non-profit-making and were self-financing, the salaries and other organizational expenses of the secretariat set up to prepare and conduct the exhibitions being charged to the TELECOM budget. The sums charged to exhibitors for taking part were most carefully calculated to ensure that every event functioned properly, but always with a view to stringent economy. Care was also taken to exclude any commercial benefit to the Union and the secretariat established to organize the exhibitions was carefully chosen to maintain strict impartiality in the preparation and staging of the different events.

In order to make TELECOM all-embracing, various activities have been associated with it which cover vocational training, the development of technical know-how and information media.

The following activities have thus been developed in connection with TELECOM :

- the World Telecommunication Forum, attended by experts in telecommunication economics and technology (2,300 participants in 1979) and allowing for dialogue at the highest level;
- the International Festival of Telecommunication and Electronics Films (79 films from 22 countries in 1979), which ensures the international promotion of telecommunication films;
- the world "Youth in the Electronic Age" competition (368 entries from 19 countries in 1979), which draws the attention of young people to the use of telecommunication media in the world and to the possibilities of careers in this sphere;
- the World Book Fair on Telecommunications and Electronics (80 publishers from 15 countries in 1979), providing detailed information on the many publications that exist in the field of telecommunications and electronics.

Committee of Honour of Heads of State

At the suggestion of several Administrations, a Committee of Honour of Heads of State of countries Members of the Union was set up for TELECOM 79 by the Secretary-General. The purpose of the Committee was to lend to this ITU activity the moral support of the Member countries of the Union.

The Heads of State of the following countries agreed to become members of the Committee :

Germany (Fed. Rep. of)	Gambia	Paraguay
Argentina	Greece	Peru
Australia	Guatemala	Portugal
Austria	Guyana	Roumania
Bangladesh	Haiti	Rwanda
Burma	Indonesia	San Marino
Cameroon	Italy	Sao Tome and Principe
Canada	Jamaica	Senegal
Cape Verde	Lebanon	Sudan
Chile	Libya	Sri Lanka
Cyprus	Maldives	Switzerland
Costa Rica	Malta	Thailand
Ivory Coast	Morocco	Tonga
Egypt	Mauritius	Trinidad and Tobago
Ecuador	Mexico	Tunisia
Spain	Monaco	Turkey
United States	Nigeria	Uruguay
Ethiopia	New Zealand	Viet Nam
Fiji	Pakistan	Zaire
France	Panama	

Participation in the TELECOM 71, 75 and 79 exhibitions

The three exhibitions that have been held have enjoyed more and more active participation, both by the exhibitors and with regard to the number of visitors admitted.

		1971	1975	1979
<u>Exhibitors</u> : Number		250	360	600
Countries represented		14	37	41
Area occupied		24.000	34.000	70.000
<u>Admissions to the exhibition</u>	Number	70.000	102.000	160.000
	Countries	100	120	140

The practical organization of the three exhibitions was carried out under the supervision of the ITU by a non-profit-making foundation of the State, City and Industry of Geneva.

Countries of origin of exhibitors at "TELECOM" Exhibitions

Pays Countries Países	TELECOM 71	TELECOM 75	TELECOM 79
Allemagne (Rép. fédérale d') - <u>Germany (Fed. Rep. of)</u> - Alemania (Rep. Fed. de).....	X	X	X
Arabie Saoudite (Royaume de l') - <u>Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)</u> - Arabia Saudita (Reinode)		X	X
Argentine (Rép.) - <u>Argentine Rep.</u> - Argentina (Rep.).....			X
Australie - <u>Australia</u> - Australia.....			X
Autriche - <u>Austria</u> - Austria.....	X	X	X
Bahreïn (Etat de) - <u>Bahrain (State of)</u> - Bahrein (Estado de).....		X	
Belgique - <u>Belgium</u> - Bélgica.....		X	X
Brésil (Rép. Féd. du) - <u>Brazil (Fed. Rep. of)</u> - Brasil (Rep. Fed. del).....		X	X
Bulgarie (Rép. Pop. de) - <u>Bulgaria (People's Rep. of)</u> - Bulgaria (Rep. Pop. de).....		X	X
Cameroun (Rép. Unie du) - <u>Cameroon (United Rep. of)</u> - Camerún (Rep. Unida del).....		X	X
Canada - <u>Canada</u> - Canadá.....	X	X	X
Corée (Rép. de) - <u>Korea (Rep. of)</u> - Corea (Rep. de).....		X	
Côte d'Ivoire (Rép. de) - <u>Ivory Coast (Rep. of the)</u> - Costa de Marfil (Rep. de la)..		X	
Danemark - <u>Denmark</u> - Dinamarca.....		X	X
Espagne - <u>Spain</u> - España.....	X	X	X
Etats-Unis d'Amérique - <u>United States of America</u> - Estados Unidos de América.....	X	X	X
Finlande - <u>Finland</u> - Finlandia.....	X	X	X
France - <u>France</u> - Francia.....	X	X	X
Ghana.....		X	
Grèce - <u>Greece</u> - Grecia.....	X	X	
Hongroise (Rép. Pop.) - <u>Hungarian People's Rep.</u> - Húngara (Rep. Pop.).....		X	X
Inde (Rép. de l') - <u>India (Rep. of)</u> - India (Rep. de).....		X	X
Indonésie (Rép. d') - <u>Indonesia (Rep. of)</u> - Indonesia (Rep. de).....		X	X
Iran (République Islamique d') - <u>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</u> - Irán (República Islamica del).....	X	X	
Iraq (Rép. d') - <u>Iraq (Rep. of)</u> - Iraq (Rep. de).....			X
Irlande - <u>Ireland</u> - Irlanda.....		X	X
Israël (Etat d') - <u>Israel (State of)</u> - Israel (Estado de).....		X	X
Italie - <u>Italy</u> - Italia.....	X	X	X
Japon - <u>Japan</u> - Japón.....	X	X	X
Kenya (Rép. du) - <u>Kenya (Rep. of)</u> - Kenya (Rep. de).....			X
Koweït (Etat de) - <u>Kuwait (State of)</u> - Kuwait (Estado de).....		X	X
Liban - <u>Lebanon</u> - Líbano.....		X	
Luxembourg - <u>Luxembourg</u> - Luxemburgo.....		X	

Pays Countries Países	TELECOM 71	TELECOM 75	TELECOM 79
Malaisie - <u>Malaysia</u> - Malasia.....		X	X
Norvège - <u>Norway</u> - Noruega.....		X	X
Nouvelle-Zélande - <u>New Zealand</u> - Nueva Zelandia.....			X
Paraguay (Rép. du) - <u>Paraguay (Rep. of)</u> - Paraguay (Rep. del).....			X
Pays-Bas (Royaume des) - <u>Netherlands (Kingdom of the)</u> - Países Bajos (Reino de los).	X	X	X
Philippines (Rép. des) - <u>Philippines (Rep. of the)</u> - Filipinas (Rep. de).....			X
Pologne (Rép. Pop. de) - <u>Poland (People's Rep. of)</u> - Polonia (Rep. Pop. de).....		X	X
Qatar (Etat du) - <u>Qatar (State of)</u> - Qatar (Estado de).....			X
Rép. Dém. Allemande - <u>German Dem. Rep.</u> - Rep. Dem. Alemana.....	X	X	X
Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord - <u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u> - Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irland del Norte.....	X	X	X
Suède - <u>Sweden</u> - Suecia.....	X	X	X
Suisse (Confédération) - <u>Switzerland (Confederation of)</u> - Suiza (Confederación)....	X	X	X
Thaïlande - <u>Thailand</u> - Tailandia.....	X		
Union des Républiques Socialistes Soviétiques - <u>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics</u> - Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas.....			X
Venezuela (Rép. du) - <u>Venezuela (Rep. of)</u> - Venezuela (Rep. de).....			X
Yougoslavie (Rép. Soc. Féd. de) - <u>Yugoslavia (Soc. Fed. Rep. of)</u> - Yugoslavia (Rep. Soc. Fed. de).....		X	X

Organisations Internationales/Intergouvernementales International/Intergovernmental Organisations Organizaciones Internacionales/Intergubernamentales	TELECOM 71	TELECOM 75	TELECOM 79
C.I.C.R.		X	X
C.E.I.			X
E.S.A.		X	X
Eutelsat Intérimaire			X
INTELSAT	X		X
International Amateur Radio		X	X
OMM/WMO	X		
PANAFTEL			X
Symphonie	X	X	X
UER/EBU	X	X	

2.2.9.2 Publications

This question is dealt with in a separate report (see Document No. 44).

2.2.9.3 Use of computers by the Union(1) Information processing trendsa) Introduction

The computer and related technologies are playing an increased role in the performance of ITU activities. The prime technological factors determining this trend are reviewed in the following sections since they provide the background necessary in order to understand the way the ITU computer facilities are evolving to meet the increasingly sophisticated user requirements.

b) Computer technology trendsMicroelectronics

The trend toward speed improvements and cost reductions has been impressive. Cost for the storage of an element of information has been reduced by around 40 % annually over two decades. The main implications of these falling costs are the promotion of the distribution of information processing and the making of new applications economically advantageous.

Communications

The trend towards the increasing unification of communications and computers is taking on major importance. The growing versatility of satellite communication will make them part of global computerized data base systems to control mobile communications with ships, for example. Another important trend is the digitalization of communications, which is leading to a marriage of voice, text, picture and data, with an increased influence of SPC (stored program control) on line switching. Optical fibre communications, characterized by their suitability for digitalization and high-capacity transmission, are being used more and more in computer communications systems such as local networks.

Networks

Distributed networks of computer facilities which allow some autonomous operation of local nodes, sharing of resources and data and combination of voice and data are areas of important developments.

Within-premises local networks for high-speed data transmission are being introduced to be used in parallel with the more traditional networks (e.g. EURONET used by the ITU for terminology purposes) for off-premises data communication. The trend seems to indicate that networks with different control structures will coexist and be interconnected.

Terminal equipment

Considerable progress is being made towards making terminal equipment more adaptable to user needs. Examples are display terminals capable of displaying colour, graphics (as used in the Region 2 Conference, 1981), and even video images. Multi-function work-stations integrating the latest developments in microelectronics and handling text processing, records management, data entry, terminal operation and personal computing have made possible the implementation of distributed systems putting processing power and storage/printing capabilities, although limited, in the hands of the users. Speech processing is a technology reaching a level of performance and cost which will make computerized systems incorporating it economically feasible.

c) System development trendsSoftware intensiveness

The ratio of software costs to total costs is increasing and is expected to exceed 90 % by the mid-eighties. Explanations for this phenomenon are the decreasing cost of hardware, which makes feasible sophisticated systems not dreamed of before, the improved user interface compared with previous generation systems and the built-in flexibility (e.g. data base approach) for coping with future requirements.

Interactiveness

More and more users are requiring systems with teleprocessing capabilities. The ratio of the number of terminals to the number of employees is increasing very rapidly with a growth rate well above 50 % per year for the last 6 years.

Data base

Future computerized application systems will use data base technology in order to make system development easier, faster, more flexible and possibly less expensive. The data base is a repository of the data needed for the organization's data processing. It is organized in such a way that diverse applications with different requirements can share the data, avoiding redundancy and minimizing errors. The ways in which end users want to utilize existing data frequently change, and in some cases demands for new uses of the data arise rapidly and urgently. Data base technology permits the data for one application to be changed without affecting the rest of the information system, such as rewriting of programs of other applications.

Typically the data base is accessed from a network of on-line terminals using the services of transaction processing software. In transaction processing, the end user, without any intermediary, directly and without any delay is able to register the changes of information in the data base, while the data base software insures the coherence, the validity and the integrity of data.

Where possible, the end users have their own access to the data which permits them to employ the data in spontaneous or creative ways without having to wait for application programs to be written. The data base interrogation and report writing facilities are available to bypass the need for conventional programming.

(2) Role of the ITU Computer Department

a) Function and duties

The main responsibilities of the Computer Department are to :

- evaluate technology trends and assess applicability to the ITU environment;
- evaluate, acquire and install hardware and software;
- provide computing power support services and assistance for all organs, including a dictionary driven data base/transaction processing environment;
- provide software support and assistance to all organs and especially to the IFRB before, during and after conferences;
- design, implement and maintain computerized systems for the General Secretariat, CCITT and CCIR;
- advise administrations on use of computers on telecommunications-related matters;
- establish standards for the development and operation of computerized information systems;
- advise and train users on all aspects of information systems;
- represent the Union on computer-related matters.

b) Resources of the Department

In the last 8 years the ITU equipment providing computing resources has increased many times over. For example, in 1973 the ITU had one computer performing 180 kops (kilo-operations per second) and accessing 15 million characters of disk storage. In 1982 the ITU has two computers with a combined power of 1,800 kops and accessing over 6,000 million characters of disk storage. Furthermore, during this period, even though the capacity and speed of the computer power increased more than 10 times, the usage also increased severalfold. (In 1973 : less than 3,000 hours usage on one small computer. In 1981 : more than 9,000 hours on powerful computers.) These figures do not include the increased processing performed on numerous off-line programmable terminals (microcomputers) for applications in various services at Headquarters.

(3) Major developments in the last 8 years

a) Preparation and distribution of documents and publications

For this major activity of the Union, significant progress has been made in productivity improvements through increased automation.

In 1975 a multi-function software driven work-station was selected by the ITU for the automation of office activities under increased end-user control. This was a pioneering approach which has lately been receiving considerable support in the technical literature. A Text Processing System was developed by the Computer Department taking into consideration the ITU's specific requirements. A programming language was defined and developed to facilitate the implementation of numerous decentralized applications. Records management, data entry, repetitive customized correspondence, on-line distributed processing, etc., are some of the areas for which software packages were developed for the ITU work-stations.

The ITU Text Processing System was developed in harmony with the Computerized Composition System, which runs on the central computer. Based on a software package provided by the computer manufacturer, the ITU Computerized Composition System is being upgraded continuously to improve the productivity and reduce delays in the publication production process. Latest developments support the on-line page make-up and the use of an electronic photocomposer installed at Headquarters.

The photocomposer (an electronic CRT-typesetting machine) installed at the ITU operates with digitally stored fonts and a video screen. The high speed of the photocomposer is important in the shortening of the turnaround time for individual tasks and in permitting the use of more sophisticated production techniques aimed at faster publication, improved staff productivity and lower publication costs.

b) On-line queries to data bases

One of the most significant developments in the ITU computing milieu has been the establishment of a data base/transaction processing (DB/TP) environment for the implementation of on-line applications.

Several systems (Ship Stations, Telegraph Offices, Budget Control, etc.) are already taking advantage of the interactive capabilities while others (Sales, Accounting, Short-Term Payroll, etc.) are being designed and built into our new DB/TP software (IDMS) which is an integrated set of products of data dictionary, data base management system and transaction monitor.

The Ship Stations System can be used to illustrate the approach being taken. Data preparation has been integrated with data entry on programmable terminals which allow on-line access to an up-to-date data base. Printed matter has been reduced to a minimum and staff productivity increased considerably. Furthermore, the Union has been able to cope with increased workload (number of ships registered increased from 60,000 to 120,000) even with a decrease in staff. In addition, administrations have been provided with a faster, better service including more up-to-date information.

c) Terminology

The ITU is a source of authoritative terminology in the telecommunications field. The continuous generation of new technical terms can only be properly handled with the help of computerized systems.

The Multilingual Terminology Recognition (MTR) system, developed by the Computer Department in cooperation with the Language Division, analyzes free texts and detects the use of new terminology, which is submitted to specialists for appraisal and possible inclusion in the ITU Terminology Data Base.

An on-line system, based on the TEAM software package developed by the computer manufacturer, provides interactive access to the ITU Terminology Data Base.

A text processing programming language has been defined and developed to facilitate the implementation of text transformation programs, especially the ones needed for the production of glossaries by means of the Computerized Composition System.

Software has also been developed to connect the ITU work-station with the EUROCAUTOM Terminology Data Base through the EURONET network.

d) Administrative systems

Several computerized systems have been developed and are being continuously adapted to meet changing requirements. Furthermore, other tasks are being studied or are in development for support of ongoing administrative applications :

- payroll for regular staff;
- payroll for short-term staff;
- salary budget control;
- pension fund;
- post classification evaluation;
- technical cooperation project control;

2.2.9.3

- reproduction statistics;
- text composition statistics;
- sales and debtors;
- supplies and stores;
- several small scale decentralized tasks :
 - . document flow control;
 - . registration of participants in conferences;
 - . repetitive correspondence;
 - . annual contributory share;
 - . interests on overdue payments;
 - . control of customs (ICHA) paid and reimbursed.

e) Miscellaneous

- Stockholm Plan data entry (IFRB);
- Telecommunication statistics :
 - . world and regional plans;
 - . international telex relations;
- Network planning and optimization :
 - . PANAFTEL and Middle East and Mediterranean projects;
 - . studies for possible use in Asian Telecom Network;
- Evaluation of CODEVTEL courses.

(4) User support

a) Types of service

The Computer Department supports the user community in all aspects of the development and running of computerized applications. The following services should be highlighted :

- analysis of user requirements;
- design and implementation of application systems;
- evaluation, acquisition, installation and maintenance of hardware and software;

- processing of application programs in production;
- maintaining file and data base security and integrity;
- installation of maintenance of the terminal network;
- data base, transaction processing and operational support for systems developed outside the Department (e.g. IFRB Interim System);
- maintaining the information directory of the Union's data resources;
- standardization of data processing and information system related matters;
- training;
- technical library of computer related documentation;
- support for administrations.

In the following paragraphs, for the sake of brevity, only a few of these services will be described in more detail.

b) Training

In order to optimize the potential of the Union's human resources assigned to system development, operation, use and management, both in the Computer Department and in permanent organs, it is essential for the staff to be kept abreast of the new advanced methods, techniques and skills available to meet the critical functional time and cost constraint of their environment. The climate of rapid technological change which is a characteristic of the information processing field imposes upon the Department the responsibility for a continuous training programme. In the last 8 years over 100 courses and seminars have been organized by the Department. User departments also contribute to this training programme as in the case of the Text Composition Service, which is continuously training new operators for the ITU work-stations. In the last 3 years special emphasis has been given to the areas of data base and transaction processing since future progress in data processing revolves very much around these technologies.

c) Software development support

A significant part of the Department's resources are being used for the support of software development activities performed by other departments and organs. The support includes subjects such as methodology for data analysis and data base design, use of the data dictionary as a management and development tool, use of the operating system facilities, programming languages and utilities, microcomputer programming, word processing, photocomposition "programming" language, etc.

The growing familiarity of the ITU staff with computers and the more readily available access which is being provided both to the central computer and to a large number of decentralized microcomputers are leading the Computer Department to make available a more personal support service geared to individual developers. These are the cases in which the user knows his problem well, has some programming training or experience and has the time to invest in the development of a small system to handle his special problem. The Computer Department's role is to give him guidance on the approach, make available the tools, inform him if the necessary data are already available, call attention to similar developments, etc.

d) Operational support

Extensive operational support has been provided to all organs for the orderly and efficient running of their computerized systems. Three shifts computer operation to cover the overloads, experienced data entry pool, efficient tape library administration, security of the Union's data resources, provision of computer supplies, advice on operating system related matters, maintenance of terminals and lines and accounting on computer resources usage are examples of operational services provided by the Computer Department.

It is to be noted that, during several modifications to the configuration of the Computing Centre, even during the extension of the computer local and the replacing of the air-conditioning systems, the service to the users was never interrupted.

e) Support for conferences

Extensive support is provided by the Computer Department to conferences which rely heavily on the computer, as was the case with the Region 2 Rio Conference (1981). Examples of tasks performed by the Department for this Conference are : review, acquisition and installation of equipment (graphic terminals, plotters, modems, concentrators, etc.), review acquisition, adaptation and installation of software (graphic package, software for connecting the ITU computer via satellite from another manufacturer in Rio, etc.), system and operational support before and during the conference, development of data entry programs, generation of programs to control the additional satellite data communication lines; etc.

f) Support for administrations

During the last few years, an increasing number of administrations which were planning to install computer services or which had installed computers and were looking for assistance with their related problems have asked the ITU for assistance and independent opinions. The Department, in line with Resolution No. 37 of WARC-79, has studied these problems, in some cases visiting the countries, and supplied comments and advice as necessary and assistance within its limitations.

(5) References

Additional matters related to the use of computers by the Union are dealt with in the sections 4.2.5 and 4.3.2 of this Report and in separate Reports (see Documents Nos. 33 and 55).

2.2.9.4 Telecommunications and the peaceful uses of outer space

In view of the role of telecommunications in space technology, the ITU is one of the organizations most concerned with the peaceful uses of outer space. Hence the special attention paid to this subject by the Administrative Council (see, inter alia, Administrative Council Resolutions Nos. 636 and 637).

The most important activities of the ITU in this area in recent years were undoubtedly the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service (Geneva, 1977) and the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979) at which extremely important decisions were taken with regard to space matters.

Where the permanent organs of the Union are concerned, mention should be made of the work carried out by the International Consultative Committees in connection with studies of space systems and their integration in the general network, and also with the preparation of technical data for administrative conferences dealing with space telecommunications and of handbooks which in part relate to those telecommunications.

The World Plan Committee and the Regional Plan Committees continue to give due consideration to satellite circuits.

The IFRB has continued to apply the pertinent provisions of the Radio Regulations concerning space telecommunications with respect to an increasing number of assignment notices.

Technical cooperation covers a wide range of activity : participation in the establishment of earth stations, feasibility studies of educational satellite projects, radiocommunication systems to be set up in the event of natural disasters or for rural development, seminars, preparation of handbooks and so forth.

Special efforts have been made to publicize ITU work on space questions.

In this connection, Administrative Council Resolutions Nos. 636 and 637 on ITU activities in space telecommunications and the role of the ITU in that field proved extremely useful.

In response to Resolution No. 1721 (XVI) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1961 and to subsequent United Nations resolutions on the same subject, and in pursuance of Malaga-Torremolinos Resolution No. 37, the ITU Administrative Council took note of the annual Reports of the ITU on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (the twentieth Report was submitted to the Administrative Council at its 1981 Session). These reports continue to be well received by the United Nations, especially by its Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Sub-Committees.

In pursuance of the relevant resolutions of the WARC, Geneva, 1979, on future administrative radio conferences, the Council decided at its 1981 Session to hold a number of conferences, some of them directly concerned with space, such as :

- Region 2 Broadcasting-Satellite Planning Conference,
13 June - 15 July 1983.
- World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the
Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing
it; first session (end of June to mid-August 1985, 6 weeks) and second
session (September - October 1987, 6 weeks).

In a field which is evolving so rapidly and where international cooperation is essential the relations between the ITU and the other organizations concerned are extremely important. These relations have taken the form of mutual participation and the exchange of information as well as various personal contacts. With regard to the United Nations, the ITU has actively cooperated with the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and Legal Sub-Committee and with the two Working Groups set up to examine the technical feasibility of direct broadcast from satellites and to study the remote sensing of the Earth by satellites.

The ITU has also cooperated with the United Nations specialized agencies concerned with space matters, particularly with UNESCO (participation in joint missions), ICAO, IMCO*) (especially in the development and implementation of the INMARSAT system) and WMO, as well as with other regional and non-governmental organizations.

*) Since 22 May 1982, IMCO is known as the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

2.2.9.5 World Communications Year : Development of Communications Infrastructures

On 19 December 1977, in pursuance of a proposal by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a resolution concerning the proclamation of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, in operative paragraph 5 of which it requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations in consultation with the ITU and other agencies to propose one year during the Decade as a World Communications Year.

In pursuance of that resolution, consultations were held with the Member countries and between the organizations in the United Nations system to define the aims of a World Communications Year and decide on a suitable date.

In 1978, the ITU Administrative Council adopted a resolution in which it recommended that the countries Members of the Union should support the proposal to proclaim 1983 as World Communications Year.

In 1981, the objectives of the Year having been defined, a draft programme drawn up and significant voluntary contributions pledged, the ITU Administrative Council informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the Union was prepared to act as lead agency for the Year as requested by the General Assembly of the United Nations and ECOSOC.

Accordingly, on 19 November 1981, the United Nations General Assembly, having stressed that the Year should be financed from voluntary contributions and not from the regular budgets of the participating organizations, adopted resolution 36/40 proclaiming 1983 as "World Communications Year : Development of Communications Infrastructures" and appointing the ITU as "lead agency for the Year, with responsibility for coordinating the inter-organizational aspects of the programmes and activities of other agencies".

Further information on the Year will be found in Document No. 52.

2.2.9.6 ITU Centenary Prize

At its 33rd session (1978), the Administrative Council adopted Resolution No. 816, Decision No. 385 and Regulations concerning the institution of an "ITU Centenary Prize" intended to reward an individual or a group of individuals working as a team or any non-profit-making legal entity whose activities have contributed to the development of telecommunications.

The Prize consists of all or part of the interest accruing from the following amounts constituting the ITU Centenary Prize Fund and invested in gilt-edged securities :

- an initial amount representing the total of the donations made by ITU Member countries for the construction of the Centenary monument plus the interest which has accrued from this sum since 1968, excluding the donations of Member countries which have expressed the wish to have their donations used for other purposes;

- donations, bequests, gifts and contributions of whatever kind made for this purpose and accepted by the Administrative Council of the Union.

At its 34th session (1979), the Administrative Council appointed a jury, consisting of five members representing the five regions of the world, which awarded the first Centenary Prize to Mr. Georges VALENSI.

The first Centenary Prize, to an amount of 15,000 Swiss francs, was bestowed on Sunday, 23 September 1979, the eve of the opening of the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC), during a solemn ceremony held as part of the 3rd World Telecommunication Forum (TELECOM 79).

At its 35th session (1980), the Administrative Council revised the Centenary Prize Regulations in the light of experience gained in preparations for the first Centenary Prize.

Under Resolution No. 816, as revised by the Administrative Council at its 35th session, the second Prize should be awarded in 1983, i.e. World Communications Year and the year of the 4th World Telecommunications (TELECOM) Exhibition, the Prize being awarded every four years.

2.2.9.7 Electronic mail/message service

Since its 34th session (1979), the Administrative Council has been examining developments in the electronic mail/message issue which concerns both postal and telecommunication services. Contacts have been established between UPU and the ITU.

This subject is dealt with in a separate report (see Document No. 38).

2.2.9.8 United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (UNTACDA)

(1) General

The concept of a Transport and Communication Decade was first formulated at the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) Conference of Ministers held in Kinshasa in 1977. The UN General Assembly at its thirty-second session, March 1978, passed a Resolution (No. 32/160) declaring the years 1978 to 1987 the Transport and Communication Decade in Africa. The proclamation of the Transport and Communication Decade in Africa was the culmination of the efforts of the UN system to focus world attention on the need for rapid development of transport and communications in Africa.

Accordingly, the Executive Committee of the ECA at its eighteenth meeting in May 1978 adopted a Resolution to convene in early 1979 a meeting of African Ministers concerned with matters relating to transport, communications, works and planning, in order to formulate Africa's global strategy as well as a comprehensive plan of action for the implementation of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

The Coordinating Committee of the PANAFTEL project consisting of the Executive Heads of the ECA, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the African Development Bank (ADB), ITU and the Panafrican Telecommunication Union (PATU), at its Ninth meeting in December 1978, agreed to establish an ad hoc Technical Sub-Committee composed of all five members of the Committee to formulate immediate and long-term targets for telecommunication development and to propose a programme of action to be undertaken during the Decade.

The ECA, as lead agency responsible for coordinating and monitoring activities of the UNTACDA programme, organized several meetings to review progress and to seek sources of finance for the first phase programme (1980-1983). The meetings held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to discuss and review the plan of action and specific targets for the Transport and Communication Decade in Africa were as follows :

- Technical Working Group Meeting for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 2-13 April 1979.
- Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee Meeting for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 17-20 April 1979.
- Inter-Governmental Meeting of Experts in preparation for the Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communication and Planning on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 2-3 May 1979.
- Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 9-12 May 1979.
- Meeting of the Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee, Addis Ababa, 15-16 October, 1980.
- Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts, 9-13 March 1981.
- Second Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, 16-18 March 1981.

After the proclamation of the Decade, the ITU was actively involved in the preparation of a document produced in 1979 entitled "ITU preliminary proposals for the telecommunication sector - UNTACDA". The document has since been revised and was submitted to the 3rd African Telecommunication Conference which fully supported and approved the ITU targets and suggested plans of action under its Resolution No. 1. In devising the plan and targets embodied in the document due consideration was given to the following components regarded as imperative for the overall telecommunication development in Africa : public telecommunication and broadcasting, PANAFTEL network, training, management, planning, maintenance and operations, rural telecommunications and local manufacture.

Mention should be made that in April 1980, the Economic Summit of Heads of State and Government of the OAU formally endorsed in the Lagos Plan of Action, the Plan of Action and Strategy adopted in 1979 for the UNTACDA. The 3rd African Telecommunications Conference that followed in December 1980 in Monrovia, Liberia, added impetus and gave full support to the Decade and passed a number of Resolutions. Resolution No. 1 on the "UNTACDA" called upon regional and sub-regional organizations of Africa to, inter alia, "harmonize national efforts so as to achieve the targets in the UNTACDA programme".

(2) ITU activities

The ITU strategy and proposals submitted for consideration at the Inter-Agency Meeting for the Third UNDP Regional Programme for Africa (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, April 1981), were directly geared towards implementing priority projects outlined in the Phase I Plan of Action for the UNTACDA which forms an integral part of the OAU Lagos Plan of Action. Furthermore, these objectives were fully endorsed by the 3rd African Telecommunication Conference.

The Inter-Agency Meeting examined nine ongoing projects, including three which have or are benefiting from preparatory assistance amounting to an approximate figure of US \$ 20 million. The meeting further examined eight new projects with an estimated cost of US \$ 26 million.

Contacts and negotiations with bilateral and multilateral financing sources were increased to obtain additional resources towards financing UNTACDA activities through Trust Funds and Cooperation Agreements with development banks and funds.

The implementation of the PANAFTEL network has been given the highest priority in various regional conferences during the Decade. Particular attention has been given to the problem of maintenance. An ongoing ITU/UNDP project on telecommunication maintenance has been designed to improve the efficiency, quality and availability of telecommunication services in order to turn them into a sound and reliable instrument for the overall development of the countries and the continent, with progress by stages in terms of network operation and maintenance.

In matters of training and rural telecommunications, the Union has, since the proclamation of the Decade, acted as the Executing Agency of several UNDP-financed projects. Multinational high-level telecommunications schools are proposed to be set up in various regions of Africa. Full attention is being given to rural telecommunications and in this connection a pre-feasibility study on the application of appropriate modern telecommunication technology for an integrated rural development (AMTT/IRD) is in progress.

The Union, bearing in mind the objectives of the Decade and the various recommendations of several meetings that took place at both ministerial and Head of State levels in Africa, has renewed and strengthened its relations with the various regional and sub-regional organizations (OAU, ECA, PATU, the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA), the African Postal and Telecommunication Union (UAPT), the Arab Telecommunication Union (ATU), the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS), the Panafrican News Agency (PANA), etc.).

THIRD PART

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

THIRD PART - CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

3.1 General questions

3.1.1 Implementation of Resolutions of the last Plenipotentiary Conference relating to conferences and meetings

Resolution No. 26

INVITATIONS TO HOLD CONFERENCES OR MEETINGS AWAY FROM GENEVA

a) Conferences and Plenary Assemblies

The Conferences and Plenary Assemblies held away from Geneva since the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference were :

- The Regional Administrative Broadcasting Conference (Region 2), first session Buenos Aires (1980) and second session Rio de Janeiro (1981)
- The XIVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR, Kyoto, Japan (1978)

and the agreements concluded with the respective host Governments all contained a clause under which they undertook to defray the additional expenditure thus entailed.

The same applies to the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference (1982).

b) Meetings of CCI Study Groups

The stipulation that the host government must provide at least adequate premises and the necessary furniture and machines free of charge has been applied to the meetings of CCITT Study Groups held away from Geneva since 1974.

It should be noted that the CCIR has not held any such meetings.

c) CCI Interim Working Parties

Meetings of Interim Working Parties held away from Geneva have entailed no expenditure for the Union, with the exception of travel expenses for some CCI engineers taking part.

Note

The CCIR XIVth Plenary Assembly, in its Resolution 33-3, notes that "it is desirable that ways and means should be found by which the developing countries can take a more active part in the general work of the CCIR". In this connection, the Plenary Assembly accepted a Report of its Technical Cooperation Committee which suggests the holding of meetings of selected Study Groups at suitable locations within developing regions of the world in order to facilitate participation by developing countries. As Resolution No. 26 anticipates that for Study Group meetings, the host country would furnish premises, additional expenses of holding such meetings away from Geneva, if not borne by the inviting Administration, would be a matter for consideration in the ITU meeting budget.

Resolution No. 27

WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE FOR THE PLANNING OF THE
BROADCASTING-SATELLITE SERVICE IN THE FREQUENCY BAND

11.7 - 12.2 GHz (12.5 GHz IN REGION 1)

(see also under 3.3 (4))

In accordance with the provisions of this Resolution, the Council decided at its 31st session (1976), after consultation with Members, that the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in the frequency bands 11.7 - 12.2 GHz (in Regions 2 and 3) and 11.7 - 12.5 GHz (in Region 1) should begin on 10 January 1977 in Geneva and should last for five weeks. It also drew up the agenda. In addition, it took the necessary action in 1975 and 1976 to enable the permanent organs of the Union concerned to undertake the preparatory work for the Conference. The Final Acts of this Conference include a Plan for the broadcasting-satellite service in Regions 1 and 3. The corresponding Plan for Region 2 is to be drawn up by the Regional Satellite Broadcasting Conference in Geneva in June 1983. The report on the work of the 1977 Conference was published in the Report on the Activities of the Union for that year.

Resolution No. 28

WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE FOR THE GENERAL REVISION
OF THE RADIO REGULATIONS

(see also under 3.3 (6))

In compliance with this Resolution, the Administrative Council took the appropriate steps at its 30th and 31st Sessions (1975 and 1976) to prepare for the World Administrative Radio Conference for the General Revision of the Radio Regulations.

At its 32nd Session (1977), it decided, in consultation with Members, that the World Administrative Radio Conference should be convened in Geneva on 24 September 1979 for ten weeks and it drew up the agenda for the Conference.

In 1976 and 1977 it also took the necessary steps to enable the permanent organs of the Union concerned to carry out the preparatory work for the Conference.

Resolution No. 29

ATTENDANCE OF LIBERATION ORGANIZATIONS RECOGNIZED BY THE
UNITED NATIONS AS OBSERVERS AT MEETINGS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

Two courses of action have been adopted to implement the above Resolution.

Firstly, the liberation organizations recognized by the United Nations, mentioned in Resolution No. 741 of the Administrative Council, have been regularly informed of forthcoming Union conferences and meetings although only the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has participated in some of these meetings, particularly those concerning the Middle East and Mediterranean telecommunication network (MEDARABTEL), or the Arabization project.

Secondly, the Union, in conjunction with the United Nations Development Programme, has established technical assistance programmes in their favour. This action operates at two levels :

1. At the national level :

a) For the PLO :

The ITU identified and formulated proposals during its active participation in the ad hoc Inter-Agency Group set up by UNDP to prepare the Programme for the Second Cycle with respect to the first indicative planning figure (IPF) granted to the Palestinian people. These proposals were not given priority since the IPF was extremely small.

For the coming Programming Cycle (1982-1986), the ITU, after discussions with the Palestinians responsible, will submit new proposals for projects under the national IPF.

b) Namibia (SWAPO)

Project SWP/77/001 proved extremely successful insofar as 70 trainees were given training in posts and telecommunications. The project ended in 1981 but 50 of the trainees are at present attending higher education courses in telecommunications in India and Sri Lanka, funded through bilateral aid.

The "Nationhood" project NAM/79/010 for the preparation of telecommunication plans (6 consultant man/months) is now underway. The project's aim is to draw up plans for telecommunication and broadcasting bodies for independent Namibia.

Project NAM/79/020 relating to maintenance and radio production training is now being implemented jointly with UNESCO at Ndola in Zambia.

2. At the regional level :

a) For the PLO :

Eight fellowships were granted to enable PLO representatives to attend various seminars organized by the ITU.

The PLO representatives have also participated in the development of the regional technical cooperation programme, in particular as regards training.

b) South Africa (PAC)

Two representatives of the Panafrican Congress of Azania attended the Meeting on Appropriate Modern Telecommunications Technology for Integrated Rural Development in Africa held in Addis Ababa from 22 to 26 March 1982.

Resolution No. 31

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 Republic of South Africa, which was excluded from the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference, has not been invited to any conference or meeting of the Union.

Resolution No. 32

APPROVAL OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT AND THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE
(MALAGA-TORREMOLINOS, 1973)

This Resolution has not required any action.

3.1.2 Use of the Geneva International Conference Centre (CICG)

Since 1974 the CICG building has been used for those conferences and meetings which could not be accommodated at ITU. Until 1 April 1980, when the Swiss Government made the CICG available free of charge to intergovernmental organizations established at Geneva, a daily rate was charged for each meeting room used. The rental included use of simultaneous interpretation equipment, heating, electricity, air-conditioning and a certain number of offices and parking places proportionate to the number of meeting rooms rented. The cost of operators for simultaneous interpretation equipment, special installations, extra cleaning and overtime worked by CICG staff is still billed to the ITU. Since competition for the use of the Centre exists between the organizations, it is necessary to make firm bookings early, as they are accepted in their order of reception. The gesture of the Swiss authorities has resulted in considerable economies to the Union.

3.2 1982 Plenipotentiary Conference

On 19 October 1973, the delegation of Kenya transmitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference in Malaga-Torremolinos an invitation from the Government of its country to hold the next Plenipotentiary Conference in Nairobi. The invitation was accepted by acclamation and with warm expressions of gratitude at the 26th Plenary Meeting on 25 October 1973.

On that occasion, the Secretary-General and the Administrative Council were invited to take appropriate measures in that regard.

At its 33rd session (1978), the Administrative Council invited the Secretary-General to consult the Members on the question of holding the Conference during October/November 1982, the duration of the Conference to be fixed at the following session.

At its session in 1979, the Council decided, after consulting the Members, that the duration of the Conference should be four weeks and that it should be held from 12 October to 9 November 1982.

At its 35th session (1980), the Council reopened the debate on the duration of the Conference, since it was believed that a period of four weeks was no longer sufficient. The Council therefore requested the Secretary-General to inform the Members of a possible prolongation and decided that the problem should be finally solved, in consultation with the Members, at its Session in 1981.

In 1981, the Council decided, after consultation with Members, that the Conference should meet at Nairobi (Kenya) from Tuesday, 28 September, to Friday, 5 November 1982.

The "Agreement between the Government of Kenya and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union relating to the arrangements for the organization of a Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union", has been concluded on 27 March 1982 (see Document No. 4).

3.3 Administrative conferences held since the last Plenipotentiary Conference

The information is arranged as follows :

- a) Opening and closing dates
- b) Number of delegations
- c) Number of international organizations
- d) Main committees (in addition to the steering, credentials, budget control and editorial committees)
- e) Number of delegations which signed the Final Acts
- f) Dates of entry into force of the Final Acts
- g) Remarks

For more detailed information, the reader is referred to the Report on the activities of the International Telecommunication Union for the year concerned.

(1) World Maritime Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1974)

- a) 22.IV.1974 - 8.VI.1974
- b) 105
- c) 14
- d) Com. 4 - Radiotelegraphy; Com. 5 - Radiotelephony; Com. 6 - Operation
- e) 88
- f) 1.1.1976 (Frequency allotment plan for coast stations : 1.1.1978)
- g) In pursuance of a Resolution of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), elections were held to fill the five seats on the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB).

- (2) First session of the Regional Administrative Conference (Regions 1 and 3) to draw up frequency assignment plans for LF/MF Broadcasting (Geneva, 1974)
- a) 7.10.1974 - 25.10.1974
 - b) From Regions 1 and 3 : 80; from Region 2 : 1
2 recognized private operating agencies
 - c) 5
 - d) Com. 4 - Technical data and criteria; Com. 5 - Planning methods;
Com. 6 - Submission of requirements
 - e) -
 - f) -
 - g) The Conference drew up a Report, transmitted under the signature of its Chairman, for the second session.
- (3) Second session of the Regional Administrative Conference (Regions 1 and 3) to draw up frequency assignment plans for LF/MF Broadcasting (Geneva, 1975)
- a) 6.10.1975 - 22.11.1975
 - b) 103
 - c) 9
 - d) Com. 4 - Planning; Com. 5 - Agreement
 - e) The Agreement : 100; the Final Protocol : 99; Additional Protocol I : 25;
Additional Protocol II : 32; Additional Protocol III : 46
 - f) 23.11.1978
 - g) The Agreement and the associated Plan were drawn up with a view to meeting the requirements of broadcasting services in the bands concerned for a period of eleven years from the date of the entry into force of the Agreement.
- (4) World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in the Frequency Bands 11.7 - 12.2 GHz (in Regions 2 and 3) and 11.7 - 12.5 GHz (in Region 1) (Geneva, 1977)
- a) 10.1.1977 - 13.2.1977
 - b) 113
 - c) 12
 - d) Com. 4 - Technical; Com. 5 - Planning; Com. 6 - Procedures;
Com. 7 - Rearrangement of the Radio Regulations
 - e) 111
 - f) 1.1.1979

- g) The provisions of the Final Acts and the associated Plan for the broadcasting-satellite service in Regions 1 and 3 were prepared in order to meet the requirements of the broadcasting-satellite service in the bands concerned for a period of at least fifteen years from the date of the entry into force of the Final Acts.

The Conference urged Member countries to use the rearranged form of the Radio Regulations and the existing form of the Additional Radio Regulations as a basis for submitting proposals to WARC-79. As far as the work of the Group of Experts on the Radio Regulations is concerned, see paragraph 3.5.

(5) World Administrative Radio Conference on the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service (Geneva, 1978)

- a) 6.2.1978 - 5.3.1978
- b) 93
- c) 6
- d) Com. 4 - Technical; Com. 5 - Planning; Com. 6 - Regulatory procedures
- e) 83
- f) Revised provisions of the Radio Regulations : 1.9.1979;
Frequency Allotment Plan for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service : 1.2.1983

(6) World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979)

- a) 24.9.1979 - 6.12.1979
- b) 142 (about 2,000 delegates)
- c) 30
- d) Com. 4 - Technical regulations; Com. 5 - Frequency allocations;
Com. 6 - Regulatory procedures; Com. 7 - General administration;
Com. 8 - Restructure
- e) 132
- f) 1.1.1982 (except for a small number of provisions)
- g) The Conference proposed to the Administrative Council and to the next Plenipotentiary Conference a programme of future administrative radio conferences to deal with specific services (see section 3.4).

(7) First session of the Regional Administrative MF Broadcasting Conference (Region 2) (Buenos Aires, 1980)

- a) 10.3.1980 - 28.3.1980
- b) From Region 2 : 27; from Regions 1 and 3 : 2
- c) 2
- d) Com. 4 - Technical criteria; Com. 5 - Planning criteria
- e) -
- f) -

- g) The Conference drew up a Report, transmitted under the signature of its Chairman, for the Second Session of the Conference.

The Conference was unable to reach general agreement on the channel spacing to be used for planning and therefore instructed the IFRB to carry out a study of channel spacings of 9 kHz and 10 kHz and to prepare a comparative report for the Second Session. In accordance with a decision taken by the Conference a Panel of Experts from Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, United States of America, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay assisted the IFRB with the analysis of the results of this study.

(8) Second Session of the Regional Administrative MF Broadcasting Conference (Region 2) (Rio de Janeiro, 1981)

- a) 9.11.1981 - 19.12.1981
- b) 26 from Region 2; 3 from Region 1
- c) 2
- d) Com. 4 - Planning; Com. 5 - Agreement; the Conference also set up a special (technical) working group of the Plenary;
- e) 25
- f) 1.1.1982 (except where different dates are specified in particular provisions of the Agreement, Resolutions and Recommendations).
- g) The Conference adopted the Regional Agreement for the Medium Frequency Broadcasting Service in Region 2 with, in annex, the Rio de Janeiro Plan in which assignments were entered in two separate Lists, List A and List B. List A included only the assignments whose caused and received interferences were both accepted by the participants at the Conference, and List B included all the assignments in the Basic Inventory which were not included in List A because the level of interference with other stations was not accepted.

The Conference also adopted procedures for the verification and correction of assignments included in the Plan, for the resolution of incompatibilities and for the protection of assignments in the Plan, and recommended principles for the administrations and the IFRB to follow in the resolution of incompatibilities.

3.4 Administrative conferences planned

At its 35th session (1980), and at its 36th and 37th sessions, the Council examined all the Resolutions and Recommendations of WARC-79 concerning future conferences and adopted the following calendar, subject to the necessary consultations and to the approval procedure provided for in Article 54 of the Convention :

- (1) First Session of the Regional Administrative Conference for Frequency Modulation Sound Broadcasting in the VHF Band (Region 1 and certain countries concerned in Region 3) (Geneva, 23.8 - 17.9.1982)*)
- (2) World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Telecommunications (Geneva, 28.2 - 18.3.1983)*)
- (3) Regional Administrative Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2 (Geneva, 13.6 - 15.7.1983)*)
- (4) First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (planned date : 10 January 1984, 5 weeks)
- (5) Second Session of the Regional Administrative Conference for Frequency Modulation Sound Broadcasting in the VHF Band (Region 1 and certain countries concerned in Region 3) (planned date : 31 October 1984, 6 weeks)
- (6) First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It (planned date : end of June - mid-August 1985, 6 weeks)
- (7) Second Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (planned date : beginning of January - end of February 1986, 7 weeks)
- (8) Regional Administrative Conference to Prepare a Plan for the Broadcasting Service in the Band 1 605 - 1 705 kHz in Region 2 (planned date : September - mid-October 1986, 4 weeks)
- (9) Regional Administrative Conference to Review and Revise the Provisions of the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference (Geneva, 1963) (planned date : mid-January - mid-February 1987, 4 weeks)
- (10) Second Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It (planned date : September - October 1987, 6 weeks)

*) Dates set by the Council in consultation with Members.

- (11) Regional Administrative Conference to Establish Criteria for the Shared Use of the VHF and UHF Bands Allocated to Fixed, Broadcasting and Mobile Services in Region 3 (planned date : March - mid-April 1988, 6 weeks)
- (12) World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services (planned date : mid-September - October 1988, 6 weeks)

This calendar was sent to all the Members of the Union for information only, on the understanding that in due course they would receive the Council's proposals on the agendas, duration, dates, and venues of the conferences; see also Document No. 31.

- (13) With regard to the application of Recommendation No. 5 of the European VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference (Stockholm, 1961), the Council at its 35th session (1980) instructed the Secretary-General to carry out a consultation on the parts of the Stockholm Agreement which would not be included in the mandate of the Regional Administrative Conference to be convened for the planning of sound broadcasting in the band 87.5 - 108 MHz for Region 1 and certain countries in Region 3 (section 3.4 (5)).

3.5 Group of Experts on the Radio Regulations

In pursuance of a decision of the Administrative Council (see section 2.2.2), this Group met in Geneva from 19.1 to 13.2.1976. The Federal Republic of Germany provided the Chairman of the Group, which also comprised experts from sixteen Administrations, assisted by representatives of the permanent organs of the Union. The experts were able to complete their work during that meeting (two meetings had originally been scheduled).

After the meeting and with the assistance of the IFRB and the competent services of the General Secretariat, the Secretary-General took steps to produce the complete text of the rearranged Regulations, and the Report of the Group of Experts on the "Possible rearrangement of the Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations" was sent to Administrations in August 1976. This Report was subsequently forwarded to the Broadcasting-Satellite WARC (Geneva, 1977), which endorsed it (see section 3.3 (4) g)). The Members of the Union used the text of the "Rearrangement" in preparing their proposals for the work of WARC-79.

FOURTH PART

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNION

4.1 The Coordination Committee

Information supplied by the Secretary-General shows that the Coordination Committee, convened by its Chairman, has met regularly, on average once a month and exceptionally at the request of one of its members. It has dealt with matters covering the whole range of Union activities, such as problems of staff, premises and technical cooperation, or questions affecting the Union's four permanent organs, such as the preparation of Administrative Conferences or Plenary Assemblies and the action taken to implement Conference decisions.

The Committee has always paid the utmost attention to documents submitted to the Administrative Council and especially to the drawing up of draft budgets. The Committee has also met as required during Council sessions, either to revise the draft budget in accordance with Council instructions, or to prepare a document requested by the Council.

Many of the Committee's recent meetings have been devoted to staff problems. It has reviewed all current internal procedures, with a view either to adopting them itself, or to recommending their adoption by the Administrative Council. It has also consistently endeavoured to ensure that they are applied. The procedures in question were mainly concerned with the system of post classification, the grading of posts and staff, annual (staff evaluation) report forms; the application of in-service training rules, the annual training programme, the introduction of new salary scales for the general service category, etc.

The Committee has devoted considerable time to examining the findings of the Review of organization, methods and grading and to studying the reactions aroused. It has also closely followed the work of the post classification expert, who was recruited on the recommendation of the first group of experts to establish a method of reviewing the post classification plan as a whole.

Acting as Appointment and Promotion Board, the Committee has regularly selected the best candidates to fill advertised vacancies and for internal promotion in accordance with established procedures.

As regards financial matters, a fortnightly statement of accounts is supplied regularly to all Committee members and extremely thorough checks are carried out by the Secretary-General to prevent excess expenditures and to ensure strict compliance with the Financial Regulations.

In technical cooperation, the Committee regularly selects experts and equipment, either directly, or through the Selection Panels which it has instituted and which meet regularly twice a week. All experts' reports are transmitted to the heads of the permanent organs for their comments and suggestions.

Committee members are kept informed of all activities of the United Nations and specialized agencies which directly or indirectly concern the ITU. Wherever necessary, the Committee has taken steps to assert the views of the Union or to safeguard its interests.

With regard to the use of premises, the Coordination Committee has ensured compliance with United Nations standards as laid down by the Joint Inspection Unit.

Finally, in the field of information, there is the Editorial Committee for the Telecommunication Journal, which was set up long ago by the Coordination Committee. All four permanent organs are represented on this Committee, the meetings of which are very often attended by elected officials. It deals with all matters relating to the Journal and selects articles for publication.

Between the formal meetings of the Coordination Committee, specific problems are discussed between individual members of the Committee.

4.2 General Secretariat

4.2.1 Personnel Department

The Department is responsible for the following activities :
Post Classification and Recruitment (Recruitment itself is dealt with by sub-sections : established posts, short-term posts, interpreters), Staff administration (permanent and short-term staff), Studies, reports and training, Pensions and Insurance, Travel, Social Welfare Officer. As appropriate, officers concerned in the Department participate in inter-organization activities in these various fields either through written contributions or attendance at meetings.

The volume of work is illustrated by the fact that the number of manning-table posts increased by about 17 % from 1973 to 1981 (this does not include reinforcement staff mainly for the IFRB and the Computer Department appointed late in 1981 and as from 1982) and that the average number of short-term contracts exceeds 1,000 per year.

Since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, the Personnel Department was called upon to collaborate firstly with the Organization, Methods and Grading experts, then with the classification specialist; finally, as stated above, the Department was made responsible for all post classification activities. It participated actively in the work of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) and its sub-committees on classification and on training, of the International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB) and its successor body, the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), including some of the sessions of its subsidiary body, the Advisory Committee on Post Adjustment Questions (ACPAQ), of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and its Standing Committee. As indicated above, the ITU representatives devoted considerable time to the studies of solutions to the intricate problems inflation and currency fluctuations caused as regards pensions.

4.2.2 Finance Department

The Finance Department is responsible for the general management of the Union's finances in accordance with the powers delegated to it by the Secretary-General.

It prepares the draft annual budgets, keeps the accounts of the Union's financial operations, checks that the budgets approved by the Administrative Council are correctly implemented and in this connection is responsible for budget control as well as for the internal auditing of Union accounts.

The Finance Department also carries out the transactions concerning liquid assets and investment of Union and Technical Cooperation funds; it pays the salaries, allowances and insurance contributions for staff at Headquarters and for Technical Cooperation experts.

At the end of the financial year, the Finance Department draws up the annual balance sheet of accounts and prepares the financial operating report which the Secretary-General submits to the Administrative Council along with the report of the external auditors of accounts.

Furthermore, in pursuance of No. 287 of the Convention, the Department prepares cost-benefit analyses of the Union's main activities on the basis of instructions issued by the Administrative Council.

The Finance Department is also responsible for the sale of ITU publications.

4.2.3 Department of External Relations

The Department of External Relations comprises four Divisions, concerned with relations with the United Nations and other international organizations, relations with Members of the Union, preparation for the Administrative Council and conferences, and public relations. The Legal Adviser is attached to this Department.

a) The Division "Relations with the United Nations and other international organizations" is responsible for the following work of the United Nations system on matters of mutual interest, promoting, in intergovernmental fora, the role and objectives of telecommunications in the development process and reporting on the various activities of the Union. It is also responsible for coordinating, at the inter-secretariat level, the programmes and activities of the United Nations system having relevance and/or incidence on the work of the ITU.

Since the last Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), the Union has been represented in intergovernmental fora, meetings and conferences where matters of direct interest to the ITU were discussed, with a view to giving proper attention to the telecommunication sector and the role of the Union in that field. The Division also contributed to system-wide reports submitted to intergovernmental bodies like the United Nations General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council of the

United Nations and the Intergovernmental Committee for Programme and Coordination and has furthermore responded to requests by Governments expressed in United Nations Resolutions on specific issues such as the New International Development Strategy or the New International Economic Order.

Coordination with other United Nations bodies and organizations has been pursued in a number of ways through ITU's participation in the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) and its subsidiary machinery (Consultative Committees on Substantive Questions, task forces, etc.) and in meetings of other Committees such as the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, as well as those of United Nations organizations and specialized agencies like UNESCO, UPU, IMCO*) and WMO.

In pursuance of the relevant United Nations Resolutions and in cooperation with the Members of the Union, the IFRB and the CCIs, nine annual Reports on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space have been produced since the last Plenipotentiary Conference.

b) The Division "Relations with Members of the Union" takes care of the relations between the Members of the Union and the General Secretariat as well as the relations that the Members of the Union maintain with one another through the General Secretariat. These relations include the application of the Convention, the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations and certain operational provisions of the Radio Regulations. Through the General Secretariat the Members of the Union exchange between themselves a continuously increasing amount of information concerning telecommunication matters including those relating to traffic and accounting and other operational details as affected by decisions taken mainly by administrative conferences. Improvements in the manner of treating such information for publication in service documents continue to be made from time to time. However, special mention needs to be made of the development of data base systems for the storage and processing of data to be included in the List of Ship Stations and the List of Telegraph Offices. These systems have been in operation for a number of years and a major improvement has been their recent conversion, by the Computer Department, to allow direct on-line consultation and updating of the data bases via remote terminals.

Registration of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession to the International Telecommunication Convention and the registration of approval of other Acts of the Union including the related consultations, notifications and communications are dealt with by this Division. It also handles requests for participation in the work of the International Consultative Committees. In addition a number of important service publications are prepared. Correspondence with Permanent Missions accredited to the Union regarding protocol is also looked after by this Division. Furthermore, information sent by administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies is processed for circulation amongst administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies to facilitate the satisfactory operation of the various services.

*) Since 22 May 1982, IMCO is known as the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

Mention must also be made of assistance rendered to administrations, recognized private operating agencies and other interested bodies in furnishing information relating to the application and/or interpretation of international regulations and recommendations concerning operational matters.

c) The "Public Relations Division" is concerned with keeping Member countries and the general public informed about Union activities. It is also responsible for the management of the Union's Central Library and the Film Library and for collecting documentation of interest to the ITU. In the latter field, it has dealt with the implementation of Resolution No. 47 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference on the establishment of a "Telecommunications Documentation Centre at ITU Headquarters". It is responsible for the publication of the Telecommunication Journal and for such special projects as "World Telecommunication Day", celebrated every year by the Member countries of the Union in accordance with Resolution No. 46 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference and World Communications Year 1983 proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly.

The Public Relations Division comprises four sections - the "Press and Information" section, the "Journal and Information Publications" section, the "Central Library and Documentation" section and the "Audio-Visual" section.

d) The "Preparation for the Administrative Council and Conferences" Division deals with administrative arrangements for the administrative conferences convened since the last Plenipotentiary Conference (see section 3.3) and provides the executive secretariat and the secretariat of the credentials committees of those conferences. It is also concerned with administrative arrangements for sessions of the Administrative Council during the period under review.

These administrative arrangements relates mainly to invitations and the production of preparatory documents.

With regard to publication, this Division edits and makes arrangements for the printing of the Reports and Final Acts of the above-mentioned conferences, prepares the annual supplements to the Volume of Resolutions and Decisions of the Administrative Council and coordinates the printing of the annual Report on the activities of the Union.

e) The Legal Adviser studies the various legal problems concerning the work of the Union and its relations with other international organizations and submits legal opinions on these problems to the Secretary-General and, on request, to the organs of the Union. He is responsible for the legal aspects of preparing draft agreements and contracts of all kinds between the Union and third parties, including the technical cooperation sector; he gives legal opinions, both general and individual, on administrative and contractual problems in matters relating to personnel, finances, supplies etc.

4.2.4 Department of Conferences and Common Services

In accordance with Article 56 of the Convention, this Department provided the common services needed for the day-to-day working of the permanent organs of the Union. It also provided the general administrative support services required for Administrative Conferences (Art. 54 & 75), CCI meetings (Article 74, No. 409) and for the IFRB's meetings (Radio Regulations, Article 10, No. 1016), as well as for the Technical Cooperation Department's activities.

The Department comprises the Secretariat of the Chief and Deputy Chief of Department, a Protocol Service, the Conference Planning Division, the Language Division, the Typing and Text Composition Division, the Publications and Reprography Division, the Dispatch and Transport Service, the Telephone Service and the Building, Supplies, Stores, Technical Services, Messengers, Drivers and Nightwatchmen Division.

During the period 1973-1981, there was a steep increase in the amount of work commensurate with the extension of the work of the Union as a whole, growth in Membership, increased participation in meetings, an extensive programme of Administrative Conferences and a wider programme of technical cooperation projects. In comparing the lowest annual production with the highest, there was an increase of 86% for translation, 134% for typing and 171% for offset reproduction, which was matched by recruitment of temporary staff, under Section 17 of the Budget, and increased productivity, as borne out by cost analysis.

Work plans were drawn up upon which the estimates included in Section 17 were based, taking into account the productivity standards of the permanent staff. (No. 286 of the Convention). Furthermore, the outline programme of conferences and meetings for future years, together with estimates of approximate cost were studied at succeeding Sessions of the Administrative Council, particularly with a view to restricting annual programmes to include no more than one World and one Regional Administrative Radio Conferences.

A certain number of the recommendations made by the Joint Inspection Unit were implemented, particularly as far as the rational use of space was concerned, and in fact 78 offices were gained. The growth of staff and services in the ITU has fully absorbed the amount of space available in the two buildings, however, and outside space has been rented. The subject of premises is submitted in a separate document (Document No. 49).

The text treatment system has evolved since 1973 and all CCI book texts are on memory, for re-use, for example. Processes have been modernized and software provided by the Computer Department.

4.2.5 Computer Department

The Computer Department is responsible for providing data processing services to all the organs and departments of the Union. These services are used as an integrated management tool in the technical, regulatory and administrative work of the Union including conferences. These services include evaluating technology trends; installing - in line with needs - necessary hardware and software; providing computing power support and software support and assistance to all organs and especially to the IFRB before, during and after the conferences; designing, implementing and maintaining computerized systems for organs other than the IFRB; advising administrations on use of computers on telecommunications related matters; establishing standards for development and operation of computerized information systems; and advising and training users on all aspects of information systems.

One of the major developments in the last eight years is the Text Processing System, a chain of integrated and automated sub-systems from text capture to page make-up and photocomposition to decrease the delay and improve the quality and efficiency of the production and distribution of the ITU publications.

Since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, the computing resources of the ITU increased severalfold both in capacity and speed. During the last year, the Computing Centre provided over 9,000 computer runtime hours to assist the tasks of the Union. This figure does not include the increased processing performed on numerous off-line programmable terminals (microcomputers) for application in various services at Headquarters.

Note : See also section 2.2.9.3 of this Report "Use of computers by the Union".

4.2.6 Technical Cooperation Department

The organizational principles (regionalization) and the present structure of the Department were fixed by a decision adopted by the Administrative Council in 1969 and amended in 1974 by the creation of a fourth regional division (Europe and Middle East).

The Group of Engineers has constituted a valuable tool enabling the Union to meet promptly the requirements of the developing countries for urgent advice.

The Training Division, owing to the financing of the CODEVTEL project by UNDP, has developed a methodology for the preparation of telecommunication courses. This system has been very well received by the developing countries, about 60 of which are currently participating in various ways in the CODEVTEL project. The activities connected with this project have been gradually merged, as a supplementary item, with the routine activities of the Training Division.

4.2.6

The Department receives considerable support from the other departments of the General Secretariat and the other permanent organs; its budget is separate from the Union's regular budget, however the expenditure for the Group of Engineers and the Training Division are covered by the ordinary budget. Thus the contribution drawn by ITU from this budget now amounts to about 25 % of the total running costs of the Department.

The number of posts in the Technical Cooperation Department has remained more or less constant since 1973, in spite of the fact that the value of the projects implemented by ITU quadrupled from 1973 to 1981, while the number of projects administered has nearly doubled in the course of the same period.

The repercussions of UNDP's liquidity crisis in 1975 and the considerable restrictions it placed on UNDP activities made it necessary to freeze 24 of the 102 posts in the Technical Cooperation budget from the second half of 1976. UNDP's financial situation having improved, however, it has been possible to gradually defreeze these posts from 1977 onwards.

In view of these restrictions, the Department has had to give priority to activities connected with the implementation of projects for which the Union is the executing agency. At the same time, the projects have been getting more complex in nature and more difficult to manage, demanding ever greater efforts from the staff concerned.

Details of the Technical Cooperation Department's activities for the period 1973-1981 are given in the fifth part of the present report.

4.2.7 Archives, Communications and Microfilm Section

This section receives and deals with all Union correspondence, both incoming and outgoing and including telex calls. It advises the various units on filing and on the management of their files. It has sole responsibility in the final resort for the preservation or elimination of non-active files. It preserves and files all Union documents and publications, decides on research procedures and communicates material both to officials and to outside researchers. It also carries out all necessary research and prepares studies on the history of the Union. Since 1976, a microfilm workshop has been in operation. Since March 1980, the service has been equipped with several facsimile machines.

a) Communications

Taking account of the 1981 figures, the mean annual growth is as follows :

- correspondence (incoming - outgoing) : 1 %
- telegrams (incoming - outgoing) : 7 %
- facsimile : a pilot experiment for transmitting conference documents was conducted during a meeting of CCITT Study Groups I and VIII in 1980.

b) Archives

The average annual growth of the archives (administrative and printed matter) is 140 linear metres.

4.3 International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB)

4.3.1 Composition and functions

(1) Composition of the Board

a) In accordance with the decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965) the number of Members comprising the Board was reduced from eleven to five. At the time of the last Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) the Board was composed of the following five Members :

Mr. A. Berrada (Morocco)
Mr. F. Dellamula (Argentina)
Mr. A. Gromov (U.S.S.R.)
Mr. T. Nishizaki (Japan)
Mr. R. Petit (France)

b) Resolution No. 3 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) provided for the election of the IFRB Members by the Maritime Conference, 1974, as an exceptional measure (see section 2.2.5.1).

c) Subsequent to the election of the Members of the IFRB by the Maritime Conference, 1974, the Board was composed of the following five Members, as from 1 July 1975 :

Mr. A. Berrada (Morocco)
Mr. S. Fujiki (Japan)
Mr. A. Gromov (U.S.S.R.)
Mr. F.G. Perrin (Canada)
Mr. C.W. Sowton (United Kingdom)

d) Effective from 13 February 1978, Mr. A. Gromov (U.S.S.R.) resigned from the Board, and, on appointment by the Government of the U.S.S.R., Mr. P. Kurakov took up office on 14 February 1978; the Administrative Council at its 33rd Session in May 1978 elected Mr. P. Kurakov (U.S.S.R.) Member of the IFRB.

e) Effective from 1 April 1982, Mr. S. Fujiki (Japan) resigned from the Board (Council Document No. 5784/CA37 of 1 March 1982 refers). On 20 April 1982, the Administrative Council elected Mr. Y. Kurihara (Japan) member of the IFRB in replacement of Mr. Fujiki (No. 297 of the Convention).

(2) IFRB Specialized Secretariat

a) The IFRB Specialized Secretariat was constituted under No. 308 of the Convention, Atlantic City, 1947 (No. 301 of the Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973). The evolution of the staff situation since the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, is shown in the chart appearing on page 139 of the present Report.

4.3.1

b) The organization of the Specialized Secretariat has evolved from five departments (134 staff) in 1959, to seven (148 staff) in 1962, to four (123 staff) in 1967 and since 1977 two departments (96 staff), namely :

- the Regulatory Department;
- the Engineering Department.

c) The Regulatory Department is presently composed of three divisions :

- the Frequency Registration, Publications and Administration Division;
- the Regulations Application Division;
- the Coordination and Agreements Division.

d) The Engineering Department is presently composed of five divisions :

- the Standards and Procedures Division;
- the Space Services Division;
- the Fixed Service Division;
- the Mobile Services Division;
- the Broadcasting Service Division.

e) In the Regulatory Department there are 14 staff members in the professional category together with 54 staff members in the general service category providing technical and secretarial support while in the Engineering Department there are 24 staff members in the professional category together with 4 general service staff members providing technical and secretarial support.

f) The two departments work in an interdependent manner in the accomplishment of their respective duties. The current objectives and functions of each department and division are enumerated in Administrative Council Document No. 5035/CA33 which contains a Report by the IFRB on the reorganization resulting from Council decisions based on the Organization and Methods Experts' Report (March, 1975).

g) With effect from October 1981, the Interim System ITU Project Management Team has been established. The Team reports jointly to the Board and to the Secretary-General.

h) Effective from 1 April 1982, the Board is assisted in all aspects of its work by a Technical Secretary.

IFRB SPECIALIZED SECRETARIAT

(1960 to 1981)

Plenipotentiary Conference, Geneva, 1959
 Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959

Transfer of assignments from Radio Frequency Record
 to the Master International Frequency Register

European VHF/UHF BC Conference, Stockholm ST 61

Introduction Computer

Space Conference, Geneva, 1963 Spa
 African VHF/UHF BC Conference, Geneva GE 63

Aeronautical (R) Conference, Geneva (1st session)

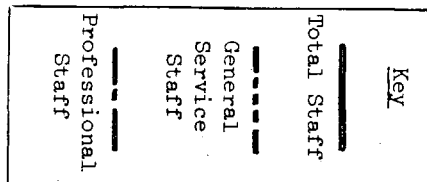
Plenipotentiary Conference, Montreux, 1965

Aeronautical (R) Conference, Geneva
 (2nd session) Aer

African LF/MF BC Conference, Geneva GE 66

Maritime Conference, Geneva Mar

Transfer Computer IFRB to Gen. Sec.



Space Conference, Geneva Spa 2

Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos

Maritime Conference, Geneva Mar 2
 LF/MF BC Conference (Regions 1 and 3)
 (1st session)

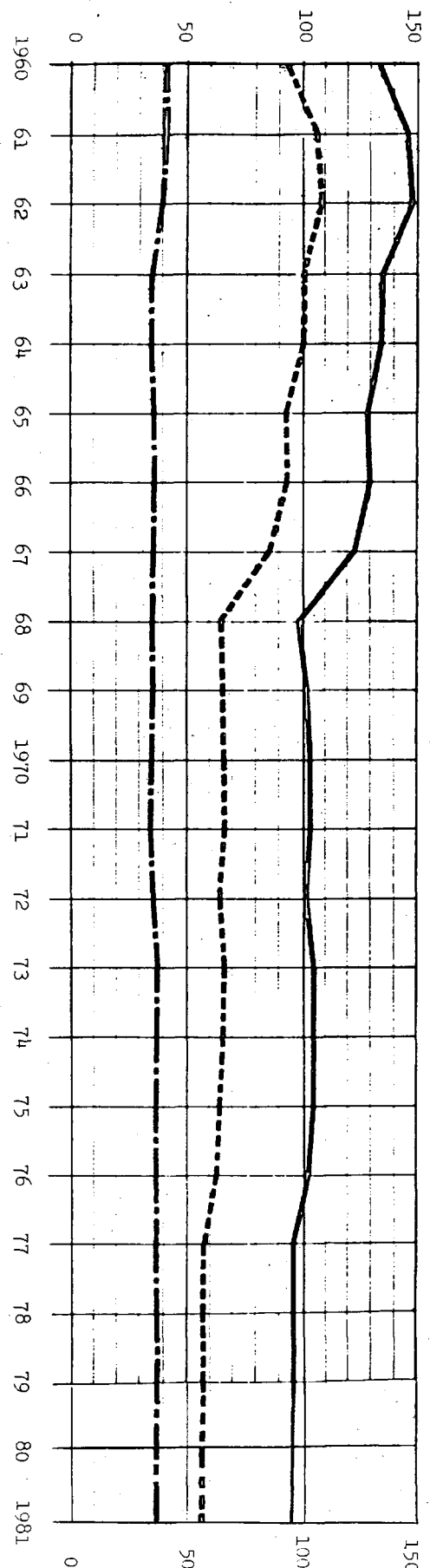
LF/MF BC Conference (Regions 1 and 3), GE 75
 Geneva (2nd session)

BC-Sat 12 GHz WARC (Plan Regions 1
 and 3), Geneva GE 77

Aero (R) Conference, Geneva, 1978 Aer 2

WARC, Geneva, 1979 WARC-79

RARC-R2, Rio de Janeiro, 1981 CARR-2



(3) Functions of the Board

a) The constitution and essential duties of the IFRB are defined in Article 10 of the Convention, while the functions and working methods of the Board are specified in Article 10 of the Radio Regulations. These texts are concise and do not lend themselves to further summarization here.

b) Additional provisions to the above mandate governing the activities of the IFRB are contained in Articles 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20 and 22 among others, Regional Agreements and pertinent resolutions and decisions of world and regional administrative radio conferences.

c) The mandate of the IFRB contained in the Convention and in Article 10 of the Radio Regulations is that adopted at Atlantic City in 1947; additional provisions were, however, introduced in 1959, 1971, 1973 and 1979 regarding special assistance to the developing countries, extensive studies on the use of the radio spectrum and new duties relating to services using space techniques and the geostationary-satellite orbit. It can thus be said that the Board's original terms of reference have not needed any major change since 1947; however, its field of activities has broadened and its order of priorities has evolved.

d) This evolution can be broadly arranged in four main phases, namely, the 1950s, the 1960s, the late 1960s and post WARC-79 period.

da) In the 1950s, the Board's principal and most urgent task was to assist Administrations in bringing the Table of Frequency Allocations into effect by the elimination of out-of-band assignments, the establishment of the Master International Frequency Register and the implementation of the appropriate notification, examination and recording procedures.

db) In the 1960s, while continuing to keep the Master Register up to date and to apply the related procedures, the Board was required to play an increasingly active part in the various stages of the coordination of frequency utilization among Administrations before new stations were brought into service. It was also responsible for ensuring that Administrations observed the prescribed time limits, failing which they could, in certain cases, lose previously acquired rights.

dc) Since the late 1960s, while continuing to carry out its duties in connection with the coordination, notification, examination and registration of frequency assignments, the Board has developed its activities in connection with the technical preparation of world and regional radio conferences, as required by RR 1003; the Members of the Board and staff of the Specialized Secretariat have been playing an increasingly active part in these conferences in order to enable the conferences to complete their work successfully within the time limits laid down by the Administrative Council. Moreover, realizing the growing complexity of the decisions of these conferences, the Board has, on its own initiative, undertaken studies and developed circular-letters aimed at facilitating their implementation.

dd) The WARC-79 confirmed all the Board's activities listed in da) to dc) above and also entrusted the Board with tasks aimed at assisting Administrations in application of the procedures of the Radio Regulations, in gaining access to the HF part of the radio frequency spectrum, particularly for the requirements of the fixed service, and in the development of national radio frequency spectrum management units. For this purpose the Board is required to prepare explanatory handbooks, provide training to the senior staff and organize, in collaboration with the CCIR, meetings between the developing and developed countries.

e) In the past year, for example, the activities of the IFRB in relation to frequency matters alone may be grouped under the following main headings :

ea) Examination of frequency assignments and changes in frequency assignments notified by Administrations, their entry in the Master Register, as well as the application of coordination procedures, in accordance with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, as established or revised by :

- the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959;
- the Extraordinary Administrative Aeronautical (R) Radio Conference, Geneva, 1966;
- the World Administrative Maritime Radio Conference, Geneva, 1967;
- the World Administrative Radio Conference for Space Telecommunications, Geneva, 1971;
- the World Administrative Maritime Radio Conference, Geneva, 1974.

eb) Tasks assigned to the Board by the above Conferences and by the following Regional or World Administrative Conferences :

- the Special Regional Conference, Geneva, 1960;
- The European VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, Stockholm, 1961;
- the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, Geneva, 1963;
- the Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting Conference (Regions 1 and 3) Geneva, 1975;
- the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Broadcasting-Satellite Service (12 GHz), Geneva, 1977;
- the World Administrative Aeronautical (R) Radio Conference, Geneva, 1978;
- the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979;
- the Regional Administrative Radio Conference, Rio de Janeiro, 1981.

4.3.1

- ec) Preparatory work for, and participation in, the CCIR meetings.
- ed) Technical preparation of the Regional Administrative Radio Conference for FM sound broadcasting, first Session, Geneva, 1982.
- ee) Preparation of related internal procedures and publications.
- ef) Review of entries in the Master Register.
- eg) Investigation of harmful interference cases.
- eh) Assistance to Administrations.
- ei) Courses and seminars, etc.

4.3.2 Application of the provisions of the Convention and the Radio Regulations and the Final Acts of radio conferences

- (1) Working tools
 - a) Technical Standards and Rules of Procedure
 - aa) Technical Standards

i) The present Technical Standards of the IFRB which are used for technical examination of the frequency assignment notices in frequency bands below 28 MHz, are based on technical information received from the competent Conferences and from the CCIR prior to 1965.

ii) In respect of a few frequency bands and services the Board was recently able to modify its Technical Standards on the bases of the decisions of the Regional or World Administrative Conferences concerned (e.g. LF/MF Broadcasting Conference (Regions 1 and 3), Geneva, 1975, World Administrative Radio Conference for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service, Geneva, 1978). The Board applies in these cases the revised Technical Standards from the date of entry into force of the Plans adopted at these Conferences.

iii) In respect of some services the Board received and adopted the advice given by the CCIR (e.g. in respect of radiotelephone and radioteleprinter operations in the Maritime Mobile Service below 28 MHz).

iv) The Board has presented to the XVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR in February 1982 a document giving a general description of the technical and operational information which the Board needs to modify or develop its Technical Standards in frequency bands and services for which the procedures adopted by the WARC-79 require such information to be available to the Board.

- ab) Rules of Procedure

i) Initially, prior to 1965, the Board evolved over a period of time its Rules of Procedure to ensure uniform treatment of frequency assignment notices by its Specialized Secretariat. These Rules of Procedure were based on manual treatment of

notices all the way through from their receipt by the IFRB to their final disposal resulting either in a recording in the Master International Frequency Register (Master Register) or their return to the notifying Administration. These Rules of Procedure were distributed by the Board, on its own initiative, to the Administrations. They are still valid generally in frequency bands below 28 MHz.

ii) The Board developed a series of IFRB Circular-letters covering the decisions of the Space Conference, Geneva, 1971, which may serve in place of the Rules of Procedure.

iii) With a view to implementing the tasks arising from Resolution No. 6 and Recommendation No. 31 of the WARC-79 the Board is presently engaged in preparing a Procedures Handbook and has contributed to the CCIR Handbook on Use of Computer-aided Techniques in Radio Frequency Management. The first drafts of Parts I, II and III of the Procedures Handbook were circulated to administrations with IFRB Circular-letter No. 500 of 11 December 1981. The XVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR approved the CCIR Handbook on Computer-aided Techniques in Radio Frequency Management in February 1982.

iv) The Board proposes to develop, as soon as possible, its Procedures when the Extended Use of the Computer by the IFRB is implemented. As before, and in compliance with RR 1001.1, the Board will distribute these Procedures to all Members of the ITU.

b) Computer

i) The Board used mechanical means of data treatment for the first time in 1952. Since 1959, the Board has steadily increased the use of computer in its work. Presently, the Board uses the computer for :

ba) technical calculations for the assessment of the probability of harmful interference and incompatibilities in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Radio Regulations, or the preparation of the data to be used in such calculations;

bb) technical calculations for the assessment of the interference power produced by emissions from a space station at the receiver input of the station of the Fixed Service using tropospheric scatter pursuant to the provisions of RR 2560 and RR 2564;

bc) technical calculations for the assessment of the increase in equivalent satellite link noise temperature pursuant to the provisions of Appendix 29 to the Radio Regulations;

bd) technical calculations to determine compliance with Article 27 pointing restrictions and e.i.r.p. limits of terrestrial stations;

be) determination of the position of terrestrial stations in relation to the coordination area of an earth station;

bf) data processing to bring the information on frequency assignments recorded in the Master International Frequency Register up to date;

bg) data processing for the preparation of the weekly IFRB Circular, Service Documents and other publications prepared by the IFRB; preparation of the tabulations required for publication by the offset process and magnetic tapes by the digiset process;

bh) production, at the request of Administrations or for the internal use of the Board, of up-to-date printed extracts from the Master International Frequency Register.

ii) Furthermore, the IFRB used the computer to carry out special tasks related to the technical preparation for, and the implementation of, decisions of Conferences and meetings, for example :

- World Maritime Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1974;
- Resolution No. Mar2 - 11 and Article N14/9B;
- Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting Conference, (Regions 1 and 3), Geneva, 1974 and 1975;
- World Broadcasting-Satellite (12 GHz) Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1977;
- World Administrative Radio Conference for the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service, Geneva, 1978;
- Regional Administrative MF Radio Conference (Region 2), Rio de Janeiro, 1981 (RARC, Rio de Janeiro, 1981).

iii) The Board has recently developed computer programs for the following applications :

- technical examination to determine the incompatibility between stations of the high frequency Broadcasting Service in frequency bands between 5950 kHz and 26 100 kHz in application of Article 17 of the Radio Regulations;
- technical examination to determine the probability of harmful interference or incompatibilities between stations of the Maritime Mobile Service in frequency bands exclusively allocated to them between 4 and 23 MHz in application of Article 16 of the Radio Regulations and Resolution No. 300 of WARC-79;
- determination of the coordination distance around a transmitting or a receiving earth station in accordance with Appendix 28 to the Radio Regulations.

iv) The Board is also studying and developing computer programs for the following applications :

- implementation of Resolution No. 8 of the WARC-79;
- technical examination of requests for special assistance for search of frequencies for the Fixed Service under RR 1218 procedure;
- establishment of a satellite-network file.

v) The above computer applications were developed and implemented progressively within the limits of the manpower and facilities available to the Board. The Board is presently implementing the Interim System for extended use of computer in its day-to-day work. For detailed explanation of the extended use of computer by the IFRB, see paragraph 4.3.4 and a separate report (Document No. 33).

(2) Master International Frequency Register (Master Register)

a) The Master International Frequency Register (Master Register), which replaced in 1961 the then called "Master Radio Frequency Record", is composed of all communications between the Board and Administrations concerning the application of the provisions of the Convention, the Radio Regulations and Agreements to frequency assignments including, where appropriate, positions on the geostationary-satellite orbit.

b) In accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention and the Radio Regulations, the Board deals with the frequency assignment notices submitted by Administrations with a view to recording them in the Master Register. The findings, issued by the Board in connection with these notices and also recorded in the Master Register, provide Administrations with information on the occupancy of the radio frequency spectrum and the geostationary satellite orbit and constitute a useful basis for the resolution of problems of harmful interference. At the end of 1981 the Master Register contained particulars of some 700,000 assignments representing about 1,500,000 line entries (compared to 950,000 line entries at the end of 1973), which are published in the International Frequency List and its Recapitulative Supplements.

c) As a result of the decisions of the WARC-79 and also with a view to implementation of the Interim System, the 36th session of the Administrative Council in 1981 decided that the International Frequency List shall be published in future with the use of microfiche to replace the printed version of the List and its Supplements. The first International Frequency List in the microfiche form is expected to be published not before the latter half of 1983. Until then, it is proposed to publish, in the present form, quarterly Recapitulative Supplements.

(3) Examination of frequency assignment notices for conformity with the Convention and the Radio Regulations

All notices received by the Board pursuant to Articles 12 and 13 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1979 and pertinent Resolutions are examined with respect to their conformity with the relevant provisions relating to the Table of Frequency Allocations; other characteristics of the notified station such as the class of station (i.e. the indication of the radiocommunication service to which it belongs), the bandwidth, the class of emission, radiation characteristics in different azimuths, etc. are examined with respect to any other provisions, as applicable. These provisions of an obligatory nature are dispersed throughout the Radio Regulations, Appendices thereto, Resolutions and Recommendations of Radio Conferences and Regional or World-wide Agreements.

(4) Examination and recording in the Master Register

a) In addition to the examination referred to in the preceding paragraph, examination needs to be carried out for notices in frequency bands below 28 MHz generally with respect to the probability of harmful interference to assignments already recorded in the Master Register or in respect of frequency bands and services, for which there exist world-wide or regional service plans, with respect to conformity of the notices concerned with such plans. In frequency bands above 28 MHz, similar additional examination is necessary for notices to stations of the broadcasting service for which frequency assignment plans exist in some regions or for notices to stations of space or terrestrial radiocommunication services, in frequency bands shared by them with equal rights, to ensure mutual protection.

b) Only those notices for which the findings of the Board in respect of (3) and (4)a) above are favourable, or for which the findings are unfavourable, but the notifying Administration concerned has certified that it shall not cause harmful interference or has not received any complaint of harmful interference, can be recorded in the Master Register under the provisions of the Radio Regulations.

c) During the period between 1973 to 1981, the Board treated about 851,000 notices in accordance with the procedures described and recorded 270,000 assignments representing 578,600 line entries in the Master Register.

(5) Review of the Master Register

a) Due to the pressure of other work, the IFRB was obliged in 1974 to suspend the application of the enquiry procedure under RR 516 of Article 9 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1959. This other work related to the preparation of Conferences and the application of their decisions. To offset this, the Board conducted a review of entries in the Master Register of frequency assignments for international circuits

in the Fixed Service open to public correspondence in the high frequency bands (3 - 30 MHz) with a view to ascertaining the actual use made of them (see paragraph b) below). Also, a review of all entries in the Master Register was the subject of a consultation under RR 476 of the Geneva 1959 Regulations (see paragraph c) below).

b) The first enquiry resulted from the fact that increasing use was being made of the other more reliable means of telecommunications such as satellites and submarine cables. The enquiry resulted in deletion or suitable modifications of almost 74 % of about 48,350 assignments of this type.

c) Prior to the WARC-79, the Board sent extracts of the Master Register to all Administrations with a view to assisting them in bringing up-to-date all their assignments recorded in the Master Register to reflect the actual use being made of the radio frequency spectrum.

d) The Board also carried out in 1976 and 1977 similar enquiries under the provisions of RR 639D0 of Article 9A adopted by the Space Conference, 1971, in respect of recorded assignments to stations of the space services. Here again, more than 77 % of the concerned assignments were either deleted or modified.

e) Furthermore, prior to the entry into force of the Plans adopted by the Maritime Conferences of 1967 and 1974, the LF/MF Broadcasting Conference (Regions 1 and 3), 1975, and the Aeronautical Conference, 1978, the Board sent to all Administrations the extracts of the Master Register in the concerned bands with a view to bringing the information in the Master Register up-to-date in respect of the assignments to stations of the Services concerned.

f) These means of reviewing the Master Register gave satisfactory results and were reported by the Board to the WARC-79, which adopted the provisions of RR 1429 to RR 1437 and RR 1569 to RR 1575 for a review of the Master Register on a regular periodic basis in addition to confirming and re-enforcing the procedure of RR 516 (RR 1255 to RR 1264).

(6) Coordination and Agreements

a) The procedures of Articles 11, 14 and 16 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1979, Appendix 30 to the Radio Regulations, and Regional Agreements of :

- Stockholm, 1961, for VHF/UHF BC in the European Broadcasting Area,
- Geneva, 1963, for VHF/UHF BC in the African Broadcasting Area, and
- Geneva, 1975, for LF/MF BC in Regions 1 and 3,

for the Broadcasting Service in certain frequency bands in VHF/UHF and LF/MF ranges require that the Administrations concerned communicate to the Board, prior to bringing the assignments into use, the characteristics of the assignments concerned.

b) In addition to a) above, space and technical radiocommunication services are subject to coordination procedures of Article 11. In other cases, the procedures of updating the relevant Plans have to be applied if the assignments are not in conformity with the Plan concerned.

c) In each of these cases, the Administrations and the Board are required to apply the procedures relating to prior coordination with and agreement of the other Administrations concerned and affected. For this purpose the Board publishes the characteristics of the proposed assignments in an appropriate Special Section of the weekly IFRB Circular and assists the Administrations concerned in application of the relevant procedures at any stage, if requested to do so.

d) The WARC-79 has essentially maintained all these procedures and has expanded the role of the IFRB in providing assistance to Administrations. Furthermore, it has also adopted the procedure of Article 14 for obtaining agreement of the Administrations concerned and affected prior to bringing into use an assignment to a station of a radiocommunication service for which application of the procedure of Article 14 is required by a footnote of the Table of Frequency Allocations to bring the assignment into conformity with the Table.

(7) Investigation of harmful interference and recommendations

a) The investigation, at the request of one or more of the interested Administrations, of harmful interference and the formulation of recommendations with respect thereto is prescribed in Article 22 (Procedure in a case of Harmful Interference) and Section VII of Article 12 (Studies and Recommendations).

b) The procedure in a case of harmful interference is introduced by a reference to the need for the exercise of the utmost goodwill and mutual assistance between Administrations in the application of the provisions of Article 35 of the Convention and of Article 22 of the Radio Regulations to the settlement of problems of harmful interference. In summary, the procedure requires communication between the Administrations concerned (RR 1944 to RR 1958). In certain conditions, interference may first be dealt with by direct coordination between operating organizations (RR 1946). If the interference persists in spite of actions taken at the Administration level, recourse may be made to addressing a report of irregularity or infraction in accordance with the provisions of Article 21 (RR 1959). Copies of such reports may be sent also to a specialized international organization for a particular service, where appropriate.

c) If it is considered necessary, and particularly if the steps taken in accordance with the procedures to which reference is made above have not produced satisfactory results, the Administration concerned shall forward details of the case to the IFRB for its information (RR 1961). The number of cases which have been

communicated to the Board under this provision was approximately 70 annually. There was a marked increase of cases in the MF broadcasting bands in Regions 1 and 3 during the year preceding the Regional LF/MF Broadcasting Conference (Regions 1 and 3), Geneva, 1975. Otherwise, the cases usually involved stations in the Aeronautical Mobile, the Maritime Mobile or the Fixed Services.

d) An Administration may also request the Board to act in accordance with the provisions of Sections VII and VIII of Articles 12 and 13. The Board has had only a small number of such requests and addressed the resultant reports to the Administrations concerned.

e) The WARC-79 adopted additional provisions (RR 1963 to RR 1966) whereby the Board is required to assist an Administration if there are difficulties in identifying the source of harmful interference and the Administration concerned seeks the assistance of the Board in a case affecting an assignment selected by the Board in response to a request under RR 1218.

(8) Assistance to Administrations in the field of radio spectrum utilization and participation in ITU Technical Cooperation activities

a) IFRB assistance to Administrations has taken many different forms including for example :

aa) In response to requests from Administrations for the search for frequencies for specific circuits or for planning the implementation of a Service over the whole country.

ab) In response to requests from an international organization for the coordination of the choice and use of frequencies among several Administrations in connection with a given project or programme.

ac) On the Board's own motion, the development and publication of explanatory IFRB Circular-letters dealing with decisions of a World or Regional Administrative Conference outlining action to be taken and, in some cases, with related reminder IFRB Circular-letters as date limits are approached for the implementation of decisions according to a prescribed programme which may cover several years.

ad) On a day-to-day basis in the coordination, notification and recording procedures by requesting the completion or correction of information or basic technical characteristics supplied by Administrations in order that such information or data is receivable under the procedures concerned for publication and treatment by the IFRB.

ae) In organizing and lecturing at seminars on frequency management and the use of the radio frequency spectrum and the geostationary orbit at Headquarters and in Administrations.

- af) Giving information and advice to visiting representatives, fellows, trainees, etc. from Administrations on general frequency management matters and specific questions of interest to the Administration concerned.
- ag) The development and publication of the IFRB Handbook on recommended techniques for the better utilization and reduction of congestion of the high frequency radio spectrum, 1973.
- ah) The development and publication of documentation for use at seminars and for training purposes in Administrations and at Headquarters.
- ai) In a few special cases by sending a staff member to give on-the-spot advice in the Administration in response to a request for assistance on a specific subject.
- b) IFRB participation in ITU technical cooperation activities has also taken many different forms including for example :
 - ba) In accordance with No. 312 of the Convention important questions concerning ITU technical cooperation are dealt with by the Coordination Committee : the Chairman of the IFRB being a member of the Committee, therefore participates in dealing with those questions which are submitted by the Secretary-General to that Committee.
 - bb) Briefing of experts recruited for frequency management missions.
 - bc) Reviewing and suggesting revision of draft reports by experts during and at the end of missions as well as Agency Terminal Reports; in particular, those dealing wholly or in part with frequency management, monitoring, development of radiocommunication services, frequency planning, setting up of a radio regulatory branch, etc.
 - bd) Regular participation in the Inter-Organ Selection Committee for recruiting technical cooperation experts.
 - be) Regular participation in the Inter-Organ Selection Committee for the purchase of equipment for technical cooperation projects.
 - bf) Providing lecturers for seminars organized with UNDP assistance.
- c) Some of the important decisions adopted by the WARC-79, which are aimed at increasing the activities of the IFRB in providing assistance to Administrations in the field of radio spectrum utilization are given below.
 - ca) Provision of assistance to Administrations, at their request, in application of procedures of the Radio Regulations (RR 993).
 - cb) Provision of assistance to Administrations, at their request, in the training of senior staff in the fields of spectrum management and utilization (RR 1005).

- cc) Preparation of a Handbook to explain and illustrate the procedures of the Radio Regulations (Resolution No. 6).
- cd) Development of National Radio Frequency Management Units in developing countries, in collaboration with the CCIR (Resolution No. 7).
- ce) Implementation of the changes in allocations in the bands between 4000 kHz and 27 500 kHz (Resolutions Nos. 8 and 9).
- cf) Procedure to provide assistance to developing countries for their requirement of frequencies in the Fixed Service in the frequency bands between 3000 kHz and 27 500 kHz (RR 1218 procedure).
- cg) Use of frequency assignments to terrestrial and space radiocommunication stations in the band 11.7 - 12.2 GHz in Region 3 and in the band 11.7 - 12.5 GHz in Region 1 (Resolution No. 32).
- ch) Preparation of explanatory information on the application of the new method of designating emissions (Resolution No. 36).
- ci) Practical needs of countries in need of special assistance (Recommendation No. 6).
- cj) Assistance in the preparation of a Handbook for computer-aided techniques in radio frequency management (Recommendation No. 31).
- ck) Efficient use of world-wide frequencies in the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service (Recommendation No. 402).
- (9) Collection of results of monitoring observations and making arrangements for their publication (RR 1000)
 - a) In accordance with RR 1000 the Board has issued regularly, for publication by the Secretary-General, summaries of monitoring information in the frequency bands between 2 850 and 28 000 kHz, received from Administrations participating in the international monitoring system. Contributions have been received regularly from an average of 40 Administrations involving some 90 monitoring centres.
 - b) Until the beginning of the year 1970, summaries were published on a monthly basis. As from that date, summaries are published quarterly, each summary covering a period of four months including recapitulative information received by the Board for the last month of the previous summary. At the request of the IFRB a continuing programme for monitoring the HF bands allocated exclusively to the Broadcasting Service has been carried on since 1960. The monitoring information thus collected was summarized and for some years was published in a separate volume. Since 1970 this information has been included in the quarterly Summary and has been used by the IFRB in the preparation of the High Frequency Broadcasting Schedule. In the current presentation of the information, the Summary has been made in such a way as to include the number of times that a station has been heard in each week covered by the Summary.

4.3.2

c) In addition to the regular monitoring observations submitted by Administrations under Article 20 of the Radio Regulations, special programmes have been organized by the IFRB to meet specific requirements or to implement decisions taken by Administrative Radio Conferences. The approximate dates and object of such special programmes arranged since 1973 are summarized below :

September 1976 : Special monitoring programme in the bands allocated exclusively to the Maritime Mobile Service and on the distress and calling frequencies 500 and 2182 kHz

May 1976 and September 1977: Special monitoring programme in the bands allocated exclusively to the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service

(d) The WARC-79 adopted a provision (RR 1294) whereby in application of RR 1218 procedure the Administrations are urged to afford all possible assistance through their monitoring stations to help the Board in the successful discharge of its duties in finding a suitable frequency for a station of the Fixed Service of an Administration requesting the Board's assistance under the RR 1218 procedure.

4.3.3 Technical Planning for Radio Conferences and Participation of IFRB in Conferences, Seminars and Symposia

(1) Technical planning for conferences (RR 1003)

a) The technical preparation for radio conferences with a view to reducing their duration is a function of the Board which has been developed considerably since 1959. In particular, the Board has been requested, in preparation for successive frequency planning conferences, to receive, collate and publish frequency requirements in advance of the opening of the Conference and, more recently, to develop frequency planning methodology with both manual and computer-assisted systems with the objective of enhancing the successful completion of the work of the conference in the allotted time. Also, the Board has organized information meetings just prior to and at the beginning of recent frequency planning conferences to explain such planning methodologies. In certain cases, the Board has been requested to organize special monitoring programmes of the frequency bands concerned.

b) The frequency planning conferences held since 1959 have been organized either in one session preceded in some cases by a CCIR meeting or in two sessions.

c) For conferences dealing with the review and, where necessary, the revision of the Radio Regulations but not involving frequency allotment or frequency assignment planning, the technical preparation by the IFRB has involved the examination of the present Radio Regulations of concern to the Board in its daily work and, in the light of experience, the preparation of comments on specific provisions for inclusion in its

Report to the Conference and for the consideration of the Conference. The Board's preparation has involved the detailed study of Proposals from Administrations concerning revisions to the Radio Regulations and Appendices and the study of new procedures and provisions contained in draft Resolutions likely to involve the IFRB, with the objective of providing maximum assistance to the Conference at all levels in the conduct of its work.

d) At all radio conferences held since 1959, the Board provided the Technical Secretary of the Conference and the technical secretaries of certain committees. This involved the secondment of a substantial number of staff members from the IFRB Specialized Secretariat. The Board's contribution was mainly concentrated on the work of the technical committee, the allocations committee, the frequency planning committee, the procedures committee and, to some extent, the administrative provisions and editorial committees according to the committee structure of each conference.

e) In the preparation of technical material and standards necessary for the decisions of conferences, the Board has put questions to the CCIR and has participated in the CCIR meetings dealing with questions relating to the preparation of radio conferences.

f) Under No. 145 of the Convention, the IFRB has maintained contact with the United Nations and with the other specialized agencies of the United Nations, for example ICAO, IMCO, UNESCO, WMO and regional organizations, for example ABU, EBU, OIRT, URTNA, ASBU, CITEL, in connection with harmonization of effort in preparation for Service or Regional Conferences.

g) Sub-section (3) of the present section provides further information on the involvement of the Board in radio conferences held since 1973.

(2) Participation in an advisory capacity in conferences and meetings (RR 1004)

a) The IFRB has been invited by the organizations or countries concerned to attend many conferences and meetings where questions relating to the assignment and utilization of frequencies were discussed, including conferences and meetings in an advisory capacity in accordance with RR 1004.

b) The list of the conferences and meetings at which the IFRB was represented is included in each Annual Report of the IFRB to the Members of the Union.

(3) Conferences held since 1973 involving a major contribution by the IFRB and its Specialized Secretariat

a) World Maritime Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1974

aa) The Conference was held from 22 April till 8 June 1974.

ab) Prior to the Conference, the Board devoted part of its time to examining the proposals submitted by Administrations and to the technical preparation of the Conference, to which it submitted a number of documents dealing with technical and

regulatory questions, including the implementation in the Maritime Mobile Service of certain of the Radio Regulations and the Appendices thereto and of resolutions adopted by the Maritime Conference, Geneva, 1967. The Board also presented statistics and extracts of the Master Register concerning introduction of single-sideband technique in the Radiotelephone Maritime Mobile Service.

ac) The Final Acts of the Conference, Geneva, 1974, entered into force on 1 January 1976. The Conference decided that some of the provisions adopted would be applied in successive stages, in particular the provisions relating to the subdivision of the frequency bands allocated exclusively to the Maritime Mobile Service. The calendar adopted by the Conference to this effect extends until 1 January 1985.

ad) Certain decisions taken by the Maritime Conference, Geneva, 1967, were not replaced by the 1974 Conference; these decisions are still in the course of implementation (as, for example, the introduction of the single-sideband technique in the Maritime Mobile Service), the last step of which will take place on 1 January 1983.

ae) With a view to assisting Administrations in taking the appropriate measures for implementing in due time the various decisions of the Maritime Conference, Geneva, 1974, the Board published in annexes to IFRB Circular-letter No. 320 of 20 March 1975 an analytical summary of these decisions followed by a chronological index of the various stages of their implementation.

af) The Conference had adopted a re-arrangement of the bands between 4 and 23 MHz exclusively allocated to the Maritime Mobile Service and had also adopted a precise timetable for its implementation, which was to culminate in the entry into force at 0001 UTC on 1 January 1978, of the new Frequency Allotment Plan for coast radiotelephone stations contained in Appendix 25 Mar2. With a view to assisting Administrations in the implementation of the timetable the Board was very active during the period between 1974 and 1978 and sent more than 10 Circular-letters and hundreds of individual or multi-address letters and telegrams to remind Administrations of the various actions that they had to take. The Board will continue these actions as necessary to assist Administrations in implementing the remaining actions arising from the decisions of the Conference.

b) Regional Administrative LF/MF Broadcasting Conference
(Regions 1 and 3), Geneva, 1974, 1975

ba) The Conference was held in two sessions, from 7 till 25 October 1974 and from 6 October till 22 November 1975.

bb) Pursuant to RR 1003 and having regard to Administrative Council Resolution No. 719, the Board studied the technical and regulatory problems the Conference would have to consider, and submitted documents to the First Session containing extracts and data from the Master Register and a number of working documents containing the proposals submitted by Administrations in analytical form.

bc) In Resolution B of the First Session, the IFRB was given specific tasks in preparation for the Second Session involving the assembly, publication and study of frequency assignment requirements submitted by all countries in Regions 1 and 3. The study involved calculations of distances and field strengths based on rather complex parameters, which made it necessary to develop special computer programs within a short period of time. The Board developed these programs and a planning methodology, which were extensively used during the 2nd Session. The same programs were extended for use after the Conference in carrying out the tasks resulting from the decisions of the Conference.

bd) The Plan adopted by the Conference contains 10,248 frequency assignments with a total carrier power of 559 Megawatts. For comparison it may be noted that 4745 frequency assignments were reported to be in use after the entry into force of the Plan in November 1978 with a total of 243 Megawatts carrier power.

be) From the date of entry into force of the Regional Agreement and the Plan, the Board has carried out all the tasks entrusted to it relating to :

- determination of service area of each station in 18 azimuths;
- accession to the Agreement of countries not represented at the Conference;
- continued assistance to Administrations in coordination of their requirements and reaching a satisfactory solution;
- continued implementation of the procedure for updating the Plan as contained in Article 4 of the Regional Agreement.

c) World Broadcasting-Satellite Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1977

ca) The Conference met for five weeks from 10 January to 13 February 1977.

cb) The Board developed computer programs and assisted with the technical aspects of the Conference. In addition, the Board requested from Administrations their requirements which were consolidated by the Board. A Plan containing frequency assignments and orbital positions for Regions 1 and 3 was developed by the Conference using the Board's analysis computer program to determine the interference margins associated with the various evolutionary plans and the Plan finally adopted. The Board assisted the Administrations of Region 2 during the Conference in carrying out certain planning exercises for that Region.

cc) The Conference adopted provisions and an associated Plan for the 12 GHz band. The Agreements contain, inter alia :

- a procedure for modification to the Plan;
- a procedure for notification, examination and recording in the Master Register of frequency assignments to space stations of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Regions 1 and 3;

- a procedure for coordination, notification and recording of frequency assignments to terrestrial stations affecting broadcasting-satellite frequency assignments;
- procedures and criteria to avoid mutual harmful interference between Broadcasting-Satellite Service and terrestrial services in Regions 1 and 3 on the one hand and the Fixed-Satellite Service and the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2 on the other hand.

In all these procedures the IFRB is entrusted with important tasks to ensure proper application of the concerned procedures.

cd) The Conference also adopted a number of Resolutions involving action by the IFRB, some of which needed to be carried out before the entry into force of the Final Acts on 1 January 1979. The IFRB completed these actions within the prescribed time limits and communicated the results to Administrations through four Circular-letters.

d) World Administrative Radio Conference on the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service, Geneva, 1978

da) The Conference met for four weeks from 6 February to 5 March 1978.

db) In preparing for this Conference the Board developed a planning methodology and a computer planning method. The Board also organized two special monitoring programmes for the bands allocated exclusively to the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service and, in response to Administrative Council Resolution No. 802, requested Administrations to submit their frequency requirements, which were summarized and published for use by the Conference. During the Conference, the IFRB's computer planning method was used as the basis for the development of the final Plan.

dc) The Final Acts and the Plan came into force on 1 September 1979 and 1 February 1983, respectively.

dd) The IFRB issued five Circular-letters relating to the decisions of the Conference :

- to communicate to Administrations its comments on the entry into force of the Final Acts;
- to communicate to Administrations the transition plan prepared by the ICAO and the IFRB's comments thereon;
- to consult Administrations concerning their requirements for the use of the world-wide frequencies and with a view to developing a procedure to be applied to meet future requirements;
- to inform Administrations of the substance of Resolution No. Aer2-3 to facilitate the implementation of the Plan from 1 February 1983; and

- to communicate to Administrations the IFRB's comments on the draft station assignment plan prepared by the ICAO.

e) World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979

ea) The Conference met from 24 September to 6 December 1979.

eb) The IFRB started its preparatory work for the Conference in 1977. It participated actively in the CCIR Special Preparatory Meeting and in the three Regional Seminars held in Nairobi, Panama and Sydney. It reviewed all the provisions of the Radio Regulations, Appendices, Resolutions and Recommendations and prepared its Report to the Conference (Documents Nos. 64, 65(+ Add. 1-3) 66, 67, 68 and 69(+ Add. 1) of WARC-79).

ec) The Board took an active part in the work of the Conference and provided the Technical Secretary to the Conference and Secretaries and support staff to Committee 4 (Technical), Committee 5 (Frequency Allocations) and Committee 6 (Regulatory Procedures) and their respective Working Groups.

ed) Immediately after the Conference, the Board undertook the tasks of implementation of decisions of the Conference. These tasks are continuing. Some major tasks which are presently being carried out are :

- pursuant to paragraph 1 of the Annex to Resolution No. 9 forwarding to Administrations individual National Lists of assignments recorded on their behalf in the Master Register at 31 December 1979. These lists concerned 192 country symbols (or geographical areas) and contained about 120,000 assignments;
- preparation in-house of the software for implementation of Resolution No. 8;
- preparation of the Procedures Handbook in pursuance of Resolution No. 6;
- preparation of the new form of Master Register and forms of notices corresponding to the Appendices 1, 3 and 4 to the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1979;
- preparation of the explanatory material on the application of the new method of designating emissions (IFRB Circular-letter No. 457 of 2 June 1980);
- request to the CCIR to expedite its studies relating to protection ratios and minimum field strengths required particularly in relation to the Fixed Service in the frequency bands between 3000 kHz and 27 500 kHz;
- study and processing of the replies and annotated lists received from Administrations in implementation of Resolution No. 9;
- study of the information contained in Column 7 of the Master Register with a view to its conversion to the new method of designation of emissions;

- study of certain procedures relating to search of frequencies (RR 1218), investigations and review (RR 1255 to RR 1264, RR 1427 and RR 1428), protection of geostationary-satellite orbit (Article 27);
- measures to be taken with a view to transferring the information contained in the existing Master Register into the reformatted Master Register with the necessary conversion of all symbols appearing in the various columns of the Master Register in accordance with the new numbering of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1979.

f) Regional Administrative MF Broadcasting Conference (Region 2)
Rio de Janeiro, 1981

fa) The First Session of this Conference was held for three weeks in Buenos Aires in March 1980. The Second Session was held in Rio de Janeiro from 9 November to 19 December 1981.

fb) The IFRB provided the Technical Secretary to the Conference and the Secretary to Committee 5 and support staff to Committee 4 of the First Session. It also provided the Technical Secretary to the Second Session of the Conference and Secretaries to Committees 4 and 5 and to the Technical Special Group and Planning Groups of that Conference.

fc) Based on directives received from the First Session, the Board took measures to respond to the various tasks assigned to it which included :

- preparation of a basic inventory of about 13,500 requirements;
- organization of the four meetings of the Panel of Experts in June 1980, September 1980, January 1981 and April/June 1981;
- adaptation of computer programs received from Administrations of Region 2 to the ITU Computer and development of a program and data bank to compute distances from a transmitter to the national boundary and coast.

fd) The Conference, at its Second Session, drew up the Plan on the basis of 10 kHz channel spacing. The Plan is divided into two lists :

- List A : comprising the assignments of all countries, whether or not they were signatories to the Final Acts, whose caused and received interference was accepted by all the parties concerned;
- List B : comprising all the assignments not included in List A.

fe) By the end of the Conference, roughly 70 % of the stations had been entered in List A. A special procedure was adopted by the Conference for negotiations to continue after the Conference among the countries concerned with a view to transferring their assignments from List B to List A.

ff) The Final Acts entered into force on 1 January 1982 and the Agreement will enter into force on 1 July 1983 at 0800 UTC.

fg) In the implementation of the decisions of the Conference the Board has some tasks of an interim nature to be completed according to a specified time-table and some tasks of an on-going permanent nature under Article 12 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1979, and Article 4 of the Regional Agreement.

g) Forthcoming Administrative Radio Conferences

At the time of writing this Report the Board is engaged in the preparatory work for the following Conferences :

- The Regional Administrative Conference for FM Sound Broadcasting in the VHF band (Region 1 and certain countries in Region 3); First Session from 23 August to 17 September 1982;
- The World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, 28 February to 18 March 1983;
- The Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2, from 13 June to 15 July 1983;
- The World Administrative HF Broadcasting Radio Conference, First Session, January-February 1984.

(4) Participation in Groups of Experts

a) Panel of Experts for reduction of congestion in the 4 - 27.5 MHz bands

In the 1961-1963 period following Resolution No. 3 and Recommendation No. 37 of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1959, a Panel of Experts was constituted to study ways and means of reducing congestion in the 4 - 27.5 MHz bands. The Board carried out the preparatory work for the Panel and was actively involved in the implementation of the thirty-eight Recommendations of the Panel. As part of its work the Board collated all the material suggested by Administrations and prepared a Handbook on Recommended Techniques for the Better Utilization and Reduction of Congestion of the High Frequency Radio Spectrum. The Handbook was published in 1973.

b) Working Group on Possible Revision of the Radio Conferences and Radio Regulations

The Board also actively participated in this Working Group, which was set up by the Administrative Council in 1962. The activities of this Working Group led to the adoption by the Maritime Conference, 1974, of Recommendation No. Mar2-21 relating to the rearrangement of the Radio Regulations.

c) Group of Experts on the Rearrangement of the Radio Regulations

ca) This Group met in January-February 1977. The Board provided staff to assist the Group in its work, in particular in preparing those parts of the Appendices to the Report dealing with the new Part A of the possible rearrangement of the Radio Regulations.

cb) The Report of the Group of Experts was endorsed in principle by the World Broadcasting-Satellite Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1977, and the rearrangement served as a basis to the WARC-79 to prepare the new version of the Radio Regulations along the lines recommended by the Group of Experts.

(5) Seminars and Symposia

a) IFRB Seminars on Frequency Management and the Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum and the Geostationary Satellite Orbit

aa) Following a suggestion by the Board in 1962, the Administrative Council adopted Resolution No. 499 authorizing the organization by the IFRB at Headquarters of a Seminar on frequency management. The first Seminar was held in 1963, in the three working languages of the Union but without interpretation. In 1964, the Administrative Council made provision, by adopting Resolution No. 528, for the organization of such Seminars at intervals of two years. The second Seminar was held in 1964 with simultaneous interpretation facilities. Subsequently, every second year to date a similar Seminar has been held.

ab) Under the auspices of the ITU Technical Cooperation Department, United Nations Development Funds were made available where possible for fellowships to assist Administrations by financing the travel and per diem of participants.

ac) Lectures were given by experts from Administrations and by ITU elected officials and staff, mainly from the IFRB. At each Seminar, between 30 and 40 documents were issued. These were subsequently used for training purposes in Administrations, regional schools and at Headquarters. The increasing number of participants from an increasing number of countries over the last ten years shows that not only Administrations of new and developing countries but all Administrations find these Seminars very useful both from the educational point of view as well as for establishing useful contacts and for the exchange of ideas. A summary of participation in the Seminars is given below :

Year	Participants	Countries	Lecturers nominated by Administrations	Lecturers from the ITU
1963	69	42	12	16
1964	38	32	6	19
1966	79	46	8	20
1968	65	34	9	20
1970	80	45	14	20
1972	107	57	10	18
1974	127	57	12	19
1976	122	55	16	24
1978	168	67	13	20
1980	209	85	6	19

ad) The Board has expressed its appreciation to the Administrations which have sent lecturers for the high quality of their contributions which has contributed to the success of the Seminars.

ae) Between twenty and thirty participants spent an additional period of a few days to several weeks with the IFRB after the Seminars carrying on research for particular information as well as discussing specific spectrum management problems.

af) To make these Seminars even more useful, the IFRB is studying the possibility of organizing them in a different manner, so as to group the participants according to their aptitudes and areas of special interest, arrange the programme to suit their needs, and encourage active participation and more discussion.

b) Seminars and Symposia away from Headquarters

Members of the Board and staff of its Specialized Secretariat lectured and led discussion sessions, workshop sessions, etc. on different aspects of frequency management at many Seminars and Symposia held away from Headquarters. Approximately six such Seminars/Symposia are attended by the IFRB representatives each year.

4.3.4 Extended Use of the Computer by the IFRB

a) The continued growth in the use of the radio frequency spectrum has made computer systems ever more essential to the IFRB's day-to-day role in the management of the spectrum and in the preparation for and implementation of administrative radio conferences. The use of the computer has featured in the work of the IFRB for some time, beginning early in the 1960s. With the passage of time, however, it became clear that as the volume and complexity of the demands of the Board progressively increased, a point would be reached where current, largely manual, working methods would no longer be adequate to respond to the requirements of Administrations and administrative radio conferences.

b) A report in 1975 to the Administrative Council by a group of Organization and Methods experts established to study and advise on the organization of ITU Headquarters recognized the potential of increased computerization of the processing of the increasing number of frequency assignment notices. In 1977, in a further report, Experts from Administrations recommended that a comprehensive systems analysis and design study be conducted by independent consultants under contract to the ITU.

c) This recommendation was accepted by the 1978 session of Administrative Council and the Secretary-General was authorized to obtain tenders for the analysis and design study. The invitation to tender was drawn up with the assistance of the Experts from Administrations who subsequently also assisted in the evaluation of the tenders received. A report was submitted to the 1979 session of Administrative Council which authorized the placing of a contract with Authur Andersen and Co. for the sum of 790,000 Swiss francs. Three reports were delivered to the ITU : a detailed analysis and design document, a management summary and a design project summary.

d) In a joint report from the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the IFRB to the 1981 session of Administrative Council, approval was sought for the funding of the implementation of the first phase of the Radio Frequency Spectrum Management System (RFSM). After much discussion, the Council deferred consideration of Phase I of the system to its next (1982) session but, at the same time, agreed that certain minimum essential actions had to be undertaken in the interim. The Council approved an expenditure totalling 8 million Swiss francs in connection with this interim course of action of which approximately 4.9 million Swiss francs was related to the design and implementation of an "Interim System" to include the following main functions : (i) data capture and validation, (ii) on-line inquiry and (iii) extract and publish. The majority of the design and development effort was to be achieved by the placing of a fixed-price contract.

e) An invitation to tender was issued in July 1981 (subject to the approval of the ITU budget by Administrations). The bids received were evaluated by a panel composed of Experts from Administrations and staff of the IFRB and the Computer Department. In October 1981, CSC UK Computer Sciences Company Limited was selected and contractual negotiations began. In addition, a detailed system requirements specification forming part of the contract was drawn up by the contractor in consultation with the ITU. The contract was signed on 8 January 1982. The total fixed price

of the contract is 2.57 million Swiss francs with provision for CSC assistance on a time and materials basis for system integration, bringing the system into use (system cutover) and any post-cutover maintenance or system tuning that the ITU might request.

f) An incremental approach has been proposed in Document No. 33.

4.3.5 Publications of the IFRB

In addition to those described elsewhere in this Report, the following publications are prepared by the IFRB :

a) The weekly IFRB Circular

The weekly IFRB Circular is despatched to the Administrations of all Members of the Union every week by airmail; it contains in Part I all complete frequency assignment notices received by the IFRB, in Part II, the Findings by the IFRB resulting in entry of the assignment in the Master International Frequency Register and, in Part III, the Findings by the IFRB resulting in the return of the notice to the notifying Administration. Part IV contains notified changes to the current tentative HFBC Schedules. Annexed to the IFRB Circular are diagrams relating to antenna characteristics of stations in space radiocommunication services. An Appendix to the IFRB Circular contains additions and changes to the explanation of symbols and remarks adopted since the publication of the current recapitulative supplement to the Preface to the International Frequency List. Also annexed to the IFRB Circular, as and when required, are Special Sections, forming part of the procedures for bringing up to date frequency assignment Plans (sound broadcasting and television), the frequency allotment Plan (HF maritime radiotelephony) and Special Sections involved in the Advance Publication and coordination procedures for stations in space radiocommunication services.

b) The International Frequency List (RR 2181-RR 2196)

This List is published in eight volumes. The Preface to the International Frequency List is published in separate French, English and Spanish versions and contains explanations of the columns of the List, abbreviations used, remarks and symbols appearing in the List and used generally in IFRB publications.

The first edition of the International Frequency List was dated 1961. New editions have been dated February each second year since, and seven quarterly recapitulative supplements have been published between editions (see 4.3.2(2)c) above).

- c) The List of Fixed Stations operating international circuits
(RR 2197 and Appendix 9)

This List is an index to the International Frequency List for the stations concerned and is arranged in the alphabetical order of country symbols and by alphabetical order of the names of the stations in each country or geographical area. The publication is synchronized with the editions of the International Frequency List, and recapitulative supplements have been published between editions.

- d) List of Space Radiocommunication Stations and Radioastronomy Stations
(RR 2225)

New editions of this List are published at the same time as editions of the International Frequency List and six-monthly recapitulative supplements are published between editions.

- e) The Annual High Frequency Broadcasting Frequency List (RR 1769)

The Fifth Edition was published in 1975 with information from 1960 to 1971. The Sixth Edition, containing information up to 1978, was published in 1979.

- f) IFRB Technical Standards

The Technical Standards at present used by the IFRB are generally out of print. In accordance with RR 1001.1, the Board intends to publish all its Technical Standards and Rules of Procedure as soon as possible (see 4.3.2(1)a) above).

- g) Periodical Summary of Monitoring Information received by the IFRB
(RR 1885)

This publication was prepared on a monthly basis until 1970 when a new presentation was introduced. IFRB Circular-letter No. 241 of 25 May 1970 refers. The publication is now issued quarterly and covers four months, the last month of a quarter being completed by information received too late for inclusion in the issue for that quarter and included at the beginning of the following issue (see 4.3.2(9) above).

- h) Annual Report of the IFRB to the Members of the Union

The Board prepares a report on its main activities each year which is sent to all Members of the Union.

i) IFRB Circular-letters

The IFRB issues Circular-letters destined to all Administrations, Members of the ITU. They are prepared as and when the Board considers them necessary. They generally contain subjects of the types listed below :

ia) Application of procedures of the Radio Regulations which are periodic, such as the procedure of Article 17 relating to the Broadcasting Service between 5950 kHz and 26 100 kHz;

ib) Preparatory work relating to a forthcoming world or regional administrative radio conference to cover the following items :

- informing Administrations of the preparatory work undertaken by the IFRB;
- requesting Administrations to submit their requirements;
- communicating to Administrations the consolidated requirements received by the IFRB in advance of the conference;
- communicating to Administrations the Board's views and comments on various agenda items of the conference.

ic) Implementation of the decisions of a world or regional administrative radio conference in the following manner :

- recapitulation of the decisions of the conference and actions arising therefrom to be undertaken by the Administrations and the IFRB;
- explanatory information relating to the implementation of any resolutions adopted by the conference which are destined to prepare the groundwork for the entry into force of the Final Acts of the conference, and the actions which Administrations have to take in the interim period before the date of the entry into force;
- reminding Administrations of action which they have to undertake and suggesting to them the manner in which to take it;
- communicating to Administrations the results of the work entrusted to the IFRB by the conference.

id) Informing Administrations of the difficulties encountered by the Board in application of the provisions adopted by a conference or those of the Radio Regulations and the solutions adopted by the Board to overcome such difficulties.

ie) Reports prepared by the Board on items which it had to deal with and which it considers to be of interest to all Administrations.

4.4 International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR)

4.4.1 Introduction

The duties and structure of the CCIR are defined in Article 11 of the Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

Three Plenary Assemblies have been held since the last Plenipotentiary Conference :

The XIIIth Plenary Assembly was held in Geneva in 1974. It was attended by 318 delegates representing 74 administrations, 29 recognized private operating agencies, and 5 international organizations. The conclusions were contained in thirteen volumes comprising some 4,100 pages in each of the three working languages. The highlights included new contributions on utilization of the geostationary satellite orbit and on digital microwave radio relay systems. This Plenary Assembly elected Mr. Richard C. Kirby (United States) as Director of the CCIR.

The XIVth Plenary Assembly was held in Kyoto, Japan, 1978 on the invitation of the Japanese Government. It was attended by 321 delegates representing 61 administrations, 21 recognized private operating agencies, and 13 international organizations. At this meeting, the CCIR celebrated its 50th Anniversary. Highlights of the conclusions included new Recommendations on the maritime mobile satellite service and broadcasting satellites. The conclusions were contained in thirteen volumes comprising a total of some 4,350 pages, but (with a change of format and typesize) approximately 30 % more material than the previous edition.

The XVth Plenary Assembly, held in Geneva in February 1982, was attended by 393 delegates representing 77 administrations, 10 recognized private operating agencies, and 16 international organizations. Highlights included approval of a new Recommendation giving the basis for a world standard on digital colour television, as well as Recommendations on mobile radio communication and digital microwave radio relay. The conclusions are contained in fourteen volumes comprising an estimated 6,000 pages. The terms of reference of the Study Groups are reviewed at each Assembly. On this occasion, CCIR completed a comprehensive review of its organization and working methods, retaining the Study Group structure established in 1970 as shown in Table V of Annex 12 to this Report. The Plenary Assembly re-elected Mr. Richard C. Kirby (United States) as Director of the CCIR.

The nine-year interval has, by any measure, seen the most intensive CCIR activity in its history. There has been significant development of telecommunication technology, introduction of important new services, and the beginning of a new era in the planning and regulation of spectrum utilization. Documentation has grown more than 50 % since the 1974 Plenary Assembly, and the recent study period saw a 30 % growth in the number of countries participating in Study Group work. CCIR has prepared the technical bases for eight world or regional administrative radio conferences, including maritime and aeronautical mobile, MF/LF and VHF broadcasting services, broadcasting-satellite service, and for the WARC-79. Preparation of technical

bases for the WARC-79 was carried out not only through the regular studies of the CCIR, but also in the Special Preparatory Meeting held in 1978, with the participation of 750 delegates from 85 countries.

4.4.2 Preparatory Work for Administrative Radio Conferences following the WARC-79

The WARC-79, in more than 90 Resolutions and Recommendations, requested CCIR studies for the technical aspects of radio regulation, for general planning purposes, and for future administrative radio conferences:

Regional Administrative Conference for FM Sound Broadcasting in the VHF Band (Region 1 and certain countries concerned in Region 3) 1982/1984

WARC Resolution No. 510 requested CCIR to carry out studies for the technical bases for this conference. This includes sharing criteria between sound and television broadcasting, protection ratios and minimum required field strength for FM reception, optimum channel spacing, antenna and polarization characteristics, and compatibility with aeronautical radio-navigation in the adjacent band above 108 MHz. Propagation data has also been provided. A Report was approved by Study Group 10 and transmitted to the Conference.

World Administrative Conference for Mobile Telecommunications 1983

WARC Resolution No. 202 and Administrative Council Resolution No. 853 requested the CCIR to prepare the technical bases for this Conference. Study Group 8 began its work in November 1980 and, at a Special Meeting in 1982, completed its Report which has been transmitted to the Conference. The Report covers technical and operational matters such as channelling, use of shared bands, distress and safety communications, selective calling, and emergency position indicating radiobeacons, and the maritime-mobile satellite service.

Regional Administrative Conference, Broadcasting-Satellite Service Region 2, 12 GHz, and associated Feeder Links, 1983

Resolution No. 701 of the WARC-79 invites the CCIR to carry out studies of the technical information required as a basis for planning the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 2. Resolutions Nos 101, 31 and 701 respectively, request CCIR studies relating to the planning of feeder links, protection of terrestrial services, and sharing with the fixed satellite service in Regions 1 and 3. Preliminary studies have been carried out by Study Groups 9, 10 and 11. A final report to the conference is to be prepared by the CCIR Conference Preparatory Meeting, a joint meeting of Study Groups 4, 5, 9, 10 and 11, held in Geneva from 28 June to 9 July, 1982.

World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the HF Bands allocated to the Broadcasting Service (First Session, 1984)

Recommendations Nos. 500 and 501 request the CCIR to complete an improved computerized propagation prediction method and to recommend suitable values of solar indices for planning; to make Recommendations for protection ratios, channel spacing, and minimum signal-to-noise ratio required for satisfactory reception; to provide an expanded version of the CCIR book of antenna diagrams; and to study specifications for single - sideband broadcasting and a method for eventual introduction of SSB. The Administrative Council, at its 1982 session, proposed a revised agenda for the Conference and added a request to the CCIR to carry out technical studies "in accordance with the agenda", expanding the requirements for CCIR work beyond that foreseen in the Recommendations of the WARC-79.

Study Group 6 has approved a provisional report on the propagation aspects. The remainder of topics have been studied by Study Group 10. The XVth Plenary Assembly charged the Interim Meetings of these Study Groups, to be held in 1983, to submit a Report to the Conference. Interim Working Parties 6/12 and 10/5 are working in advance to prepare the work for the Study Groups, taking account of the expanded studies required.

World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of the Space Services Using It (First Session, 1985)

Resolution No. 3 of the WARC-79 invites the CCIR to carry out preparatory studies to provide the First Session (1985) with technical information concerning technical principles, criteria, and parameters. Study Group 4 has studied for some years the efficient use of the geostationary orbit, and Study Groups 10 and 11 have studied these questions in connection with satellite broadcasting. In the interval before the XVth Plenary Assembly, Study Group 4 consolidated into a preliminary report the studies of all the CCIR Study Groups. The XVth Plenary Assembly decided to carry out the further preparation in a Conference Preparatory Meeting (special joint meeting of Study Groups concerned) to be held in two sessions, the first in early 1983.

Conferences to be convened after the XVIth Plenary Assembly

The WARC-79 also adopted Resolutions which request CCIR studies for other future administrative radio conferences for broadcasting in the band 1605 - 1705 KHz in Region 2, for VHF/UHF broadcasting in Africa, for shared use of VHF and UHF bands allocated to fixed, broadcasting and mobile services in Region 3, and, finally, a World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services to be held in the late 1980's.

Notwithstanding the relatively distant date of these Conferences, CCIR Study Groups have taken into account in their Questions and Study Programmes the need to prepare the technical information. Much of the information prepared for earlier conferences will be pertinent.

4.4.3 Studies related to Regulations, IFRB Standards, and general technical studies requested by the WARC-79

Radio Regulations and IFRB Standards

Resolution No. 60 requires the CCIR to conclude whether radio propagation information given in the most recent CCIR Recommendations requires any revision of Appendix 28 of the Radio Regulations. The XVth Plenary Assembly concluded that no revision is warranted at present but relevant studies continue.

Resolution No. 703 relates to calculation methods and interference criteria recommended by the CCIR for sharing frequency bands between space and terrestrial services, or between space services. The XVth Plenary Assembly identified relevant parts of new or revised CCIR Recommendations affecting such calculation methods or criteria, and the Director has transmitted the relevant texts to the Secretary General for the necessary further steps.

Resolution No. 66 requested the CCIR to study the technical and operational basis of possible revision of the division of the world into Regions for frequency allocation purposes. A Report was forwarded by the XVth Plenary Assembly to the Administrative Council with the conclusion that the CCIR has completed its work and that further studies should be considered elsewhere. The Administrative Council has forwarded the Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi (see Document No. 40).

Recommendations Nos. 60 and 61, relating to technical standards of the IFRB, urge the CCIR to expedite studies which will assist the IFRB in further refinement of its technical standards. The CCIR has received from the IFRB some further guidance as to its needs; many of the new or revised Recommendations are considered to be relevant to IFRB technical standards, and relevant studies continue.

General Technical Studies requested by WARC-79

A few typical areas are outlined below:

Resolution No. 5 and Recommendation No. 68 concern radio wave propagation. The Resolution urges developing countries in tropical regions to institute national studies, including propagation measurements and collecting appropriate meteorological data in accordance with CCIR methods, and to contribute the information to CCIR studies. The Recommendation asks CCIR to encourage and assist radio propagation studies where not already well established, to continue its general studies on radio propagation and noise, to coordinate the results of studies car-

ried out in different countries, and to give particular attention to those studies which can assist in further refinement of the IFRB technical standards. Such studies were undertaken and combined during 1981 in Papua New Guinea and in Congo in connection with studies under Recommendation No. 505, on rainfall attenuation in tropical regions in relation to broadcasting satellite at 12 GHz. Resolution No. 61 relates to the division of the world into climatic zones for the purpose of calculation of propagation parameters. Emphasis is placed on the effects of rainfall and on studies of sand and dust storms. Study Group 5 is pursuing these studies.

Recommendation No. 3 concerns the transmission of electric power at radio frequencies from a spacecraft (solar power satellite) and asks the CCIR to study all aspects of the effect of such transmission on telecommunication services. Study Group 2 is continuing studies.

A CCIR Handbook for Computer-Aided Techniques for Radio Frequency Management (Recommendation No. 31) has been drafted.

Resolution No. 63 asks CCIR to study, in collaboration with IEC and CISPR, radiation from industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) equipment in the entire radio spectrum in order to ensure adequate protection against interference to radiocommunication services. Recommendations are sought on limits that might be imposed on radiation from ISM equipment. The work is advancing in Study Group 1, in close collaboration with CISPR.

Recommendation No. 708 calls for comprehensive CCIR studies relating to sharing of frequency bands between space services and between space and terrestrial services, including antenna patterns for earth stations and satellites, cross polarization factors, interference criteria for the various services, the necessary limits of power flux-density incident at the Earth's surface by satellite transmitters, and the possibility of establishing a technical criterion for expressing the efficiency of use of the geostationary satellite orbit. Studies are underway in Study Group 4 and other Study Groups.

Resolution No. 310 asks CCIR to advise on bandwidths and data formats for future implementation of ship movement telemetry, telecommand, and data exchange systems in the maritime service. Such short-range service at frequencies about 10 GHz was suggested by the CCIR Special Preparatory Meeting for the WARC-79. This work is underway.

Resolution No. 311 concerns a digital selective calling system for maritime mobile service. It should be noted that the studies concerning this Resolution have been brought to the status of Recommendations during the Final Meeting of Study Group 8 in 1981.

4.4.4 Development and Trends in Radiocommunication and related CCIR Work(1) Point-to-point communicationFixed communications above 30 GHz (terrestrial)

Terrestrial fixed communications are studied by CCIR Study Group 9 and have now been standardized to a great extent; they are the subject of many Recommendations, particularly for analogue systems. Many problems, however, require further study in the light of technological developments such as digital techniques and the use of frequencies above 10 GHz. (The joint (CCIR/CCITT) Study Group CMTT studies those aspects related to transmission of sound and television signals, reported in section 4.4.4(3)).

An important revision was made in the Recommendation on allowable noise power in the analogue telephone systems with deletion of the clause of the hourly mean noise. A hypothetical reference digital path for radio-relay systems telephony was recommended. Limits for bit error ratio standards for telephony were recommended. For non-telephonic transmission of an ISDN, a performance objective expressed in the form of "error-free seconds" is discussed in a new Report.

Low and medium capacity digital radio-frequency channel arrangements have now been included in almost all Recommendations. A new Recommendation was prepared for high-capacity digital radio-frequency channel arrangements in the band 17.7 - 19.7 GHz.

An important new development is the proposal to use single-sideband amplitude modulation for radio-relay systems, instead of frequency modulation, to achieve a doubling of channel capacity (to 6,000 channels at 6 GHz) and greater efficiency of use of the spectrum.

The problem of frequency sharing with the fixed satellite service continues to be studied by Study Groups 4 and 9 jointly.

Fixed-Service below 30 MHz

The introduction of long distance radiocommunication by satellite, cable link or radio-relay links led to a sharp decline in the long distance fixed service operating on frequencies below 30 MHz, and the related activities of Study Group 3 during the period 1970 - 1978.

The role of the fixed service below 30 MHz to provide links in regions where other facilities are inadequate, and advances in technology for this service, have led to some recent increase of activity.

Moreover, WARC-79 requested the CCIR to study:

- efficient use of the spectrum and improvements in protection ratios;
- frequency tolerances for reducing the frequency space required for a given channel;
- frequency sharing between the fixed service and other services;
- protection of radio stations against lightning.

The Plenary Assembly decided to continue the work of Study Group 3.

Point-to-point communication via satellite

CCIR has carried out important studies of communication satellites since 1959, when the first report was prepared on optimum frequency bands for space communications. Because communication satellites could be introduced initially only by sharing frequency bands already used by terrestrial microwave fixed services, problems of frequency sharing received attention from the outset. Since 1971, CCIR studies have provided the main technical bases for satellite matters in administrative radio conferences and have contributed to development of new services such as the broadcasting-satellite and the inter-satellite services.

Study Group 4 specializes in the fixed service, concentrating on the following areas:

- fundamental technical criteria for spectrum utilization and for efficient utilization of the geostationary orbit;
- frequency sharing and coordination procedures among fixed-satellite service networks and with other space and terrestrial services;
- transmission techniques and characteristics for analogue and digital systems, including technical parameters of the feeder-links to the broadcasting-satellite service.

The emphasis has gradually shifted from initial adaptation of terrestrial-based technology to the development of new standards, particularly for the introduction of digital transmission and for the use of frequencies above 10 GHz. An important new Recommendation deals with the availability performance objective for the hypothetical reference circuit and the hypothetical reference digital path for telephony in the fixed-satellite service. Among new Reports are those on low capacity earth stations and associated satellite systems, maximum permissible interference in single-channel-per-carrier transmissions, calculation of the equivalent satellite link noise temperature, interference allocations in analogue FM systems at frequencies above 10 GHz, and interference criteria for digital

radio-relay systems sharing bands with the fixed-satellite service, the latter developed jointly with Study Group 9. The Report on low capacity systems was prepared in response to Resolution No. 18, Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973.

Study Group 4 is also developing a Handbook on the Fixed-Satellite Service intended to be useful to developing countries.

(2) Mobile services

CCIR Study Group 8 is responsible for studies of mobile services. The following highlights in the various services have to be mentioned:

Aeronautical mobile services

For this service new Reports with protection criteria and general considerations on harmful interference have been prepared. A Report was prepared on the compatibility between the broadcasting service in the band 87 - 108 MHz and the aeronautical services in the band 108 - 136 MHz.

In 1976 a Report was prepared giving the proposed technical bases for the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service, 1977.

Maritime mobile service

Important CCIR results have included: the numerical ship station identification scheme; the Recommendations on the digital selective calling system; the automated VHF/UHF maritime radiotelephone system; and the future global maritime distress and safety system.

Mobile satellite service

The major activity was in the maritime mobile-satellite service which is of particular importance to the International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT).

Among the new Reports, special mention should be made of: availability of communication circuits in the maritime mobile-satellite service; link power budgets; maritime satellite system performance at low elevation angles; system aspects of low G/T ship earth stations; reference radiation pattern for ship earth station antennas. Special attention was devoted to the use of low power transmitter systems for alerting, via maritime satellites, of distress cases at sea.

Land mobile service

Systems of modulation with high spectrum efficiency (single-sideband, Lincompex, narrow-band FM) were studied and a new Report was prepared. A new Recommendation of standard codes and formats for international radio-paging was adopted. The use of radiating/leaky cable systems in the land mobile service for use in tunnels and buildings are described in a new Report.

(3) Broadcasting

Sound

This was also a period of intensive development and work on broadcasting satellites. Study Groups 10 and 11 prepared the texts serving as a technical basis for the World Administrative Broadcasting Satellite Conference and texts on broadcasting of interest to the Special Preparatory Meeting for WARC-79. Study Group 10 prepared the technical bases for the Region 1/3 LF/MF Conference (1974) and also certain technical information for the Region 2 MF Conference (1981).

Work concentrated on system parameters, protection ratios, and quality objectives. Work continues on the specifications for single-sideband sound broadcasting system and the problems relating to its operation, the standards for the simultaneous transmission of several sound programmes or other signals in sound and television broadcasting, both terrestrial and satellite, the compatibility of sound broadcasting stations with the stations of other services, digital techniques, characteristics of feeder links for broadcasting satellites and the standards for satellite sound broadcasting.

Television

The period 1973-1982 has been one of great activity for Study Group 11 and has led to certain significant and important results. The main new fields of activity may be cited as:

- the gradual introduction of digital techniques of modulation into the various parts of the television system. A Recommendation on the parameters of digital signals within the studio complex, including digital video tape recorders was adopted by the XVth Plenary Assembly. This advance has been possible thanks to close cooperation and compromise between the various national and international television organizations, and the results must certainly be considered as of an importance equal to the fixing of internationally acceptable standards for colour television systems. The new standard provides for transmitting the three basic colour component signals separately, and enables exchange of programs with a minimum of standards conversion, thus improving quality. It provides for an extensible family of compatible codes for transmission in networks but does not apply to the final broadcasting link from transmitter to receiver;

- the introduction of high-definition television signals which will, by more efficient use of the bandwidth at present available or by the use of wider bandwidths in the higher frequency bands lead to significant improvement in the quality of the signal as received;
- the introduction of helical-scan video tape recorders which enables pictures of a quality not appreciably inferior or even equal to those obtained with the previous generation of recorders, in apparatus of smaller dimensions and less cost;
- the growth of ancillary services such as "teletext", associated with the domestic receiver, a broadcast service, in which "pages" of information are broadcast together with the normal television signal, which may be selected by the viewer on operation of a switch. This system is already in operation in some countries and its rapid extension is foreseen.

Satellite broadcasting

Most of the work during the past decade has dealt with satellite/television broadcasting for direct individual or community reception. Transmission parameters have been given for planning purposes, and frequency sharing criteria proposed. There is a growing interest in satellite sound broadcasting, including the use of digital transmission.

Long distance transmission

Transmission of television and sound programme over long distances is studied in the joint CCIR/CCITT Study Group CMTT which is administered by the CCIR.

Substantial clarification and consolidation of standards for analogue transmission were made by the time of the XIVth Plenary Assembly (Kyoto, 1978). Transmission performance of television circuits for use in international connections are unified in Recommendation 567. CCIR now has a general specification for all monochrome or colour systems, containing a very full set of standards for the transmission of the corresponding signals in the analogue mode.

The CMTT has also made notable progress in: standards for the transmission of sound programmes and of television sound channels; methods of measuring and monitoring, test signals; hypothetical reference chains and circuits; digital transmission.

Standards and performance objectives for digital transmission of television remain under study. As for digital sound-programme transmission, a final Recommendation has not been reached. A Recommendation provides for sampling frequency of 32 KHz to apply to the coding of high quality sound-programme signals for digital transmission.

(4) Other servicesStandard frequencies and time signals

At the beginning of the time period under consideration the main task of Study Group 7 was the implementation of the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) system. UTC is now almost universally used. Following the Recommendation of the CCIR the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva 1979, decided that the term UTC shall be used in international radiocommunication activities and the VIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT (1980) took a similar decision concerning the other telecommunication activities.

Much work is devoted to the use of satellites for time and frequency transfer.

A study is under way, at the request of CCITT Study Group XVIII, on the inaccuracy and reliability of frequency standards and reference clocks.

Other space services, including space research and radioastronomy

The activities of Study Group 2 have been most affected by the increase in interest in the use of data relay satellites and also on the use of both active and passive sensors. Radioastronomy is providing information not otherwise obtainable about the nature of the Sun, the structure and evolution of galaxies, and the Universe as a whole. This science has at the same time contributed much to radiocommunication techniques underscoring the importance of CCIR work in this field. In addition, interest has been shown in the search for extra-terrestrial intelligence (SETI) and in the telecommunication impact of a possible solar power satellite (SPS).

(5) Spectrum utilization and monitoring

Spectrum utilization problems common to all radio services are studied by Study Group 1 (spectrum utilization by particular services, and frequency sharing between specific services are studied by the respective service Study Group).

The most remarkable development in the field of spectrum utilization and electromagnetic compatibility investigations, as well as frequency management, has been the extensive application of computers to simulation of sharing problems and data processing for frequency management. This allows for more effective evaluation of the technical factors affecting sharing. It calls for the identification of the necessary spectrum management data and for the development of relevant spectrum engineering models, software and data base management systems. As a result of the studies undertaken, and in pursuance of Recommendation No. 31 of the WARC-79, a Handbook "Spectrum Management and Computer Aided Techniques" was prepared to be published in 1982. The main purpose of the Handbook is to assist the administrations of developing countries in the computerization of their spectrum management functions.

The WARC-79, in Article 4 of the Radio Regulations, adopted a new method for designating emissions based on CCIR Recommendation 507.

In the field of monitoring the greatest attention was paid to the automation of the measurements and improvement of the measuring equipment and methods. In 1976 the CCIR Handbook for Monitoring Stations was completed. Considering the increasing importance of CCIR material on monitoring, which is evident from No. 312 of the Radio Regulations, it was decided to update the material of the Handbook during the next study period.

Section 4.4.3 discusses studies relating to Resolution No. 63 of the WARC-79 concerning limits to be imposed on radiation from ISM equipment.

(6) Radio wave propagation

Ground-wave and tropospheric propagation

Study Group 5 is responsible for propagation studies in non-ionized media.

Methods for prediction of ground-wave propagation continued to be refined. A satisfactory computer program has been developed and is now in use; this program not only has the usual parameters of frequency, conductivity and permittivity, but also allows for exponential refractivity of the atmosphere. It is expected that the developing countries especially will take advantage of the availability of the ITU computer to apply this program to their particular problems. An effective method for dealing with paths of mixed conductivity has been provided. A world atlas of ground conductivities is in production for both LF and MF, and as well a new compendium of ground-wave propagation curves is to be edited.

There is a pressing demand for detailed information on the effects of the atmosphere at frequencies above about 6 GHz for satellite applications. The effects of rain in tropical climates are vital to planning of satellite services. Studies are underway to assemble data and to develop adequate prediction methods. Although additional tropical data are needed, a prediction method for use in all climates is now available for the satellite-earth path. For horizontal paths (such as for microwave systems) adequate protection methods exist. World-wide information is now presented concerning rainfall climates, and verification of the characteristics in various parts of the world is under way. The Director has arranged for equipment and assistance for measurement of intense tropical rainfall in Papua New Guinea, and has advised certain other administrations undertaking research in this subject.

With the increasing use of higher frequencies for terrestrial point-to-point, broadcasting and mobile applications, problems arising from the presence of atmospheric ducts in various parts of the world are being closely studied. Such ducts can cause interference signals to be propagated far beyond the normal horizon, and at the same time can cause the virtual cutoff of normally line-of-sight systems.

Study Group 5 has also continued active study of "interference fields", i.e. strong signals propagated for small percentages of time which can cause interference at abnormally great distances, thus impacting on frequency sharing. These propagation mechanisms must be studied by means of measured statistics obtained over long periods, such statistics relating to atmospheric refractivity abnormalities and to rain scatter.

The above activities are of direct relevance to forthcoming conferences and to providing answers to questions put to the CCIR by the WARC-79.

Ionospheric propagation

Studies of ionospheric propagation were continued by Study Group 6 with particular relevance to LF, MF and HF sound broadcasting, VLF, LF, MF and HF mobile, fixed point-to-point communications, radionavigation, and to space communications at higher frequencies. Greater emphasis was put on operational matters relevant to radio services, as well as to the special properties of the ionosphere which affect radiocommunications in different geographical regions.

The methods of ionospheric propagation predictions within different frequency bands, including VLF and VHF, were significantly improved during the last two study periods.

A method for predicting sky-wave field strengths at frequencies between 150 KHz and 1600 KHz was taken as a basis for the method used during the LF/MF Broadcasting Conference for Regions 1 and 3, Geneva, 1974/75 and was also considered during the development of the method for the MF Broadcasting Conference for Region 2, Buenos Aires 1980, Rio de Janeiro, 1981.

Extensive development of computer programs for ionospheric propagation prediction, especially for HF bands, was continued. The work on development of computer based methods for HF field strength prediction concerns both comprehensive reference methods and simplified programs for use in planning frequency use.

(7) Means of expression (vocabulary)

The CCIR/CCITT Joint Study Group for Vocabulary (CMV) was proposed by CCIR in 1970 and approved by CCITT in 1972. Collaboration with IEC on terminology, officially instituted late in 1969 (CCI/IEC Joint Coordination Group or JCG for short) had led to the setting up in 1972 of six Working Groups to study six of the seventeen chapters of the International Telecommunications Vocabulary according to the plan agreed by the JCG in 1971.

Coordination with the CCI Study Groups became effective with the appointment within each Study Group of a Rapporteur for Vocabulary, often assisted by a small group of experts. The Final or Interim Meetings of the CMV were held in 1978, 1980 and 1981 (plus parallel annual meetings of the JCG). Elaboration of terms and definitions needed for an understanding of a Study Group's texts is provided by the Study Group responsible for a particular service or area of study. Terms and definitions common to several Study Groups are examined by the CMV in collaboration with those Study Groups to eliminate confusion.

The "radiocommunication vocabulary" containing terms and definitions used jointly by two or more CCI Study Groups has been established as a Recommendation. The "general telecommunications terminology" on terms and definitions common to the CCIR and the CCITT has also been established as a Recommendation.

A list of terms and definitions contained in the CCITT Volumes (since 1976) and in the CCIR Volumes (publication decided in 1981) now appears in the CCITT and the CCIR Volumes. A start has been made on preparing most of the chapters of the International Telecommunications Vocabulary. Two of these (including space communications terminology) are in the final editing stage at the IEC and several others are in an advanced stage.

Work has also proceeded with regard to other means of expression, such as graphic and letter symbols.

4.4.5 The CCIR and developing countries

Although direct participation in the work of the CCIR by developing countries remains to be further developed, the Recommendations and Reports of the CCIR continue to have a major influence in the planning, specification, operation and maintenance of radiocommunication systems and equipment (including satellite communications) in the developing countries.

Resolution No. 18

In response to Resolution No. 18 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), the XIIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR adopted, in 1974, Question 23/4 which deals with low-capacity earth stations and associated satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service. A new Report on this subject which will be of special importance to the developing countries was adopted by the XVth Plenary Assembly.

Studies especially relevant to telecommunication development

Among the topics of major interest to the developing countries treated extensively in the CCIR Reports and Recommendations are the following:

- technical criteria for frequency utilization and sharing;
- technical criteria for utilization of the geostationary orbit;
- standards of performance and interconnectability for international radiocommunication facilities, including those on aircraft and ships, and satellite communications;
- mechanisms, technical data and prediction methods for propagation phenomena in ionized and non-ionized media;
- standard frequencies and time signals;
- technical criteria for sound and television broadcasting (including satellite broadcasting).

Special publications

CCIR has prepared or contributed to a number of publications (some of which were issued jointly with CCITT) concerning topics of special interest to the developing countries, some of which are already mentioned above or in section 4.4.3. Some additional examples are :

- Antenna diagrams (LF, MF and HF arrays) for broadcasting, monitoring stations, high-frequency directional antennas, HF broadcasting in the tropical zone, broadcasting-satellite systems, rural telecommunications.
- Broadcasting satellites.

Questions of special relevance to developing countries

All of the CCIR Study Groups have studied matters of special importance to the developing countries. Table I of Annex 12 provides a summary of the results of this aspect of the Study Group work since 1973.

Seminars/symposia and CCIR/CCITT meetings of special interest

CCIR experts, the Director and Secretariat engineers have participated in a number of seminars and symposia organized for the benefit of the developing countries, in collaboration with the General Secretariat, the CCITT and the IFRB. Such topics as satellite broadcasting, standard frequencies and time signals, rural telecommunications, and digital transmission systems have been covered. CCIR involvement in the work of the World and Regional Plan Committees is also of special importance to the developing countries. Table II of Annex 12 lists some of the more important of these activities since 1973.

Activities related to the ITU Technical Cooperation Department

The CCIR reviewed the technical details of proposed new projects and provided substantive technical support for a number of projects under the aegis of the Technical Cooperation Department. A summary of this work since 1973 is given in Table III of Annex 12. The CCIR engineering staff provided substantive technical advice on the purchase of equipment for a number of ITU Technical Cooperation Department projects. Sixty selection panel meetings for the purchase of equipment took place from August 1973 until December 1981, many of which dealt with equipment purchases over \$ 100,000. The CCIR Secretariat participated regularly in the Selection Panel for Experts convened by the Technical Cooperation Department to review job descriptions and applications for field vacancies in ITU technical cooperation projects. The CCIR Secretariat reviewed a large number of reports prepared by field experts in technical cooperation projects. A list of representative titles is given in Table IV.

CCIR Resolutions and Opinions relevant to technical cooperation

The CCIR Plenary Assemblies in 1974, 1978 and 1982 all adopted Resolutions and Opinions to encourage the developing countries to participate more fully in the work of the CCIR and to facilitate the wider dissemination of the CCIR Study Group work. Following the XVth Plenary Assembly, the following were in force:

Resolution 33-4	<u>Technical Cooperation</u>
Resolution 39-1	<u>Participation of CCIR staff in Technical Cooperation work</u>
Opinion 63	<u>Dissemination of CCIR texts</u>

In particular, the Report of the Technical Cooperation Committee of the Plenary Assembly provides valuable guidance on actions to be taken to make the work of the CCIR more useful and relevant to the developing countries.

The Study Groups were urged to consider carefully the needs of the developing countries in preparing and revising Recommendations and Reports. There was, in general, considerable effort on the part of the Study Groups to respond to this requirement. The Reports of Study Group Chairmen following Study Group meetings now each contain a section identifying progress of particular interest to developing countries.

4.4.6 Cooperation with other international organizations and with the CCITT

- (1) Standardization organizations
(international Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR))

During the whole period between Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973 and Nairobi, 1982 Plenipotentiary Conferences, the CCIR maintained the traditionally close cooperation with ISO, IEC and CISPR. The Director and/or senior officials of the CCIR Specialized Secretariat, as well as participants from some administrations in the work of the CCIR took part in most of the major events, such as the General Assemblies of IEC, and CISPR meetings of its technical committees and sub-committees, etc. Questions exchanged between the CCIR and these organizations were answered, and the results were included and reflected on in CCIR Reports and/or Recommendations.

The Director also took part in the meetings of the IEC Advisory Committee on Electronic and Telecommunication (ACET) where the IEC policy in these fields is discussed, and in the meetings of an informal group on information technology, by means of which the coordination of work between ISO, IEC, CCIR and CCITT in the field of "teletext" systems is assured.

The work on new limits on radiation from ISM equipment as required by a Resolution of WARC-79 is now being conducted also in close cooperation with CISPR.

Section 4.4.4 refers to close working relations between IEC and the CMV.

- (2) Scientific organizations
(International Union of Radio Science, International Association of Geophysics and Aeronomy, Ionospheric Network Advisory Group, International Astronomical Union, Bureau international de l'heure, Inter-Union Commission on Frequency Allocations for Radioastronomy and Space Science)

One of the international scientific organizations with which the CCIR maintains close contact and cooperation is the International Union of Radio Science (URSI). This cooperation was again emphasized on the occasions of the anniversaries of both organizations: 50th Anniversary of CCIR in 1978/79 and 60th Anniversary of URSI in 1980.

The Director and/or senior officials of the Secretariat took part in the successive URSI Plenary Assemblies in Lima in 1975, in Helsinki in 1978 and in Washington in 1981 and also participated in accompanying scientific sessions as well as in specialized symposia such as was held in La Baule (France) in 1976 on propagation in non-ionized media and in Lannion (France) in 1977 on measurement in telecommunications or in a special scientific session in The Hague in 1979 on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of URSI. Detailed reports on these events were published in the Telecommunication Journal.

This cooperation between URSI and the CCIR is particularly important in the field of radio-wave propagation and in the field of information theory.

Coordinated action of the CCIR, IAGA, IAU and INAG averted suspension (because of financial difficulties) of the observation of sunspots conducted for about 200 years by the Swiss Federal Observatory in Zurich could be prevented, and these observations will be continued by the Belgian Royal Observatory in Brussels.

Introduction of the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) into the standard operational practice of the ITU (including Radio Regulations) on the basis of the CCIR Recommendation is made possible by the coordinating activities of the Bureau international de l'heure (BIH).

- (3) Regional broadcasting organizations
(European Broadcasting Union (EBU), International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT), Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU), Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU), Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA), North American National Broadcasters Association (NANBA))

During the period 1973-1982, close contacts and cooperation between the CCIR and almost all the regional broadcasting organizations was maintained. These organizations contributed to a great extent to the solution of many important problems dealt with by the CCIR, especially in preparation of technical basis for radio conferences.

The standardization of the coding parameters for the application of digital techniques in television studios was assisted by cooperation of these organizations within the CCIR framework.

Cooperation is facilitated by the mutual participation of representatives of these organizations in meetings of the CCIR and participation of the CCIR Secretariat in meetings of such organizations and in particular sessions of their technical committees.

- (4) Regional telecommunication organizations
(Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT), Arab Telecommunication Union (ATU), European Conference of Post and Telecommunication Administrations (CEPT), Inter-American Telecommunication Conference (CITEL), Pan-African Telecommunication Union (PATU))

Regional telecommunication organizations do not usually participate as such in the work of the CCIR, but information is exchanged and, as far as possible, the Director or a member of the CCIR Secretariat participates in meetings of these organizations on invitation.

- (5) Cooperation with the CCITT

Extensive and growing liaison is maintained with the CCITT through Joint Study Groups, exchange of rapporteurs between certain CCIR and CCITT Study Groups, mutual participation in GAS activities and meetings of the World and Regional Plan Committees, and by participation of engineers and counsellors of the Specialized Secretariats in Study Group meetings of the other CCI. The Directors meet frequently to facilitate arrangements on topics of interest to both CCIs; they also participate in the meetings of Study Group Chairmen of both CCIs.

The liaison and cooperation is especially important in growing development of digital telecommunication networks. in the introduction of new telecommunication services having some common interest to both CCIs in maritime mobile matters, and in topics of importance to developing countries.

The activities of the joint Study Groups for which CCIR has responsibility, i.e. CMTT and CMV, are reported in section 4.4.3 above.

CCIR Study Groups 4, 9, 10 and 11, and joint CMTT, maintain close liaison with CCITT in matters of digital transmission, particularly with CCITT Study Group XVIII. Digital transmission is an important trend in satellite communication, terrestrial radio-relay, and long-distance television and sound programme transmission. In the latter aspect, an Interim Working Party CMTT/1 assures liaison between the CMTT and the respective CCIR and CCITT Study Groups. Meetings of CCITT Study Group XVIII and the joint CCITT/CCIR Study Group on circuit noise and availability (CMBD) are always participated in by counsellors of the CCIR Secretariat and special rapporteurs.

Similarly the meetings of CCITT Working Group on Maritime Mobile Service (SMM) are always participated in by the CCIR counsellor responsible for CCIR Study Group 8. The meetings of Study Groups I and VIII treating Videotex Questions are participated in by the CCIR Counsellor for broadcasting Study Groups, and appropriate liaison rapporteurs from the CCIR Study Groups. The "Videotex" activities of CCITT are closely related to the broadcast "teletext" activities of CCIR, and every effort has been made on the part of CCIR to assure appropriate liaison. CCIR had the objective to achieve maximum compatibility between the two services in the interest of broadcasting organizations and the home user.

A system of document exchange has operated to assure that CCIR and CCITT Study Groups were mutually informed of appropriate activities in either CCI. More recently, CCIR Study Groups 1, 3, 9 and 10 have carried out studies on lightning protection of radio installations and furnished CCITT Study Group V material for incorporation in a joint manual on lightning protection.

CCIR has cooperated in several aspects of the work of the GAS groups. A propagation Appendix was prepared for the GAS 3 Manual on Economic and Technical Aspects of the Choice of Transmission Systems. CCIR Study Group 4 is also reviewing the Report of GAS 7 on applications of Small Satellite Earth Stations in Rural Telecommunications. The CCIR Plenary Assembly has adopted an opinion that GAS Groups dealing with radio matters should be considered Joint CCITT/CCIR activities.

The Plenary Assemblies of CCIR and CCITT have both agreed that exchange of rapporteurs, and ad hoc liaison arrangements are preferable to the setting up of Joint Working Parties. However, it is possible that more formal joint arrangements may be needed in the future in certain matters of digital transmission.

4.4.7 Organization and working methods of the CCIR

(1) Structure of the CCIR

The basic principles governing the organization of and participation in the work of the CCIR are given in Articles 11 and 58 and Chapter X of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

CCIR Resolution 24 "Organization of CCIR work" and Resolution 61 "Structure of CCIR Study Groups" are reviewed by each Plenary Assembly with a view to assuring changing requirements. The current list of CCIR Study Groups is given in Table V of Annex 12.

The Plenary Assembly of the CCIR approves technical texts and also makes the necessary arrangements for the carrying out of the tasks assigned to the CCIR.

The technical work between Plenary Assemblies is carried out by Study Groups, each of which normally holds an Interim Meeting approximately mid-way between two Plenary Assemblies and a Final Meeting a few months before the Plenary Assembly in order to prepare technical proposals. These Study Groups may, in turn, form Interim Working Parties to which detailed studies on specific subjects are assigned.

Support for the work of the CCIR, both technical and material, is provided by the Director assisted by a Specialized Secretariat.

The results of CCIR work are published in a series of Volumes each devoted to a specific technical radio subject and which appear after the close of each Plenary Assembly. In addition, handbooks, computer programs and similar publications are published at the specific request of the Plenary Assembly, as well as the Volumes referred to above.

The CCIR XVth Plenary Assembly reviewed its organization and working methods following a report by Plenary Working Party PLEN./1 set up by the XIVth Plenary Assembly. The results of this review are reflected in revisions of Resolutions 24 and 61. The general Study Group structure was maintained, with some changes in terms of reference (Table V, Annex 12). The Plenary Assembly decided to set up CCIR Conference Preparatory Meetings (a special joint meeting of Study Groups) as a systematic method for CCIR preparation of technical information for Administrative Radio Conferences.

(2) Plenary Assemblies

Plenary Assemblies were held in 1974, 1978, and 1982; information is given in the Introduction (section 4.4.1).

(3) Study Group meetings

Interim Study Group meetings were held in 1976 and 1980 according to the following schedule:

- 1976

Study Groups 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 met in February and March, and Study Groups 1, 4, 9, 10, 11 and CMTT met in May and June,

(It should be noted that Study Group 3 and CMV did not hold an Interim Meeting).

Attendance : 994 delegates representing 42 administrations

Input : 898 contributions

Output : Interim Booklet, 3200 pages

- 1980

Study Groups 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and the CMV met in June and July, and Study Groups 3, 4, 9, 10, 11 and the CMTT met in September, October and November. Study Group 8 met in November/December.

Attendance : 1000 delegates representing 45 administrations

Input : 1097 contributions

Output : Interim Booklets, 3500 pages

Final Study Group meetings to prepare proposals for the Plenary Assemblies were held in 1974, 1977/1978 and 1981 according to the following schedule:

- 1974

All Study Groups met in February and March

Attendance : 812 delegates representing 36 administrations

Input : Interim Booklets (3500 pages) plus 1050 contributions

Output : 657 proposals to XIIIth Plenary Assembly

- 1977/78

Study Groups 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11 and the CMTT met in September and October 1977, and

Study Groups 1, 3, 6, 7, 8 and the CMV met in January and February 1978.

Attendance : 680 and 395 delegates respectively, representing 39 administrations

Input : Interim Booklets (3200 pages) plus 1255 contributions

Output : 950 proposals to XIVth Plenary Assembly

- 1981

All Study Groups met in August, September, October and November.

Attendance : 1116 delegates representing 57 administrations
 Input : Interim Booklets (3500 pages) plus 1301 contributions
 Output : 1000 proposals to XVth Plenary Assembly

Table VI of Annex 12 gives details of duration, participation and documentation of the Study Group meetings.

(4) Other meetings

In addition to the Plenary Assemblies and Study Group meetings referred to above, the following major meetings were also held for special purposes to prepare technical bases for administrative radio conferences:

- a) Special Meeting Study Group 8 (22-26 March 1976) to prepare technical bases for the WARC Aeronautical (R) Conference.
- b) Special Preparatory Meeting (SPM) (23 October - 17 November 1978) to prepare technical bases for the WARC-79. As the Special Preparatory Meeting, which was organized as a joint meeting of all CCIR Study Groups was concerned with the preparation of technical bases for the first general administrative radio conference to be held since 1959, attendance was considerably greater than at any other CCIR activity during the period under consideration. 750 delegates were registered representing 85 administrations, 30 recognized private operating agencies, 15 international organizations, 10 scientific or industrial organizations and three specialized agencies of the United Nations.
- c) Study Group 8 held a special meeting (7-18 September 1981) to prepare technical bases for the WARC-M 1983.
- d) In addition, numerous meetings were held of Interim Working Parties formed either by the Plenary Assembly or the Study Groups of the CCIR. Of these, mention should be made of IWP PLEN./1 (Organization of the work of the CCIR) and IWP PLEN./2 (subsequently IWP PLEN./3 (Updating of the texts of the special report on possible broadcasting-satellite systems and their relative acceptability)) set up by the Plenary Assembly, as well as IWPs 4/1, 10/4, 10/5 and 10-11/2 which were, in fact, Joint Working Parties of the Study Groups concerned and which were charged with drafting for the Study Groups preliminary reports on technical bases for respectively the following administrative radio conferences:

IWP 4/1	: World Administrative Radio Conference on the use of the Geostationary Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing it,
IWP 10/4	: Regional Administrative Conference for FM Sound Broadcasting in the VHF Band (Region 1 and certain countries concerned in Region 3),

IWP 10/5 : World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service,

IWP 10-11/2 : Planning Conference for the Broadcasting Service in the Band 1605 - 1705 KHz in Region 2.

Finally, IWP 5/4 was charged with the preparation of a report in response to Resolution No. 66 of the WARC-79 concerning technical and operational bases for the possible revision of the division of the world for the purposes of allocating frequency bands.

Table VII of Annex 12 shows the participation by administrations in selected CCIR meetings 1974 - 1982.

(5) Specialized Secretariat of the CCIR

Structure of the CCIR Specialized Secretariat

The structure of the Specialized Secretariat of the CCIR, as of 1 January 1982, is shown in Annex 3.

Editorial activities

Editorial work occupies more of the staff and staff time than any other single activity within the CCIR. All of the Secretariat staff are involved to a greater or lesser degree at one time or another, but in order to carry out this important task as efficiently as possible, an Editorial Section has been established to perform the major tasks of editing and proofreading CCIR texts destined for publication.

Preparation of drafts and manuscripts, editorial work including the alignment of texts in three languages and proofreading are all done within the CCIR Secretariat. Final typing, text capture and photocomposition are done by the Department of Conferences and Common Services of the General Secretariat.

(6) Use of computers in the CCIR

The role of the computer in the studies and activities of the CCIs is discussed from the viewpoint of the common requirements of the two CCIs in Document No. 55. This section deals with the special requirements of the CCIR.

The computer has become an indispensable tool in any technical activity. By progressively turning more and more to the computer to perform tedious and complicated computations and as an aid in document preparation, the CCIR has been able to utilize its technical and administrative manpower much more effectively for problem analysis and management of Study Group activities.

The computer has assumed three primary functional roles within the CCIR Secretariat: technical support of Study Groups; development and support of applications software corresponding to certain CCIR Recommendations and Reports, for dissemination to Member administrations; administrative support of CCIR activities.

For some time newly recruited CCIR technical staff have been required to have computer programming capabilities. In addition, an engineer/mathematician, expert both in radio science and development of applications software, serves as the primary consultant and adviser to assist CCIR use of the computer more extensively and more effectively.

Most of the CCIR Secretariat/administrative staff have received training in the use of text treatment programmable terminals for preparing texts. Programs have also been developed for monitoring and analyzing Study Group document processing which is done by trained document control staff.

Following approval by the Administrative Council in 1979, a small computer facility (microprocessor) was implemented in June, 1980. This facility is designed to: permit interactive programming, and provide a base for the development of programs for solving specific telecommunication problems, which programs may then be disseminated by the CCIR to Member administrations for use on small computers.

Use of the computer for administrative support of CCIR activities

The principal facilities in use in the CCIR Secretariat include the ITU computer with a remote terminal in the CCIR, programmable terminals for text processing ("Zentec", used throughout ITU), and the micro-computer for specific technical programs, as discussed above.

Programmable terminals for text processing provide the basis for the administrative computer programs of the CCIR and for the CCIR Volumes. The ITU Computer Department designs, develops and maintains the system and the programming language and advises the CCIR Secretariat regarding programming for specific tasks.

CCIR technical applications

Virtually all analyses of radio transmission problems involve the use of computers. Computer-aided activities for radio transmission problems include interference analyses, optimization of orbit/spectrum utilization, and estimation of transmission loss and other propagation characteristics associated with radio system planning work. In many cases the Study Groups of the CCIR support the development of the required algorithms. Illustrative examples of such algorithms are:

- computer aids for spectrum management (Study Group 1);
- optimization of satellite orbital positions (Study Group 4); and
- estimation of skywave field strength and transmission loss (Study Group 6).

Examples of regular technical tasks involving computation handled by the CCIR Secretariat are:

- preparation of the monthly CCIR Bulletin of basic indices for ionospheric propagation, published in the Telecommunication Journal and as a separate Bulletin to interested entities;
- quarterly prediction of sunspot number published by the IFRB in the Circular-letters for preparation of tentative HF broadcasting schedules;
- development of program and user manuals for the CCIR revised method of HF ionospheric transmission loss and field strength prediction (according to supplement to Report 252-2). An updated and fully tested version of this program was presented to the concerned IWP of Study Group 6 in November, 1980;
- preparation of revised and expanded CCIR Book of Antenna Diagrams in accordance with Resolutions of the CCIR and WARC-79, involving extensive computation and automatic plotting of contours. This work is in progress;
- calculation and computer plotting for publication of new groundwave field strength curves as a result of the revision of CCIR Recommendation 368; and
- examination of optimization formulae being developed in the CCIR for efficient utilization of the geostationary orbit.

The Secretariat has developed simplified programs which can be run on the microcomputer that was acquired in June, 1980 without any significant loss of accuracy. One such program calculates the spacewave and groundwave for a base-fed vertical monopole antenna. Another calculates microwave propagation over irregular terrain taking account of standard or special atmospheric characteristics. The development of programs of this kind will be of considerable assistance to smaller Member administrations which have limited computing facilities and specialist manpower.

4.5 International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT)

4.5.1 Introduction

The duties and structure of the CCITT are defined in Article 11 of the Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

Between the 1973 and 1982 Plenipotentiary Conferences, the CCITT held two Plenary Assemblies, the VIth, in September/October 1976 in Geneva, and the VIIth, in November 1980, also in Geneva.

This Report covers study periods 1973-1976 and 1977-1980 and the beginning of study period 1981-1984.

(1) Director of the CCITT

The Director of the CCITT was elected by the VIth Plenary Assembly (1976). He is assisted in his work by a Specialized Secretariat.

(2) Structure and operation of the CCITT Specialized Secretariat

The Specialized Secretariat comprises the five departments listed below, each of them directed by a Head of Department.

Department A : Administrative questions, Technical Assistance, Plan and Protection

Department B : Digital Technology, Maintenance, Systems and Quality of transmission; Laboratory

Department C : Telematics and Data Communication

Department D : Telephone Switching, Signalling and Operation, Mobile Service and Economic questions

Department E : Technical Services : Informatics, Editing and Terminology.

Each Department except Department E is responsible, within its area of activity, for circulating contributions submitted by administrations, recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations, preparing the work programme for meetings, assisting Study Group Chairmen and providing the Secretariat for meetings and drawing up their Reports. The Specialized Secretariat lends its assistance to Chairmen and delegates during Study Group and Working Party meetings and its members participate as lecturers in technical cooperation seminars.

The CCITT Laboratory, which is supervised by Study Group XII, carries out tests, the results of which are used to draw up international specifications governing the transmission quality of telephone equipment and to draw up plans for local networks. It also carries out tests on telephone sets at the request of members of the CCITT.

The Administrative Division of Department A works in close collaboration with the services concerned of the General Secretariat. It is responsible for practical arrangements for meetings, prepares estimates of expenditure and deals with staff matters.

(3) The organization chart of the CCITT Specialized Secretariat is given in Annex 4.

The holders of the 45 posts represent 18 nationalities.

4.5.2 General statistics on the activities of the CCITT Study Groups

a) Volume of work (excluding Plenary Assembly meetings)

	1st period (1956-1960)	2nd period (1960-1964)	3rd period (1964-1968)	4th period (1968-1972)	5th period (1973-1976)	6th period (1977-1980)
Number of meeting days	628	808	1107	810	943	1200
Contributions published	1000	1500	2015	2625	4335	6054
Circulars issued	120	140	160	200	211	186

b) Extent of participation

Registrations in Study Groups	2615	4496	8000 approx.	9946	9833	7969*)
RPOA participation	20	25	39	43	46	50
SIO participation	22	61	83	97	119	136

4.5.3 Results of the work of Study Groups and Working Parties(1) General

CCITT study periods 1973-1976 and 1977-1980 were marked by activity in the areas of telecommunications systems, service and planning.

With regard to transmission media, mention should be made of the studies on optical fibre cables and on the use of coaxial or symmetric-pair cables for digital transmission systems. The CCITT has made great efforts to establish the general principles and basic standards and the strategy to be followed with a view to bringing into service the future integrated services digital network (ISDN).

*) For purposes of economy, dispatch of documents was grouped as far as possible during the 1977-1980 period.

During these periods important studies were conducted with respect to message and data transmission, for such conventional services as telex and facsimile and such new applications as telematics and text treatment.

The introduction of new transmission techniques has had the effect of considerably reducing cost prices for administrations and, ultimately, for subscribers; by committing themselves to the development of a standardized text treatment system (teletext), administrations have opened the door to a world system which, with mass production, will also become available to ordinary subscribers. All the components of the system have been defined by the various CCITT Study Groups.

The period 1973-1980 was also marked by very active work in signalling and even more so in telephone switching. The results of work on the definition of Signalling System No. 7, on programming languages and on specifications for digital exchanges bear witness to the great efforts made by the members of the CCITT to develop new techniques. These results are as vital for the developed countries as for the developing countries, the standardizations achieved guaranteeing freedom of choice.

New Recommendations have been prepared on increasingly sophisticated improvements in operating methods, international network management, maintenance and service quality.

The CCITT's technical assistance activities, in the form of the preparation of Handbooks, was conducted with great care, so that the administrations concerned may benefit by them as fully as possible.

(2) Study Groups dealing with digital technology, maintenance, transmission systems and performance

(2)1 Transmission systems

Study Group XV examined a great many questions on transmission media (cables, optical fibres, waveguides), and on transmission equipments and systems (analogue and digital).

With regard to transmission media, the first recommendation on graded-index multimode optical fibre cables operating on a wavelength of about 890 nm was issued. Studies are under way concerning multimode and monomode fibres operating in the regions of 1,300 nm and 1,550 nm.

After adopting a new presentation for recommendations on symmetric pair and coaxial pair cables, and to take account of their use for digital transmission systems, Study Group XV intends to establish a collection of measurement methods applicable to such cables and to study wideband telecommunication signal distribution cables.

With regard to equipment, Study Group XV supplemented the recommendations on the analogue systems at present specified up to the 60 MHz system. Provisions will be prepared on the use of such systems for television transmission.

To reflect the result of studies on interference affecting transmission equipments, Study Group XV introduced a number of provisions in existing recommendations. It endeavoured to achieve some harmonization of the recommendations on transmission systems.

With the new suppressors and cancellors already in service it was possible to improve transmission performance on long-distance circuits and, in particular, to take greater advantage of the possibilities offered by satellite links.

Study Group XV, which is the source of digital studies in the CCITT, was again entrusted by the VIIth Plenary Assembly with "digital questions". As it is expected that consideration of "analogue questions" will be completed by the end of the current period, the activities of the Study Group will place special emphasis on equipments for digital transmission.

In agreement with the CMTT, Study Group XV was assigned the Series J Recommendations on sound- and television-programme transmissions.

In the sphere of new services, mention should be made of the first recommendation on videophone systems which are intended essentially for the transmission of moving or still pictures between subscriber stations.

Study Group XV was able to carry out successfully the studies entrusted to it, mainly through its organization into several specialized Working Parties.

(2)2 Line transmission of non-telephone signals

In liaison with all the Study Groups concerned and in agreement with the controlling Study Group (Study Group XV), the LTG Joint Working Party, inter alia, proposed new specifications for special quality leased circuits with basic bandwidth conditioning. It prepared a new supplement on the out-of-band characteristics of signals supplied to leased telephone-type circuits. During the current study period, several points will have to be considered, such as group circuits leased for telephone purposes.

(2)3 Digital networks

Study Group XVIII, which deals with digital networks, is the "youngest" CCITT Study Group, as its number indicates, having been set up by the Vith Plenary Assembly to succeed Special Study Group D.

The results obtained by Study Group XVIII and the number of recommendations produced give an idea of the rapid development of digital techniques and their gradual penetration of the telecommunication networks.

Study Group XVIII first defined the standards required for the period of transition from analogue to digital systems to permit the gradual digitization of networks. For this purpose it played a vital role in coordinating the studies undertaken by specialized Study Groups with a view to setting up dedicated digital networks for specific services (for example, data transmission).

A great effort is now being made in Study Group XVIII with a view to establishing the general principles, the basic standards and the strategy to be followed in order to implement the future integrated services digital network (ISDN).

With respect to digital equipments, the Study Group has established the hierarchies based on the primary levels of 1544 kbit/s and 2048 kbit/s up to the rate of 140 Mbit/s. It intends, if necessary, to establish other hierarchic networks during this period. It is studying conversion standards and the possibilities of interconnecting the different systems, bearing in mind intercontinental satellite links.

The Study Group has prepared a series of recommendations referring to cable digital line sections and systems with hierarchical and non-hierarchical bit rates, including a coaxial pair cable system with a rate of 564922 kbit/s.

It has examined the problem of synchronization in digital networks. The international connections will be operated first on a plesiochronous basis and the possibility of establishing a synchronized international network is being investigated. The Study Group has drafted the performance standards for clocks used in the plesiochronous network.

With a view to the establishment of digital networks, Study Group XVIII has issued performance standards with respect to the errors, slip and jitter admissible in an international digital connection.

(2)4 Maintenance

During the period 1973-1981, Study Group IV, which is responsible for matters relating to transmission on lines, circuits and chains of circuits, continued its work with the assistance of its five permanent Working Parties and numerous ad hoc working parties, groups of experts, etc.

Study Group IV concentrated on such questions as transmission performance and stability on lines making up the international network and on the maintenance of the different types of circuit and the transmission systems routing those circuits.

Special attention was paid to the specifications and basic provisions concerning the measurement apparatus used for the upkeep and maintenance activity which safeguards the quality of transmission on the international telecommunication network.

In the detailed application of the work mentioned in the paragraph above, Study Group IV monitored the transmission performance of the international network by making a statistical analysis of the measurement results obtained by the maintenance staff of various administrations. It also carried out a series of brief observations of transmission performance on a test network set up especially for the purpose between the countries participating in the measurement campaign.

Study Group IV also considered the measures to be taken to maintain the transmission quality offered to users of the various systems by examining the temporary impairments of transmission on analogue circuits and their effect on data transmission. In this area the Study Group's Working Parties examined the parameters to be defined to ensure the maintenance and availability of leased international circuits.

The ad hoc working parties and groups of experts paid particular attention to the methods of testing echo suppressors, to the conditions of access to and measurement of circuits set up on PCM systems, satellite communication systems, circuits for data transmission on digital networks, demand assignment circuits, maritime satellite circuits, stereophonic circuits for sound programme transmissions and television circuits.

During its examination of the basic provisions and specifications for the measurement apparatus used for the maintenance of all the above-mentioned circuits, the Study Group also considered procedures for the rapid restoration of service in case of breakdown through the use of wideband switching, etc.

Special attention was paid to the specifications of the measurement apparatus used for the maintenance of PCM transmission systems and to the automatic measuring apparatus already widely employed for routine maintenance measurements on transmission circuits.

Through a Special Rapporteur, the Study Group took part in the general reliability study carried out by the CCITT and it maintained contact with many other Study Groups or Joint CCITT/CCIR Working Parties dealing with problems closely connected with maintenance.

The Study Group has close relations with the European Broadcasting Union.

(2)5 Transmission performance

Study Group XII continued one of its main activities, which is to provide the Study Groups which depend on its work with fundamental data on telephone transmission performance from the user's point of view. These data are used for transmission planning and for the equipment standardization studies undertaken by the Study Groups in question. They depend on physical parameters connected with equipment and will have to be reviewed constantly so long as communications involve new techniques (digital) or new transmission media (satellites, optical fibres, etc.) period.

During the two preceding periods (1973-76 and 1977-80) new Recommendations were prepared, most of which mark the introduction of a new method of measuring loudness ratings from the subjective impression of users which facilitates the expression of these measurement results as objective data (measurable by calculation or with instruments).

However, as there are a considerable number of planning data and Recommendations based on reference equivalents, Study Group XII recommended the interim adoption of the new concept of "corrected reference equivalent". The corrective reference equivalents give the same results as the new subjective method and are easily calculated from the conventional reference equivalents.

Study Group XII also assembled a large number of data on the effects of noise, echo, attenuation distortion, non-linear distortion, quantizing distortion and audio frequency band limitations. The objective is to prepare recommendations to control these impairments which affect the quality of international calls. Considerable progress was made in developing data processing models with which, from the simulation of these data, it is possible to give transmission performance ratings for all possible combinations of impairment factors.

Finally, Study Group XII continued to collaborate with the IEC (TC29) by exchanging information on artificial mouths and ears and in order to define their respective fields of activity in studying the connection of hearing aids to telephone sets.

(2)6 Telephone circuits

Studies relating to telephone circuits are carried out by Study Group XVI whose essential task is to ensure the systematic transition from a fully analogue to a fully digital network. Apart from the preparation of new specifications in this regard, it accomplished a considerable amount of work, in cooperation with the CCIR, on certain aspects of telephone transmission concerning the integration of maritime mobile satellite systems in the telephone network.

(2)7 Circuit noise and availability

CCITT/CCIR Joint Study Group CMBD, which is responsible for studies of circuit noise and the reliability and availability of circuits, prepared a new Recommendation on the basic concepts and definitions which will provide a dependable framework for the appraisal of service quality concepts in telecommunications.

(3) Study Groups dealing with telegraph, telex and telematic services and data transmission(3)1 Telegraph operation and tariffs

In pursuance of Resolutions Nos 1 and 3 of the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Geneva, 1973), Instructions for the International Public Telegram Service and Instructions for the International Telex Service were drafted.

Study of simplification of the public telegram service has led to a number of modifications of the operational provisions for this service, the most important one being the introduction of new word count rules which entered into force on 1 October 1977. All the provisions concerned with operation, charging and accounting for the telegram and telex services, the texts of which are now to be found in four consolidated Recommendations, became effective on the same date.

a) The telex service

To take account of new developments in the field of telex switching, a Recommendation on enhanced facilities for telex subscribers was prepared by Study Group I. A new Recommendation on the interconnection of private teleprinter exchanges with the telex network was formulated.

In the field of the maritime mobile services a set of new rules was drawn up to cover various aspects of these services such as ship station identification, service codes, quality objectives, store and forward facilities etc. These texts required close cooperation with the CCIR.

b) The Teletex service

In only one study period the CCITT was able to prepare a detailed description of this new service, which served as a basis for parallel studies in the technical Study Groups concerned. Any public telecommunication network accessible to subscribers will be able to provide the Teletex service, which will fill a gap between telex and data services as a sophisticated text communication medium.

c) The Telefax services

On the basis of existing Recommendations for facsimile equipment, the CCITT drafted a corresponding text for a Telefax 2 service (group 2 analogue machines) and a Telefax 3 service (group 3 digital machines), both to be operated over the public telephone network. Administrations have thus upgraded this facility from an attachment to an international service for which they assume end-to-end responsibility.

d) The Bureaufax service

By analogy with the alphabetic telegram service, a Recommendation was drafted for a public facsimile message transmission service using the CCITT-defined facsimile terminals and the various telecommunication networks such as the telephone network, the public data networks and point-to-point connections.

e) The Videotex service

The CCITT was able to draft, also in one study period, a description of this new service which is capable of providing various teleinformatic facilities and applications such as information retrieval from data bases, interactive services and terminal-to-terminal connections. The draft Recommendation is to be considered simply as a point of departure.

(3)2 Terminals for alphabetic telegraphy, data and teleinformatic services

a) Telex terminals

The CCITT drafted a number of Recommendations to improve the operation of telex terminals, e.g. by the addition of a display screen, an automatic calling, answering the clearing function or alphabet conversion.

b) Teletex terminals

Although study of Teletex and Videotex terminals started only during this study period, CCITT succeeded in preparing detailed Recommendations on the technical characteristics of the Teletex terminal, the control procedures and the coded character set. With the latter Recommendation, the CCITT cleared the way for a multi-alphabet application in the international service.

c) Videotex terminals

Taking the service description as a basis, the CCITT drafted a Recommendation on the technical characteristics of a Videotex terminal which contains a basic graphic list of characters and symbols. For the pictorial information, four different options are offered to administrations.

(3)3 Telegraph transmission

The main achievements are to be found in the domain of time-division multiplex transmission equipment. Two new Recommendations were drafted, one on a code- and speed-independent multiplexer mainly for use over 64 kbit/s bearers, and another on two code- and speed-dependent multiplexers which use a 2.4 kbit/s bearer. With these new multiplexers a broad range of applications can be provided, e.g. switched and leased telegraph channels, channels for data transmission in the start-stop mode and bearer rates for submultiplexers. It is to be noted that the two code-dependent multiplexers use a different technical concept so that interworking between them is not provided.

(3)4 Telegraph switching

Major activities were devoted to the signalling aspects of the interconnection of the terrestrial telex network with maritime systems, to the introduction of new user facilities, such as changed address interception and call rerouting or the recorded message facility, and to the introduction of other improvements and expansions of the telex service.

(3)5 Facsimile telegraphy

CCITT activities were devoted to standardization of document facsimile apparatus with transmission times below 6 minutes and it was able to draft a new Recommendation on a 3 minute-machine as well as on a 1 minute-machine with redundancy reduction technique for use over the public switched telephone network.

These apparatus are employed as the standardized terminals for the Telefax and Bureau fax services as defined by the CCITT.

(3)6 Public data networks

The CCITT continued work on standardization of the various elements of public data networks such as services, facilities and network parameters, interfaces, and inter-exchange signalling and transmission.

There is now a homogeneous set of texts for the various types of data networks, including service quality criteria, an international data network numbering plan and administrative arrangements for the operation of the service. Interworking rules could be established to ensure the interconnection of certain types of network; the interconnection of synchronous services with circuit-switched and packet-switched networks is still under study.

(3)7 Data transmission over analogue circuits

The public telephone network carries a high proportion of all data transmitted by telecommunication means and the CCITT undertook an extensive study of the techniques required to obtain higher data signalling rates over circuits of given characteristics. By the application of sophisticated transmission methods, the data signalling rate could, in almost all applications, be doubled so that the telephone network also would become an important medium for the new telematic services.

(3)8 Symposia on teleinformatic services

Two interdisciplinary symposia on new teleinformatic services took place in 1979 and 1980. They covered aspects of :

- the Teletex service,
- the Videotex service,
- the various facsimile services,
- teleinformatic services provided for specific user groups, and
- the future development of teleinformatics.

The objective was to exchange views and information about the important consequences which the new teleinformatic services and techniques will have on the whole telecommunication environment.

(4) Study Groups dealing with telephone switching, signalling and operation and tariffs

(4)1 Results obtained in telephone signalling and switching

These results are the outcome of the work of Study Group XI, whose activities are a gauge of the ever-increasing proportion (about 30 %) corresponding to switching of the investments made by telecommunication enterprises - administrations and RPOAs.

Study Group XI deals with three main subjects :

- telephone signalling,
- switching hardware,
- switching software.

(4)1.1 For signalling (mainly international) :

a) A digital version of System No. 6 operating at 4 and 56 kbit/s was specified in 1976.

b) The specifications of System R2 were completely revised in 1976.

c) A new signalling system (CCITT System No. 7) was specified in 1980. It is a common channel (CCS) system :

- which can be applied internationally as well as nationally,
- which is optimized for operation on digital transmission networks between SPC (stored programme control) exchanges,
- which can be used for an integrated services network,
- which is capable of handling not only the normal traffic between exchanges, but also network management and maintenance traffic between special management and maintenance control exchanges.

The aspects of System No. 7 dealing with "message transfer" and "use for telephony" were developed by Study Group XI. The "use for data transmission" part was developed by Study Group VII, with close cooperation between the engineers responsible for the studies in the two Study Groups.

d) The interworking conditions of the CCITT standardized signalling systems were defined and specified and all the two-by-two arrangements of those systems were covered in great detail.

e) The signalling conditions required at the interface between the terrestrial telephone network and maritime mobile-satellite systems have been defined, and it will shortly be possible to inaugurate the automatic service over a satellite link between terrestrial network subscribers and ships.

(4)1.2 With regard to hardware for switching equipment, CCITT studies related mainly to hardware for the emerging new technological generation of telephone exchanges, i.e., digital switching equipment :

a) Since 1980, CCITT specifications for international and national digital transit exchanges have been defined in Recommendations.

b) The preparation of draft Recommendations on local digital exchanges has reached a fairly advanced stage, although the relevant studies will probably not be completed until 1984, at the end of the current CCITT study period.

Note -

These digital exchanges are essentially intended for telephone operation, but their specifications have already been drafted with a view to their use not only in the integrated digital network, but also in an integrated services network.

(4)1.3 With regard to software, the CCITT defined three languages in 1980 :

a) CHILL

The language known as CHILL (CCITT High Level Language), a standardized programming language for SPC exchanges, was defined after 8 years of hard work, involving, in particular, innumerable meetings and the full-time activity of engineers in 7 different countries.

The CHILL standardized programming language is, of course, independent of the hardware. Although it was primarily developed for SPC telephone exchange programming, it is sufficiently general to be used for other purposes, such as switching for data transmission, message switching, packet switching etc.

b) Man-Machine Language

A CCITT Man-Machine Language (MML) has now been completely defined. It is designed to facilitate the execution of operational and maintenance functions of SPC switching systems of different types.

c) Specification and Description Language (SDL)

The Specification and Description Language (SDL), consisting of the graphical presentation of specifications and the description of the internal logic of stored programme control (SPC) telephone exchanges, has been defined. It is specified in great detail and instructions for its use are set out in Handbooks. In particular, the SDL language has been used for the specification in graphical form of the Recommendations on the interworking of the CCITT standardized signalling systems (referred to in (4).1.1 d) above).

(4)2 Results obtained with regard to telephone operation

In pursuance of decisions taken by the VIth Plenary Assembly in 1976, all questions relating to telephone operation - manual, semi-automatic or automatic - were assigned to a single Study Group, Study Group II, and the former Study Group XIII was abolished.

Study Group II (and before 1976, Study Groups II and XIII) carried out detailed studies of :

- world routing and numbering plans,
- traffic engineering and network management,
- human factors,
- interworking between the maritime mobile service and the public telephone network,

which led to the preparation of new Recommendations and the revision of existing Recommendations.

(4)2.1 With regard to the basic international routing and numbering plans :

a) The CCITT had to recognize that the routing procedures currently used on the international telephone network in no way complied with the Recommendation "International Routing Plan" drafted in 1964, and a new "Routing Plan" is being prepared. The task is regarded as both basic and urgent, and work on the new Plan is being actively pursued.

b) A series of amendments have been made to the existing Recommendations on the World Numbering Plan, for instance, for standardizing the group 00 as the code providing access to the international network (i.e., as "international prefix") and for standardizing the digit 0 as the national code providing access to the trunk network.

c) For the maritime mobile service, a series of procedures for numbering ship stations has been drawn up in close cooperation with Study Group 1. These procedures fit into the format of the ship station identification signal finalized by the Working Groups of CCIR Study Group 8 (Mobile services) and incorporated in the Radio Regulations by the WARC. An outstanding feature of the procedures is that they enable a single ship station number to be used for both the radiotelephone and the radiotelex services.

A new Recommendation on "Numbering and dialling procedures for VHF/UHF and maritime mobile-satellite telephone services" was endorsed by the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC-79).

(4)2.2 With regard to traffic engineering :

a) The loading levels to be associated with grade of service standards were defined and the traffic data to be collected for that purpose were specified.

b) A new method was defined for simple forecasting of international telephone traffic growth, on the basis of charged minutes in international accounting.

c) "Network management" was introduced at the international level, with 15 countries participating in such management. The guiding principles of international network management were defined, and also the criteria leading to re-routing action (possibly via other countries).

(4)2.3 Various studies have been completed on telephone users' behaviour and on the human factors to be taken into account for more efficient telephone operation. Some examples of these subjects are :

- control procedures for subscribers to supplementary telephone services (mainly with a view to the gradual introduction of stored programme control exchanges),
- method of drafting national instructions for users of the international telephone service,
- use of pictograms and symbols to help users of the telephone service, e.g. in public booths.

(4)3 Results obtained with regard to international tariffs

(4)3.1 The Vith Plenary Assembly assigned to Study Group III the study of all tariff problems in the various international telecommunication services (public telegram service, telex service, telephone service, facsimile service, leased circuit service).

The study of tariff questions constitutes a specific activity within the CCITT. Tariff problems are always thorny and difficult to solve on account of their immediate and substantial financial implications for administrations and recognized private operating agencies. This explains the great diversity of views sometimes expressed at meetings and the difficulties encountered in arriving at a general consensus on proposed amendments to existing Recommendations and in drafting new Recommendations. Great progress has nevertheless been made in examining the Questions, particularly with regard to tariffs for the new services.

CCITT tariff studies related to five main points :

- leasing of international private telecommunication circuits,
- tariffs and international accounting for data transmission services over public data networks,
- tariffs and international accounting in the telegraph services,
- tariffs and international accounting in the facsimile services, and
- an international monetary unit.

and led to the following results :

(4)3.2 With regard to international leased private circuits, a new Recommendation approved in 1980 governs the conditions for the establishment of private international telecommunication networks by specialized organizations.

(4)3.3 Tariff principles to be applied to data transmission services over public data networks were defined in 1980 in the form of several Recommendations, particularly for the international packet-switched data transmission service.

(4)3.4 Tariffs and international accounting for the telegraph services were revised with a view to simplifying procedures.

(4)3.5 General tariff principles were defined for charging and international accounting in the two facsimile services :

- Bureaufax (between public offices),
- Telefax (between subscriber stations).

(4)3.6 A procedure for the payment of international telecommunication accounting balances has been defined in a Recommendation to meet current requirements in monetary transactions, since the use of the gold franc is no longer compatible with the provisions adopted in a large number of ITU Member States which belong to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). This interim procedure provides a choice between two methods of converting accounting balances expressed in gold francs into the currency of payment :

- for member countries of the IMF, use of IMF Special Drawing Rights (SDR), with the fixed conversion factor :

1 SDR = 3.061 gold francs
- for non-member countries of the IMF, unilateral fixing of an exchange rate between their national currency and the gold franc.

(4)3.7 The four CCITT Regional Tariff Groups - TAF, TAL, TAS and TEUREM, which study tariff problems at the regional level, are for organization purposes attached to Study Group III. At their meetings, generally held once every four years, these regional tariff groups conducted some exchanges of views intended to introduce more coherence into the international tariffs in force in their regions - Africa, Latin America, Asia/Oceania and Europe and the Mediterranean Basin.

(5) Study Groups on protection

(5)1 Protection against dangers and disturbances of electro-magnetic origin

This aspect of protection is dealt with by Study Group V. During the period 1973 to 1981, the work of the Study Group resulted in modifications of the K series Recommendations and in the drafting of three new Recommendations, namely, "Tests on power-fed repeaters using solid-state devices in order to check the arrangements for protection from external interference", "Calculation of voltage induced into telecommunication lines from radio station broadcasts and methods of reducing interference" and "Joint use of trenches and tunnels for telecommunication and power cables". A draft Recommendation "Characteristics of gas discharge tubes for the protection of telecommunications installations", intended to replace Recommendation K.12, was provisionally approved in accordance with Resolution No. 2 of the CCITT Plenary Assembly.

During the present period Study Group V published handbooks on "The protection of telecommunication lines and equipment against lightning discharges" in 1974 and additional chapters in 1978, and "Earthing of telecommunication installations". The studies are being continued with a view to updating these handbooks. "Directives concerning the protection of telecommunication lines against harmful effects from electricity lines" was updated whenever necessary. A text on auto-transformers used on traction lines and in active reduction systems was added to the previous edition.

The World Administrative Radio Conference, 1979, adopted Resolution No. 64 relating to the lightning protection of radio equipment. For that reason the VIIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT, in assigning to Study Group V the further study of the protection of telecommunication lines and equipment against lightning discharges and other related questions, decided that those questions should be examined in close collaboration with CCIR Study Groups 3, 9 and 10. The new Question on "Disturbance to telecommunication networks due to geo-magnetic storms" also should be the subject of close collaboration with the CCIR.

Study Group V continued its cooperation with Study Groups XII, XV and XVI on questions of common interest. It also maintained close contact with such international organizations as CIGRE, IEC, IUR and UNIPEDE.

(5)2 Protection and specification of cable sheaths and poles

This aspect of protection is the responsibility of Study Group VI. During the period 1973 to 1981, the work of the Study Group resulted in improvements to the Recommendation on "Aluminium cable sheaths" and in two new Recommendations, namely, "Application of joint cathodic protection" and "Corrosion caused by alternating current". Study Group VI published a handbook on "Jointing of plastic-sheathed cables" and completed the handbook on "Jointing of telecommunication cable conductors". Amendments to the handbook on "The pressurization of cables" were issued. The "Recommendations concerning the construction, installation and protection of telecommunication cables in public networks" are under continuous review. New texts on "Cables with plastic-insulated conductors" and "Protection of waveguide lines against corrosion" were approved for publication.

In view of the development of transmission systems, the VIIIth Plenary Assembly instructed Study Group VI to examine the mechanical aspects of optical fibre cable design and the methods of splicing such cables. These questions are examined in close cooperation with Study Group XV.

During the meeting of the Study Group in 1980, an exhibition of cable jointing techniques was organized to promote exchanges of view on current practices.

4.5.4 Plan Committees(1) Introduction

The Plan Committees are Joint Committees of the CCITT and the CCIR, managed by the CCITT. The role and purposes of these Committees are laid down in No. 78 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973, and in Resolution No. 448 of the ITU Administrative Council.

At its meeting in Geneva in 1975, the World Plan Committee, in view of the regulatory provisions on the work and activities of the Plan Committees, resolved that "the existing terms of reference of the Plan Committee as laid down in No. 78 of the Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) and amplified in Resolution No. 448 of the Administrative Council continue to be relevant" and confirmed that "the Regional Plan Committees and the World Plan Committee have a valuable function to perform and should be retained".

The VIth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT (Geneva, 1976), in the light of the Report submitted to it by the World Plan Committee, adopted CCITT Resolution No. 12, in which it accepted the proposals of the World Plan Committee with respect to the terms of reference of the Plan Committees, their functions and their methods of working and proposed that the meetings of Regional Committees should be held in the regions concerned.

The extensive participation of the countries concerned in the regional meetings, the number of contributions and the replies to the questionnaires testified to the interest of countries in the meetings.

(2) Meetings of the Regional Committees

Since the 1975 meeting of the World Plan Committee in Geneva, the Regional Committees have held the following meetings :

- Plan Committee for Latin America, Lima 1978, Buenos Aires 1981;
- Plan Committee for Asia and Oceania, Bangkok 1978, Manila 1982;
- Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin, Santiago de Compostela, 1979;
- Plan Committee for Africa, Abidjan 1979.

Finally, the World Plan Committee held its most recent meeting in Paris in 1980.

At their regional meetings, the Committees prepared plans for the years N+1 to N+4 and forecasts up to N+8, N being the year of the meeting. After each meeting a Plan Book is prepared, containing existing data and forecasts for telephone, telex and telegraph traffic and circuits, information on arteries (land and submarine cables, radio relays, HF radio circuits and satellite communications) and data on the development plan for exchanges, signalling systems and routing plans for transit traffic. These Plan Books are updated (every two years at present) by the publication of supplements, but several Committees have asked that traffic and circuit data be published annually.

In accordance with Resolution No. 12 of the VIth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT, technical papers, followed by discussions on studies whose results have a direct bearing on planning and decisions concerning the development of national and international networks were presented at the meetings by the Chairmen of the CCITT and CCIR Study Groups concerned. Broad exchanges of information also took place on the development of telecommunications in each region. In addition to individual contributions from countries, the meetings examined reports by Special Rapporteurs on the coordination of regional networks and the main transmission arteries.

During the meeting of the Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin in 1979 one day was devoted to a roundtable on modern planning techniques. On that occasion nine specialists presented communiqués covering all aspects of modern planning techniques. At the outcome of the roundtable the Committee adopted two questions for the CCITT bearing on coordinated planning of international networks.

At the Latin America Plan meeting in 1981, in the course of a roundtable in which senior telecommunication personalities of the region and invited specialists took part, the various aspects of planning, management and development prospects for telecommunications in Latin America were discussed. This roundtable, the first to be held in the context of the Latin America Plan Committee, provided the administrations with a valuable opportunity for assessing the situation of telecommunications and prospects in the region.

(3) Meeting of the World Plan Committee, Paris, 1980

The agenda of this meeting was divided into two parts :

- i) Work of the Committee relating to the preparation of the General Plan and special meetings on routing, signalling systems and technical assistance by the CCIs.
- ii) Study days on questions concerning the future of telecommunication networks, modern techniques and the coordinated development of these networks.

In accordance with the decisions taken by the VIth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT (Geneva, 1976) on the meeting and activities of the World Plan Committee, the agenda of the Paris meeting included, in addition to the establishment of a general development plan for telecommunication networks for the years 1980-1984-1988 taking account of technical developments, special meetings on telecommunication development with a view to its harmonious coordination and study days on new developments in telecommunications and their impact on the planning of the world telecommunication network and on the implications of digital facilities for the planning of telecommunication networks.

The purpose of the special meetings and the study days was to help the World Plan Committee generally in discharging its duties, and in particular in the exchange of information on the developments taking place in telecommunications. The presentations and debates that were held during these meetings and days were intended to facilitate the task of countries in bringing their general planning technique up-to-date and introducing new services and new facilities.

The special meetings and study days were presided over by eminent telecommunication personalities. At each meeting or day, a detailed study on the evolution of world traffic and on interregional transmission facilities based on replies from 123 countries to the Plan Questionnaire, was submitted to the Committee. The study indicated that the growth rate of the volume of telephone traffic was about 25 % for the transatlantic axis and about 21 % for the transpacific axis. The volume of telephone traffic between countries of the Near East sub-region and Europe had increased at a rate of 1.7 to 1.9 in recent years.

During the debates on its future activities, the World Plan Committee, Paris, 1980, formulated several proposals in a Report to the VIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT, 1980. This Report was adopted by the VIIth Plenary Assembly and the relevant parts are set out below for the consideration of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Extract from the Report to the VIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT, Geneva, 1980 :

- "i) to retain Resolution No. 12 as published in the Orange Book (the last paragraph on page 207, Orange Book, Volume I, and the sentence "this view virtually represents a retention of the status quo as far as location of meetings is concerned" in paragraph 1.9 should be deleted);
- ii) to propose to the next Plenipotentiary Conference that No. 78 in Article 11 of the Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) should be retained unchanged;
- iii) to maintain the World and Regional Plan Committees and their terms of reference;
- iv) to instruct the Director of the CCITT to organize the Plan meetings, as in the past;

v) to request administrations and recognized private operating agencies to participate fully in the Plan meetings and to propose improvements ensuring that activity at these meetings promotes the development of modern telecommunication techniques."

4.5.5 Technical assistance - Work of the Special Autonomous Groups (GAS)

The Plan Committee meetings also gave the developing countries an opportunity to state the questions they wished the CCIs to study.

According to their nature, these questions may either be referred to the competent Study Groups, which can have them dealt with by Working Parties if necessary, or, when they require general documentary study, may be assigned to Special Autonomous Groups (GAS) responsible for drafting Handbooks. To this end, a number of special groups have been set up and a number of Handbooks have been published.

The results of the work of the Special Autonomous Groups in existence*) are summarized below :

(1) GAS 3 - Economic and technical aspects of the choice of transmission systems

In addition to preparing texts for the completion and updating of the Handbook on "Economic and technical aspects of the choice of transmission systems", GAS 3 updated the Handbook on Local Network Planning, drafted and published a Handbook on Rural Telecommunications and drafted a Handbook on General Network Planning, which will not only contain complete methods of planning a general network, but will also replace the old Handbook on National Automatic Networks (Parts A, B, C and D).

(2) GAS 4 - Primary energy sources

GAS 4, reconstituted by the VIIth Plenary Assembly began work on updating the Handbook on Primary Energy Sources published in 1970.

(3) GAS 5 - Economic and social problems relating to telecommunication development

Special Autonomous Group GAS 5 drafted two series of studies and submitted them for publication in 1976 and 1980 under the title "Telecommunications - Economic Studies".

*) Except GAS 6 which ceased to exist in 1980.

The GAS 5 studies completed in 1976 dealt with :

- telecommunication planning,
- accounting - analytical in particular - in a telecommunication undertaking,
- personnel policy in such an undertaking,
- influence of telecommunications on national economic development.

The last-named study outlined the conditions required for the establishment of a local industry for the manufacture of telecommunication equipment.

The GAS 5 studies completed in 1980 concerned the following topics :

- special aspects of telecommunications development in isolated and/or underprivileged areas of countries;
- methods used in long-term forecasting of domestic telecommunications demand and required resources (overall and by main sector);
- market factors affecting telecommunication demand;
- procedure for establishing a budget model for a telecommunication undertaking;
- conditions required for the establishment of a national industry for the manufacture of telecommunications equipment (especially switching equipment).

(4) GAS 6 - Economic and technical aspects of the choice of switching systems

Side by side with the activities of Study Group XI, Special Autonomous Group GAS 6, set up in 1976 by the VIth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT, succeeded in preparing a fundamental work on the choice of a switching system during the period 1977-1980. The GAS 6 Handbook, dealing with systems belonging to the new technological generation, i.e., SPC (Stored Programme Control) exchanges, was published in August 1981.

With respect to switching, it should serve as :

- a practical guide for authorities, especially those in developing countries, for drawing up specifications, evaluating proposed systems and choosing a switching system which can economically meet the requirements of their countries,
- a reference text for the economic comparison of switching systems.

This Handbook describes the general trends in the development of switching systems and the corresponding developments in operation and sets out the general conditions to be observed, particularly in developing countries, for the standardization of switching systems.

(5) GAS 7 - Rural telecommunications

This GAS, established by the VIIth Plenary Assembly, has taken over part of the studies of GAS 3 and has prepared new texts for a Supplement No. 1 to the Handbook on Rural Telecommunications (in view of the rapid development of techniques in this area).

(6) GAS 8 - Economic and technical impact of implementing a regional satellite network

This Group, set up by the VIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT, Geneva, 1980, began its work at the end of 1981 and the plan for the Handbook was adopted by its members. The Handbook should be ready for the VIIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT in 1984.

(7) GAS 9 - Economic and technical aspects of the transition from analogue to digital telecommunication networks

This Group, established by the VIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT, Geneva, 1980, started its work in 1981. Agreement has already been reached on the structure of the new Handbook, which should be completed for the next Plenary Assembly. Its volume should be kept within reasonable limits (about 100 pages) and existing publications and Recommendations are to be used as far as possible. These requirements should enable all users to consult the Handbook rapidly and to the best advantage.

Some practical difficulties were encountered in carrying out the other task assigned to GAS 9, the study of pilot cases. Nevertheless, an initial solution for the pilot case concerning rural areas was prepared and studies are in progress for the completion of this case and of the one relating to a medium-large urban area.

(8) Handbooks prepared by Study Groups

Study Group XII - At the instructions of the VIIth Plenary Assembly, Study Group XII, and particularly its Laboratory Working Party, began to prepare a Handbook on Voice-Ear Measurements.

Study Group XVI - The VIIth Plenary Assembly instructed Study Group XVI to bring up-to-date the Handbook on "Transmission planning of switched telephone networks", in order to take into account the transition from conventional analogue networks to fully digital networks.

4.5.6 Editing and terminology work

(1) Department E of the CCITT Specialized Secretariat processes the documents approved by CCITT Plenary Assemblies on the basis of the work of the Study Groups (CCITT Book), documents prepared by the Special Autonomous Groups (GAS Handbooks) and provisional Recommendations, with a view to their publication in the working languages of the Union.

This Department, which was set up in 1975, also carries out studies for the use of modern text treatment methods and keeps informed of the terminology work conducted by the CMV.

(2) The Department's first large-scale operation was the production of the Book of CCITT Recommendations (Orange Book) after the VIth Plenary Assembly (1976). To complete this work (3,612 pages per language), certain systems and procedures had to be developed and improved, with the assistance of the Department of Common Services and the Computer Department of the General Secretariat. All the volumes of the Orange Book have been published only one year after the VIth Plenary Assembly.

(3) During the 1977-1980 study period two volumes were added to the Orange Book. The first is a complete index listing all the Recommendations and giving their titles in alphabetical order, with appropriate references, and the second is a list of terms, with their definitions, used by Study Groups in the various Series of Recommendations.

(4) Since 1975, the Department has dealt with a number of Handbooks, the titles of which are given below :

- a) Recommendations concerning the construction, installation and protection of telecommunication cables in public networks,
- b) Jointing of plastic-sheathed cables,
- c) National telephone networks for the automatic service,
- d) Directives concerning the protection of telecommunication lines against harmful effects from electricity lines,
- e) Protection of telecommunication lines and equipment against lightning discharges,
- f) Local network planning,
- g) Rural telecommunications,
- h) Economic and technical aspects of the choice of telephone switching systems,
- i) Instructions for the international telephone service.

(5) Other publication work related to a number of new or revised Recommendations which were produced and approved provisionally during study period 1977-1980. This procedure is due to the need for standards to keep abreast of the rapid development of data transmission systems in public and private networks (Series V and X Recommendations).

(6) After a careful study of production methods and techniques, the Department developed new presentation standards and new hierarchical numbering systems. This work, carried out in close cooperation with the Computer Department, improved the presentation of texts and facilitated their processing, handling and computer retrieval.

(7) Interest in terminological questions has been intensified as the result of the recent development of telecommunications. The CCITT has always recognized the importance of terminology and produced the "List of Definitions of Essential Telecommunication Terms". This List, which has become obsolete, has been replaced by a fascicle containing all the CCITT terms and definitions, referred to above. In view of the importance of terminology for understanding the intricacies of CCITT Recommendations, the Technical Services Department has been made responsible for coordination, which covers not only the work of the Study Groups, but also liaison with the CCIR through the Joint Study Group for Vocabulary (CMV) and with the IEC Joint Coordination Group. The text treatment techniques used by the Department can be applied to the CCITT data bank for retrieving selected terms and for rendering other services to the Study Groups.

(8) Preparatory work was begun in 1980 and after the VIIth Plenary Assembly of the CCITT (November 1980) the Department undertook the work of publishing the CCITT Recommendations (Yellow Book). Some modifications were introduced to facilitate the use of the Yellow Book and to reduce production costs. The amount of texts processed in each language for the publication of the Yellow Book shows an increase of about 100 % in relation to the Orange Book, which corresponds to the level of activity of the CCITT Study Groups during study period 1976-1980.

(9) In addition to its primary role - responsibility for CCITT publications - the Department also seeks methods of applying computer techniques to improve methods of work and increase efficiency. The most important factor in this regard is the existence of a data bank of CCITT Recommendations which is up-to-date as from the VIIth Plenary Assembly. However, the graphical material such as tables, figures etc. is not yet stored and methods are being sought to fill those gaps by interim measures, using extracts containing the relevant Recommendations to help with the organization and conduct of Study Group meetings.

4.6 Role of computers in CCI studies and activities

This subject is dealt with in a separate report (see Document No. 55).

FIFTH PART

ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD
OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION

FIFTH PART - ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION

5.1 Implementation of Resolutions etc. concerning the technical cooperation activities of the Union

5.1.1 Resolutions and Recommendations of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference (1973)

This subject is dealt with in a separate report (see Document No. 46).

5.1.2 Resolutions and Recommendations of WARC-79

(1) Introduction

Resolutions Nos. 5, 7, 14, 15, 16, 37, 316 and Recommendation No. 31 of WARC-79 deal with technical cooperation activities in certain areas such as the study of propagation in tropical areas, radio frequency management (including introduction and development of computer aids), space radiocommunications, integrated rural development and maritime telecommunications. The Administrative Council at its 35th, 36th and 37th sessions considered action initiated in regard to the implementation of these Resolutions.

(2) Resolution No. 5 (relating to technical cooperation with the developing countries in the study of propagation in tropical areas)

The subject of propagation and the need to undertake field studies and measurement campaigns by administrations has received special attention in the activities under the Technical Cooperation Department. For instance, in 1976 investigations were organized by this Department, in collaboration with the CCIR Secretariat, on anomalous radio propagation phenomena in Western Africa. Similar studies were also commenced in 1980 in the Gulf Area, where representatives of the countries concerned attended technical meetings and a seminar organized by ITU within the framework of a regional project (RAB/78/06) concerning radio propagation.

Field studies including the engagement of helicopter services from within an administration were undertaken to enable appropriate data to facilitate the planning of television services in the Gulf Region under a Trust Fund project.

A seminar on propagation in tropical areas was to be arranged in Africa in 1980. However, because of inability to obtain the necessary funding support for the award of fellowships to participants at the seminar, the dates for this seminar are not yet finalized. The seminar is also to include a workshop-type study based on propagation data already available from certain parts of West Africa. Considering the relatively frequent occurrence of anomalous propagation in this region and the availability of data from this part of the continent, the seminar-cum-workshop is being proposed mainly for West African countries. This arrangement would also ease the difficulty of raising the supplementary funds required for the successful organization of the seminar.

Meanwhile, in cooperation with experts of administrations and institutions (France and Canada) from outside the Union and the CCIR Secretariat, studies have been made on problems arising from operational establishment of certain microwave radio-communications systems in parts of West Africa.

A proposal for a regional study on propagation in Africa was also submitted in November 1980 to the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, administered by the UNDP. However, the Fund has not yet been able to allocate the required resources to enable the project to be commenced.

Following response by the Director of the CCIR and provision of equipment by the United Kingdom, arrangements have been made by the Administration of Papua New Guinea with local University Authorities at Lae for the initiation of a rain measurement campaign in accordance with CCIR Recommendations and Reports. The efforts have been assisted by the Technical Cooperation Department and UNDP/ITU project personnel in Papua New Guinea. The CCIR Secretariat has been closely associated with the planning and establishment of the campaign.

- (3) Resolutions Nos. 7 and 37 (relating to the development of national radio frequency management and the introduction and development of computer assistance in radio frequency management within administrations) and Recommendation No. 31 (relating to a Handbook for computer-aided technique in radio frequency management)

In connection with Resolution No. 7, reference is made to a recommendation adopted by the Administrative Council and submitted to the Conference in Document No. 41. A joint report prepared by IFRB, CCIR and General Secretariat has been submitted to the Council. The following paragraphs describe related actions which have been taken in order to assist the developing countries in setting up or strengthening their administrative and technical infrastructure for radio frequency spectrum management.

A certain number of UNDP/ITU projects have been specifically concerned with this field of activities, such as those carried out in Saudi Arabia, Botswana, Egypt, Honduras, Malawi, Panama, Tonga and Venezuela.

Concerning ITU/UNDP regional projects, specific mention needs to be made of a regional project for 21 countries of the ESCAP region on radio frequency management and monitoring hosted by the Government of Singapore. As a part of this project regular courses on frequency management and radio monitoring were organized. The first stage of the project was completed by the end of 1981 and, to carry the work further, a second stage has been approved.

Consultancy services in the field of radio frequency management and monitoring were also provided to several Eastern Caribbean countries.

The Computer Department continued to provide assistance in the operational aspects of data processing for improved radio frequency management in a number of countries. A technical cooperation project specifically related to the utilization of a computer for frequency management purposes was also initiated in Venezuela. Other administrations have sought advice for the provision of expertise to update their frequency management techniques and procedures.

The Computer Department contributed to the CCIR studies and draft reports concerned with the use of computer-aided techniques in radio frequency management, the CCIR, at its Interim Meeting in June 1980, prepared a draft report on this subject. This report received further consideration at the Final Meeting of Study Group 1 and was transformed into a Handbook.

A workshop seminar on radiocommunications and in particular on the results of the WARC-79 was organized in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, in April 1981. The topics covered include spectrum management and maritime telecommunications and preparatory issues for the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service. In the treatment of radio propagation, emphasis was placed on the special features of propagation in tropical areas. Papers were prepared by experts made available from Australia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, as well as from experts associated with the Regional Frequency Management and Monitoring Project (Singapore) and the South Pacific Regional Planning of Telecommunications Project (Suva).

In regard to radiocommunications the seminar discussions emphasized the operational and regulatory problems in the provision and maintenance of radio-communication systems including the importance of rain intensity measurements and protection against man-made noise.

The seminar reached the following conclusions : workshop seminars are needed to discuss specific aspects of the planning, operation and maintenance of HF circuits in tropical and sub-tropical areas; assistance is required to prepare a model of national statute to be used in formulating national legislation; the feasibility of a regional coordination office for frequency management purposes is to be studied; production of a simplified guideline based on the Radio Regulations setting out critical tasks and dates for action by the smaller administrations is to be undertaken.

- (4) Resolution No. 15 (relating to international cooperation and technical assistance in the field of space radiocommunications)

Over the years all the permanent organs of the Union have given particular attention to the use and development of space radiocommunications. At the IFRB seminar in 1980, the question of orbit and frequency coordination for space radiocommunication systems was also covered. The CCIR, at its Interim Meeting of Study Group 4 in October 1980 decided to set up a special working group to prepare a handbook on the fixed-satellite service which is now in an advanced state of preparation. This would be specially useful for developing countries. Furthermore, CCIR Interim Working Party PLEN./3 has completed an updated report on broadcasting-satellite systems. The VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly, November 1980, decided to set up Special Autonomous Group No. 8 (GAS 8), to prepare a handbook on the economic and technical impact of implementing a regional satellite telecommunication network. This Autonomous Group is to work in close cooperation with the concerned Study Group and Interim Working Party of the CCIR engaged in the preparation/updating of the handbook/report referred to earlier.

Mention should also be made of the study undertaken by the CCIR in response to Resolution No. 18 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) (see Document No. 46) concerning low-capacity earth stations and associated satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service. The General Secretariat made available to CCIR Study Group 4 information arising from the joint research project ITU/OECD referred to in section 5.3. The CCIR Study Group 4 adopted a new report on this subject.

The Technical Cooperation Department of the General Secretariat has also been engaged in some projects relating to space radiocommunications. These include a one-year pre-feasibility study, which commenced in September 1980, on providing remote and rural area telecommunication services in Africa. Detailed information is given in Section 5.3. Use of space radiocommunications for similar applications is also making progress for the island countries of the South Pacific, based on ITU and bilateral studies.

- (5) Resolution No. 16 (relating to the role of telecommunications in integrated rural development)

Detailed information on the action taken for the implementation of this Resolution is given in Section 5.3.

- (6) Resolution No. 316 (relating to technical cooperation with developing countries in maritime telecommunications)

Maritime telecommunications is yet another subject which has continued to receive the special attention of the Technical Cooperation Department of the ITU. In pursuance of an earlier Resolution, No. Mar2-18 of the 1974 World Maritime Administrative Conference, studies concerning the status of maritime mobile services in the world, as also the preparation of projects to improve maritime radiocommunication service in certain selected areas, were carried out by the ITU. However, the projects themselves could not be implemented because of difficulties in obtaining the necessary UNDP funds. Nevertheless, recognizing the importance of maritime mobile services, Qatar funded a project concerning this domain, based on the studies carried out by the ITU. Consultancy services in this field were provided to Panama and a Trust-Fund project prepared for implementation in 1982.

In pursuance of Resolution No. 16 of WARC-79 (see Document No. 46), the ITU has prepared a proposal for continuation of its earlier global project and submitted the same to the UNDP for possible funding in the third programming cycle.

- (7) Resolution No. 14 (relating to the transfer of technology)

Information relevant to the transfer of technology is given in Document No. 46 under Resolution No. 18 of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference.

5.2 Appraisal of the technical cooperation activities carried out by the Union during the period 1973-1981

Full accounts of the work accomplished by the Union in the field of technical cooperation since the last Plenipotentiary Conference have been published annually in the Report on the Activities of the International Telecommunication Union. Overall trends encountered during the period 1973-1981 (both years inclusive) are summarized in the following paragraphs. This Chapter should be read in conjunction with the separate reports prepared by the Administrative Council concerning the future of ITU technical cooperation activities and the status of telecommunications in the least developed countries, see Documents Nos. 47 and 48.

5.2.1 General features of activities

During the period under report, the Union's technical cooperation activities were in conformity with the provisions of Article 4, number 19, of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973). To this end, the Union continued to : "foster the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in new or developing countries by every means at its disposal, especially its participation in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations".

From 1973 to 1981 the Union provided aid to developing countries through technical cooperation to a value of US \$ 200,930,799, i.e. over four times more than between the last two Plenipotentiary Conferences held at Montreux and Malaga-Torremolinos (reporting period 1965 to 1972).

The growth of the Union's technical cooperation activities during this period is evidenced by the following aggregates :

- 1576 individual experts undertook 4759 missions and provided 28,766 man/months of services against 590 expert missions and 15,380 man/months between 1965-1972;
- 4227 fellows received awards for training abroad, including 1757 short-term awards made to participants to various seminars, workshops, etc. organized by the Union against 2,107 including 708 short-term awards, between 1965 and 1972;
- expenditure for equipment for various ITU field projects was US \$ 50,572,407 against US \$ 8,175,715 during the period 1965-1972;
- 44 projects were under implementation on the basis of total or partial sub-contracting against 11 during the period 1965-1972;
- 131 countries received assistance through the Union against 127 during the period 1965-1972.

The cumulative expenditures for all types of projects carried out by the Union between 1973 and 1981, by region, were as follows :

Africa	US \$ 67,612,173	(33.6 %)
Americas	US \$ 32,855,412	(16.3 %)
Asia and Pacific	US \$ 48,234,364	(24.0 %)
Europe and Middle East	US \$ 49,708,020	(24.7 %)
Inter-regional	US \$ 2,520,830	(1.2 %)
TOTAL	US \$ 200,930,799	

The above figures are purely informative in character and cannot be used for the purpose of comparing the Union's technical cooperation activities in the regions without taking into consideration the level of development, requirements, population and other decisive factors for each of the regions concerned.

The annual value of technical cooperation activities increased from US \$ 10.7 million in 1973 to US \$ 40.2 million in 1981. During this period growth was neither regular nor constant. Furthermore, the growth calculated on the basis of nominal values does not correspond to that in real terms, where it was slower due to the inflationary process in the world economy. In comparison with 1973, the coefficient of growth was 2.1 for expert missions, 2.0 for fellowships implemented (including short-term awards), 6.1 for equipment and 4.0 for the number of projects implemented partially or totally under sub-contracting.

5.2.2 Main objectives and types of activities

The Union's technical cooperation activities during the period under report continued to be directed towards the realization of development objectives through the implementation of projects which could be grouped under the following headings :

- the promotion of the development of regional telecommunication networks,
- the strengthening of national telecommunication technical and administrative services in developing countries, and
- the development of human resources for telecommunications.

The major aspects of these activities are :

a) The promotion of the development of regional telecommunication networks

The Union continued its efforts to promote the development of telecommunication networks at the regional level in Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East and Europe with a view to their integration into the world-wide telecommunication system, in accordance with the objectives established by the Union's World and Regional Plan Committees. For the same purpose, the Union has endeavoured to further its collaboration with the UNDP as well as with the governments concerned, the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions, the World Bank, regional and sub-regional organizations, and with various financial institutions and organizations dealing with development.

Twelve per cent of the expert missions were concerned with the above activities.

i) In Africa

The activities of regional character in Africa were concentrated on the implementation and expansion of the PANAFTTEL (Panafrikan Telecommunication) project.

The following results of activities undertaken during the period under review and financed from various sources are worth mentioning :

- Africa now has over 20 international automatic telephone switching and 33 international automatic telex switching centres;
- Africa has over 30,000 km of high-quality transmission routes consisting mainly of radio-relay systems;

5.2.2

- a 5,000 km submarine cable links Casablanca in Morocco to Dakar in Senegal, to Abidjan in the Ivory Coast and to Lagos in Nigeria;
- 41 satellite earth stations working in the Intelsat system provide international and intercontinental service for African countries.

The PANAFTEL Coordinating Committee, consisting of the Executive Heads of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Development Bank (ADB), the ITU and, more recently, the Panafican Telecommunication Union (PATU), has continued to meet regularly every year to discuss problems of direct relevance to PANAFTEL implementation and to report to the meeting of the OAU Heads of State and Government. The PANAFTEL Committee has over the years become an effective instrument and forum for the channelling of investments from bilateral and multilateral sources. Inspired by the recommendations of the PANAFTEL Coordinating Committee, the OAU has passed, during the period, a number of resolutions having direct impact on the development of telecommunications in Africa in general and on PANAFTEL activities in particular. The adoption in 1981 of an OAU resolution expanding PANAFTEL activities to national networks, is considered to be a major event and has added a new dimension to this regional project.

There was continuous and fruitful collaboration and cooperation between the Union and other regional and sub-regional organizations in Africa and which over the years have grown in importance (the Panafican Telecommunication Union (PATU), the African Postal and Telecommunication Union (APTU), the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC), the Liptako Gourma Authority). Close contact was also maintained with regional and international banks and other financing institutions (ADB, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), IDA/IBRD, EEC/EDF, West African Development Bank (BOAD)). The Union also conducted a number of feasibility studies and pre-investment surveys for additional links at the request of ECOWAS and BADEA.

During the reporting period five significant events in telecommunications helped boost PANAFTEL activities in Africa :

- the 2nd Conference of African Telecommunication Administrations in Kinshasa, Zaïre, 3-16 December 1975;
- the proclamation by the United Nations General Assembly (Resolution No. 32/160) of the Transport and Communication Decade in Africa (1978-1987) on 9 March 1978;
- the adoption of the Lagos Plan of Action by the OAU Heads of State and Government in Lagos, April 1980 which devoted Chapter VI of the Plan to Transport and Communications;
- the 3rd African Telecommunication Conference, Monrovia, Liberia, 8-19 December 1980;

- Resolution No. CM/Res/15(XXXVII) of the OAU Council of Ministers in Nairobi, Kenya, June 1981 expanding PANAFTTEL activities to national networks.

The Union attaches great importance to operation and maintenance and has during the period insisted on the role they must play to ensure a healthy PANAFTTEL network. It should, however, be noted that the great efforts of PANAFTTEL route construction have not been wholly followed by appropriate action in the field of operation and maintenance. The Administrations concerned have been invited to provide adequate financial and human resources towards the network's proper operation and maintenance.

Aware of these problems, the Union has been focussing attention on these issues and gave them full consideration at the 3rd African Telecommunications Conference in Monrovia in December 1980. The Conference devoted two recommendations to the question of maintenance calling upon ITU, inter alia, to "help administrations attain their objectives for the organization of maintenance and to organize coordination meetings, seminars, symposia and bilateral and multilateral workshops with a view to solving urgent maintenance problems; to help administrations to formulate maintenance standards and strategies on the basis of the guidelines contained in the CCIR and CCITT Recommendations". It should be added that the ITU has since 1979, with the collaboration of UNDP, implemented a preparatory assistance project on maintenance (US \$ 660,000) to define the strategy and the action to be taken in this field.

In line with these resolutions the Union included in its third UNDP/ITU regional programme for Africa (1982-1986) project proposals catering for the system's maintenance.

ii) In the Americas

The decade of the 1970s was characterized by the rapid development of the regional network, named the Inter-American Telecommunication Network, linking the majority of the countries of the continent with each other and with the rest of the world. To this effect, large capacity trunk networks were installed by countries concerned and progressively interconnected with those of the neighbouring countries and, at present, all the countries of the region have access to the space network either directly or through neighbouring countries.

The expansion of the national networks continued to progress at an accelerated rate of development. For example, in many of the countries, the number of telephone stations has more than doubled during the past decade and plans for an even faster expansion were adopted by many countries at the beginning of the 1980s.

ITU technical cooperation was involved in the entire process of setting up of the regional and national networks as well as the development of the structures required for the operation and maintenance of the various systems. The activities for which such cooperation was in greatest demand were the training of technical staff, network planning, organization of technical and administrative structures and, more recently, the establishment of test and applied research centres.

During the reporting period, the Union continued to maintain close cooperation with the "Inter-American Telecommunication Conference" (CITEL). According to the structure approved by the Inter-American Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, as from 1971 the CITEL comprises the following organs : a Steering Committee (COM/CITEL) consisting of nine members and three Permanent Technical Committees dealing with questions of common interest relating to the Inter-American Telecommunication system, to sound and television broadcasting and to radiocommunication. The first Committee comprises two working groups dealing with planning and tariff questions, respectively.

The Union assigned one Regional Adviser to the Chairman of COM/CITEL who remains on duties for a period of four years. Until 1975, Chairmanship was exercised by Venezuela and subsequently by Brazil and Argentina. In addition to the regional adviser, ITU also provided CITEL with some consultant services in the field of tariffs.

In collaboration with CITEL the Union organized several regional seminars on a variety of subjects such as : rural telecommunications, radiocommunications, mobile maritime services, data communications, space communications.

One of the most important projects undertaken by the Union in cooperation with CITEL concerned the regional study on the development of rural telecommunications which culminated in the seminar held in Quito in 1974.

One of the concerns of a great many administrations was the creation or strengthening of the radio frequency spectrum management and monitoring services.

Apart from the several experts recruited within the framework of country projects, an ITU multi-national expert was appointed to coordinate their activities and to assist those countries with no resident expert.

Another regional activity in the field of radiocommunications was the campaign of ground conductivity measurements which provided very valuable data, in particular for the planning of the broadcasting service in the MF band.

The Union participated in the feasibility study for a regional tele-education system in Latin America implemented by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and which terminated in 1974.

Several ITU experts participated in the studies undertaken by the "Comisión Técnica Regional de Telecomunicaciones" (COMTELCA) with a view to expanding the trunk network which links Central America to Mexico and Panama. The experts rendered assistance in the preparation of technical specifications and acceptance tests of transmission, switching and telex systems.

Moreover, the ITU consultants contributed to the technical meetings organized by COMTELCA and its member administrations on various subjects such as accounting, outside plant, operation and management, digital techniques. As from 1979, an ITU regional expert, with duty station in Tegucigalpa (Honduras) maintains permanent contact and provides assistance to the Supervisory Group set up by COMTELCA for the implementation of the third phase of the regional network development (1982-1987).

iii) In Asia

Following the completion of technical feasibility studies concerning the Asian Telecommunication Network in 1972, the Union's technical cooperation in 1973 was directed towards the promotion of the implementation of the networks and particularly towards coordination of action in the implementation of the recommendations by the participating countries. The most urgent task concerning implementation was the detailed survey and preparation of specifications for the agreed microwave routes which was undertaken during 1974 and 1976. Since adequate expertise under UNDP financing was not available for the extensive field work involved, additional inputs in the shape of expertise and survey equipment were arranged by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), through extra-budgetary assistance provided by a number of the donor governments. With these added inputs it was possible to undertake a detailed survey of some 1400 km of routes in South Asia and prepare the network specifications together with multiplex plans, linkages and interconnections.

In 1976, the withdrawal of UNDP's support to the project due to financial constraints resulted in a serious loss of momentum that had been gained and gave rise to deep concern by the Union as well as by the participating countries. As a result of the withdrawal of financial support, some of the related regional activities, such as a seminar on switching and signalling, had to be postponed for several years.

On restoration of UNDP's support to the project in 1977, the technical backstopping for the establishment of a regional network in Asia was resumed. The main activities in 1977 included a route survey for Afghanistan-Pakistan microwave links and finalization of specifications for Pakistan-India coaxial cable routes together with formulation of proposals for termination of inter-country circuits in the various sub-regions.

During 1978/79, the Union's role in coordination of bilateral and multi-lateral activities, particularly in relation to the implementation and upgrading of inter-country and related links, was continued. The increased development activities in Asia called for updating of the traffic data and forecasts and the establishment of a data base to support the future planning activities throughout the region. These activities commenced with the posting of a statistics and traffic expert in October 1980. As a result of the studies undertaken by the expert, a data base using the ITU Computer and covering 17 Asian countries, was established.

In January 1981, a study for updating the recommendations on regional signalling, and particularly for the standardization of a new signalling system in ASEAN countries, commenced within the framework of a new regional project scheduled for completion within the year.

iv) In the Pacific

In 1973, preparatory work was started for a feasibility study of telecommunication links in the South Pacific region and the study commenced with a UNDP/ITU Preparatory Assistance project in July 1974. However, due to the sudden death of the expert, the feasibility study had to be interrupted for one year until September 1975 when a new expert was appointed. To assist the Pacific region on maritime operations, a regional expert was assigned to submit recommendations for the improvement of maritime radiocommunication services and coordination of the operations of these services.

The feasibility study made significant progress - identifying needs and updating basic traffic data. Special assistance was provided in the development of satellite systems. The Union's action programme for network development in the South Pacific was examined and approved by the Regional Telecommunication Meeting sponsored by the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (SPEC) in July 1977. The feasibility studies for a telecommunication network were completed in 1978 and the report was duly circulated to the countries concerned for follow-up action.

The year 1979 saw the beginning of the implementation of the feasibility studies conducted in the previous years. The progress on network development was reviewed and endorsed by the representatives of the countries of the region at a meeting sponsored by SPEC. The year 1980 saw further substantial improvements and expansion of telecommunications for the island countries of the region. Special studies were initiated for the development of domestic (inter-island) communications to meet the social and economic development needs of the countries, including support for various sectoral activities, such as primary health care, education, etc., and support for development activities in general. This action followed the collective recommendations from the South Pacific Forum of Prime Ministers.

v) In Europe and the Middle East

In 1973, considerable preparatory work was carried out for a feasibility study and pre-investment survey for the Middle East and Mediterranean Telecommunication Network comprising all countries members of the League of Arab States. The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) participated in the financing of the survey.

The preparatory work and discussions continued in 1974 when certain neighbouring non-Arab countries showed some interest in the project.

The first preliminary phase of the study and survey was completed in 1975 when all the interested countries met in Algiers to agree to report on a Master Plan for the telecommunication network in the region.

The second phase, covering 27 States, began in August 1975 with the objective of providing the region with the required Master Plan for telecommunications. This phase also included detailed studies regarding certain links and the International Transit-Switching Centres (ITSC), and the drafting of technical documentation and specifications to enable the interested Governments to identify the nature and cost of the investments needed to provide the required services.

Preparation of the Master Plan of telecommunication and drafting of technical documentation and specifications continued throughout 1976. In 1977 activities were intensified and meetings were held of groups of countries divided into sub-regions, so that a comprehensive survey report for the whole region could be completed by October of the following year.

Surveys carried out in each of the six sub-regions involved in the project provided traffic data as well as general specifications for routes, circuits, transmission systems, switching and signalling systems and tariffs. They also included a comprehensive study of the requirements for terrestrial and satellite circuits (ARABSAT and INTELSAT).

The year 1977 saw the first of a series of training courses for telecommunication engineers from the participating countries. One of the first of these group training activities was an introduction to electronic switching systems and was held in Jeddah at the invitation of the Government of Saudi Arabia. Two similar training courses were run in Amman at the invitation of the Government of Jordan. These two courses were intended to enable engineers from telecommunication administrations in the area to become familiar with the latest state-of-the-art in signalling and tariffs. Another training course was organized in Tripoli hosted by the Government of Libya, to train participants in traffic engineering.

Phase II of the project was completed in December 1978 when the final report (Master Plan) was presented to and adopted by the participating countries who, together with the interested regional telecommunication organizations, recommended that the ITU assist them to implement the regional network during the following five years.

In 1979, following the adoption of the Master Plan, there was much greater involvement of the Arab regional telecommunication organizations, including the Arab Telecommunication Union (ATU), the Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU) and the Arab Satellite Organization (ARABSAT), so that activities could be better coordinated.

During the signalling conference held at ITU Headquarters in May 1979, a plan was drawn up to standardize the international signalling systems to be used in the countries of the region.

As regards the financing of project activities during the period 1979 to 1983, seven among the participating Arab States, namely Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon and Oman, pledged voluntary contributions amounting to more than 40 % of the total expenditure foreseen for the implementation of the project. Greece hosted the duty station of the project, which could be considered as a contribution in kind estimated at \$ 25,000 per annum.

MEDARABTEL is the abbreviation adopted for the Middle East and Mediterranean Telecommunication Network Project, following the first Annual Review Meeting of this project in January 1980. During that year development of the national and regional networks made remarkable progress. Many of the countries in the region adopted digital switching systems and new earth stations were put into service. For the regional telex network, a detailed telex master plan for the region was drawn up and adopted at the Second Annual Review Meeting in 1981.

In 1980 a further course on Traffic Engineering was held in Istanbul, Turkey, at the invitation of the Turkish Government. The ITU also answered specific requests for help from the lesser developed among the countries participating in the MEDARABTEL project.

During the same year the UNDP/ITU team of experts helping to coordinate the implementation of the MEDARABTEL network, prepared detailed specifications for the transmission network in sub-region I and for international switching centres. They also carried out a pre-feasibility study on submarine cable links between the region and Asia on one side and America on the other. New links were put into service and others were restored to service. Greater attention was also paid to coordinating MEDARABTEL activities with those of PANAFTEL in Africa. Two seminars on tariffs and on electronic switching took place in 1981, in Valetta, Malta and in Amman, Jordan.

As of 1 October 1981, the following countries, an observer and specialized regional organizations were involved, directly or indirectly, in the activities of the MEDARABTEL Project :

Arab countries : Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Oman, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen People's Democratic Republic.

European countries : Albania (joined in mid 1981), Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

African countries : Ethiopia.

Observer : Palestinian Liberation Organization.

The following regional Arab organizations, in particular, took an active part in the above activities : the Arab League, the Arab Telecommunication Union (ATU), the Arab State Broadcasting Union (ASBU), the Arab Satellite Organization (ARABSAT) and GULFVISION.

b) The strengthening of national telecommunication technical and administrative services in developing countries

The improvement and modernization of telecommunication facilities in many developing countries led to the provision of expertise (advisory and operational), fellowships and equipment, with a view to planning, reorganizing and/or reinforcing administrative, legislative, organizational and technical structures and services. The projects with such objectives covered practically all branches of telecommunications. Thirty-three per cent of the experts were involved in the above activities.

While the experts engaged in the above type of activity were, for the most part, advisers recruited as staff members of the Union, a small percentage undertook duties of an OPAS - operational assistance - nature. OPAS officials hold operational and executive posts in the country to which they are assigned and enter into contract with the host Government, to whom they are responsible in the execution of their missions. While they signed a separate contract with the ITU, OPAS officials report to and take instructions solely from the host Government. OPAS officials have thus served as Assistant Director (Telecommunications), Financial Controller, Chief Accountant, Chief Engineer, Telecommunication Controller, Traffic Superintendent, Technical Manager and Senior Telecommunication/Planning Engineers in various specialities.

c) The development of human resources for telecommunications

The demand for trained manpower is ever-increasing in all sectors of the economy in the developing countries. To meet this increasing demand in the telecommunication sector, 55 % of ITU expert missions were directly concerned with the training of staff in the developing countries in various disciplines of telecommunications. This type of assistance consisted in the establishment and/or improvement of national or multi-national training institutions, as well as in-service and on-the-job training, the organization of short-term specialist meetings and seminars, and the implementation of fellowships. The aim was to meet the immediate requirements in specialized staff and to cover new services and techniques introduced by the countries concerned. In more advanced environments, training activities centred around new technologies, recent system developments and possible new services based thereon.

Thus, during the period under review, the Union acted as Executing Agency for :

- 47 important country training projects (13 in Africa, 13 in the Americas, 13 in Asia and the Pacific, 7 in the Middle East and 1 in Europe);
- 7 multi-national/regional training projects (4 in Africa, 1 in the Americas, 2 in Asia and the Pacific);
- 47 small training centre projects (22 in Africa, 14 in the Americas, 6 in Asia and the Pacific, 3 in the Middle East and 2 in Europe).

The setting up of national institutions represented the first form of assistance provided by ITU in the field of vocational training. In many of the developing countries, national counterpart staff have already taken over from international experts and the Centres have become fully-fledged institutes capable of meeting the ever-growing needs of the Administrations. Additionally, short-term assistance of one to four week's duration on training questions has been provided to a number of countries.

As a next step, preparatory work has been undertaken with a view to the creation of regional institutes which would provide training at the engineering level and/or post-graduate courses. Two such projects, one for Eastern and Southern Africa and one for the Arab States, are under consideration with the concerned countries.

Furthermore, to respond to a request for training programmes in sound and television broadcasting engineering and operation an ITU expert was attached to the Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development, located in Malaysia, with effect from November 1980.

The present reporting period saw the inception and application of a new training methodology under the inter-regional project for course development in telecommunications - CODEVTEL - which is reported upon in Document No. 46 (Resolution No. 23).

5.2.3 Financial resources

The funding of Union technical cooperation activities was entirely dependent on external financial resources, with the exception of assistance rendered under Malaga-Torremolinos Resolution No. 17 and the Operational Fund established by the Administrative Council in 1976 (Resolution No. 798).

Thus, during the period 1973 to 1981, US \$ 164,558,658 (81.9 per cent) of the total value of US \$ 200,930,799 of ITU direct expenditures for the implementation of technical cooperation activities for the benefit of developing countries, was financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The remainder of US \$ 36,372,141 came from Trust Funds, associate expert arrangements and other sources (i.e. UN Capital Development Fund, ITU Special Fund for Technical Cooperation and ITU Operational Fund).

The table below shows the sources of financing during the period under report (1973-1981), classified by region and by source.

Financial resources	US Dollars					
	Africa	Americas	Asia & Pacific	Europe & Middle East	Inter-regional	Total
UNDP	59,483,467	29,220,399	45,547,112	28,267,886	2,039,794	164,558,658
Trust Funds	4,616,873	2,390,331	120,081	20,933,938	262,528	28,323,751
Associate Experts	2,466,189	1,028,297	2,387,514	499,992	218,508	6,600,500
Others	1,045,644	216,385	179,657	6,204	-	1,447,890
Total	67,612,173	32,855,412	48,234,364	49,708,020	2,520,830	200,930,799

5.2.3

The US \$ 200,930,799 field expenditure for the period 1973 to 1981, broken down by project component and by region, is as follows :

Project component	US Dollars					
	Africa	Americas	Asia & Pacific	Europe & Middle East	Inter-regional	Total
Experts and Associate Experts	38,880,436	20,149,384	26,292,035	30,156,757	1,843,371	117,321,983
Administrative support personnel	1,671,251	592,158	1,168,619	1,839,114	279,198	5,550,340
Sub-contracts	4,263,106	63,347	1,261,156	823,606	36,502	6,447,717
Fellowships	3,389,459	1,357,721	2,682,283	3,122,236	-	10,551,699
Group training	2,040,749	537,048	1,660,839	933,662	154,989	5,327,287
Equipment	15,691,138	9,651,175	14,331,847	10,859,680	38,567	50,572,407*)
Miscellaneous**)	1,676,034	504,579	837,585	1,972,965	168,203	5,159,366
Total	67,612,173	32,855,412	48,234,364	49,708,020	2,520,830	200,930,799

*) This figure includes the value of equipment ordered during 1981 but not delivered by 31 December 1981, for which funds were provided in that year's budget - defined by the UNDP as "Unliquidated Obligations".

**) In accordance with the UNDP Instruction Manual the following types of costs are debited to the miscellaneous component of projects :

- operation and maintenance of project equipment and premises in those cases where Governments cannot meet them. Operation, maintenance, repair and insurance of project vehicles;
- the costs of technical and agency terminal reports;
- sundry expenses including items of a miscellaneous nature which are not covered under other project components, among them hospitality allowance (US \$ 300 per year limited to Project Managers and Regional Advisers), cables, telephone and postage directly related to projects.

The Union's participation in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The Union's participation in the UNDP during the period under review is described under Resolution No. 16 (Document No. 46).

Special UNDP allocation for sectoral support

Although there is no single uniform framework of principles and criteria for providing sectoral support, it may be defined as assistance to governments, individually and collectively, and to UNDP Resident Representatives in determining the nature of UNDP technical cooperation programmes. Sectoral support may be considered as providing assistance to these parties in the following activities :

- identification of sectoral technical cooperation requirements in the context of each government's sectoral and inter-sectoral goals and each country's specific socio-economic setting;
- formulation of sectoral and inter-sectoral technical cooperation programmes and projects for UNDP funding;
- field-level substantive coordination of UNDP technical cooperation programmes and projects in the sector or sectors concerned with other UN system programmes and, as appropriate, with other multi-lateral and bilateral technical cooperation programmes.

The question of the financing of sectoral support has been a matter for discussion for many years between executing agencies and the UNDP. Although from 1979 additional funds were made available to the UNDP for this purpose, the amounts requested by various agencies exceeded these funds. However, the UNDP Administrator's recognition of the particular needs of the highly specialized agencies with regard to sectoral support enabled the Union to spend the following amounts out of the Special UNDP allocation for sectoral support for the provision of expertise :

1979 - US \$ 264,092 for 45 man/months
1980 - US \$ 275,963 for 43 man/months
1981 - US \$ 367,000 for 47.5 man/months

No sectoral support costs are, however, foreseen for agency implementation of this assistance.

Due to the meagre human and financial resources available, sectoral support activities are combined with other aspects of technical cooperation, in particular with the activities of Regional Advisers/Experts and some consultant services.

5.2.4 Forms and fields of assistance

The spectacular advance of telecommunications, both terrestrial and space, over the period 1973 - 1981, as also the increasing recognition of the importance of telecommunications to socio-economic development, has led to a diversification of the types of assistance requested both at the national and the regional levels. The increasing self-reliance of the less-advanced countries in the more traditional branches of telecommunications has made a further impact on the form and fields of assistance.

While the need for trained administrative and engineering staff at all levels has remained the backbone of a large percentage of projects, the benefits that can be derived - both direct and indirect - from the introduction of new technologies has led to an increased demand for high-level advice on the implications and advantages of these new techniques.

The preparation of master plans for development of telecommunications at the national and regional level, by means of pre-investment studies, feasibility surveys and planning teams, has continued to represent a large proportion of requests for assistance. In view of the lack of resources for capital investment under the ITU/UNDP activities, it is expected that the reports of the studies and surveys will serve as a basis for countries seeking international financial assistance and loans.

The nature of projects has thus been gradually modified over the period under report; while large training centre and planning (pre-investment) projects continue to be requested, the call for expertise is increasingly for the short, highly specialized mission.

5.2.5 Project components

a) Expert services

The timely appointment of qualified experts continued to be the backbone of the efficient implementation of field projects. To this end, and in application of the Resolutions of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, the Secretary-General has constantly reviewed the internal administrative procedures to ensure their impartial and uniform application in the identification and selection of experts. The Secretary-General has brought to the notice of the Administrative Council each year the developments in the Union's search for qualified experts and has reported on the efforts made to reach new sources of potential candidates for expert posts, see Document No. 46 (Resolution No. 22).

The most marked change over the period 1973 - 1981 was the modification in the proportion of longer and shorter-term assignments, the latter increasing from 20 % of new appointees in 1973 to 80 % in 1981. Necessitating for the most part expertise in the new and very sophisticated technological fields, the available sources were perforce restricted by the scarcity of qualified candidates and the call for their services not only in their own national context but also for bilateral assistance. As has been seen in the past, these problems of supply and demand are gradually resolved as the new techniques enter into operational practice in the sponsoring Administrations. Details of the experts provided, their source and country of assignment are given in Annex 11, Appendix 2, Tables 1 and 2.

b) Associate experts

In addition to the agreements for the provision of associate experts already existing between the Union and the Governments of Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden, four new agreements were concluded during the period under review with the Governments of Germany (Federal Republic of), Finland, Japan and Norway. Furthermore, on the basis of an exchange of letters, the Government of France provided one associate expert.

During 1973 - 1981, 126 individual associate experts (provided by Germany (Federal Republic of) - 41, Denmark - 13, Finland - 1, France - 1, Japan - 2, Norway - 2, Netherlands - 38 and Sweden - 28) provided 2607 man-months of services in 32 country projects (12 of which were in Africa, 7 in the Americas, 10 in Asia and the Pacific and 3 in the Middle East), two regional projects and one inter-regional project.

All but eight of these associate experts were engaged in the training of telecommunication personnel. Ten associate experts (5 from Germany (Federal Republic of), 3 from the Netherlands and 2 from Sweden) were promoted to full expert assignments on the conclusion of their associate missions. It is to be noted that other former associate experts have, following a period of service in their home Administrations subsequently been proposed and selected for full expert assignments.

c) Trust Funds

During the period under review Trust Fund projects took on two forms of financing :

- the traditional arrangement between a government and the Union whereby the government provided the funds for the implementation of its own projects (US \$ 22,621,120);
- third party financing, under which funds were entrusted to the Union by governments and/or organizations to permit provision of assistance to a designated third party beneficiary country or group of countries (US \$ 5,702,631).

Thus 36 governments financed projects for implementation in their own countries (13 in Africa, 13 in the Americas, one in Asia and the Pacific, one in Europe and eight in the Middle East) comprising expertise, fellowships and equipment during a given year or over a period of years.

Third party financing came into being at the time of the UNDP financial constraints in 1975/76 and made possible the continuation of missions until UNDP funding was again available and/or the satisfactory completion of the mission as well as the undertaking of new activities (see Annex 11, Appendix 1, Table 4).

Third party financing permitted the execution of 13 country projects (seven in Africa, four in the Americas and two in Asia and the Pacific), as also 13 regional projects (six in Africa - including a prefeasibility study on the application of appropriate modern technology for integrated rural development (AMTT/IRD) in Africa - one for a seminar in the Americas, one in Asia and the Pacific and four in the Middle East and one relating to both the African and Middle East regions). Third party financing was also made available for three inter-regional projects : course development in telecommunication (CODEVTEL), teletraffic engineering (TETRAPRO), a global integrated rural development project (Research studies on the impact of telecommunications on socio-economic development in rural areas).

d) Volunteers

Under the United Nations Volunteer Programme (UNV), 33 UN volunteers served at ITU/UNDP training centre projects during the period under review (12 in Africa, 5 in the Americas, 12 in Asia and the Pacific and 4 in the Middle East).

In addition, ITU/UNDP training projects benefitted from the services of volunteer workers provided by governments or volunteer sponsoring organizations (Germany (Federal Republic of) - 2, Japan - 1, Switzerland - 5, United States Peace Corps - 3, UN Association of the United Kingdom - 1). The duration of these volunteer assignments varied between two and three years.

e) Administrative support personnel

Throughout the period under review, an average of 70 locally-recruited administrative support staff (administrative assistants, secretaries, clerks, draftsmen, librarians, drivers) were employed at some 25-30 ITU training centre and telecommunication planning/survey projects each year. They provided necessary administrative/clerical support to the ITU expert teams and their number varied annually in accordance with the requirements of the projects.

f) Fellowships

During the period 1973 - 1981 the Union implemented 4227 fellowships, awarded to nationals of developing countries for studies in one or more host countries. Approximately 95 % of these fellowships were awarded under the UNDP. The remainder were financed by Trust Funds and the ITU Special Fund for Technical Cooperation to which the contribution in kind by the Belgian Government permitted the award of five four-month fellowships per year over the period 1976 - 1980 and four four-month fellowships in 1981 (see Document No. 46, Resolution No. 21, paragraph 3.1).

The geographical distribution of the fellowship-holders was as follows :

Region	Percentage
Africa	43.1 %
Americas	12.5 %
Asia/Pacific	26.5 %
Europe	5.8 %
Middle East	12.1 %

While 60 % of the above were "standard fellowships" (individually organized study programmes in one or more host country), 40 % were for group training at seminars, workshops, etc., or attendance of full-time courses at ITU/UNDP training centres.

Training facilities continued to be heavily committed in the host countries during the reporting period. While placement of fellows was thus rendered more difficult, every effort was made by host governments/organizations to accommodate the ITU fellows.

It should be noted, however, that increasingly high fees are being requested for training programmes which very often exceed the financial possibilities of the UNDP-funded ITU projects.

g) Procurement of equipment

Working within the framework of the "Basic rules for the procurement of equipment for ITU Technical Assistance projects" established in 1968 by the Administrative Council, the Union provided equipment to 90 individual countries, 13 regional projects, 10 multinational projects and one inter-regional project. The equipment was ordered from 67 different countries. Suppliers in Germany (Federal Republic of), Australia, the United States, France, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Switzerland furnished approximately 92 per cent of the total value of the equipment in question. For details see Annex 11, Appendix 4, Tables 1 and 2.

h) Subcontracting

During the period under review, the Union made increasing use of subcontracting, along the lines of UNDP recommendations. Thus 64 subcontracts were concluded representing assistance to 44 projects, partially or totally subcontracted (see Annex 11, Appendix 4, Table 3).

5.2.6 Preparation of new projects

During the period under review, the Union was in continuous contact with the administrations and UNDP Resident Representatives in developing countries in order to assist them in the study, assessment and preparation of requests for new national and regional projects, as also in the continuation of existing ones where appropriate. Such "sectoral support" was provided also in connection with the preparation of the second and third UNDP programming cycles 1977 - 1981 and 1982 - 1986 as well as in the implementation of the first programming cycle (1972-1976).

In addition to the large volume of work carried out for the implementation of on-going projects, extensive work and numerous missions were carried out by Headquarters staff and Regional Advisers/Experts to assist developing countries in identifying and formulating new projects. This action was complemented by contacts with various financing bodies, as UNDP assistance cannot cover all requirements in this sector. It should also be noted that many countries have become aware of the advantages in obtaining technical assistance from the Union and a number of new projects are now being financed by the countries concerned under Trust Fund or cost-sharing arrangements.

Headquarters staff was actively engaged in programming activities which were reoriented on the basis of new concepts towards an overall approach to coordinated development and a general assessment of both technical cooperation and development assistance required. To that effect, whenever possible, comprehensive sectoral studies are undertaken, often with the additional participation of outside consultants, to ensure that proposals for ITU assistance are fully integrated into overall development and complementary to that provided from other sources.

Apart from preparatory work for new projects, there were numerous reviews of on-going projects which will result in substantial additions and extensions of activities. Selected important projects already approved by, or proposed to, the UNDP and other financing bodies for implementation have been listed each year in the Annual Report to the Administrations Members of the ITU.

5.3 Integrated rural development

The General Assembly of the United Nations, at its 7th Special Session in 1975 adopted a number of Decisions stressing the need for international strategies to accelerate social and economic advancement in rural areas. In 1979, based on the conclusions of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, held in 1978, the General Assembly adopted Resolution 34/14 inviting Member States, the United Nations Secretariat and specialized agencies to strengthen their efforts towards achieving the above objective.

In pursuance of the above-mentioned appeal, the ITU :

- formulated, during WARC-79 and the most recent Plenary Assemblies of the CCITT and CCIR, policies and directives to be implemented in respect of development of rural telecommunications;
- published a Manual on Rural Telecommunications prepared by the CCIs;
- provided information to national authorities and financial institutions with regard to investment for development in the field of rural telecommunication;
- initiated, in collaboration with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), a specific project on telecommunications in development. It should be mentioned, in this connection that :
 - i) in 1976, the Administrative Council approved the acceptance by the ITU of trust funds for a project/study on the indirect benefits of telecommunications in rural and sparsely populated areas, which project would include the proposal of technical solutions for some form of low-cost telephone service for the rural population of the developing world. Hence the project's most frequent appellation "Integrated Rural Development".
 - ii) The project received sponsorship from the Development Centre of the OECD in Paris and generous contributions from 10 industrial firms (US \$ 64,000) in the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, Japan and France, from the UNESCO (US \$ 10,000) and from the Ministry for Economic Cooperation of the Federal Republic of Germany (US \$ 136,800).
 - iii) Seventeen case studies have been completed during the project period covering subjects such as :
 - the role of the telephone in economic development,
 - telecommunications and their impact on the fishing industry,
 - the socio-economic development benefits of telecommunications,
 - telecommunication transport trade-offs,

- the role of telecommunications in economic development, with special reference to rural Sub-Saharan Africa,
 - India's rural telephone network,
 - a cost-benefit analysis of rural telephone service in Egypt,
 - telecommunications and energy policy,
 - the impact of telecommunications on the performance of a sample of business enterprises in Kenya,
 - the impact of telecommunications on employment,
 - an earth station design for rural telecommunication,
 - projections of the impact of installation of telephones and thin-route satellite earth stations on rural development.
- iv) The project also included a detailed review of literature on the role of telecommunications in development. Telecommunications in the theory of development was elaborated upon and the following aspects treated in depth : macro-economic effects, the role of telecommunications in the rural development, their effects on industry and services, as also ways to develop inexpensive and reliable telecommunication services for rural/isolated areas. The latter calls for a judicious blend of conventional techniques and highly sophisticated solutions such as digital telephone exchanges and modern transmission systems including satellite communications.
- v) The report on the project is in preparation and will be distributed shortly to administrations/bodies/organizations/entities dealing with the planning and financing of development.

Mention should also be made of the following major undertakings to bring telecommunications to rural and isolated areas in which the ITU has participated :

- i) in 1970 the United Nations requested ITU's assistance in providing solutions for more effective use of telecommunications in disaster-relief operations and allocated US \$ 50,000 for the relevant study. As a result, a model air-transportable earth station, developed by the ITU in collaboration with the Federal Republic of Germany and France (Symphonie), was demonstrated for the first time during TELECOM 75.
- ii) Assistance has been provided to developing countries from the Secretariats of the various permanent organs in the form of satellite communication seminars, courses and pilot projects. Particular mention appears necessary of the implementation under way of a pilot packet data network project in Indonesia. This demonstration network, to be set up over the Indonesian domestic satellite system PALAPA, employs a novel form of transmission and is called "Packsatnet" for packet satellite data network. In the ASEAN area the PALAPA satellite planned for 1983 will service rural zones of the countries concerned.

- iii) A study is being undertaken in the South Pacific in close association with the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (SPEC) with a view to assessing the specific requirements for new telecommunication facilities and to recommending the solutions which would best fit the particular conditions of the island countries concerned, taking into account the progress made in the technology applicable to the telecommunication sector, including the utilization of satellite communications. This study is being carried out by a team consisting of bilateral experts from Australia and New Zealand with the participation of ITU experts under a UNDP/ITU project - "Development of telecommunications in South Pacific". They have the benefit of the study of service, development and some educational needs recently concluded by a small team of experts from the United States in cooperation with SPEC.
- iv) At its 35th and 36th session, the Administrative Council was informed of the understanding reached with the Federal Republic of Germany in collaboration on a pre-feasibility study on servicing remote and rural areas in Africa with telecommunication systems including satellite. The study took account of the objectives of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. A financial grant of 1.5 million DM was received for the pre-feasibility study.

The results of the pre-feasibility study were discussed at a meeting of all administrations in late March 1982, organized in Addis Ababa under the auspices of ITU, OAU, ECA, PATU, ADB and with the participation of UNESCO and other international agencies and institutions. This meeting was financed by a second contribution, from the Federal Republic of Germany, of DM 672,030. These activities in Africa were implemented in accordance with WARC-79 Resolution No. 16.

Whilst the ITU has not been called upon to undertake specific project activity in other regions, much interest has been expressed by various authorities in regard to both the research on the role of telecommunications in socio-economic development and the technology information which has been collected.

SIXTH PART

CCIR OPINIONS

SIXTH PART - CCIR OPINIONS

The following texts were adopted by the XVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR. They treat matters which that Plenary Assembly has requested to be brought to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference through the Administrative Council :

- Opinion 61-1¹⁾ - Terms of reference of the CCIR
- Opinion 78²⁾ - Study Group Meetings venue
- Opinion 79³⁾ - Cost of publications
- Opinion 80¹⁾ - CCIR preparations for the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982
- Opinion 81¹⁾ - Systems for television with conditional access

-
- 1) The Administrative Council did not feel it necessary to add comments to Opinions 61-1, 80 and 81, which are transmitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference for consideration.
 - 2) Opinion 78 should be considered together with the part of section 3.1.1 dealing with Resolution No. 26 and with the document dealing with the future of technical cooperation (Document No. 47, chapter III, section 2.3.5, paragraph 161).
 - 3) Opinion 79 was considered by the Administrative Council, and is taken into account within Document No. 44, section 3.2.

OPINION 61-1

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE CCIR

The CCIR,

BEARING IN MIND

- (a) Resolution No. 44 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973);
- (b) Opinion No. 9 of the VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly;

CONSIDERING

- (c) that the present terms of reference of the CCIR are essentially defined by the term "radiocommunication" and therefore, indirectly by the term "radio waves";
- (d) that the definition of the term "radio waves" in the Radio Regulations was revised at the World Administrative Radio Conference, 1979, as follows :

"Radio Waves or Hertzian Waves : Electromagnetic waves of frequencies arbitrarily lower than 3000 GHz, propagated in space without artificial guide."

- (e) that the use of frequencies higher than 3000 GHz will relieve congestion of the radio frequency spectrum;
- (f) that studies on technical and operating questions relating to the use of frequencies higher than 3000 GHz should be pursued actively by the CCIR,

IS UNANIMOUSLY OF THE OPINION

that the Administrative Council, in its Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, should draw attention to the proposed modifications of the terms of reference of the CCIR in Provision No. 70 (Article 11, 1(1)) of the Convention as follows :

"The duties of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) shall be to study technical and operating questions relating specifically to radio-communication, without limit of frequency range, and to issue recommendations on them."

OPINION 78

STUDY GROUP MEETINGS VENUE

The CCIR,

IN VIEW OF

(a) Resolution No. 26 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973;

CONSIDERING

(b) that participation in the work of the CCIR by all Administrations is a prime objective of the ITU;

(c) that participation by Members from all regions of the world and particularly by the developing countries enhances the quality of CCIR documents;

(d) that participation by developing countries in the work of the CCIR leads to a greater understanding of the technical content of CCIR texts;

IS UNANIMOUSLY OF THE OPINION

- that when possible, selected Study Group meetings should be convened in locations suited to the needs and resources of developing countries without this giving rise to any additional costs;

- that the XVth Plenary Assembly should ask the Administrative Council to give adequate consideration to this Question and to submit it to the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, for consideration.

OPINION 79

COST OF PUBLICATIONS

The CCIR,

BEARING IN MIND

- (a) that adequate understanding and wide application of the results of CCIR studies of technical and operational matters in radiocommunication depends critically upon effective dissemination of published CCIR Recommendations and Reports;
- (b) that the current very high price of ITU publications inhibits dissemination of the CCIR volumes in all countries, but especially in developing countries;
- (c) that the technical information contained in CCIR Recommendations and Reports is furnished by administrations and other participants in CCIR work and represents the results of CCIR meetings;
- (d) that No. 556 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) provides that "the cost of printing and distribution should, in general, be covered by the sale of publications";
- (e) that the application of this policy by the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General has been the subject of discussion in the Administrative Council, and will undoubtedly be considered at the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),

IS UNANIMOUSLY OF THE OPINION

that the Administrative Council, in its Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, should draw attention to the above difficulties of dissemination and should suggest, as a possible solution, that the sale price of publications should as far as practicable reflect the direct cost of reproduction and distribution.

OPINION 80

CCIR PREPARATIONS FOR THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE,
 NAIROBI, 1982.

The XVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR,

CONSIDERING

(a) the rapid development of telecommunications technology and systems coupled with the continuing needs of the developing countries in telecommunications and the subsequent demand for increased ease of access to CCIR Recommendations, technical information and other documents;

(b) Opinion 61 of the XIVth Plenary Assembly,

IS OF THE OPINION

that the Administrative Council, in its Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, should draw attention to the following issues :

- (i) a review of the terms of reference of the CCIR with regard to the upper frequency limit in its studies;
- (ii) the response of the CCIR to Resolution 18 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973 regarding low-capacity satellite communication services for the developing countries;
- (iii) the disproportionately small participation of the developing countries in the work of the CCIR due to a number of difficulties encountered by them and the need therefore to take specific steps (possible subsidizing of costs related to the convening of selected Study Group meetings at locations other than Geneva and of the travel expenses of representatives of developing countries to CCIR meetings, etc.) to enable meaningful participation by developing countries in view of the considerable benefits that would accrue to them by such participation;
- (iv) the need to markedly increase the use of CCIR Recommendations, technical information and other documents by the developing countries, which are often in urgent need of this information, and the need therefore to ensure that the prices of these documents are such as to permit their purchase in adequate quantities by the developing countries.

OPINION 81SYSTEMS FOR TELEVISION WITH CONDITIONAL ACCESS

The XVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR, Geneva, 1982,

CONSIDERING

- (a) that during the Final Meeting of Study Group 11 of the CCIR and during the Plenary Assembly of the CCIR, Geneva, 1982, there was considerable discussion concerning the draft Question on this topic, contained in Doc. 11/1078 (see Annex I);
- (b) that during this discussion, views both in favour and against the adoption of this Question were advanced by several administrations;
- (c) that some of the arguments put forward by both sides were not of a purely technical nature but involved legal or financial considerations;
- (d) that the viewpoints expressed are set down in the minutes of the Ninth Plenary Session of the XVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR, Geneva, February 1982;

IS UNANIMOUSLY OF THE OPINION

that the Administrative Council in its Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, invite this Conference to advise on the submitted Questions, and especially whether the subject is of the competence of the ITU.

ANNEX I

DRAFT

QUESTION AL/11

SYSTEMS FOR TELEVISION WITH CONDITIONAL ACCESS

The CCIR,

CONSIDERING

- (a) that in many countries the terrestrial television programme broadcasting networks cover practically the whole of the national territory and that broadcasting from satellites will make it possible to increase the number of programmes received in a given place;
- (b) that access to some programmes intended for the public may be conditional upon the use in the receiver of an additional signal processing circuit, which may be controlled by a "key";
- (c) that for this purpose the signal has to be processed before transmission;
- (d) that the specific processing of the signal for transmission for this purpose becomes part of the signal characteristics to be taken into account for international programme exchange and broadcasting planning,

DECIDES that the following questions should be studied :

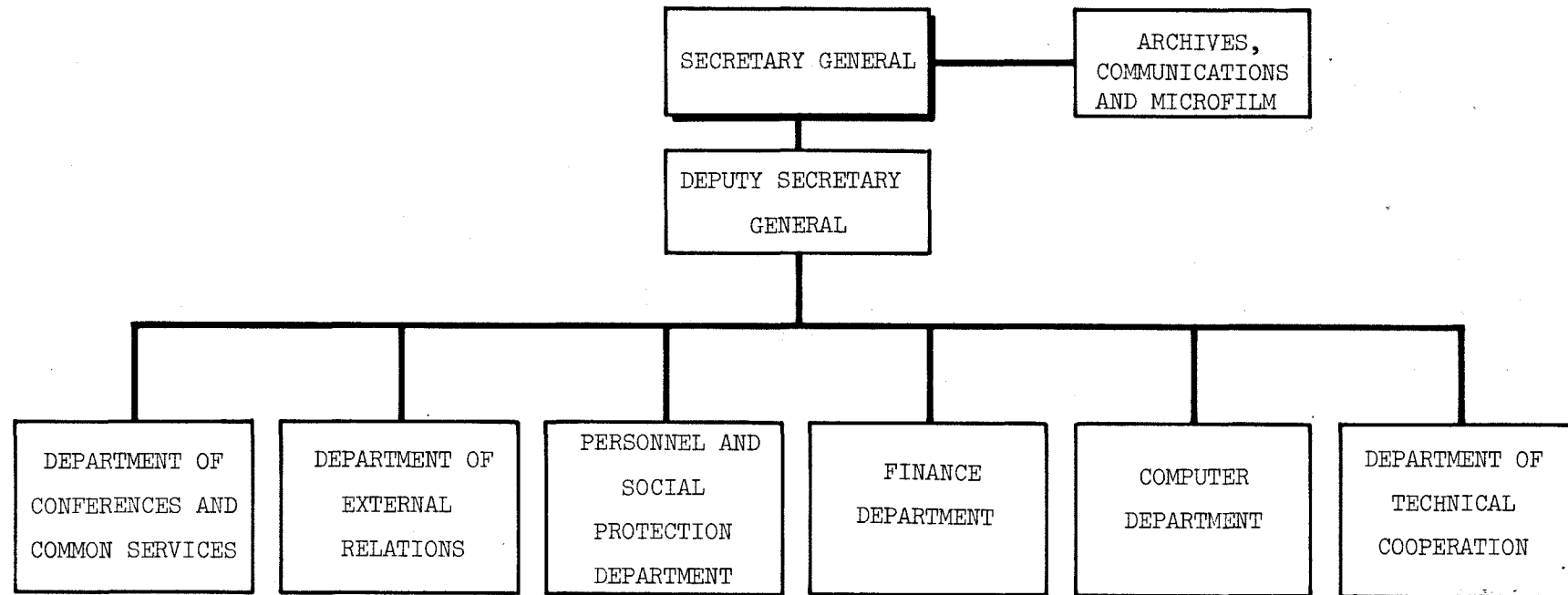
- 1. what methods should be used to process a television signal, picture and sound, so as to make its effective use dependent on a specific signal processing circuit in the receiver;
- 2. what methods should be used to process signals for additional data broadcasting services using the television channel so as to make effective use dependent on a specific signal processing circuit in the receiver;
- 3. what effects do signal processing and identification circuit performance have on the quality of the reconstituted signal;
- 4. what effect does signal processing have on the protection ratios between emissions;
- 5. what is the effect of impairments introduced in transmission and reception on the quality of the reconstituted signals ?

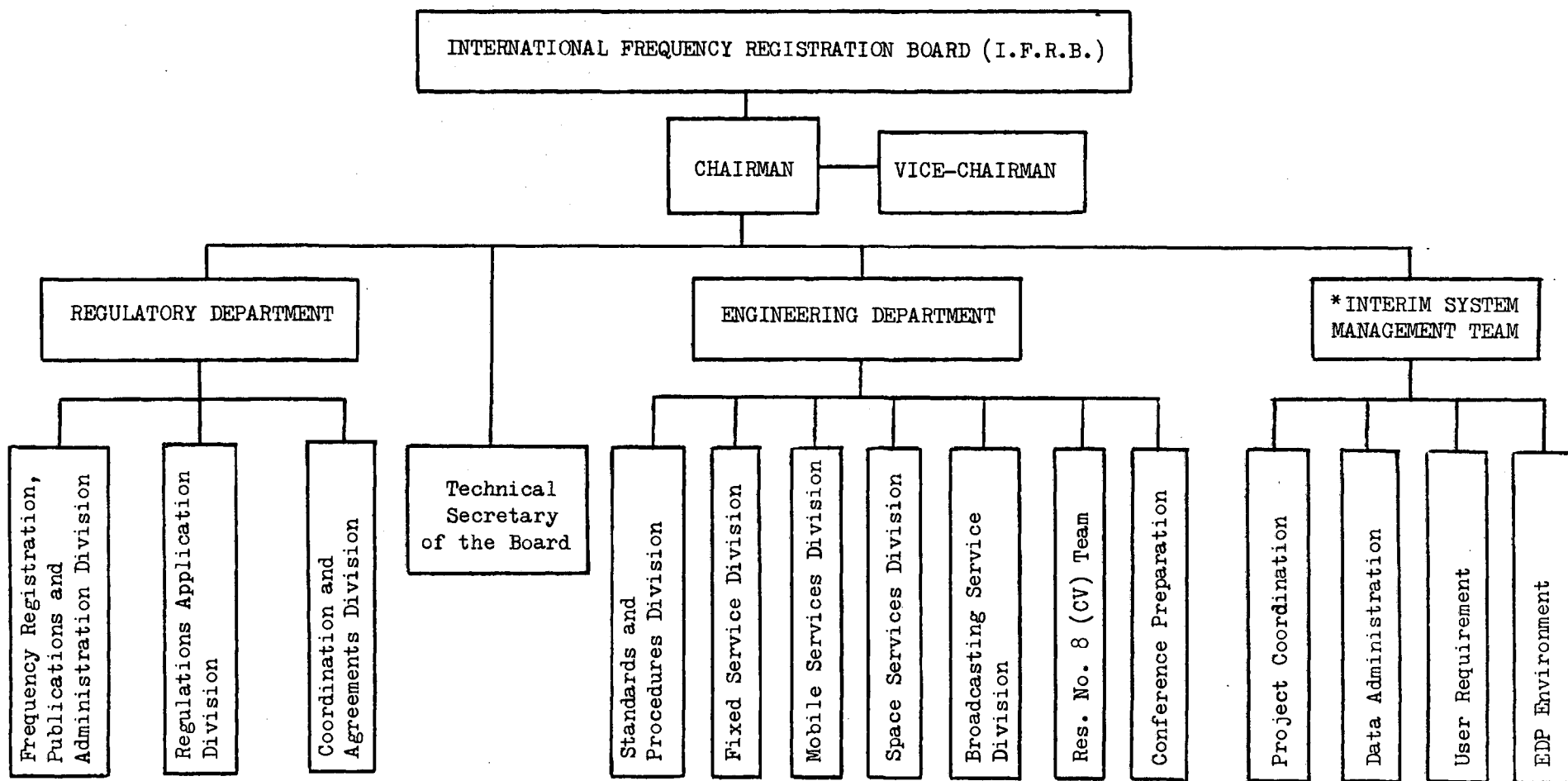
Note.- Some administrations believe that the Plenary Assembly will have to consider whether this new Question is in conformity with the terms of reference of the CCIR.

They also consider that such technical methods may introduce unnecessary complexity into the equipment.

ANNEXES

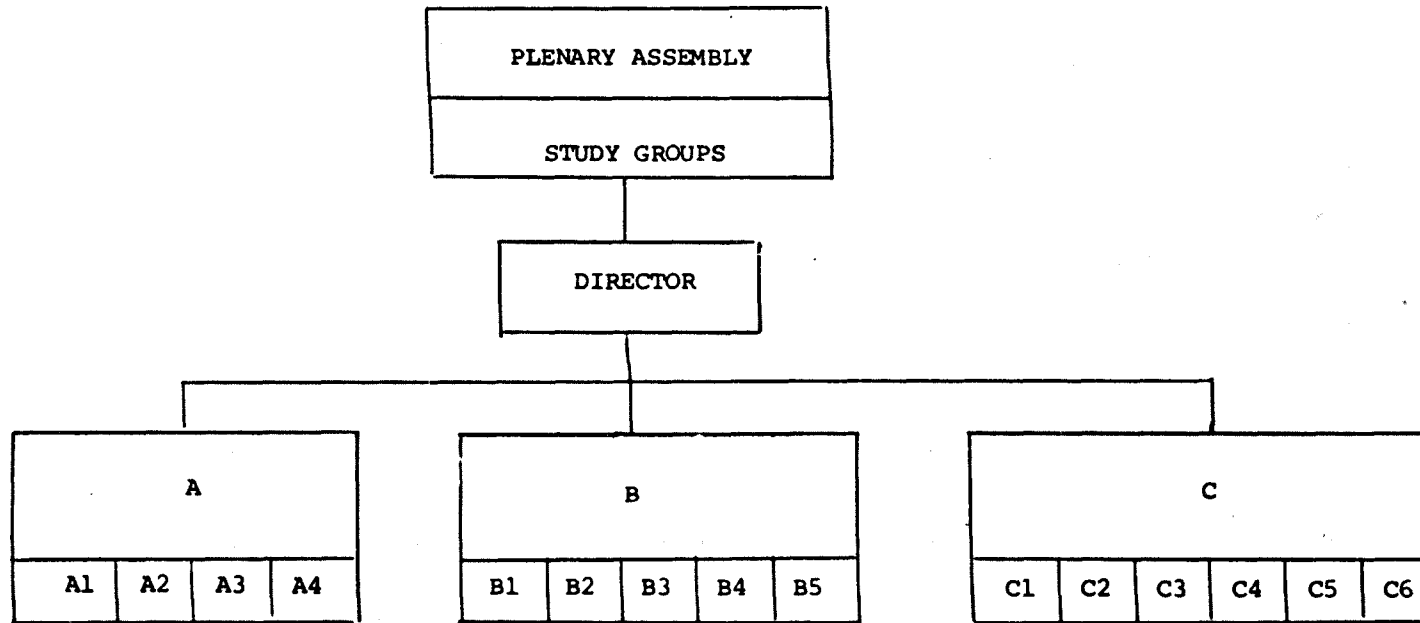
GENERAL SECRETARIAT





Note: *The Interim System Manager reports jointly to the Secretary-General and the I.F.R.B.

CCIR

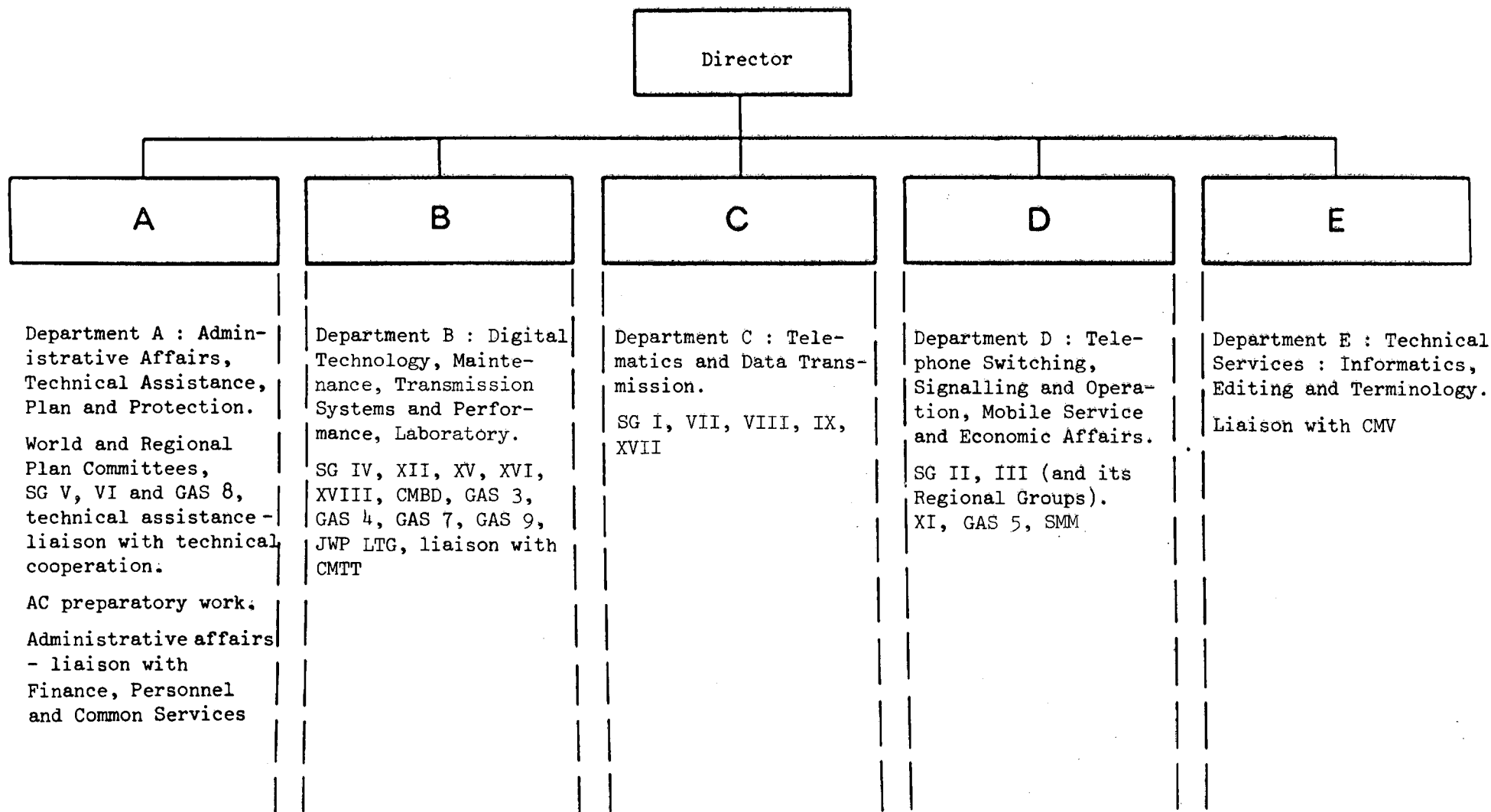


- A1 Techn. Coop. liaison
Plan Committees
- A2 Computer application
studies
- A3 Technical editing
- A4 Meetings & documentation

- B1 Spectrum utilization and
monitoring
- B2 Space research and radio-
astronomy service
- B3 Radio wave propagation
- B4 Sound and television
broadcasting
- B5 Liaison with IFRB

- C1 Fixed satellite services
- C2 Terrestrial fixed services
- C3 Mobile radiodetermination and
amateur services
- C4 Standard frequencies and time signals
- C5 Vocabulary and related subjects
- C6 Liaison with CCITT

ORGANIZATION OF THE CCITT SECRETARIAT



MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNION

(Position on 31.5.1982)

Members (In the alphabetical order of the French version of the Member names)	Situation with respect to the International Telecommunication Convention Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973			Date on which the instrument of ratification or accession was deposited	Class of contribution Number of units
	Signed	Ratified	Acceded		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Afghanistan (Democratic Republic of).....	+	+		3.II. 1977	4
Albania (Socialist People's Republic of).			+	5.I. 1976	4
Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)	+	+		1.XI. 1976	1
Germany (Federal Republic of).....	+	+		18.XI. 1976	25
Angola (People's Republic of).....			+	13.X. 1976	4
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	+	+		6.I. 1977	1
Argentine Republic	+	+		19.I. 1977	3
Australia	+	+		23.VI. 1975	18
Austria	+	+		17.V. 1977	1
Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)			+	16.X. 1975	4
Bahrain (State of)			+	21.X. 1974	4
Bangladesh (People's Republic of).....	+	+		6.IV. 1976	1
Barbados	+	+		1.X. 1976	4
Belgium	+	+		20.III. 1978	5
Belize			+	16.XII. 1981	1/2
Benin (People's Republic of)	+	+		13.XI. 1979	4
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic..	+	+		6.I. 1977	1
Burma (Socialist Republic of the Union of)	+	+		15.XI. 1976	4
Bolivia (Republic of).....	+	+		22.VIII.1978	4
Botswana (Republic of).....	+	+		31.III. 1978	4
Brazil (Federative Republic of).....	+	+		30.XI. 1976	5
Bulgaria (People's Republic of).....	+	+		29.XII. 1976	1
Burundi (Republic of)	+	+		25.I. 1977	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
Cameroon (United Republic of).....	+	+		1.VI. 1978	4
Canada	+	+		20.I. 1975	18
Cape Verde (Republic of).....			+	10.IX. 1976	4
Central African Republic	+	+		5.I. 1976	4
Chile	+	+		31.I. 1977	1
China (People's Republic of)	+	+		29.XII. 1976	20
Cyprus (Republic of)	+	+		31.XII. 1976	4
Vatican City State	+	+		10.XII. 1976	4
Colombia (Republic of).....			+	21.II. 1975	3
Comoros (Federal and Islamic Republic of the)			+	5.I. 1976	4
Congo (People's Republic of the)	+	+		2.II. 1979	4
Korea (Republic of)	+	+		22.I. 1976	1
Costa Rica	+	+		10.IX. 1979	4
Ivory Coast (Republic of the)	+	+		25.IX. 1979	1
Cuba	+	+		14.I. 1977	1
Denmark	+	+		12.XI. 1974	5
Djibouti (Republic of)			+	22.XI. 1977	4
Dominican Republic	+				4
Egypt (Arab Republic of)	+	+		10.IX. 1976	2
El Salvador (Republic of)	+	+		6.I. 1977	4
United Arab Emirates	+	+		29.XII. 1976	1
Ecuador	+	+		24.I. 1975	1
Spain	+	+		29.IV. 1976	3
United States of America	+	+		13.IV. 1976	30
Ethiopia	+	+		29.XII. 1976	1
Fiji			+	17.IV. 1975	4
Finland	+	+		28.VII. 1975	3
France	+	+		29.XII. 1976	30
Gabon Republic	+	+		16.VIII.1978	4
Gambia (Republic of the)			+	3.XI. 1975	4
Ghana	+	+		19.I. 1977	1
Greece	+	+		13.I. 1977	1
Grenada			+	17.XI 1981	1/2
Guatemala (Republic of)	+				1
Guinea (Revolutionary People's Republic of)	+	+		5.X. 1976	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)			+	15.I. 1976	4
Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)	+				4
Guyana.....			+	30.XI. 1976	4
Haiti (Republic of)			+	10.XII. 1976	4
Upper Volta (Republic of)	+	+		22.III. 1978	4
Honduras (Republic of)			+	11.X. 1979	4
Hungarian People's Republic	+	+		4.VIII.1976	1
India (Republic of)	+	+		20. IV. 1976	13
Indonesia (Republic of)	+	+		6.I. 1977	1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	+	+		3.II. 1977	1
Iraq (Republic of)	+	+		14.VI. 1977	4
Ireland	+	+		20. IX. 1976	2
Iceland	+	+		6.I. 1977	4
Israel (State of)	+	+		28.V. 1975	1
Italy	+	+		23.I. 1978	10
Jamaica	+	+		25.IV. 1975	4
Japan	+	+		17.VI. 1975	20
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)			+	28.V. 1975	4
Democratic Kampuchea	+				4
Kenya (Republic of)	+	+		13.III. 1978	4
Kuwait (State of)	+	+		7.II. 1977	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	+	+		6.I. 1977	4
Lesotho (Kingdom of)	+	+		27.VIII.1976	4
Lebanon	+	+		1.VI. 1978	1
Liberia (Republic of)	+	+		22.IX. 1975	1
Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	+	+		22.II. 1977	14
Liechtenstein (Principality of)	+	+		4.II. 1976	4
Luxembourg	+	+		26.VII. 1976	4
Madagascar (Democratic Republic of).....	+	+		17.III. 1976	1
Malaysia	+	+		13.IV. 1976	3
Malawi	+	+		25.V. 1977	4
Maldives (Republic of)			+	16.I. 1975	4
Mali (Republic of)	+	+		21.XII. 1976	4
Malta (Republic of)			+	30.I. 1975	4
Morocco (Kingdom of)	+	+		28.I. 1977	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
Mauritius	+	+		8.VII. 1974	4
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	+	+		4.II. 1977	4
Mexico	+	+		23.VII. 1975	3
Monaco	+	+		23.XII. 1976	4
Mongolian People's Republic	+	+		18.X. 1977	4
Mozambique (People's Republic of)			+	4.XI. 1975	4
Nauru (Republic of)			+	8.III. 1979	4
Nepal	+	+		4.VII. 1977	4
Nicaragua	+	+		25.III. 1977	1
Niger (Republic of the)	+	+		7.VI. 1978	4
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)	+	+		24.VIII.1976	2
Norway	+	+		16.XII. 1976	5
New Zealand	+	+		7.I. 1977	3
Oman (Sultanate of)	+	+		24.II. 1977	4
Uganda (Republic of)	+	+		21.II. 1979	4
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)	+	+		26.IX. 1977	2
Panama (Republic of)	+	+		15.I. 1976	4
Papua New Guinea			+	31.X. 1975	4
Paraguay (Republic of)	+	+		2.VIII.1976	4
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	+	+		31.XII. 1974	10
Peru	+	+		8.II. 1979	4
Philippines (Republic of the)	+	+		13.VIII.1975	1
Poland (People's Republic of)	+	+		13.I. 1977	3
Portugal			+	12.XI. 1975	4
Qatar (State of)			+	24.X. 1975	4
Syrian Arab Republic			+	20.II. 1976	4
German Democratic Republic	+	+		25.VIII.1976	3
Democratic People's Republic of Korea....			+	24.IX. 1975	4
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	+	+		6.I. 1977	3
Romania (Socialist Republic of).....	+	+		8.II. 1977	1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	+	+		31.XII. 1974	30
Rwanda (Republic of)	+	+		23.XII. 1976	4
San Marino (Republic of)			+	25.III. 1977	4
Sao Tome and Principe (Democratic Republic of)			+	1.IX. 1976	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
Senegal (Republic of the).....	+	+		21.I. 1977	1
Sierra Leone	+	+		25.XI. 1976	4
Singapore (Republic of)	+	+		16.IX. 1974	1
Somali Democratic Republic	+	+		11.II. 1977	4
Sudan (Democratic Republic of the).....	+				1
Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)	+	+		5.I. 1978	4
South Africa (Republic of)			+	23.XII. 1974	8
Sweden	+	+		29.XII. 1976	10
Switzerland (Confederation of).....	+	+		28.IV. 1976	10
Suriname (Republic of)			+	15.VII. 1976	4
Swaziland (Kingdom of)			+	20.I. 1975	4
Tanzania (United Republic of)	+	+		2.IX. 1975	4
Chad (Republic of the)	+	+		30.III. 1978	4
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic	+	+		20.VII. 1976	3
Thailand	+	+		8.X. 1975	14
Togolese Republic	+	+		31.III. 1977	4
Tonga (Kingdom of)			+	22.VIII.1977	4
Trinidad and Tobago	+	+		13.III. 1975	1
Tunisia	+	+		25.IV. 1975	2
Turkey	+	+		6.VII. 1978	2
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	+	+		31.XII. 1976	30
Uruguay (Oriental Republic of)	+	+		15.XII. 1977	4
Venezuela (Republic of)	+	+		2.XI. 1976	3
Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of).....	+	+		16.XII. 1976	4
Yemen Arab Republic	+	+		15.II. 1978	4
Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of).	+	+		25.IX. 1979	4
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)	+	+		22.IX. 1975	1
Zaire (Republic of)	+	+		10.XII. 1976	1
Zambia (Republic of)	+	+		17.XI. 1978	4
Zimbabwe (Republic of)			+	10.II. 1981	1

CONSEILLERS (ET LEURS ASSESSEURS) AYANT SIEGE AU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION DE 1974 A 1982
COUNCELLORS (AND THEIR ADVISERS) WHO HAVE SERVED ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL FROM 1974 TO 1982
CONSEJEROS (Y SUS ASESORES) QUE HAN PARTICIPADO EN LAS REUNIONES DEL CONSEJO DE ADMINISTRACIÓN DE 1974 A 1982

Membres Members Miembros	29 ^e session 29th session 29. ^a reunión 1974	30 ^e session 30th session 30. ^a reunión 1975	31 ^e session 31st session 31. ^a reunión 1976	32 ^e session 32nd session 32. ^a reunión 1977	33 ^e session 33rd session 33. ^a reunión 1978	34 ^e session 34th session 34. ^a reunión 1979	35 ^e session 35th session 35. ^a reunión 1980	36 ^e session 36th session 36. ^a reunión 1981	37 ^e session 37th session 37. ^a reunión 1982
ALGÉRIE ALGERIA ARGELIA	M. B. Chebel M. M. Bougara	M. B. Chebel M. M. Bougara S.E. M.R. Boudjakdji	M. M. Bougara M. B. Chebel	M. N. Bouhired M. A. Bairi M. B. Chebel M. M. Kadi	M. A. Tabache M. M. Ali-Belhadj M. B. Chebel	M. A. Tabache M. M. Ali-Belhadj M. B. Chebel M. M. Cherif M. M. Kadi M. M.-S. Youyou	S.E. M.A. Salah-Bey M. M. Ali-Belhadj M. A. Hamza M. M. Kadi	M. N. Bouhired M. M. Ali-Belhadj M. L. Barkati M. B. Chebel M. A. Hamza M. M.-S. Youyou	M. N. Bouhired M. M. Ali-Belhadj M. L. Barkati M. B. Chebel M. S. Douzidia M. A. Hamza M. M.-S. Youyou
ALLEMAGNE (Rép. fed. d') GERMANY (Fed. Rep. of) ALEMANIA (Rep. Fed. de)	M. J. Kupper M. G. Hausmann	M. J. Kupper M. H.L. Venhaus M. G. Hausmann M. H. Breitenströter Dr. E. Linsmayer	M. H.L. Venhaus M. G. Hausmann Dr. E. Linsmayer	M. H.L. Venhaus M. G. Hausmann M. R. Binz Dr. E. Linsmayer	M. H.L. Venhaus M. G. Hausmann M. R. Engels Dr. E. Linsmayer M. D. Schulz Mme G. Kramer	M. H.L. Venhaus M. G. Hausmann M. H. Adt	M. H.L. Venhaus M. G. Hausmann M. G. Blaurock M. K. Olms M. G. Schmidt	M. H.L. Venhaus M. G. Hausmann M. G. Blaurock M. R. Engels M. D. Schmeling	M. H.L. Venhaus M. G. Hausmann M. G. Blaurock M. R. Engels M. P. Quander
ARABIE SAOUDITE SAUDI ARABIA ARABIA SAUDITA	M. A. Zaidan	M. A. Zaidan	M. A. Zaidan	Dr. I.A. Obaid M. A.R.A. Daghistani	Dr. I.A. Obaid M. A.R.A. Daghistani M. O.H. Mohamed	Dr. I.A. Obaid M. A.R.A. Daghistani M. A.M. El Taher M. O.H. Mohamed	Dr. I.A. Obaid M. A.R.A. Daghistani M. H.A. Hussein M. O.H. Mohamed	Dr. I.A. Obaid M. A.R.A. Daghistani M. H.A. Hussein M. O.H. Mohamed	M. S.M. Ghandourah M. M.S. Al Amri M. O.H. Mohamed M. A.H. Antar M. M.H. Abdul Mohsin
ARGENTINE ARGENTINA	M. R.A. Salvador M. H. Rodriguez M. R. Ramayón	M. N.J. Mazzaro M. L.A. Olivieri	M. A.S. Irrera M. R. Saidman M. L.A. Olivieri	M. N.J. Mazzaro M. A. Prieto M. M.A. Vernengo	M. A. Prieto M. A.E. Cristiani M. F. Jimenez Davila M. D.V. Budic	M. A. Prieto M. A.E. Cristiani	M. N.J. Mazzaro M. A. Prieto	M. N.J. Mazzaro M. A. Prieto	M. N.J. Mazzaro M. A. Prieto M. A.E. Cristiani M. F. Jimenez-Davila
AUSTRALIE AUSTRALIA	M. A.M. Smith M. S.C. Moon	M. A.M. Smith M. S.C. Moon	M. W.J.B. Pollock M. S.C. Moon	M. W.J.B. Pollock M. S.C. Moon M. A. D'Arcey	M. F.J. Green M. S.C. Moon M. A. D'Arcey	M. E.J. Wilkinson M. S.C. Moon Ms. H.R. Freeman	M. E.J. Wilkinson M. S.C. Moon Ms. H.R. Freeman	M. E.J. Wilkinson M. S.C. Moon M. K. Widdows	M. E.J. Wilkinson M. S.C. Moon M. M.R. Ramsay H.E. M. D. Sadleir M. N.R. Smith M. K. Widdows
BRÉSIL BRAZIL BRASIL	M. C. Castanheira Brandão M. J. Santelli Jr. M. E. Machado de Assis	M. J. Santelli Jr. M. E. Machado de Assis M. M. Torres da Silva M. L.H. Pereira da Fonseca	M. J. Santelli Jr. M. C. Castanheira Brandão M. E. Machado de Assis	M. J. Santelli Jr. M. E. Machado de Assis M. G.B.C. Mello Mourão	M. J. Santelli Jr. M. C. Castanheira Brandão M. E. Machado de Assis	M. A.C. Ituas de Araujo M. A. Borges M. A. Westphalen	M. A.C. Ituas de Araujo M. A. Borges	M. A.C. Ituas de Araujo M. R. Blois M. F.J. Paiva Rebelo M. I.S. Marini M. G. Vergne Saboia	M. A.C. Ituas de Araujo M. N. Dantas M. P.R. Hermano Balduino Mme V.L.C. Campetti M. A.C.G. Ribas M. G. Vergne Saboia
CAMEROUN CAMEROON CAMERUN	M. J. Jipguep M. N.P. Kamga	M. J. Jipguep M. N.P. Kamga	M. J. Jipguep M. N.P. Kamga	M. J. Jipguep M. N.P. Kamga	M. J. Jipguep M. L.F. Abange M. N.P. Kamga	M. J. Jipguep M. L.F. Abange M. N.P. Kamga	M. J. Jipguep M. N.P. Kamga	M. J. Jipguep M. N.P. Kamga	M. J. Jipguep M. N.P. Kamga M. V. Vega
CANADA CANADÁ	Mlle A.C. Szlazak M. M.J.R. Irwin M. A.D. McKay M. J.O. Caron	Mlle A.C. Szlazak M. M.J.R. Irwin M. A.D. McKay M. M.J. Moher	M. B.C. Blevis M. A.D. McKay M. M.J. Moher	M. D.V. Doran-Veevers M. A.D. McKay M. M.J. Moher	M. G.I. Warren M. A.D. McKay M. J.B. Gillies	M. D.V. Doran-Veevers M. A.D. McKay M. J.B. Gillies	M. D.V. Doran-Veevers M. A.D. McKay M. E.D. Ducharme M. M.R. Leir	M. D.V. Doran-Veevers M. E.D. Ducharme M. A.D. McKay M. J. Lynch	M. D.V. Doran-Veevers M. J. Gilbert M. A.D. McKay M. G. Brooks M. E.D. Ducharme M. J. Lynch
CHINE CHINA	M. Y. Liu M. C.-T. Sun M. H.-T. Chao M. C.-M. Hsu	M. Y. Liu Mme C.-Y. Chao M. H.-T. Chao M. K.-F. Wu	M. Y. Liu Mme C.-Y. Chao M. H.-T. Wu M. K.-F. Wu	M. Y. Liu M. H.-T. Chao M. K.-F. Wu	M. Y. Liu M. P.-Y. Liu Mme C.-Y. Chao M. C. Chen M. K.-F. Wu	M. P. Liu M. Z. Liu Mme C.-Y. Chao	M. Y. Liu M. X. Zhao M. K.-F. Wu Mme B. Wu	M. P. Liu M. X. Zhao M. K. Wu Mme Y. Yao	M. Y. Liu M. Y. Wang M. J. Chen M. Z. Du M. D. Wu M. K. Wu

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EGYPTE EGYPT EGIPTO	M. M.M.F. El Badrawi M. M.A. Sedkey	M. M.M.F. El Badrawi M. M.N. El Solamy Dr. N. Elaraby	M. M.M.F. El Badrawi M. F.H. Morcos	M. M. Abdallah M. M.A.M.A. Sidki M. A.B. Mansour	M. H.S. Abou Aly	M. H.S. Abou Aly M. F.H. Morcos	M. H.S. Abou Aly M. F.H. Morcos	M. A.K.M. Kamel M. I.F.H. Khattab Mlle W. Bassim	M. A.K.M. Kamel M. M.W. Abdel-Hamid M. W. Hanafi
ESPAGNE SPAIN ESPAÑA	M. P. Sanchez Perez M. F. Molina Negro M. F. Molina Tinaut	M. I. Perez-Beneyto y Canicio M. F. Molina Negro M. C. Gonzalez Palacio M. F. Molina Tinaut M. J.M. Novillo- Fertrell Paredes	M. J. Echeverria Puig M. R. Echenique Gordillo M. F. Molina Negro M. F. Molina Tinaut M. J.M. Novillo- Fertrell Paredes M. C. Gonzalez Palacio	M. E. Mazon Verdejo M. F. Molina Negro M. J.M. Novillo- Fertrell Paredes M. I. Crespo Guardiola M. L.F. Garcia Cerezo	M. M.A. Eced Sanchez M. F. Molina Negro M. I. Crespo Guardiola M. L. Garcia Cerezo M. J.M. Novillo- Fertrell Paredes	M. F. Molina Negro M. L. Garcia Cerezo M. J.M. Novillo- Fertrell Paredes	M. F. Molina Negro M. L. Nagore San Martin	M. F. Molina Negro M. L. Nagore San Martin	M. F. Molina Negro M. J.M. Novillo- Fertrell Paredes M. L. Nagore San Martin
ÉTATS-UNIS UNITED STATES ESTADOS UNIDOS	M. T.E. Nelson M. R. Prohme	M. J.J. O'Neill Jr. M. R. Prohme M. S. Friedland	M. J.J. O'Neill Jr. M. S. Friedland M. R.E. Shrum M. H.N. Webb	M. J.J. O'Neill Jr. M. S. Friedland M. R.E. Shrum M. H.N. Webb	Mme R.H. Phillips M. S. Friedland M. D. Anderson M. C. Hartley Mlle A. L'A. Parker	Mme R.H. Phillips M. D. Anderson M. A.L. Freeman M. W. Lafollette Mlle A. L'A. Parker	M. A.L. Freeman M. D. Anderson M. C. Warvariv M. E. Jacobs M. F.S. Urbany	M. A.L. Freeman M. D. Anderson M. F.S. Lancetti M. R.E. Shrum M. T.S. Tycz M. F.S. Urbany	M. A.L. Freeman M. D. Davis M. D. Macuk M. C. Norton M. R.E. Shrum M. F.S. Urbany
ETHIOPIE ETHIOPIA ETIOPIA	M. I. Girmaw	M. A. Jemere	M. A. Jemere	M. A. Jemere	M. I. Girmaw	M. I. Girmaw	M. H. Shumgizawu	M. I. Girmaw	M. I. Girmaw
FRANCE FRANCIA	M. C.-H. Cotten M. L.A. Burtz M. R. Fauris M. J. Lepesqueur Mlle J. Menier	M. C.-H. Cotten M. L.A. Burtz M. J.-P. Duplan M. R. Fauris Mlle J. Menier	M. E. Delchier M. L.A. Burtz M. J.-P. Duplan M. R. Fauris M. C.S.J. Garrigues M. G. Gautier Mlle J. Menier M. M. Thué	M. J.-P. Duplan M. J. Rande M. J. Lepesqueur Mlle J. Menier M. M. Thué	M. J.-P. Duplan M. J. Rande M. C.S.J. Garrigues Mlle J. Menier M. A. Nemo M. C. Pujo M. M. Thué	M. J.-P. Duplan M. C.S.J. Garrigues M. M. Thué Mme de Labatut M. A. Guth Mlle J. Menier M. A. Nemo M. J.-C. Paravy	M. J.-P. Duplan M. M. Thué Mme de Labatut M. G. Corre Mlle J. Menier M. A. Nemo	M. J.-P. Duplan M. M. Thué M. J.-L. Blanc M. A. Guth M. P. Dardelet Mlle J. Menier M. A. Nemo	M. J.-P. Duplan M. M. Thué M. J.-L. Blanc M. G. Corre M. P. Dardelet Mlle J. Menier M. A. Nemo
HONGRIE HUNGARY HUNGRIA	Dr. L. Katona Kis Dr. L. Katona Kis	Dr. L. Katona Kis Dr. G. Szénási	Dr. L. Katona Kis M. D. Horn M. J. Székely Dr. G. Szénási	Dr. L. Katona Kis M. J. Székely	Dr. L. Katona Kis M. C. Molnár Mme S. Sulyok	Dr. L. Katona Kis M. A. Dubinyi Dr. J. Grof M. G. Krall	Dr. L. Katona Kis Dr. E. Barabás	Dr. L. Katona Kis	Dr. L. Katona Kis Dr. E. Barabás
INDE INDIA	M. M.K. Basu	M. M.K. Basu	M. H.V. Badrinath	M. T.V. Srirangan	M. T.V. Srirangan	M. T.V. Srirangan	M. T.V. Srirangan M. P.K. Garg	M. T.V. Srirangan M. P.K. Garg	M. T.V. Srirangan M. P.K. Garg M. M. Lal
IRAN IRÁN	M. A. Motamedi M. A. Vossough-Rouhani	M. A. Motamedi M. A. Vossough-Rouhani	M. A. Motamedi M. A. Vossough-Rouhani	M. A. Motamedi M. A. Vossough-Rouhani M. M. Taslimi-Tehrani	M. A. Motamedi M. A. Hakimian M. A. Vossough-Rouhani	M. A. Noori Esfandiari M. D. Ameri	M. F. Askarian Damavandi M. A. Noori Esfandiari M. H. Salamat	M. M. Safavi M. H. Mahyar	M. M. Safavi M. H. Vaezi M. K. Arasteh
ITALIE ITALY ITALIA	M. C. Baudazzi M. G. Glorioso M. P. Aslan	M. C. Baudazzi M. G. Glorioso M. P. Aslan	M. C. Baudazzi M. P. Aslan M. G. Glorioso	M. C. Baudazzi M. P. Aslan M. G. Glorioso	M. C. Baudazzi Mlle G. Damia M. G. Valdevit	M. D. Gagliardi M. G. Graziosi Mlle G. Damia	M. D. Gagliardi M. G. Graziosi	M. D. Gagliardi M. G. Graziosi	M. D. Gagliardi M. G. Graziosi
JAPON JAPAN JAPÓN	M. K. Sase M. M. Fujioka M. J.-I. Ikejima	M. F. Tadokoro M. K. Sase M. N. Morishima M. Y. Kajitani	M. K. Matsui M. H. Hidaka M. M. Fujioka M. J.-I. Ikejima M. Y. Kajitani	M. K. Matsui M. H. Matsuzawa M. H. Hidaka M. M. Fujioka M. J.-I. Ikejima M. Y. Kajitani	M. S. Egami M. H. Matsuzawa M. Y. Utsumi M. M. Yonezawa	M. M. Yonezawa M. K.-I. Matsuda M. J.-I. Ikejima M. Y. Utsumi M. S. Terashima	M. M. Yonezawa M. K.-I. Matsuda M. J.-I. Ikejima M. Y. Utsumi M. H. Chono Mme A. Ono Mlle M. Fukushima	M. M. Niki M. M. Yonezawa M. K.-I. Matsuda M. S. Horiguchi M. H. Yoshizaki	M. S. Horiguchi M. T. Arizono M. H. Eto M. Y. Kurihara M. N. Morishima M. Y. Otaki M. H. Yoshizaki
LIBAN LEBANON LIBANO	M. M. Ghazal	M. M. Ghazal M. N. Kayata Mme R. Homsy M. S. Nassif	M. M. Ghazal	M. M. Banna Mlle A. Fleyfel Mme R. Homsy	M. R. Chami M. M. Ghazal	M. R. Chami M. M. Ghazal M. H. Saade	M. R. Chami M. M. Ghazal	M. E. Abou-Jaoudeh M. M. Ghazal M. M. Sayegh	M. M. Ghazal M. E. Abou-Jaoudeh
MALAISIE MALAYSIA MALASIA	M. B. Haji Abdullah M. M. Darus	M. M.A.W. Hassan M. M. Darus M. S.Y. Chong	M. M.A.W. Hassan M. K.W. Goh M. Y.K. Lam	M. S.W. Mah	M. M.A.W. Hassan M. A.H. Eunios	M. R. Shamsuddin	M. R. Shamsuddin	M. K.P.R. Menon M. M.B. Darus M. I. Daud	M. I. Daud M. R. Shamsuddin M. M.B. Darus

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MAROC MOROCCO MARRUECOS	M. M. Benabdellah M. A. Essakali	M. M. Benabdellah M. M. El Aoud	M. M. El Aoud M. A. Essakali	M. M. El Aoud M. A. Essakali	M. M. El Aoud	M. A. Zrikem	M. A. Zrikem	M. M. Wakrim	M. M. Wakrim
MEXIQUE MEXICO MÉXICO	M. J.J. Hernandez-G.	M. J.J. Hernández-G.	M. J.J. Hernández-G.	M. J.J. Hernández-G. M. L. Valencia-Perez	M. J.J. Hernández-G. M. L. Valencia-Perez	M. J.J. Hernández-G.	M. J.J. Hernández-G.	M. J.J. Hernández-G. Mlle O. Garrido-Ruiz	M. J.J. Hernández-G. M. U. Aguirre Arellano M. F.J. Cruz González
NIGERIA	M. V.A. Haffner M. J.A. Hart M. I.O.A. Lasode M. Z.O. Omololu M. F.K. Olowu M. G.G. Giwa	M. T.O. Akindele M. V.A. Haffner M. R.E.N. Inoma M. Z.O. Omololu M. F.K. Olowu M. G.G. Giwa	M. I.O.A. Lasode M. M.I. Erhabor M. R.E.N. Inoma M. Z.O. Omololu	M. I.O.A. Lasode M. Z.O. Omololu M. F.K. Olowu M. E.O. Oderinde	M. I.O.A. Lasode M. Z.O. Omololu M. R.A. Agbade M. J.A. Hart M. I.O. Opadeji	M. I.O.A. Lasode M. Z.O. Omololu M. A.H.A. Mebude M. F.K. Olowu	M. S.A. Olorunshola M. S.J.O. Mbanefo M. A.H.A. Mebude M. A.H.A. Mebude	M. J.E.K. Oyegun M. S.J.O. Mbanefo M. S.A. Olorunshola M. J.O. Coker M. S.A. Nasiru	M. J.E.K. Oyegun M. S.A. Olorunshola M. S.A. Nasiru
POLOGNE POLAND POLONIA	M. K. Kozłowski M. J. Rutkowski M. W. Adaszewski M. J. Dunin	M. K. Kozłowski M. Z. Kossakowski M. C. Wesofowski M. J. Dunin	M. K. Kozłowski M. J. Dunin M. C. Wesofowski	M. K. Kozłowski Mme H. Smolenska M. C. Wesofowski	M. K. Kozłowski M. C. Wesofowski	M. K. Kozłowski Mme H. Smolenska M. C. Wesofowski	M. K. Kozłowski Mme H. Smolenska M. C. Wesofowski	M. W. Adamski M. C. Wesofowski M. G. Wisniewski Dr. J. Tomaszewski	M. C. Wesofowski M. G. Wisniewski
ROUMANIE RUMANIA RUMANIA	M. G. Airinei M. I. Petraru	M. G. Airinei M. I. Uidilă M. I. Petraru	M. I. Uidilă M. I. Petraru M. V. Faghiura	M. I. Uidilă M. I. Petraru	M. I. Uidilă M. I. Petraru	M. I. Uidilă M. I. Petraru	M. G. Airinei M. I. Petraru	M. G. Airinei M. I. Petraru M. I. Uidilă M. O. Ionescu	M. G. Airinei M. I. Petraru M. I. Uidilă
ROYAUME-UNI UNITED KINGDOM REINO UNIDO	M. T.U. Meyer M. D. Simper M. G.H.G. Thyer	M. T.U. Meyer M. R.F. Coleman M. A.A. Mead M. G.H.G. Thyer	M. T.U. Meyer M. R.F. Coleman M. T.F.H. Howarth	M. T.U. Meyer M. R.F. Coleman M. D.E. Baptiste	M. J.M. Healey M. D.E. Baptiste M. R.F. Coleman M. R.H.J. Ashton	M. D.E. Baptiste M. R.F. Coleman M. N.H. Bates M. G.C. Snell	M. D.E. Baptiste M. R.F. Coleman M. P. Davies M. N.H. Bates M. G.C. Snell	M. W.R.B. Wigglesworth M. M.P. Davies M. P. Bradshaw M. A. Marshall M. J.H.M. Solomon M. N.H. Bates M. A.F. Clack	M. T. Sharp M. W.H. Belchambers M. P. Bradshaw M. M.P. Davies M. A.P. Hawkins M. A. Marshall M. J.H.M. Solomon M. N.H. Bates M. A.J.M. Wilson
SÉNÉGAL SENEGAL	M. M.N. Cisse M. M. Samoura	M. M.N. Cisse M. M. Samoura	M. M. Samoura	M. A.M. Dione M. M. Samoura	M. M. Samoura	M. M. Samoura M. A. Gueye	M. M. Samoura M. A. Gueye M. P.B. Crespin	M. M. Samoura M. A. Gueye Mme M.J. Ndiaye	M. M. Samoura M. A. Gueye Mme M.J. Ndiaye
SUÈDE SWEDEN SUECIA	M. A.B.E. Bjurel M. A.B. Råberg Mme M. Steger	M. A.B.E. Bjurel M. A.B. Råberg M. R. Näslund Mme M. Steger	M. A.B.E. Bjurel M. A.B. Råberg Mme M. Steger	M. A.B.E. Bjurel M. A.B. Råberg Mme M. Steger	M. A.B. Råberg M. R. Näslund Mme M. Weland	M. T.A. Larsson M. A.B. Råberg M. R. Näslund Mme G. Choueiri Mme M. Weland M. E. Cornell Mme U. Baudin	M. T.A. Larsson M. R. Näslund M. A.B. Råberg Mme G. Choueiri M. E. Cornell Mme U. Baudin	M. A.B. Råberg Mme G. Choueiri Mme M. Sjolander	M. T.A. Larsson M. R. Näslund M. A.B. Råberg Mlle G. Hasselgren Mme U. Taba
SUISSE SWITZERLAND SUIZA	M. R. Rüttschi M. G. Dupuis	M. R. Rüttschi M. G. Dupuis	M. R. Rüttschi	M. R. Rüttschi M. G. Dupuis	M. M.G. Apotheloz M. G. Dupuis	M. M.G. Apotheloz M. G. Dupuis	M. M.G. Apotheloz M. G. Dupuis M. M. Jeanrenaud	M. M.G. Apotheloz M. G. Dupuis M. M. Jeanrenaud	M. M.G. Apotheloz M. G. Dupuis M. P.-L. Galli
TANZANIE TANZANIA	M. R.M. Yusuf M. A. Kawamara	M. J.A. Msambichaka M. F.C. Kasambala	M. R.M. Yusuf M. F.C. Kasambala	M. J.A. Msambichaka M. F.C. Kasambala	M. J.A. Msambichaka M. F.C. Kasambala	M. J.A. Msambichaka M. F.C. Kasambala	M. J.A. Msambichaka M. F.C. Kasambala	M. J.A. Msambichaka M. F.C. Kasambala	M. J.A. Msambichaka M. F.C. Kasambala
THAÏLANDE THAILAND TAILANDIA	M. A. Napombejara M. M. Chantrangkurn M. S. Vanichseni	M. S. Sukhanetr M. M. Chantrangkurn M. K. Yupho	M. C. Thongma M. M. Chantrangkurn M. K. Yupho	M. S. Sukhanetr M. K. Yupho M. K. Kusuvann	M. M. Chantrangkurn M. A. Saovaros M. K. Yupho	M. M. Chantrangkurn M. A. Saovaros M. K. Yupho	M. M. Chantrangkurn M. A. Saovaros	M. M. Chantrangkurn M. A. Saovaros	M. M. Chantrangkurn M. A. Saovaros

Membres Members Miembros	29 ^e session 29th session 29. ^a reunión 1974	30 ^e session 30th session 30. ^a reunión 1975	31 ^e session 31st session 31. ^a reunión 1976	32 ^e session 32nd session 32. ^a reunión 1977	33 ^e session 33rd session 33. ^a reunión 1978	34 ^e session 34th session 34. ^a reunión 1979	35 ^e session 35th session 35. ^a reunión 1980	36 ^e session 36th session 36. ^a reunión 1981	37 ^e session 37th session 37. ^a reunión 1982
TRINITE ET TOBAGO TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO	Mlle J. Cadogan	M. D. Auyong M. C.M. Lewis Mlle J. Cadogan	M. D. Auyong M. C.M. Lewis Mlle J. Cadogan	Mlle J. Cadogan M. L.V. McNeill	Mlle Y. Gittens M. L.V. McNeill	M. L.V. McNeill	M. L.V. McNeill	M. L.V. McNeill	H.E. M. W.S. Naimool M. O. Ali
U.R.S.S. U.S.S.R. U.R.S.S.	M. I.I. Savitsky M. G. Kozyritski	M. V.A. Chamchine M. E.A. Motine M. A.P. Pavluk M. G. Kozyritski	M. V.A. Chamchine M. E.A. Motine M. A.S. Zaitsev M. G. Kozyritski	M. V.A. Chamchine M. E.A. Motine M. G. Kozyritski	M. E.A. Motine M. G. Koudriavtsev M. K.G. Saenko M. V.P. Timofeev	M. V.A. Chamchine M. E.A. Motine M. S.F. Filatov M. K.G. Saenko M. V.P. Timofeev	M. V.A. Chamchine M. E.A. Motine M. S.F. Filatov M. A.K. Ichchenko M. K.G. Saenko M. V.P. Timofeev	M. Y.B. Zoubarev M. E.A. Motine M. S.V. Birioulev M. S.F. Filatov M. A.K. Ichchenko M. K.G. Saenko M. V.P. Timofeev	M. Y.B. Zoubarev M. E.A. Motine M. S.F. Aristarckov M. S.V. Birioulev M. B.P. Butenko M. P.E. Dapkounas M. S.L. Dedukh M. S.F. Filatov M. A.K. Ichchenko M. N.O. Khlestov
VENEZUELA	M. S.D. Rendon Urdaneta M. C.J. Martinez Gonzalez	M. F. Pérez Zambrano M. C.J. Martinez Gonzalez M. T.A. Belandia Company	M. F. Pérez Zambrano M. C.J. Martinez Gonzalez	M. F. Pérez Zambrano M. C.J. Martinez Gonzalez	M. F. Pérez Zambrano M. C.J. Martinez Gonzalez	M. G. Obadia M. M. de la Rosa M. C.J. Martinez Gonzalez	M. L. Leañez Lugo M. C.J. Martinez Gonzalez M. N. Pietri	M. L. Leañez Lugo Mme M.E. Rodriguez- Castillo	M. L. Leañez Lugo Mme M.E. Rodriguez- Castillo M. E.R. Rotundo Rojas
ZAIRE ZAIRE	Citoyen M. Mpembele	Citoyen M. Mpembele	Citoyen M. Mpembele	Citoyen M. Mpembele	—	Citoyen K. Kitwanda Citoyen W.B. Katanga	Citoyen N.B. Moyila	Citoyen G. Osil	Citoyen G. Osil

A N N E X 7

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ANNEX 8

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURE AND INCOME FROM 1973 TO 1982 (Swiss francs)

EXPENDITURE	1973		1974		1975		1976	
	Budget ¹⁾	Accounts	Budget ¹⁾	Accounts	Budget ¹⁾	Accounts	Budget ¹⁾	Accounts
Under the system established by the International Telecommunication Convention	Montreux (1965)		Montreux (1965)		Malaga-Torremolinos (1973)		Malaga-Torremolinos (1973)	
ORDINARY BUDGET								
Administrative Council	577.200.-	580.910,70	702.000.-	682.369,87	751.900.-	856.744,89	767.400.-	734.489,20
Common Headquarters expenditure:								
- Staff	21.904.400.-	21.823.695,01	25.785.000.-	25.899.632,40	29.014.300.-	28.818.456,25	32.568.100.-	32.542.434,90
- Social security	4.262.000.-	4.221.543,65	5.268.800.-	5.133.714,15	5.815.900.-	5.738.579,65	6.827.400.-	6.659.286,35
- Premises	2.675.200.-	2.746.279,15	3.186.600.-	3.055.080,15	3.651.000.-	3.528.258,14	2.750.000.-	2.744.812,10
- Missions	128.000.-	127.607,20	148.000.-	147.493,05	150.000.-	149.611,60	135.000.-	134.708,95
- Office and miscellaneous expenses	1.906.000.-	1.914.828,04	1.909.500.-	2.089.799,41	2.079.000.-	2.200.300,03	2.255.500.-	2.214.359,83
- Technical aid for the Group of Engineers			100.000.-	103.228,30	300.000.-	299.538,90	280.000.-	280.152,35
- Official reports								
- Extended use of computer								
	31.452.800.-	31.414.863,75	37.099.900.-	37.111.317,33	41.762.100.-	41.591.489,46	45.583.400.-	45.310.243,68
World conferences:								
- Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos	2.811.600.-	2.476.281,61						
- World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference	361.000.-	266.175,30						
- World Administrative Maritime Radio Conference			2.848.000.-	2.682.469,15			1.026.100.-	958.650,65
- World Administrative Conferences - preparatory work								
- World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting Satellite Service								
- World Administrative Radio Conference on the Aeronautical Mobile Service								
- World Administrative Radio Conference, 1979								
- World Administrative Radio Conference on the Mobile Services								
- Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi								
Meetings of the International Consultative Committees:								
- CCIR	958.000.-	465.766,20	2.062.000.-	2.022.897,75	200.000.-	311.329,25	3.570.200.-	3.792.281,55
- CCITT	423.000.-	338.949,30	2.048.000.-	1.622.879,50	2.568.600.-	2.730.041,18	2.508.800.-	2.644.256,32
- Decision No. 356/CA	744.000.-	695.104,20						
ITU seminars			50.000.-	63.114,30			65.000.-	68.867,85
Seminars of Member Administrations	100.000.-	62.147,20	180.000.-	227.388,25	180.000.-	183.547,30	200.000.-	173.110,95
Common expenditure on conferences and meetings								
	36.850.400.-	35.719.287,56	44.287.900.-	43.730.066,28	44.710.700.-	44.816.407,19	52.953.500.-	52.947.411.-
Regional conferences:								
- Broadcasting Conference, 1974, 1st session, Geneva, Regions 1 and 3			1.130.000.-	931.134.-				
- Broadcasting Conference, 1975, 2nd session, Geneva, Regions 1 and 3					3.417.000.-	3.496.022.-		
- Broadcasting Conference, 1980, 1st session, Buenos Aires, Region 2								
- Broadcasting Conference, 1981, 2nd session, Rio de Janeiro, Region 2								
- Broadcasting Conference, 1982, 1st session, Geneva, Regions 1 and 3								
Expenditure on fitting out the CCITT Laboratory	34.000.-	33.919,80	20.000.-	19.464,20	60.000.-	59.743,85	37.000.-	37.231,10
Expenditure on the maintenance and renewal of the simultaneous interpretation equipment	15.000.-	1.452,90	9.000.-	7.832,05	10.000.-	5.276,40	10.000.-	4.669,45
Writing off of amounts owed						5.437,50		
Staff expenditure relating to 1975							1.004.000.-	1.017.000,20
	36.899.400.-	35.754.660,26	45.446.900.-	44.688.496,53	48.197.700.-	48.382.886,94	54.004.500.-	54.006.311,75
Payment into the ITU Reserve Account in accordance with Resolution No. 11 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos					1.570.000.-	1.570.000.-	2.140.000.-	2.140.000.-
Surplus income transferred to the ITU Reserve Account		465.451,34		755.643,92		343.563,10		570.237,80
	36.899.400.-	36.220.111,60	45.446.900.-	45.444.140,45	49.767.700.-	50.296.450,04	56.144.500.-	56.716.549,55
TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET								
Excess expenditure in previous years				681.439,36		1.212.915,01		869.645,16
Adjustment of administrative costs for previous years								
Staff expenditure relating to 1975							174.000.-	172.113,70
Administrative costs	6.071.800.-	5.956.818,10	6.218.700.-	6.247.964,20	6.746.700.-	6.951.003,75	8.149.400.-	7.753.513,80
	6.071.800.-	5.956.818,10	6.218.700.-	6.929.403,56	6.746.700.-	8.163.918,76	8.323.400.-	8.795.272,66
	6.071.800.-	5.956.818,10	6.218.700.-	6.929.403,56	6.746.700.-	8.163.918,76	8.323.400.-	8.795.272,66
SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET								
Expenditure	6.342.500.-	4.073.535,62	5.366.500.-	9.356.355,33	6.579.900.-	10.041.412,13	6.237.300.-	9.880.243,08
Surplus income	29.500.-	26.608,53	22.500.-	1.634.850,05		334.496,67		
	6.372.000.-	4.100.144,15	5.389.000.-	10.991.205,38	6.579.900.-	10.375.908,80	6.237.300.-	9.880.243,08

Notes: ¹⁾ Budget including additional credits.

²⁾ The accounts of this Conference were closed in 1982.

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURE AND INCOME FROM 1973 TO 1982
(Swiss francs)

1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982
Budget ¹⁾	Accounts	Budget ¹⁾	Accounts	Budget ¹⁾	Accounts	Budget ¹⁾	Accounts	Budget ¹⁾	Accounts	Budget ¹⁾
Malaga-Torremolinos (1973)		Malaga-Torremolinos (1973)		Malaga-Torremolinos (1973)		Malaga-Torremolinos (1973)		Malaga-Torremolinos (1973)		Malaga-Torremolinos
740.700.-	699.500,65	730.000.-	655.181,70	736.000.-	708.931,80	713.800.-	777.664,50	738.000.-	859.206,40	790.000.-
33.989.600.-	34.828.308,20	35.385.000.-	35.596.662,90	35.551.000.-	35.532.178,20	37.473.500.-	37.927.619,15	38.782.500.-	39.076.679,10	38.080.000.-
7.474.000.-	7.268.215,01	7.313.000.-	7.395.360,36	7.869.000.-	7.799.496,56	8.284.000.-	8.465.398,26	9.271.000.-	8.858.326,72	8.920.000.-
2.796.000.-	2.792.920,95	3.140.000.-	3.136.251,85	3.362.000.-	3.477.299,30	3.400.000.-	3.482.500,10	3.500.000.-	3.555.050,50	3.604.000.-
125.000.-	124.133,25	140.000.-	139.889,40	155.000.-	154.685,60	164.000.-	164.372,32	171.000.-	165.186,25	150.000.-
2.000.000.-	2.051.053,35	2.228.000.-	2.157.484,73	2.330.000.-	2.265.487,63	2.600.000.-	2.756.474,79	2.720.000.-	3.090.315,06	2.886.000.-
300.000.-	301.494,25	300.000.-	299.664,90	300.000.-	300.080,65	300.000.-	300.454,90	335.000.-	328.451.-	310.000.-
				140.000.-	191.532,20	140.000.-	226.577,70	186.000.-	162.091,95	180.000.-
										8.000.000.-
47.425.300.-	48.065.625,66	49.236.000.-	49.380.495,84	50.443.000.-	50.429.691,94	53.075.300.-	54.101.061,72	55.703.500.-	56.095.306,98	62.920.000.-
1.594.000.-	1.588.164,85									
		951.000.-	878.567,60							
				5.234.000.-	5.318.917,25	245.000.-	269.380,30	325.000.-	325.000.-	325.000.-
										15.000.-
										2.800.000.-
1.688.000.-	1.463.198,45	2.794.000.-	2.763.703.-	71.000.-	120.164,10	3.633.900.-	3.560.386,40	4.173.500.-	4.209.869,10	625.000.-
1.508.300.-	1.111.032,15	2.900.000.-	2.000.119,95	2.622.000.-	2.524.891,80	2.628.300.-	2.732.569.-	2.229.000.-	1.926.801,65	3.100.000.-
		65.000.-	62.489,45			65.000.-	100.616,15	100.000.-	-	
200.000.-	180.096,92	200.000.-	184.360,90	200.000.-	184.208,85	200.000.-	191.819,60	200.000.-	198.691,95	100.000.-
3.204.300.-	1.844.477,65	2.566.000.-	2.282.193,40	3.950.000.-	4.410.774,65	4.092.100.-	3.866.201.-	3.911.500.-	4.207.653,15	4.500.000.-
55.619.900.-	54.252.595,68	58.712.000.-	57.551.930,14	62.520.000.-	62.988.648,59	63.939.600.-	64.822.034,17	66.642.500.-	66.963.322,83	74.385.000.-
						630.300.-	621.027.-			366.000.-
										2.035.000.-
75.000.-	74.567,25	65.000.-	64.655,85	70.000.-	69.110,40	135.000.-	87.437,20	85.000.-	81.660,05	80.000.-
35.000.-	37.862,75	35.000.-	18.522,20	45.000.-	6.090,20	45.000.-	44.166.-	50.000.-	29.157.-	30.000.-
	80.012,25				131.275,50					
55.729.900.-	54.445.037,93	58.812.000.-	57.635.108,19	62.635.000.-	63.195.124,69	64.749.900.-	65.574.664,37	66.777.500.-	67.074.139,88	76.896.000.-
4.350.000.-	4.350.000.-	770.000.-	770.000.-							1.435.000.-
	1.981.012,67		1.507.024,28		326.185,66				223.383,20	
60.079.900.-	60.776.050,60	59.582.000.-	59.912.132,47	62.635.000.-	63.521.310,35	64.749.900.-	65.574.664,37	66.777.500.-	67.297.523,08	78.331.000.-
	875.119,76		522.384,65		838.001,05		1.051.491,90		685.818,24	
			25.330,55				29.402,80			
8.033.000.-	6.661.057,50	7.509.000.-	6.884.392,35	7.455.000.-	7.542.997,55	8.473.000.-	8.791.817,95	9.910.000.-	9.845.208,70	9.845.000.-
8.033.000.-	7.536.177,26	7.509.000.-	7.432.107,55	7.455.000.-	8.380.998,60	8.473.000.-	9.872.712,65	9.910.000.-	10.531.026,94	9.845.000.-
8.033.000.-	7.536.177,26	7.509.000.-	7.432.107,55	7.455.000.-	8.380.998,60	8.473.000.-	9.872.712,65	9.910.000.-	10.531.026,94	9.845.000.-
7.260.300.-	10.479.907,51	6.459.600.-	6.461.444,68	8.346.800.-	10.684.278,47	7.032.800.-	6.642.043,22	10.118.100.-	11.819.815,83	11.924.000.-
	733.674,83	196.400.-	19.648,37	43.200.-			41.445,68	93.900.-		6.000.-
7.260.300.-	11.213.582,34	6.656.000.-	6.481.093,05	8.390.000.-	10.684.278,47	7.032.800.-	6.683.488,90	10.212.000.-	11.819.815,83	11.930.000.-

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURE AND INCOME FROM 1973 TO 1982
(Swiss francs)

INCOME	1973		1974		1975		1976	
	Budget ¹⁾	Accounts	Budget ¹⁾	Accounts	Budget ¹⁾	Accounts	Budget ¹⁾	Accounts
Under the system established by the International Telecommunication Convention	Montreux (1965)		Montreux (1965)		Malaga-Torremolinos (1973)		Malaga-Torremolinos (1973)	
ORDINARY BUDGET								
Contributions								
- Contributions by Members to expenses in the current year	32.729.600.-	31.884.666,50	41.259.750.-	41.285.125.-	40.968.300.-	41.091.550,05	46.564.700.-	46.867.491,70
- Contributions by recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations to the expenses of conferences and meetings:								
- World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference		1.500.-						
- World Administrative Maritime Radio Conference			18.500.-	18.510.-				
- World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting Satellite Service								
- World Administrative Radio Conference on the Aeronautical Mobile Service								
- World Administrative Radio Conference								
- CCIR meetings	951.000.-	954.166,65	1.101.600.-	1.090.200.-	1.211.800.-	1.231.858,35	1.400.600.-	1.391.983,35
- CCITT meetings	1.372.400.-	1.383.854,20	1.576.800.-	1.694.770,85	1.850.900.-	1.984.666,55	2.152.600.-	2.287.333,35
Staff detached to regional conferences					80.000.-	120.000.-		
Sundry income	40.650.-	203.801,55	115.250.-	181.104,35	56.400.-	188.595,34	66.600.-	214.840,60
Contributions by Members to the expenses of regional conferences:	35.093.650.-	34.427.988,90	44.071.900.-	44.269.710,20	44.167.400.-	44.616.670,29	50.184.500.-	50.761.649.-
- Broadcasting Conference, 1974, 1st session, Geneva, Regions 1 and 3			1.130.000.-	931.134.-				
- Broadcasting Conference, 1975, 2nd session, Geneva, Regions 1 and 3					3.417.000.-	3.496.022.-		
- Broadcasting Conference, 1980, 1st session, Buenos Aires, Region 2								
- Broadcasting Conference, 1981, 2nd session, Rio de Janeiro, Region 2								
- Broadcasting Conference, 1982, 1st session, Geneva, Regions 1 and 3								
Withdrawal from the CCITT Reserve Fund for fitting out the Laboratory	34.000.-	33.919,80	20.000.-	19.464,20	60.000.-	59.743,85	37.000.-	37.231,10
Withdrawal from the Renewal Fund for the maintenance and renewal of the simultaneous interpretation equipment	15.000.-	1.452,90	9.000.-	7.832,05	10.000.-	5.276,40	10.000.-	4.669,45
Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account to write off amounts owed						5.437,50		
Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account to reduce the amount of the contributory unit of Members								
Withdrawal from the ITU Reserve Account to cover additional credits	35.142.650.-	34.463.361,60	45.230.900.-	45.228.140,45	47.654.400.-	48.183.150,04	50.231.500.-	50.803.549,55
Excess expenditure	1.756.750.-	1.756.750.-	216.000.-	216.000.-	2.113.300.-	2.113.300.-	5.913.000.-	5.913.000.-
	36.899.400.-	36.220.111,60	45.446.900.-	45.444.140,45	49.767.700.-	50.296.450,04	56.144.500.-	56.716.549,55
TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET								
Surplus income brought forward from previous years		730.403,64						567.430,60
Reimbursement of excess expenditure for previous years								
Contributions to cover administrative costs of Technical Cooperation:	6.071.800.-		6.218.700.-		6.746.700.-		8.323.400.-	
- UNDP contributions to project expenditures		4.113.889,30		5.244.766,70		6.589.071,55		6.286.019,30
- Fund-in-Trust contributions		379.123,55		451.584,65		675.624,80		896.135,80
- Technical Cooperation Special Fund contributions								498,85
Sundry income		51.962,25		20.137,20		29.577,25		170.068,35
	6.071.800.-	5.275.378,74	6.218.700.-	5.716.488,55	6.746.700.-	7.294.273,60	8.323.400.-	7.920.152,90
Excess expenditure carried over to following year		681.439,36		1.212.915,01		869.645,16		875.119,76
	6.071.800.-	5.956.818,10	6.218.700.-	6.929.403,56	6.746.700.-	8.163.918,76	8.323.400.-	8.795.272,66
SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET								
Income	6.372.000.-	4.100.144,15	5.389.000.-	10.991.205,38	6.440.000.-	10.375.908,80	5.662.000.-	8.976.650,29
Excess expenditure					139.900.-		575.300.-	903.592,79
	6.372.000.-	4.100.144,15	5.389.000.-	10.991.205,38	6.579.900.-	10.375.908,80	6.237.300.-	9.880.243,08

Notes: ¹⁾ Budget including additional credits.²⁾ The accounts of this Conference were closed in 1982.

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURE AND INCOME FROM 1973 TO 1982
(Swiss francs)

1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982
Budget ¹⁾	Accounts	Budget ¹⁾	Accounts	Budget ¹⁾	Accounts	Budget ¹⁾	Accounts	Budget ¹⁾	Accounts	Budget ¹⁾
Malaga-Torremolinos (1973)		Malaga-Torremolinos (1973)		Malaga-Torremolinos (1973)		Malaga-Torremolinos (1973)		Malaga-Torremolinos (1973)		Malaga-Torremolinos
54.631.500. -	54.954.000. -	56.146.800. -	56.212.700. -	53.909.600. -	53.909.600. -	53.909.600. -	53.909.600. -	58.011.750. -	58.147.449,95	69.331.300. -
	7.731. -		2.200. -		128.180. -					
1.587.600. -	1.600.200. -	1.606.000. -	1.625.250,05	1.529.750. -	1.548.212,50	1.529.750. -	1.523.595,80	1.627.200. -	1.648.858,35	2.212.550. -
2.581.200. -	2.654.100. -	2.662.000. -	2.828.833,35	2.563.650. -	2.739.483,35	2.648.050. -	2.857.404,20	2.926.700. -	3.118.800. -	4.199.000. -
30.700. -	228.677,35	85.200. -	177.971,02	39.000. -	511.358,40	51.600. -	343.900,09	115.850. -	310.597,73	77.150. -
58.831.000. -	59.444.708,35	60.500.000. -	60.846.954,42	58.042.000. -	58.836.834,25	58.139.000. -	58.634.500,09	62.681.500. -	63.225.706,03	75.820.000. -
						630.300. -	621.027. -			366.000. -
75.000. -	74.567,25	65.000. -	64.655,85	70.000. -	69.110,40	135.000. -	87.437,20	85.000. -	81.660,05	2.035.000. -
35.000. -	37.862,75	35.000. -	18.522,20	45.000. -	6.090,20	45.000. -	44.166. -	50.000. -	29.157. -	80.000. -
	80.012,25				131.275,50					30.000. -
				3.400.000. -	3.400.000. -	3.400.000. -	3.400.000. -	500.000. -	500.000. -	
58.941.000. -	59.637.150,60	60.600.000. -	60.930.132,47	61.557.000. -	62.443.310,35	62.349.300. -	62.787.130,29	63.316.500. -	63.836.523,08	78.331.000. -
1.138.900. -	1.138.900. -	(1.018.000. -)	(1.018.000. -)	1.078.000. -	1.078.000. -	2.400.600. -	2.400.600. -	3.461.000. -	3.461.000. -	
							386.934,08			
60.079.900. -	60.776.050,60	59.582.000. -	59.912.132,47	62.635.000. -	63.521.310,35	64.749.900. -	65.574.664,37	66.777.500. -	67.297.523,08	78.331.000. -
	875.119,76		522.000. -		838.001,05		1.051.491,90			
8.033.000. -	4.299.414,80	7.509.000. -	4.274.620,90	7.455.000. -	4.880.259,75	8.473.000. -	6.407.597,85	9.910.000. -	7.924.090. -	9.845.000. -
	1.463.099,70		1.439.577,60		1.213.256,05		1.502.157,35		2.187.908,85	
	11.596. -		9.741,35		15.549,15		3.258,80		1.927,50	
	364.562,35		348.166,65		382.440,70		222.388,51		395.115,42	
8.033.000. -	7.013.792,61	7.509.000. -	6.594.106,50	7.455.000. -	7.329.506,70	8.473.000. -	9.186.894,41	9.910.000. -	10.509.041,77	9.845.000. -
	522.384,65		838.001,05		1.051.491,90		685.818,24		21.985,17	
8.033.000. -	7.536.177,26	7.509.000. -	7.432.107,55	7.455.000. -	8.380.998,60	8.473.000. -	9.872.712,65	9.910.000. -	10.531.026,94	9.845.000. -
7.246.000. -	11.213.582,34	6.656.000. -	6.481.093,05	8.390.000. -	10.559.473,50	7.000.000. -	6.683.488,90	10.212.000. -	11.580.176,10	11.930.000. -
	14.300. -				124.804,97	32.800. -			239.639,73	
7.260.300. -	11.213.582,34	6.656.000. -	6.481.093,05	8.390.000. -	10.684.278,47	7.032.800. -	6.683.488,90	10.212.000. -	11.819.815,83	11.930.000. -

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A N N E X 9

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURE ABOVE THE LIMIT

FROM 1974 TO 1982

BREAKDOWN OF EXPENDITURE ABOVE THE LIMIT

Thousands of Swiss francs

I. OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE

1. Expenditure in excess of the limit due to application of the United Nations Common System (paragraph 4.1 of Additional Protocol I to the 1973 Convention):

1.1 Increases on the daily subsistence allowance of members of the Administrative Council

6,3	15,5	13,9	20,8	22,2	24,9	29,9	34,3	41,3
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1.2 Increases in the daily rate of pay of supernumerary staff engaged for sessions of the Administrative Council

33,7	57,9	100,8	92,7	94,5	103,0	176,2	167,9	208,6
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1.3 Changes in salary scales /and related expenditure for staff in the professional category and above

919,5	2.285,7	2.545,8	2.716,5	2.334,7	2.718,7	3.404,0	4.949,2	5.182,3
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1.4 Changes in salary scales and related expenditure for staff in the General Service category

979,1	2.200,0	7.033,0	7.139,6	7.236,8	7.003,2	7.661,1	7.797,4	8.127,9
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1.5 Changes in the education grant for children of non-locally recruited staff members

—	(25,1)	(107,3)	(76,3)	40,7	—	35,2	295,3	172,4
---	--------	---------	--------	------	---	------	-------	-------

1.6 Changes in rates of expenditure for the engagement of new staff members and for staff members leaving the organization (retirement, resignation, death, dismissal)

—	40,7	14,3	27,6	83,7	89,8	219,1	203,3	461,6
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1.7 Increases in the cost-of-living allowance for retired officials

217,4	329,6	408,4	623,4	623,4	523,4	523,4	523,4	503,4
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1.8 Total

2.156,0	4.904,3	10.008,9	10.544,3	10.436,0	10.463,0	12.048,9	13.970,8	14.697,5
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2. Other expenditure above the limit:

Replacement of members of the IFRB

—	371,4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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3. Total expenditure above the limit in the operational budget

2.156,0	5.275,7	10.008,9	10.544,3	10.436,0	10.463,0	12.048,9	13.970,8	14.697,5
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II. EXPENDITURE ON CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

1. Limit set in paragraph 3.1 of Additional Protocol I to the 1973 Convention

2. Expenditure above the limit due to increases in the salary scales for supernumerary staff in the United Nations Common System

3. Total available

4. Actual expenditure

5. Balance

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	TOTAL
6.600,0	2.900,0	5.850,0 ¹⁾	8.000,0 ²⁾	3.550,0 ³⁾	11.000,0 ⁴⁾	37.900,0
540,0	352,2	1.216,8	1.248,0	1.309,8	1.884,2	6.551,0
7.140,0	3.252,2	7.066,8	9.248,0	4.859,8	12.884,2	44.451,0
6.618,7	3.224,9	7.637,2	6.187,0	8.171,4	12.559,0	44.398,2
521,3	27,3	(570,4)	3.061,0	(3.311,6)	325,2	52,8 = 0,12%

6. Application of paragraph 3.2 of Additional Protocol I to the 1973 Convention:

Note 1, 1976 11,000,000 - 3,200,000 (World Administrative Radio Conference for the planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service postponed until 1977) - 1,950,000 (World Administrative Radio Conference on the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service postponed until 1978).

Note 2, 1977 3,400,000 + 3,200,000 (Broadcasting-Satellite WARC postponed) + 1,400,000 (withdrawal from 1978 limit for CCITT meetings, due to acceleration of Study Group work).

Note 3, 1978 3,000,000 + 1,950,000 (WARC on the Aeronautical Mobile (R) Service postponed) - 1,400,000 (withdrawn for CCITT meetings in 1977).

Note 4, 1979 14,800,000 - 3,800,000 (Plenipotentiary Conference postponed until a later year).

Swiss francs

III. US DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE

Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the United States dollar (paragraph 4.2 of Additional Protocol I to the 1973 Convention):

1. Mean annual exchange rate

2. Minimum rate/maximum rate

1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
3,00	2,58	2,51	2,42	1,80	1,66	1,67	1,96	1,80
2,74/3,20	2,75/2,42	2,44/2,63	2,17/2,44	1,55/2,01	1,56/1,72	1,63/1,85	1,76/2,13	-

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A N N E X 10

BUDGET FOR 1983

Table 1

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1983

EXPENDITURE	Expenditure 1981	Budget 1982	Budget 1983
- Swiss francs -			
I. BUDGET OF THE UNION			
Section 1 - Administrative Council	859,206	790,000	650,000
Common Headquarters expenditure :			
Section 2 - Staff	39,076,679	38,080,000	42,494,000
Section 3 - Social Security	8,858,327	8,920,000	9,846,000
Section 4 - Premises	3,555,051	3,604,000	3,900,000
Section 5 - Missions	165,186	150,000	150,000
Section 6 - Office and miscellaneous expenses	3,090,315	2,886,000	4,925,000
Section 7 - Technical aid for Group of Engineers	328,451	310,000	335,000
Section 8 - Official Reports	162,092	180,000	110,000
Section 9 - Extended use of the ITU computer for IFRB activities	-	8,000,000	4,500,000
	56,095,307	62,920,000	66,910,000
Section 11.1 - Plenipotentiary Conference	-	2,800,000	-
Section 11.2 - WARC Mobile Services	-	15,000	1,432,000
Section 11.3 - WARC 1979	325,000	325,000	-
Section 11.4 - CAMR HFBC-84	-	-	218,000
Section 12 - CCIR meetings	4,209,869	625,000	2,220,000
Section 13 - CCITT meetings	1,926,802	3,100,000	3,100,000
Section 14.1 RABC, Region 2	*)	366,000	-
.2 RABC, (SAT-R2)	-	-	2,900,000
.3 RABC, Region 1+	-	2,035,000	(202,000)**)
Section 15 - ITU Seminars	-	-	300,000
Section 16 - Seminars of ITU Member Administrations	198,692	100,000	300,000
Section 17 - Common expenditure, conferences and meetings	4,207,653	4,500,000	4,500,000
	66,963,323	76,786,000	81,880,000
Expenditure on equipping CCITT Laboratory	81,660	80,000	70,000
Expenditure on maintenance and renewal of simultaneous interpretation and sound reproduction equipment	29,157	30,000	15,000
	67,074,140	76,896,000	81,965,000
Surplus income	223,383	-	-
Transfer to ITU Reserve Account (Res. No. 11, 1973 Conv.)	-	1,435,000	1,100,000
	67,297,523	78,331,000	83,065,000
II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET			
Section 21 - Technical Cooperation : Administrative costs	9,845,209	9,845,000	9,845,000
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET			
Total expenditure	11,819,816	11,924,000	8,727,000
Surplus income	-	6,000	31,000
	11,819,816	11,930,000	8,758,000

*) Accounts closed in 1982.

**) For memory.

Table 1

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED INCOME FOR 1983

<u>INCOME</u>	<u>Income 1981</u>	<u>Budget 1982</u>	<u>Budget 1983</u>
	<u>- Swiss francs -</u>		
I. BUDGET OF THE UNION			
Contributions			
- Contributions of Members of the Union to defrayal of expenses for the current year	58,147,450	69,331,300	73,015,000
- Contributions of the Members concerned to defrayal of expenses of the Regional Administrative Broadcasting Conferences :			
Region 2	*)	366,000	-
Region 2 (SAT-R2)	-	-	2,900,000
Region 1+	-	2,035,000	-
- Contributions of private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations to defrayal of expenses of conferences and meetings under Sections 11 to 13 : WARC mobile Services	-	-	-
CCIR	1,648,858	2,212,550	2,414,000
CCITT	3,118,800	4,199,000	4,624,000
Sundry income	310,598	77,150	27,000
	63,225,706	78,221,000	82,980,000
Withdrawal from CCITT Reserve Fund for equipping CCITT Laboratory	81,660	80,000	70,000
Withdrawal from Renewal Fund for the maintenance and renewal of simultaneous interpretation equipment	29,157	30,000	15,000
Withdrawal from ITU Reserve Account to cover additional credits	3,461,000	-	-
Withdrawal from ITU Reserve Account to reduce the contributory unit of Members	500,000	-	-
	67,297,523	78,331,000	83,065,000
II. TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET			
Contributions to defrayal of Technical Cooperation administrative costs	9,845,209	9,845,000	9,845,000
III. SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET			
Total income	11,580,176	11,930,000	8,758,000
Excess expenditure	239,640	-	-
	11,819,816	11,930,000	8,758,000

*) Accounts closed in 1982

Table 2

LIMIT ON OPERATING EXPENSES IN 1983

It will be for the Plenipotentiary Conference, meeting in Nairobi (Kenya) from 28 September to 5 November 1982, to fix the limit on credits to cover operating expenses in 1983.

Table 3

LIMIT ON EXPENDITURE FOR CONFERENCE AND MEETINGS IN 1983

It will be for the Plenipotentiary Conference, meeting in Nairobi (Kenya) from 28 September to 5 November 1982, to fix the limit on credits to cover conferences and meetings in 1983.

Table 4

ITU STAFF POSTS INCLUDED IN THE BUDGETS FOR 1981, 1982 AND 1983

Table 4.1 - Ordinary budget

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Secretary-General
 Dep. Secretary-General
 Directors of CCIs
 Members of IFRB

APPOINTED OFFICIALS

D2

D1

P5

P4

P3

P2

P1

G7

G6

G5

G4

G3

G2

G1

General Secretariat			IFRB			CCIR			CCITT			TOTAL		
1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
1	1	1												
1	1	1										1	1	1
						1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
			5	5	5							2	2	2
												5	5	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	6	6	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	14	14	14
16	16	18	7	7	8	6	6	6	4	8	8	33	37	40
34	35	38	15	15	24	5	5	5	11	8	8	65	63	75
36	35	37	5	5	7	0	0	0	2	1	1	43	41	45
6	6	9	9	9	10	0	0	0	1	1	1	16	16	20
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	39	36	15	15	17	6	6	6	3	4	4	63	64	63
42	42	47	9	9	13	7	7	7	15	19	19	73	77	86
47	47	48	14	14	14	4	4	4	1	0	0	66	65	66
25	25	25	14	14	17	0	0	0	1	1	1	40	40	43
64	64	65	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	69	70
14	14	14	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	15
6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6
337	337	351	101	101	123	32	32	32	42	46	46	512	516	552
334	334	348	101	101	119	32	32	32	42	46	46	509	513	545
3	3	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	7

Permanent posts
 Fixed-term posts

Table 4.2

Technical Cooperation
special accounts

	1981	1982	1983
<u>ELECTED OFFICIALS</u>			
Secretary-General			
Deputy Secretary-General			
Directors of CCIs			
Members of IFRB			
<u>APPOINTED OFFICIALS</u>			
D2	0	0	0
D1	1	1	1
P5	5	5	5
P4	23	26	26
P3	5	5	5
P2	4	3	3
P1	0	0	0
G7	5	6	6
G6	19	21	21
G5	38	35	35
G4	1	3	3
G3	5	0	0
G2	1	0	0
G1	0	0	0
	107	105	105
Permanent posts	77	72	72
Fixed-term posts	30	33	33

Table 4.3

Supplementary
publications budget

1981	1982	1983
0 0	0 0	0 0
0 0 0 2 0	0 0 0 2 0	0 0 0 2 0
1 1 5 4 0 0 0	1 1 5 4 0 0 0	1 1 5 4 0 0 0
13	13	13
13 0	13 0	13 0

Table 4.4

General total

1981	1982	1983
1	1	1
1	1	1
2	2	2
5	5	5
0	0	0
15	15	15
38	42	45
88	89	101
48	46	50
22	21	25
0	0	0
69	71	70
93	99	108
109	105	106
45	47	50
74	69	70
16	15	15
6	6	6
632	634	670
599	598	630
33	36	40

ORDINARY BUDGET OF THE UNION.

Section 1 - Administrative Council

		Expenditure 1981	Budget 1982	Budget 1983
Items		- Swiss francs -		
1.100	Councillors' travel expenses	94,806	90,000	100,000
1.200	Subsistence allowance for Councillors	155,129	160,000	170,000
1.300	Insurance for Councillors	8,718	10,000	9,000
1.4	Overheads :			
1.401.1	- staff costs, salaries	445,920	430,000	230,000
1.401.2	- staff costs, transitional allowance	265	-	-
1.402	- staff costs, travel expenses	17,403	16,000	20,000
1.403	- document production	90,493	50,000	80,000
1.404	- office supplies	15,804	15,000	15,000
1.405	- PTT	21,117	15,000	20,000
1.406	- sundry and unforeseen	9,551	4,000	6,000
		600,553	530,000	371,000
Total, Section 1	Expenditure Budget	859,206 738,000	790,000	650,000

Number of Members of the Council 36 36 36

Number of days of session 19 19 19

Section 2 - Common headquarters expenditure - staff expenditure

Items	Expenditure 1981	Budget 1982	Budget 1983
	- Swiss francs -		
<u>1 - Salaries and related expenses</u>			
2.101 Established staff	27,039,714	26,480,000	29,150,000
2.102 Supernumerary staff	1,276,928	230,000	230,000
2.103 Post adjustment	6,570,583	7,300,000	9,110,000
2.104 Non-resident allowance	102,135	110,000	112,000
2.105 Overtime	178,985	30,000	30,000
2.107 Transitional allowance, General Service staff	899,383	1,460,000	850,000
2.108 Additional funds for extended use of the computer	15,500	340,000	340,000
	36,083,228	35,950,000	39,822,000
<u>2 - Allowances and related expenses</u>			
2.201 Dependency allowance	885,786	930,000	975,000
2.202 Education grant	434,056	510,000	510,000
2.203 Education grant travel	37,537	35,000	35,000
2.204 Home leave	424,959	400,000	520,000
	1,782,338	1,875,000	2,040,000
<u>3 - Installation and repatriation</u>			
2.301 Travel and removal expenses on appointment or separation	292,583	190,000	389,000
2.302 Installation grant	154,275	70,000	234,000
2.303 Repatriation grant	369,085	400,000	222,000
2.304 Grant on death	-	-	-
2.305 Termination, indemnity	50,000	-	-
2.306 Accrued leave	300,170	250,000	242,000
	1,166,113	910,000	1,087,000
<u>4 - Representation expenses</u>			
2.401 Secretary-General	15,000	15,000	15,000
2.402 Deputy Secretary-General	7,500	7,500	7,500
2.403 For the IFRB at the Chairman's discretion	7,500	7,500	7,500
2.404 Director of the CCIR	7,500	7,500	7,500
2.405 Director of the CCITT	7,500	7,500	7,500
	45,000	45,000	45,000
2.501 Lump sum charge to the supple- mentary publications budget	-	(700,000)	(500,000)
Total, Section 2	Expenditure Budget	39,076,679 38,782,500	38,080,000 42,494,000

Section 3 - Common headquarters expenditure - Social security

Items		Expenditure 1981	Budget 1982	Budget 1983
		- Swiss francs -		
<u>1 - Payments into Insurance Funds</u>				
3.101	UN Joint Pension Fund	6,172,062	6,130,000	6,845,000
3.102	Rehabilitation of the Provident Fund	350,000	350,000	350,000
		6,522,062	6,480,000	7,195,000
<u>2 - Other social security expenditure</u>				
3.201	Pension Committee	-	30,000	30,000
3.202	Secretariat of the Staff Funds	12,718	30,000	15,000
3.203	Pensioned staff, cost of living allowance	1,044,654	1,080,000	1,080,000
3.204	Survivors' insurance	40,890	45,000	31,000
3.206	Medical service	151,401	170,000	180,000
3.207	Health insurance	871,236	860,000	1,062,000
3.208	Collective accident insurance	215,366	225,000	253,000
		2,336,265	2,440,000	2,651,000
Total, Section 3	Expenditure Budget	8,858,327 9,271,000	8,920,000	9,846,000

Section 4 - Common headquarters expenditure - Premises

		Expenditure 1981	Budget 1982	Budget 1983
Items		- Swiss francs -		
4.101	Tower building (purchase by instalments)	1,325,155	1,395,000	1,395,000
4.102	Payment into building upkeep fund	75,000	100,000	150,000
4.103	Leased premises	211,132	277,000	277,000
4.104	Electricity, water	373,275	312,000	384,000
4.105	Heating	333,460	320,000	350,000
4.106	Servicing	689,158	707,000	762,000
4.107	Maintenance, repairs, insurance	497,577	430,000	518,000
4.109	Grounds, plants	37,460	40,000	43,000
4.110	Uniforms	11,221	10,000	15,000
4.111	Improvement of interpreters' working conditions	-	-	-
4.112	Safety of premises	26,613	38,000	31,000
		3,580,051	3,629,000	3,925,000
4.200	Flat rate quota :			
4.202	- charged to publications budget	(25,000)	(25,000)	(25,000)
Total, Section 4		Expenditure 3,555,051 Budget 3,500,000	3,604,000	3,900,000

Section 5 - Common headquarters expenditure - Mission expenses

		Expenditure <u>1981</u>	Budget <u>1982</u>	Budget <u>1983</u>
Items		<u>Swiss francs</u>		
5.101	Union representation at inter-agency meetings	39,510	50,000	50,000
5.102	Missions of permanent organs	125,676	100,000	100,000
Total, Section 5	Expenditure	165,186		
	Budget	171,000	150,000	150,000

Section 6 - Common headquarters expenditure - Office and Miscellaneous expenses

Items		Expenditure 1981	Budget 1982	Budget 1983
		- Swiss francs -		
Subhead 1 - Office expenses		443,936	363,000	465,000
Subhead 2 - Computer systems		1,713,452	1,943,000	3,640,000
Subhead 3 - PTT		365,696	250,000	350,000
Subhead 4 - Miscellaneous expenses		567,231	330,000	470,000
General total, Section 6	Expenditure Budget	3,090,315 2,720,000	2,886,000	4,925,000

6.101	Upkeep of furniture and office machines in use	50,885	100,000	100,000
6.102	Purchase of furniture	53,401	40,000	50,000
6.103	Gradual renewal of the :			
6.103.1	- stock of typewriters	18,476	-	30,000
6.103.2	- stock of dictaphones	14,110	-	15,000
6.104	Administrative and accounting forms	8,788	7,000	10,000
6.105	Maps, journals, bindings	4,978	5,000	5,000
6.106	Central library	46,832	40,000	45,000
6.107	Office supplies	126,117	85,000	95,000
6.108	Photocopying machines and photocopies	93,911	60,000	85,000
6.111	Equipment for Training Division	8,654	10,000	10,000
6.112	CCIR technical apparatus	8,738	6,000	10,000
6.113	Microfilm	9,046	10,000	10,000
Total, Section 6.1	Expenditure Budget	443,936 444,000	363,000	465,000

Section 6 - Common headquarters expenditure - Office and Miscellaneous expenses

		Expenditure 1981	Budget 1982	Budget 1983
Items		- Swiss francs -		
6.201	Rental and maintenance of ITU computers	1,245,368	1,108,000	1,700,000
6.202	Rental and maintenance of software		315,000	420,000
6.205	Outside computers	154	-	-
6.206	Supplies	141,398	160,000	200,000
6.210	Terminals and associated equipment	123,709	155,000	155,000
6.211	Maintenance of programmable terminals, printers and auxiliary equipment	-	-	80,000
6.213	Extended use of the ITU computer for IFRB activities	-	Section 9	880,000
6.212	CCIR microprocessor (computer)	27,823	30,000	30,000
6.220	Computer consultants	175,000	175,000	175,000
6.230	Accounting machines	-	-	-
Total, Section 6.2	Expenditure Budget	1,713,452 1,714,000	1,943,000	3,640,000

6.301	Postage	88,035	92,000	90,000
6.302	Telegrams	29,337	15,000	20,000
6.303	Telephone service	248,324	143,000	240,000
Total, Section 6.3	Expenditure Budget	365,696 247,000	250,000	350,000

Section 6 - Common headquarters expenditure - Office and Miscellaneous expenses

Items		Expenditure 1981	Budget 1982	Budget 1983
		- Swiss francs -		
6.401	Auditing of accounts	16,239	15,000	18,000
6.402.1	Joint Inspection Unit	104,830	68,000	92,000
6.402.2	Inter-Organization Board for Information Systems (IOB)	29,603	16,000	22,000
6.403	Consultants	3,372	5,000	5,000
6.404.1	Inter-agency boards and services	131,234	78,000	112,000
6.404.2	ITU/UNESCO collaboration	28,586	20,000	70,000
6.405	Information material	33,377	32,000	38,000
6.406	ITU in-service training			
6.406.1	Language courses	68,332	23,000	40,000
6.406.2	Other courses	33,340	33,000	33,000
6.407.1	Social and cultural aid	7,000	7,000	7,000
6.407.2	International crèche	-	3,000	3,000
6.408	Service vehicles	33,286	20,000	20,000
6.420	Sundry and unforeseen	78,032	10,000	10,000
Total, Section 6.4	Expenditure Budget	567,231 315,000	330,000	470,000

Section 7 - Common headquarters expenditure - Technical aid for the
Group of Engineers

		<u>Expenditure</u> <u>1981</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>1982</u>	<u>Budget</u> <u>1983</u>
Items		- <u>Swiss francs</u> -		
7.101	Recruitment of specialists	233,063	210,000	220,000
7.201	Mission expenses	95,388	100,000	115,000
Total, Section 7	Expenditure	328,451		
	Budget	335,000	310,000	335,000

Section 8 - Common headquarters expenditure - official reports

Items		Expenditure <u>1981</u>	Budget <u>1982</u>	Budget <u>1983</u>
		- Swiss francs -		
8.101	Notifications	39,894	35,000	44,000
8.102	Report on the Activities of the Union	56,271	56,000	23,000
8.103	Financial Operating Report	13,886	16,000	6,000
8.104	ITU Report on Telecommunication and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	29,446	50,000	12,000
		139,497	157,000	85,000
8.201	Dispatch costs	22,595	23,000	25,000
Total, Section 8	Expenditure	162,092		
	Budget	186,000	180,000	110,000

Section 9 - Interim system for the extended use of the computer
by the IFRB

Items	Budget 1983 - <u>Swiss francs</u> -
100 Management team	1,200,000
200 Resolution CV	800,000
600 Contract (Interim System)	900,000
610 Additions to the Interim System	1,380,000
800 Computer Department, additional requirements	30,000
900 Premises and furniture	190,000
Total, Section 9	4,500,000

Section 11.2 - World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services
(Geneva, 1983)

		Budget 1983
Items		- Swiss francs -
<u>Staff expenditure</u>		
11.201	Salaries and related expenses	680,000
11.202	Travel (recruitment)	165,000
11.203	Insurance	17,000
		862,000
<u>Premises and equipment</u>		
11.211	Premises, furniture, machines	50,000
11.213	Document production	170,000
11.214	Office supplies and overheads	20,000
11.215	PTT	90,000
11.216	Technical installations	5,000
11.217	Sundry and unforeseen	10,000
		345,000
<u>Other expenses</u>		
11.221	Final Acts	225,000
Total, Section 11.2		1,432,000

Section 11.4 - World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning
of HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service
(Geneva, 1984)

Items	Budget <u>1983</u> <u>Swiss francs</u>
<u>Recapitulation of credits for the World Administrative Radio Conference HFBC-84 (Geneva, 1984)</u> 11.401 Salaries and related expenses 11.403 Insurance	188,000 30,000
Total, Section 11.4	218,000

Section 12 - Meetings of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR)

Items		Expenditure 1981	Budget 1982	Budget 1983
		- Swiss francs -		
<u>Salaries and related expenses</u>				
12.101	Meetings staff	2,706,892	306,000	1,380,000
12.102	Travel (recruitment)	113,387	60,000	210,000
12.103	Insurance	34,133	7,000	38,000
		2,854,412	373,000	1,628,000
12.104	<u>Travel outside Geneva</u>			
12.104.1	Subsistence allowance	13,910	20,000	15,000
12.104.2	Travel	24,509	27,000	25,000
12.104.3	Transport and dispatch	-	-	-
		38,419	47,000	40,000
<u>Premises and equipment</u>				
12.105	Premises, furniture, machines	171,631	30,000	50,000
12.106	Document production	772,104	56,000	200,000
12.107	Supplies and overheads	97,735	35,000	82,000
12.108	PTT	257,074	75,000	200,000
12.109	Sundry and unforeseen	18,494	9,000	20,000
		1,317,038	205,000	552,000
Total, Section 12	Expenditure Budget	4,209,869 4,173,500	625,000	2,220,000

Section 13 - Meetings of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative
Committee (CCITT)

Items		<u>Expenditure 1981</u>	<u>Budget 1982</u>	<u>Budget 1983</u>
		- Swiss francs -		
<u>Salaries and related expenses</u>				
13.101	Meetings staff	1,040,137	1,850,000	1,700,000
13.102	Travel (recruitment)	116,525	200,000	300,000
13.103	Insurance	37,544	50,000	45,000
		1,194,206	2,100,000	2,045,000
13.104	<u>Travel outside Geneva</u>			
13.104.1	Subsistence allowance	31,966	35,000	20,000
13.104.2	Travel	56,189	86,000	36,000
13.104.3	Transport and dispatch	9,826	9,000	4,000
		97,981	130,000	60,000
<u>Premises and equipment</u>				
13.105	Premises, furniture, machines			
13.106	Document production	93,796	18,000	20,000
13.107	Supplies and overheads	231,978	400,000	500,000
13.108	PTT	59,770	45,000	65,000
13.109	Sundry and unforeseen	244,264	400,000	400,000
		4,807	7,000	10,000
		634,615	870,000	995,000
Total, Section 13		1,926,802	3,100,000	3,100,000
Expenditure Budget		2,229,000		

Section 14.2 - Regional Administrative Conference for the planning of the
Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2 (SAT-R2)

Items	Budget 1983 - Swiss francs -
I. <u>Staff expenses</u>	
14.101 Salaries and related expenses of the Conference Secretariat staff	766,000
14.102 Salaries and related expenses of the translation, typing and reproduction services staff	616,000
14.103 Travel (recruitment)	20,000
14.104 Insurance	36,000
	1,438,000
II. <u>Travel expenses (outside Geneva)</u>	-
III. <u>Premises and equipment</u>	
14.301 Premises, furniture, machines	40,000
14.302 Document production	72,000
14.303 Office supplies and overheads	30,000
14.304 Postage, telephone calls, telegrams	35,000
14.305 Technical installations	5,000
14.306 Sundry and unforeseen	10,000
14.307 Use of outside computers	85,000
	277,000
IV. <u>Other expenses</u>	
14.401. IFRB preparatory work	730,000
14.402 Meetings of the Panel of Experts	356,000
14.403 Interest credited to the ordinary budget	54,000
	1,140,000
V. <u>Final Acts</u>	
14.501 Final Acts of the Conference	45,000
Total, Section 14.2	2,900,000

Section 14.3 - Regional Administrative Conference for FM Sound Broadcasting
in the VHF band (Region 1 and certain countries concerned in
Region 3) (2nd session)

Items	Budget 1983 - Swiss francs -
<u>Recapitulation of credits for RABC-1+ (1984)</u>	
14.301 Salaries and related expenses	171,000
14.304 Insurance	31,000
Total, Section 14.3 *)	202,000

*) Under number 95 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973, the expenses incurred by the regional administrative conferences are not borne by all the Members of the Union, but by the Members of the Regions concerned. The above-mentioned credit of 202,000 Swiss francs will therefore be carried over to 1984 so that they can be accounted to the Members concerned together with the expenses of the Conference itself.

Section 15 - ITU seminars

		Expenditure 1981	Budget 1982	Budget 1983
Items		- Swiss francs -		
<u>Staff</u>				
15.101	Salaries and related expenses			
15.102	Travel			
15.103	Insurance			
<u>Premises and equipment</u>				
15.104	Premises, furniture, machines			
15.105	Document production			
15.106	Office supplies and overheads			
15.107	Postage			
15.109	Sundry and unforeseen			
15.110	<u>Preparatory work</u>			
Total, Section 15		Expenditure Budget		
		- 100,000		300,000

Global
credit

Section 16 - Seminars organized by Administrations of Members of the Union and
by the Union as part of its technical cooperation activities

Items		Expenditure 1981	Budget 1982	Budget 1983
		- Swiss francs -		
<u>Staff</u>				
16.101	Salaries and related expenses	53,669		
16.102	Travel	104,865		
16.103	Insurance	704		
		159,238		
<u>Premises and equipment</u>				
16.104	Premises, furniture, machines	1,020	Global credit	Global credit
16.105	Document production	31,583		
16.106	Supplies and overheads	433		
16.107	Postage	3,403		
16.108	Technical installations	-		
16.109	Sundry and unforeseen	3,015		
		39,454		
Total, Section 16	Expenditure Budget	198,692 200,000	100,000	300,000

Section 17 - Supernumerary staff for the common services of the General Secretariat for work connected with conferences and meetings and other common expenditure

Items		Expenditure 1981	Budget 1982	Budget 1983
		- Swiss francs -		
1.	<u>Staff</u>			
17.101	Supernumerary staff for the duration of conferences and meetings	320,652	1,000,000	500,000
17.102.1	Supernumerary staff based on the volume of documentation	3,017,681	2,770,000	3,680,000
17.102.2	Work on the glossary	-	150,000	-
17.103	Overtime	352,010	220,000	100,000
17.104	Travel (recruitment)	73,509	80,000	100,000
17.105	Insurance	167,803	130,000	120,000
17.106	Transitional allowance, General Services	12,862	-	-
		3,944,517	4,350,000	4,500,000
2.	<u>Sundry</u>			
17.201	Document production	263,136	150,000	-
Total, Section 17	Expenditure Budget	4,207,653 3,911,500	4,500,000	4,500,000

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TECHNICAL COOPERATION SPECIAL ACCOUNTS BUDGET FOR 1983

(Administrative costs)

Section 21 - Technical Cooperation

Items	Expenditure <u>1981</u>	Budget <u>1982 *)</u>	Budget <u>1983</u>
- <u>Swiss francs</u> -			
<u>1 - Salaries and related expenses</u>			
21.101 Established staff	5,053,369	5,122,000	5,340,000
21.102 Supernumerary staff	586,884	210,000	100,000
21.103 Post adjustment	1,201,292	1,502,000	1,494,000
21.104 Non-resident allowance	18,900	31,000	19,000
21.105 Overtime	788	3,000	1,000
21.107 Transitional allowance, General Service staff	118,616	213,000	107,000
	6,979,849	7,081,000	7,061,000
<u>2 - Allowances and related expenses</u>			
21.201 Dependency allowance	176,216	181,000	176,000
21.202 Education grant	140,659	147,000	140,000
21.203 Education grant travel	8,417	8,000	8,000
21.204 Home leave	88,822	140,000	90,000
	414,114	476,000	414,000
<u>3 - Installation and repatriation</u>			
21.301 Travel and removal on appointment or separation	80,446	86,000	18,000
21.302 Installation grant	30,780	49,000	5,000
21.303 Repatriation grant	123,883	5,000	72,000
21.304 Grant on death	-	-	-
21.305 Termination indemnity	-	-	-
21.306 Accrued leave	65,789	23,000	35,000
	300,898	163,000	130,000
<u>4 - Insurance</u>			
21.401 UN Joint Staff Pension Fund	1,146,261	1,164,000	1,196,000

*) Budget revised at the 37th session of the Administrative Council.

Section 21 - Technical Cooperation

		Expenditure 1981	Budget 1982	Budget 1983
Items		- Swiss francs -		
<u>5 - Social security</u>				
21.501	Health insurance	210,070	220,000	222,000
21.502	Collective accident insurance	45,142	46,000	45,000
21.503	Medical service	25,124	32,000	27,000
21.504	Survivors' insurance	4,230	-	-
		284,566	298,000	294,000
<u>6 - Travel</u>				
21.601	Mission expenses	308,383	300,000	280,000
<u>7 - Office expenses</u>				
21.701	Office supplies and equipment	80,566	80,000	80,000
21.702	Preparation and supply of documents	27,337	30,000	30,000
		107,903	110,000	110,000
<u>8 - PTT</u>				
21.801	Postage, telegrams and telephone charges	250,717	225,000	235,000
<u>9 - Sundry</u>				
21.901	In-service training	37,678	18,000	20,000
21.902	Share in inter-agency boards and services	-	-	-
21.903	Sundry and unforeseen	14,840	10,000	5,000
		52,518	28,000	25,000
21.999	Provision for salary adjustments	-	-	100,000
Total, Section 21				
		Expenditure	9,845,209	
		Budget	9,910,000	9,845,000

*) Budget revised at the 37th session of the Administrative Council.

Income to cover Technical Cooperation administrative and operational service costs

	1981 (balance sheet)	1982 (budget)	1983 (budget)
a) UNDP and funds-in-trust contribution :			
For 1981 : 14 % of project operational service costs of US \$ 40,290,700	4,885,955		
For 1982 : 13 % of project operational service costs estimated at US \$ 38 million		5,005,000	
For 1983 : same basis as for 1982			5,005,000
b) Miscellaneous income	190,877	70,000	70,000
c) Total in US \$	5,076,832	5,075,000	5,075,000
Total in Swiss francs (1981 : average rate : 2.07)	10,509,042		
1982-1983 : \$ 1 = 1.94 Swiss francs		9,845,000	9,845,000
d) Actual expenditure	9,845,209		
Budget		9,845,000	
Budget			9,845,000
	663,833	-	-

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SUPPLEMENTARY PUBLICATIONS BUDGET

Recapitulation of estimated expenditure and income for the
1983 supplementary publications budget

	Accounts 1981	Budget 1982	Budget 1983	
	Income + Expend. -	Income + Expend. -	Expenditure	Income
	- Swiss francs -			
<u>A. Ordinary publications</u>				
<u>Income</u>				
Sale of publications	+ 10,145,631	+ 10,360,000		7,338,000
<u>Expenditure</u>				
<u>Group I. Document preparation</u>				
Production (type-setting, printing)	- 7,886,798	- 7,307,000	4,407,000	
Salaries and related expenses of established staff		- 246,000	256,000	
Postage	- 506,669	- 570,000	454,000	
Packing	- 233,075	- 297,000	220,000	
<u>Total, direct expenditure</u>	- 8,626,542	- 8,420,000	5,337,000	
<u>Group II. Overheads</u>				
Administrative expenses	- 1,417,714	- 1,736,000	1,558,000	
<u>B. Documents published at a loss</u> (Journal, etc.)				
<u>Income</u>				
Sale of such documents	+ 289,790	+ 300,000		300,000
Advertising in the Journal	+ 874,842	+ 1,100,000		900,000
	+ 1,164,632	+ 1,400,000		1,200,000
<u>Expenditure</u>	- 1,514,960	- 1,618,000	1,632,000	

C. SundryIncome

Postage
Interest on overdue
payments
Sundry (wastepaper,
etc.)

Accounts 1981	Budget 1982	Budget 1983	
Income + Expend. -	Income + Expend. -	Expenditure	Income
	- <u>Swiss francs</u> -		
+ 208,791	+ 100,000		150,000
+ 46,199	+ 55,000		55,000
+ 14,923	+ 15,000		15,000
+ 269,913	+ 170,000		220,000
<hr/>			
- 208,791	- 100,000	150,000	
- 51,352	- 45,000	45,000	
- 457	- 5,000	5,000	
- 260,600	- 150,000	200,000	
<hr/>			
	+11,930,000 -11,294,000	8,727,000	8,758,000
+ 239,640	6,000	31,000	
TOTALS	11,930,000	8,758,000	8,758,000

D. Surplus income
(paid into the
Publications Capital
Account)

ORDINARY PUBLICATIONS TO BE ISSUED IN 1983

The publishing programme for 1983 is as follows :

EXPENDITURE

Title	Edition	Production costs	Salaries, permanent posts	Postage	Packing	Total expenditure
- Swiss francs -						
Operational Bulletin + Annexes	26 issues	110,000		13,000	12,000	135,000
International Telecom. Convention	1 edition	200,000		15,000	5,000	220,000
Summary Records of the Plenipotentiary Conference	1 edition	50,000		5,000	2,000	57,000
Additional Protocol of Plenipotentiary Conferences	1 edition	12,000		2,000	2,000	16,000
List of Telegraph Offices	1 supplement	20,000		2,000	1,000	23,000
List of Telephone Routes	1 edition	20,000		2,000	1,000	23,000
List of telegr. retransm. indicators and telex identification codes	2 supplements	11,000		2,000	1,000	14,000
Bureaufax Table	1 edition	10,000		1,000	500	11,500
Table of Telegraph Rates	1 edition	18,000		2,000	1,000	21,000
Gentex Table	1 supplement	3,000		500	500	4,000
Table of Telex Relations	1 edition	28,000		3,000	1,000	32,000
General Information	2 supplements	7,000		1,500	500	9,000
TA Table	2 supplements	9,000		2,000	1,000	12,000
Telecom. Statistical Yearbook	1 edition	18,000		2,000	1,000	21,000
TA booklet	1 edition	20,000		2,000	1,000	23,000
List of Coast Stations (List IV - Volume I)	2 supplements	70,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	120,000
List of Port Stations (List IV - Volume II)	1 supplement + 1 edition	125,000	40,000	20,000	8,000	193,000

EXPENDITURE

Title	Edition	Production costs	Salaries, permanent posts	Postage	Packing	Total expenditure
- Swiss francs -						
List of Ship Stations (List V)	1 edition + 3 supplements	420,000	70,000	70,000	27,000	587,000
List Radiodetermination + Special (List VI - Volume I)	2 supplements	90,000	40,000	10,000	4,000	144,000
List Radiodetermination + Special (List VI - Volume II)	2 supplements	95,000	40,000	10,000	4,000	149,000
List of Call Signs VII A	1 supplement +) 1 edition +) 2 supplements)	200,000		50,000	20,000	270,000
List of Call Signs VII B	(1 supplement + (1 edition + (2 supplements	35,000		5,000	3,000	43,000
List of Monitoring Stations	1 supplement	7,000		1,000	500	8,500
Map of Coast Stations	1 edition	300,000	46,000	14,000	5,000	365,000
Final Acts WARC Mobile Services 83	1 edition	200,000		8,000	5,000	213,000
Final Acts Satellite Broadcasting Conference Region 2	1 edition	65,000		3,000	1,500	69,500
IFRB Weekly Circular + Ann.	52 issues	400,000		50,000	32,000	482,000
IFRB Quarterly Summaries	4 issues	50,000		4,000	2,000	56,000
IFRB Handbook - part one (A4)	1 edition	300,000		20,000	10,000	330,000
- part two (A5 - RR updated)	1 edition	50,000		8,000	5,000	63,000
Tentative Broadcasting Schedule	4 issues	70,000		7,000	3,000	80,000
Broadcasting Schedule	4 issues	15,000		3,000	1,000	19,000
International Frequency List	4 sup-add.	435,000		45,000	25,000	505,000
Space and Radioastronomy List	1 supplement	10,000		2,000	1,000	13,000

EXPENDITURE

Title	Edition	Production costs	Salaries, permanent posts	Postage	Packing	Total expenditure
- Swiss francs -						
Annual Frequency List	1 supplement	8,000		2,000	1,000	11,000
List of Fixed Stations	4 sup-add.	27,000		2,000	1,500	30,500
LF/MF Broadcasting Plan - Regions 1 + 3	1 edition	7,000		2,000	1,000	10,000
Economic and technical aspects of transmission systems - GAS 3	New chapter	160,000		10,000	4,000	174,000
Economic and social problems in telecom. development - GAS 5	1 edition	140,000		10,000	3,000	153,000
Compendium of Cable Measurement Methods	1 edition	66,000		3,000	1,000	70,000
Handbook on Optical Fibres (Study Group XV)	1 edition	66,000		3,000	1,000	70,000
Plan for Africa	1 edition	20,000		1,000	500	21,500
Plan for Europe and Mediterranean Basin (2 vol.)	1 edition	40,000		4,000	1,500	45,500
Handbook for Monitoring Stations (Vol. 1 + 2)	1 edition	100,000		3,000	2,000	105,000
Handbook on Spectrum Management and Computer-aided Techniques	1 edition	100,000		3,000	2,000	105,000
Handbook on the Planning of Fixed Satellite Services	1 edition	100,000		3,000	2,000	105,000
Handbook on Video Recording Techniques	1 edition	100,000		3,000	2,000	105,000
		4,407,000	256,000	454,000	220,000	5,337,000

Income

Selling price of publications issued in 1983

In accordance with Annex I to the Financial Regulations of the Union, the sale price of publications issued in 1983 must be calculated on the following basis :

a) Members :

$$\frac{\text{Overheads}}{\text{Direct costs}} = \frac{1,558,000}{5,337,000} = 29 \% \text{ increase}$$

b) Non-Members, private operating agencies and general public :

$$\frac{\text{Overheads}}{\text{Direct costs}} \text{ plus } \frac{\text{Debit balance}}{\text{Sales to non-Members}}$$

$$\frac{1,558,000}{5,337,000} \text{ plus } 50 \% \text{ of } \frac{432,000}{5,337,000} = 46 \% \text{ increase}$$

c) On this basis, the sale price of publications issued in 1983 has been fixed as follows :

129 % of the cost price for Members (1981 : 120 %)

146 % of the cost price for non-Members, private operating agencies and the general public (1982 : 126 %)

TECHNICAL COOPERATION, STATISTICAL DATA

APPENDIX 1

- Table 1 : Value of assistance provided to developing countries by the Union (classified by source of financing)
- Table 2 : Value of assistance provided to developing countries by the Union (by region)
- Table 3 : Total value of technical cooperation activities by country and by region
- Table 4 : Third party Trust-Funds

APPENDIX 2

- Table 1 : Number of experts (including associate experts) in the field - 1973-1981 (classified by country of assignment)
- Table 2 : Number of experts (including associate experts) in the field - 1973-1981 (classified by nationality)
- Graph 1 : Number of experts (including associate experts) in the field and number of missions accomplished during the period 1973-1981
- Graph 2 : Detail of associate expert missions
- Graph 3 : Detail of volunteer assistance (not included in Graph No 1)

APPENDIX 3

- Table 1 : Total number of individual fellowships implemented - including standard fellowships and group training - 1973-1981 (classified by fellows' country of origin)
- Table 2 : Major host countries for fellows during the period 1973-1981
- Graph 1 : Number of fellowships under implementation during the year concerned (including standard fellowships and group training)
- Graph 2 : Number of fellowships implemented under group training (included in Graph No 1) during the year concerned

APPENDIX 4

- Table 1 : Value of equipment ordered during the period 1973-1981 (classified by country/ area of origin)
- Table 2 : Value of equipment delivered during the period 1973-1981 (classified by country of destination)
- Table 3 : Summary information on subcontracting - period 1973-1981

APPENDIX 1

TABLE 1

VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BY THE UNION

(PERIODS : 1960 - 1972 AND 1973 - 1981)

(Classified by source of financing in US dollars)

YEAR	UNDP ^{a)}	TRUST FUNDS AND OTHER PROGRAMMES	ASSOCIATE EXPERTS	TOTAL	YEAR	TOTAL UNDP EXPENDITURES (ALL EXECUTING AGENCIES)	ITU PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNDP EXPENDITURE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1960	269 367	24 125	-	293 492	1960	30.2 million	0.9 %
1961	354 256	71 430	-	425 686	1961	38.8 million	0.9 %
1962	915 742	62 256	-	977 998	1962	64.8 million	1.4 %
1963	1 283 386	61 623	-	1 345 009	1963	74.5 million	1.7 %
1964	1 970 049	202 044	-	2 172 093	1964	100.0 million	1.0 %
1965	2 964 107	394 183	-	3 358 290	1965	102.2 million	2.9 %
1966	4 069 602	397 621	-	4 467 223	1966	134.4 million	3.0 %
1967	4 424 041	507 078	14 373	4 945 492	1967	143.5 million	3.0 %
1968	4 343 865	397 570	141 769	4 883 204	1968	180.6 million	2.4 %
1969	4 710 604	334 549	180 468	5 225 621	1969	190.0 million	2.5 %
1970	5 524 585	371 973	154 875	6 051 433	1970	210.0 million	2.6 %
1971	7 326 843	317 168	52 920	7 696 931	1971	261.0 million	2.8 %
1972	8 383 713	495 450	168 492	9 047 655	1972	277.0 million	3.0 %
TOTAL 1960 - 1972	46 540 160	3 637 070	712 897	50 890 127	-	1 807.0 million	2.6 %

^{a)} From 1960 to 1971 the UNDP Programme was funded from two sources, namely, Technical Assistance (TA) and Special Fund (SF).

Appendix 1, Table 1 (Continued)

YEAR	UNDP ^{a)}	TRUST FUNDS AND OTHER PROGRAMMES	ASSOCIATE EXPERTS	TOTAL	YEAR	TOTAL UNDP EXPENDITURES (ALL EXECUTING AGENCIES)	ITU PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL UNDP EXPENDITURE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1973	9 803 766	629 096	309 805	10 742 667	1973	274.0 million	3.6 %
1974	11 067 248	923 702	692 302	12 688 512	1974	295.0 million	3.7 %
1975	16 604 528	1 320 401	912 846	18 837 775	1975	426.0 million	3.9 %
1976	17 170 471	2 312 739	758 317	20 241 527	1976	406.3 million	4.2 %
1977	12 315 388	4 014 242	765 873	17 095 503	1977	338.0 million	3.6 %
1978	16 038 897	4 904 766	671 051	21 614 714	1978	435.6 million	3.7 %
1979	20 716 336	4 602 576	745 356	26 064 268	1979	547.6 million	3.8 %
1980	27 539 536	4 948 941	864 287	33 352 764	1980	676.2 million	4.1 %
1981	33 302 488	6 109 918	880 663	40 293 069	1981	731.6 million	4.5 %
TOTAL 1973 - 1981	164 558 658	29 771 641	6 600 500	200 930 799		4.130.3 million	3.9 %

a) From 1960 to 1971 the UNDP programme was funded from two sources, namely, Technical Assistance (TA) and Special Fund (SF).

APPENDIX 1

TABLE 2

VALUE OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BY THE UNION
(PERIODS : 1965 - 1972 AND 1973 - 1981)

(Includes all types of assistance and programmes, classified by region, in US \$)

YEAR	AFRICA	AMERICAS	EURO-ASIA	ASIA	EUROPE	EUROPE AND MIDDLE EAST	INTER- REGIONAL	TOTAL
1965	1,185,061	561,859	1,569,702	-	34,874	-	6,794	3,358,290
1966	1,600,739	814,948	1,913,123	-	66,414	-	71,999	4,467,223
1967	1,761,899	878,371	2,184,970	-	77,755	-	42,497	4,945,492
1968	2,072,279	932,837	1,775,381	-	83,238	-	19,469	4,883,204
1969	2,175,233	950,315	1,863,991	-	165,808	-	70,274	5,225,621
1970	1,865,483	1,441,548	2,500,546	-	243,855	-	-	6,051,432
1971	2,750,760	1,749,478	2,979,526	-	217,107	-	60	7,696,931
1972	3,126,633	1,879,260	3,624,660	-	367,102	-	50,000	9,047,655
TOTAL 1965 - 1972	16,538,087	9,208,616	18,411,899	-	1,256,153	-	261,093	45,675,848
1973	3,861,161	2,203,883	4,401,440	-	276,183	-	-	10,742,667
1974	4,311,811	2,785,403	5,278,658	-	238,129	-	74,511	12,688,512
1975	6,092,580	4,516,860	-	4,786,189	-	3,295,147	146,999	18,837,775
1976	7,196,106	3,777,772	-	4,064,586	-	4,785,411	417,652	20,241,527
1977	5,472,733	2,684,650	-	3,459,626	-	4,975,808	502,686	17,095,503
1978	5,909,764	2,801,427	-	5,660,882	-	6,796,936	445,705	21,614,714
1979	7,723,486	5,023,647	-	5,831,333	-	7,274,109	211,693	26,064,268
1980	11,270,662	4,781,655	-	7,838,697	-	9,155,604	306,146	33,352,764
1981	15,773,870	4,280,115	-	9,581,615	-	10,242,031	415,438	40,293,069
TOTAL 1973 - 1981	67,612,173	32,855,412	9,680,098	41,222,928	514,312	46,525,046	2,520,830	200,930,799

Note : Statistics up to and including 1974 were based on the following geographical distribution :
Africa, Americas, Euro-Asia including the Middle East. Since 1975 the Middle East was separated from Asia and the Pacific, but amalgamated with Europe.

APPENDIX 1TABLE 3

TOTAL VALUE OF TECHNICAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY AND BY REGION
(1973 - 1981)
(with indication of source of financing)

Region/Country	UNDP	Trust funds	Associate experts	Others	Total
<u>AFRICA</u>					
Algeria	2,863,553	23,531	139,055		3,026,139
Angola	2,065,799				2,065,799
Benin	72,001				72,001
Botswana	145,814	48,010			193,824
Burundi	648,962				648,962
Cameroon	5,998,534	62,279			6,060,813
Cape Verde	65,142			5,548	70,690
Central African Rep.	167,556				167,556
Comoros	-			19,791	19,791
Congo	88,415			16,971	105,386
Ivory Coast	13,257				13,257
Djibouti	13,854			1,545	15,399
Egypt	1,957,091				1,957,091
Ethiopia	629,496				629,496
Gabon	87,070				87,070
Gambia	333,193	33,602			366,795
Ghana	305,567	2,749			308,316
Guinea	2,022,802	49,672			2,072,474
Guinea Bissau	323,048			3,746	326,794

Appendix 1, Table 3 (Continued)

Region/Country	UNDP	Trust funds	Associate experts	Others	Total
<u>AFRICA</u> (Contd.)					
Equatorial Guinea	1,058,351				1,058,351
Upper Volta	224,447				224,447
Kenya	141,772			414	142,186
Lesotho	134,428	954,723	120,248	234,002	1,443,401
Liberia	5,795			11,053	16,848
Libya	30,748	78,936			109,684
Madagascar	28,275				28,275
Malawi	659,184				659,184
Mali	143,108			11,399	154,507
Morocco	1,369,395		59,579		1,428,974
Mauritius	203,729				203,729
Mauritania	592,625			6,694	599,319
Mozambique	289,692				289,692
Namibia	1,003,291	78,377			1,081,668
Niger	422,656	188,809			611,465
Nigeria	6,815,951	48,274	24,086		6,888,311
Uganda	4,685,697				4,685,697
Rwanda	1,286,798				1,286,798
Saotome and Principe	-			1,990	1,990
Senegal	450,634				450,634
Seychelles	19,354				19,354
Sierra Leone	218,367				218,367
Somalia	1,816,300	592,380	350,822		2,759,502
Sudan	1,398,826		170,873	24,553	1,594,252

Appendix 1, Table 3 (Continued)

Region/Country	UNDP	Trust funds	Associate experts	Others	Total
<u>AFRICA</u> (Contd.)					
Swaziland	491,052	292,202		249,788	1,033,042
Tanzania	-			14,200	14,200
Chad	963,802	16,670	88,996	1,833	1,071,301
Togo	15,281				15,281
Tunisia	1,823,805				1,823,805
Zaire	1,134,641	163,960			1,298,601
Zambia	1,031,710	197,465	177,714		1,406,889
Zimbabwe	8,030				8,030
Regional	13,214,569	1,785,234	1,334,816	442,117	16,776,736
Sub-total Africa	59,483,467	4,616,873	2,466,189	1,045,644	67,612,173

Appendix 1, Table 3 (Continued)

Region/Country	UNDP	Trust funds	Associate experts	Others	Total
<u>AMERICAS</u>					
Netherlands Antilles	116,247	432,297			548,544
Antigua	65,629				65,629
Argentina	1,359,235	40,458	22,403		1,422,096
Barbados	45,575				45,575
Belize	189,275			4,153	193,428
Bolivia	1,574,197	299,065			1,873,262
Brazil	5,857,620	32,137			5,889,757
Chile	983,097		28,999		1,012,096
Colombia	885,167				885,167
Costa Rica	86,266	74,823			161,089
Cuba	2,222,170				2,222,170
Dominica	5,420				5,420
Dominican Rep.	65,277				65,277
El Salvador	617,150	32,600			649,750
Ecuador	1,989,234				1,989,234
Guatemala	570,929	53,020			623,949
Guyana	730,265				730,265
Haiti	1,545,158		130,410	6,430	1,681,998
Honduras	181,856	14,163			196,019
Jamaica	1,202,989	52,499	369,110		1,624,598
Mexico	129,620				129,620
Montserrat	4,853				4,853
Nicaragua	153,034				153,034
Panama	95,733	55,965			151,698

Appendix 1, Table 3 (Continued)

Region/Country	UNDP	Trust funds	Associate experts	Others	Total
<u>AMERICIAS</u> (Contd.)					
Paraguay	922,359		23,219		945,578
Peru	467,804	13,367			481,171
St. Christopher	26,224				26,224
St. Lucia	10,142				10,142
St. Vincent	9,749				9,749
Suriname	121,417	1,004,998	258,370		1,384,785
Trinidad & Tobago	1,831,087				1,831,087
Uruguay	419,158	43,860			463,018
Venezuela	706,744	121,284	126,207	182,705	1,136,940
Regional	4,029,719	119,795	69,579	23,097	4,242,190
Sub-total Americas	29,220,399	2,390,331	1,028,297	216,385	32,855,412

Appendix 1, Table 3 (Continued)

Region/Country	UNDP	Trust funds	Associate experts	Others	Total
<u>ASIA AND PACIFIC</u>					
Afghanistan	3,344,464		314,609	10,963	3,670,036
Bangladesh	3,289,604		201,045	22,944	3,513,593
Burma	2,500,132		42,270		2,542,402
China	677,901				677,901
Korea (Rep. of)	555,793				555,793
Fiji	8,544				8,544
India	7,608,509				7,608,509
Indonesia	4,548,180	(2,707)	43,077	104,608	4,693,158
Iran	1,211,155	2,307	160,743		1,374,205
Kampuchea	81,668				81,668
Lao	841,261				841,261
Malaysia	549,118		84,348		633,466
Maldives	115,539				115,539
Mongolia	1,039,977				1,039,977
Nepal	2,778,103		293,019	4,965	3,076,087
Pakistan	1,872,520				1,872,520
Papua New Guinea	2,187,697		457,741		2,645,438
Philippines	118,144				118,144
Samoa	811,167				811,167
Singapore	1,475,100		386,897		1,861,997
Sri Lanka	761,941	10,939	60,274		833,154
Thailand	226,930				226,930

Appendix 1, Table 3 (Continued)

Region/Country	UNDP	Trust funds	Associate experts	Others	Total
<u>ASIA AND PACIFIC</u> (Contd.)					
Tonga	403,244				403,244
Viet Nam	439,998				439,998
Regional	8,100,423	109,542	343,491	36,177	8,589,633
Sub-total Asia and Pacific	45,547,112	120,081	2,387,514	179,657	48,234,364

Appendix 1, Table 3 (Continued)

Region/Country	UNDP	Trust funds	Associate experts	Others	Total
<u>EUROPE AND MIDDLE EAST</u>					
Albania	171,662				171,662
Saudi Arabia	6,200,361	12,382,980	56,660		18,640,001
Bahrain	1,753				1,753
Bulgaria	469,451				469,451
United Arab Emirates	1,748,024	22,245			1,770,269
Spain	1,232				1,232
Greece	485,148				485,148
Hungary	17,553				17,553
Iraq	626,230	15,655			641,885
Israel	832,944				832,944
Jordan	3,979,521		257,729		4,237,250
Kuwait	2,410,174	6,142,132			8,552,306
Lebanon	783,013				783,013
Malta	26,741				26,741
Oman	561,647	149,979			711,626
Poland	39,218				39,218
Portugal	166,815	12,151			178,966
Qatar	73,956	103,439			177,395
Romania	50,344			996	51,340
Czechoslovakia	68,512				68,512

Appendix 1, Table 3 (Continued)

Region/Country	UNDP	Trust funds	Associate experts	Others	Total
<u>EUROPE AND MIDDLE EAST</u> (Contd.)					
Turkey	1,481,125				1,481,125
Yemen Arab Rep.	3,313,378	351,300	185,603	5,208	3,855,489
Yemen (P.D.R. of)	106,166	216,678			322,844
Regional	4,652,918	1,537,379			6,190,297
Sub-total Europe and Middle East	28,267,886	20,933,938	499,992	6,204	49,708,020

Region/Country	UNDP	Trust funds	Associate experts	Others	Total
Inter-regional	2,039,794	262,528	218,508	-	2,520,830
Grand total	164,558,658	28,323,751	6,600,500	1,447,890	200,930,799

APPENDIX 1TABLE 4THIRD PARTY TRUST FUNDS
(1973-1981)

Funds donated by the following governments/regional organizations or banks and several companies permitted the provision of the assistance listed below :

Donor	Type of Assistance	Cost US \$
Germany, Federal Republic of	expertise for Sri Lanka (1976)	\$ 10,939
Netherlands	expertise and training equipment for Suriname (1977-1981)	\$ 848,768
Philips of the Netherlands	expertise for Peru (1976)	\$ 13,367
Switzerland	expertise for Bolivia (1976/77/78); and junior experts for Chad (1978/79/80)	\$ 299,065 \$ 105,665
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	short-term expertise for Tonga (1977)	\$ 6,630
Central American Telecommunication Commission (COMTELCA)	short-term expertise for Honduras and lecturers for COMTELCA/INCATEL Seminars (1980/81)	\$ 40,911
European Economic Community (EEC)	expertise and training equipment for Somalia (1976/77/78/79); expertise in training for Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland (1980/81)	\$ 485,785 \$ 194,480
Sweden via UNDP (UNDP/SIDA/FT)	expertise for Lesotho and Swaziland (1976-1981)	\$ 1361,179
Germany, Federal Republic of	prefeasibility study for the application of appropriate modern technology for integrated rural development in Africa - AMTT/IRD (1980/81)	\$ 619,880

Appendix 1, Table 4 (Continued)

Donor	Type of Assistance	Cost US \$
Saudi Arabia	regional course on electronic switching for the Middle East region and finalization of course report (1977/78)	\$ 135,668
India	regional expert for Asia and the Pacific (1976)	\$ 4,948
Norway	one expert for PANAFTEL and two short missions for the least developed countries (1976)	\$ 15,410
African Development Bank (ADB)	two experts for three missions and advisory assistance from ITU Headquarters on development of telecommunication networks in Africa (1981)	\$ 32,885
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)	seminar on satellite broadcasting for African and Middle East regions conjointly with AFESD financing (1976)	\$ 103,499
	Expertise for a feasibility study in various countries in Africa (1979/80/81); conjointly with ECOWAS, a one-year expert assignment for Africa (1980/81)	\$ 366,359
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)	seminar on satellite broadcasting for African and Middle East regions - conjointly with ABEDA financing (1976); two seminars (signalling systems and international tariffs) held in Jordan (1977)	\$ 44,188
Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU)	specialist for a radio propagation study in the Arab States (1978)	\$ 8,414

Appendix 1, Table 4 (Continued)

Donor	Type of Assistance	Cost US \$
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)	short-term expertise for the socio-economic development of the telecommunication sector in West Africa (1980/81); conjointly with ABEDA, a one-year expert assignment for Africa (1980/81)	\$ 369,041
Gulf Vision (members : Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman and Qatar)	expertise for a propagation survey in the Gulf States (1979/80/81)	\$ 1,114,216
France	fellowships for participants to CODEVTEL regional seminars (1977)	\$ 215,758
Sweden	project manager for the preparation of a world-wide tele-traffic engineering course (TETRAPRO) (1978-81)	\$ 148,579
Germany, Federal Republic of and various other donors :	global project for integrated rural telecommunication development (1977/78 and 1980/81)	\$ 159,997
- Scientific Atlanta		
- E-Systems		
- NEC		
- Hughes Aircraft		
- California Microwave		
- Ford Commun. Div.		
- Northern Telecom		
- UNESCO		
- CIT-Alcatel		
- Siemens		
- Raychem Corp		
	Total 1973-1981	\$ 5,702,631

APPENDIX 2

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF EXPERTS (INCLUDING ASSOCIATE EXPERTS) IN THE FIELD 1973-1981
(classified by country of assignment)

Notes : While some of the experts shown in the following table served for one, two or more years at the same project, others executed only a single short assignment during the reporting period and yet others undertook two or more assignments to the same project in the same year or over several years.

Man-months have been calculated to the nearest half month for each mission.

Individual experts are shown in this table as "individuals for a particular country of assignment" and their names will have been counted as "individuals" for every country in which they served.

1. AFRICA

Country of assignment	Individual experts	No. of missions executed	Total man-months	Country of assignment	Individual experts	No. of missions executed	Total man-months
Algeria	91	170	659 ^{.5}	Djibouti	2	2	2
Angola	12	32	303 ^{.5}	Egypt	22	38	183
Benin	2	3	8	Ethiopia	6	8	21
Botswana	6	10	57	Gambia	4	8	61
Burundi	11	15	73	Ghana	8	8	17
Cameroon	47	81	485 ^{.5}	Guinea	17	40	226
Cape Verde	3	3	11	Guinea Bissau	6	8	41
Central African Republic	9	12	19	Equatorial Guinea	9	16	81
Comoros	2	2	1 ^{.5}	Upper Volta	7	11	41
Congo	2	2	1 ^{.5}	Kenya	6	10	56
Ivory Coast	1	1	6	Lesotho	21	46	323 ^{.5}

Appendix 2, Table 1 (Continued)

1. AFRICA (continued)

Country of assignment	Individual experts	No. of missions executed	Total man-months	Country of assignment	Individual experts	No. of missions executed	Total man-months
Liberia	4	6	5 ^{.5}	Senegal	17	22	59 ^{.5}
Libya	9	11	35 ^{.5}	Seychelles	3	4	4 ^{.5}
Madagascar	4	5	4	Sierra Leone	4	9	53 ^{.5}
Malawi	7	11	86 ^{.5}	Somalia	24	72	535
Mali	5	5	3 ^{.5}	Sudan	22	41	261
Mauritania	13	24	94	Swaziland	15	44	322
Mauritius	1	2	24	Tanzania	1	2	2
Morocco	47	78	199 ^{.5}	Chad	8	15	93
Mozambique	6	13	63 ^{.5}	Tunisia	33	85	287 ^{.5}
Namibia (Swapo)	4	10	77 ^{.5}	Zaire	25	40	226
Niger	18	35	102 ^{.5}	Zambia	19	46	361
Nigeria	44	135	1,093	Zimbabwe	1	1	1
Uganda	4	7	30	Sahel (Zone of)	4	7	6 ^{.5}
Rwanda	17	25	133	Regional	technical	103	193
Sao Tome & Principe	1	3	1		training	84	220
				TOTAL	841	1,695	9,602

Appendix 2, Table 1 (Continued)

2. AMERICAS

Country of assignment	Individual experts	No. of missions executed	Total man-months	Country of assignment	Individual experts	No. of missions executed	Total man-months
Antigua	1	3	18	Ecuador	20	46	295.5
Netherlands Antilles	9	26	141.5	Guatemala	15	21	93.5
Argentina	17	30	117.5	Guyana	6	18	118.5
Bahamas	2	2	1.5	Haiti	23	52	340.5
Barbados	1	2	24	Honduras	7	12	43
Belize	5	10	52.5	Jamaica	23	53	366
Bermuda	2	2	1	Mexico	3	5	24
Bolivia	20	62	298	Nicaragua	4	5	30
Brazil	83	174	682.5	Panama	9	11	41.5
Chile	13	30	225.5	Paraguay	13	27	215
Colombia	7	13	78	Peru	10	22	140.5
Costa Rica	4	7	49	Suriname	18	44	314.5
Cuba	10	13	23.5	Trinidad & Tobago	15	39	319
Dominican Republic	4	6	21	Uruguay	7	10	58.5
El Salvador	15	27	139	Venezuela	23	48	353.5
				Regional technical	38	83	512
				Regional training	14	37	275.5
				TOTAL	441	940	5,413.5

Appendix 2, Table 1 (Continued)

3. ASIA/PACIFIC

Country of assignment	Individual experts	No. of missions executed	Total man-months	Country assignment	Individual experts	No. of missions executed	Total man-months	
Afghanistan	34	95	824.5	Nepal	27	65	555	
Bangladesh	32	61	414	Pakistan	12	29	212	
Burma	19	41	257.5	Papua New Guinea	18	53	440	
China (P.R. of)	9	10	10	Philippines	4	5	4	
Cook Islands	1	1	0.5	Western Samoa	7	22	197.5	
Korea (Republic of)	4	4	8	Singapore	30	67	499.5	
India	100	148	417.5	Solomon Islands	1	1	1	
Indonesia	33	85	753	Sri Lanka	10	20	137	
Iran	16	42	357.5	Thailand	7	13	55.5	
Khmer (Republic)	2	4	24	Tonga	8	17	113	
Lao	9	21	162.5	Viet Nam	6	14	96.5	
Malaysia	15	28	194.5	Regional	technical	27	82	623.5
Maldives	7	12	14		training	27	62	508
Mongolia	8	20	152	TOTAL	473	1,022	7,032	

Appendix 2, Table 1 (Continued)

4. MIDDLE EAST

Country of assignment	Individual experts	No. of missions executed	Total man-months	Country of assignment	Individual experts	No. of missions executed	Total man-months
Saudi Arabia	80	239	1,902.5	Qatar	5	7	29
United Arab Emirates	9	31	264	Syria	2	2	1
Iraq	10	21	136	Yemen (Arab Rep.)	39	101	497
Israel	7	11	51	Yemen (AR)/PDRY	2	5	41
Jordan	38	93	704	Yemen (PDR)	13	26	67
Kuwait	55	165	1,319.5	Regional	technical	42	126
Lebanon	11	16	55.5		training	21	49
Oman	10	21	155	TOTAL	344	913	5,906

Appendix 2, Table 1 (Continued)

5. EUROPE

Country of assignment	Individual experts	No. of missions executed	Total man-months	Country of assignment	Individual experts	No. of missions executed	Total man-months
Albania	1	1	0.5	<u>TOTALS ALL REGIONS</u>			
Bulgaria	5	11	29.5	AFRICA	841	1,695	9,602
Cyprus	1	1	1	AMERICAS	441	940	5,413.5
Greece	6	14	32	ASIA/PACIFIC	473	1,022	7,032
Malta	6	10	8.5	MIDDLE EAST	344	913	5,906
Portugal	3	9	29.5	EUROPE	42	97	362
Roumania	2	2	4	INTER-REGIONAL	34	92	450.5
San Marino	1	1	0.5	GRAND TOTAL	2,175	4,759	28,766
Turkey	12	35	251.5				
Regional-technical	5	13	5				
TOTAL	42	97	362				
Inter-Regional	- technical	17	34				
	- training	17	58				
TOTAL		34	92				

APPENDIX 2

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF EXPERTS (INCLUDING ASSOCIATE EXPERTS) IN THE FIELD 1973-1981
(classified by nationality)

Notes: While some of the experts shown in the following table served for one, two or more years at the same project, others executed only a single short assignment to a given project in the reporting period. Several specialists undertook two or more short missions to the same or different projects in a given year or served each year for one or more short periods.

Some 60 per cent of the vacancies were each year filled by recruitment of individuals who had not previously served at the Union's projects, while a number of experts on intermediate-term status were selected for further postings and were reassigned during the reporting period.

Man-months have been calculated to the nearest half month for each mission.

Individual experts are counted only once, irrespective of service in only one country of assignment or in several.

Country (Nationality of expert)	Individual experts	Number of missions executed	Total man-months	Country (Nationality of expert)	Individual experts	Number of missions executed	Total man-months
Afghanistan	1	2	19	Brazil	6	11	15 ^{.5}
Algeria	3	6	12	Bulgaria	3	8	52
Germany, F.R.	139	386	2,435 ^{.5}	Cameroon	2	6	43 ^{.5}
Argentina	18	52	332	Canada	37	121	533
Australia	44	128	886 ^{.5}	Central African Republic	1	4	43 ^{.5}
Austria	4	14	46	Chile	5	7	29
Bangladesh	2	5	29	Cyprus	1	1	3
Belgium	13	27	104	Colombia	7	35	298
Benin	1	1	1	Costa Rica	9	15	67
Burma	1	2	12	Cuba	3	7	60 ^{.5}
Bolivia	1	1	5 ^{.5}	Denmark	14	36	278 ^{.5}

Appendix 2, Table 2 (Continued)

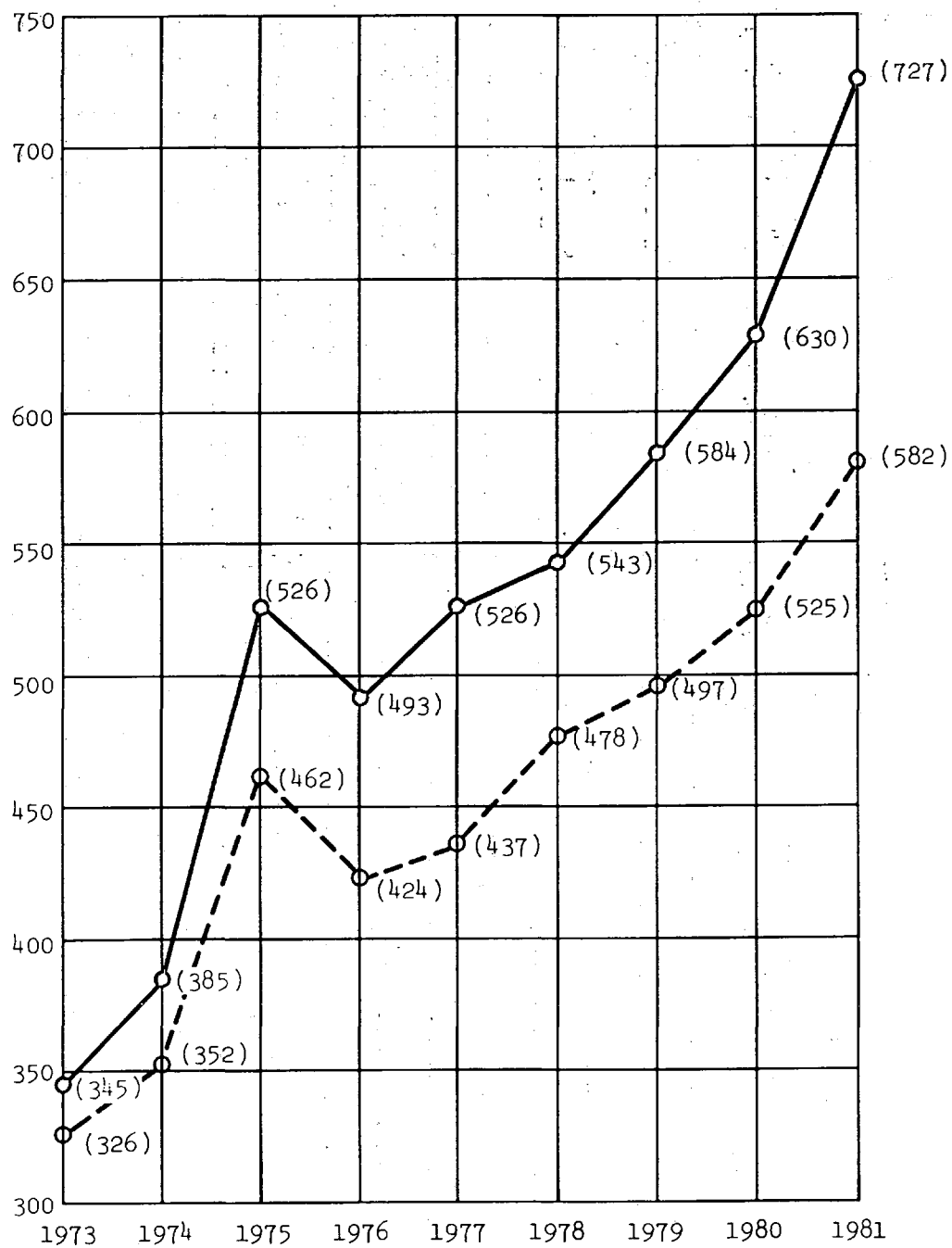
Country (Nationality of expert)	Individual experts	Number of missions executed	Total man-months	Country (Nationality of expert)	Individual experts	Number of missions executed	Total man-months
Egypt	19	96	909 ^{.5}	Kenya	1	3	3 ^{.5}
Spain	12	22	97	Lebanon	2	9	56 ^{.5}
United States	64	157	806 ^{.5}	Malaysia	1	3	30
Ethiopia	7	32	251	Mali	1	1	1
Fiji	1	4	40	Malta	1	3	17 ^{.5}
Finland	8	21	165 ^{.5}	Morocco	3	5	33 ^{.5}
France	217	530	2,146	Mexico	1	1	0 ^{.5}
Ghana	1	4	41	Nepal	1	5	49
Greece	1	6	60 ^{.5}	Nigeria	1	2	7
Guyana	1	12	108	Norway	42	117	515 ^{.5}
Upper Volta	2	6	46 ^{.5}	New Zealand	14	61	467 ^{.5}
Hungary	2	4	24 ^{.5}	Pakistan	24	97	890 ^{.5}
India	98	391	2,918	Netherlands	79	245	1,765
Indonesia	1	4	24 ^{.5}	Peru	4	18	80 ^{.5}
Ireland	15	65	418	Philippines	2	2	16
Israel	1	2	19	Poland	18	63	396
Italy	47	156	757	Portugal	11	30	208 ^{.5}
Japan	53	164	1,244 ^{.5}	Syria	3	17	34 ^{.5}
Jordan	3	16	129 ^{.5}	German Dem. Rep.	6	7	27 ^{.5}

Appendix 2, Table 2 (Continued)

Country (Nationality of expert)	Individual experts	No. of missions executed	total man-months	Country (Nationality of expert)	Individual experts	No. of missions executed	total man-months
Roumania	4	8	44 ^{.5}	Czechoslovakia	1	1	1
United Kingdom	232	795	4,788 ^{.5}	Togo	1	1	0 ^{.5}
Rwanda	2	2	6	Tunisia	7	21	54 ^{.5}
Sierra Leone	1	1	9	Turkey	4	17	119
Singapore	1	1	4 ^{.5}	U.S.S.R.	17	53	419 ^{.5}
Sudan	3	8	55 ^{.5}	Uruguay	2	7	54
Sri Lanka	6	15	106	Venezuela	2	6	27
Sweden	123	386	2,420 ^{.5}	Yugoslavia	4	12	60
Switzerland	83	169	483 ^{.5}	TOTAL	1,576	4,759	28,766

APPENDIX 2GRAPH No. 1

NUMBER OF EXPERTS (INCLUDING ASSOCIATE EXPERTS) IN THE FIELD AND
NUMBER OF MISSIONS ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE PERIOD 1973-1981

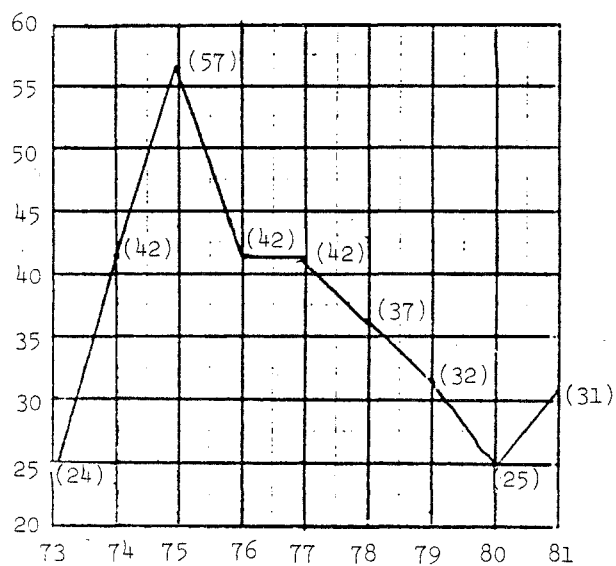


----- individual experts in service during the year concerned
———— missions accomplished during that year

APPENDIX 2

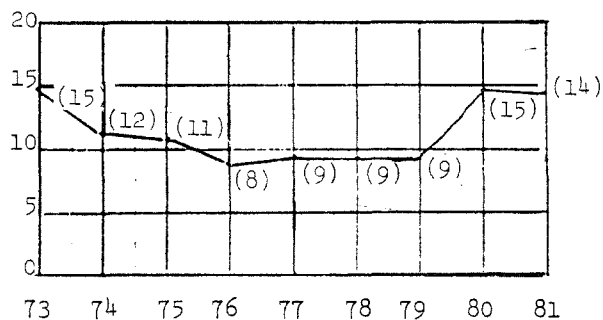
GRAPH No. 2

DETAIL OF ASSOCIATE EXPERT MISSIONS



GRAPH No. 3

DETAIL OF VOLUNTEER ASSISTANCE
(not included in Graph No. 1)



From 1976 onwards, volunteer assistance was provided exclusively under the United Nations Volunteer programme.

APPENDIX 3TABLE 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL FELLOWSHIPS IMPLEMENTED -
INCLUDING STANDARD FELLOWSHIPS AND GROUP TRAINING
1973 - 1981

(classified by Fellows' country of origin)

AFRICA

Country	Number of Fellowships	Country	Number of Fellowships
Algeria	99	Morocco	71
Angola	4	Mauritius	9
Benin	35	Mauritania	88
Botswana	86	Mozambique	2
Burundi	12	Namibia	150
Cameroon	23	Niger	70
Cape Verde	15	Nigeria	55
Central African Republic	30	Uganda	3
Comoros	5	Rwanda	46
Congo	24	Sao Tome and Principe	1
Ivory Coast	43	Senegal	53
Djibouti	17	Seychelles	1
Egypt	58	Sierra Leone	10
Ethiopia	26	Somalia	36
Gabon	6	Sudan	57
Gambia	11	Swaziland	106
Ghana	55	Tanzania	10
Guinea	64	Chad	35
Guinea-Bissau	23	Togo	30
Equatorial Guinea	8	Tunisia	100
Upper Volta	64	Zaire	11
Kenya	21	Zambia	8
Lesotho	50	TOTAL	1,823
Liberia	3		
Libya	1		
Madagascar	3		
Malawi	36		
Mali	49		

Appendix 3, Table 1 (Continued)

AMERICAS

Country	Number of Fellowships	Country	Number of Fellowships
Antigua	3	Haiti	26
Nether. Antillas	2	Honduras	17
Argentina	29	Jamaica	24
Barbados	2	Mexico	19
Belize	15	Montserrat	4
Bolivia	25	Nicaragua	14
Brazil	32	Panama	9
Chile	26	Paraguay	11
Colombia	25	Peru	12
Costa Rica	8	St. Christopher	3
Cuba	12	St. Lucia	2
Dominican Republic	8	St. Vincente	1
El Salvador	45	Suriname	7
Ecuador	24	Trinidad + Tobago	9
Grenada	1	Uruguay	29
Guatemala	32	Venezuela	18
Guyana	27	British Virgin Islands	2
		TOTAL AMERICAS	523

ASIA AND PACIFIC

Afghanistan	41	Kiribati	12
Bangladesh	45	Lao P.D.R.	5
Burma	34	Malaysia	47
Brunei	1	Maldives	18
China	53	Marshall Island	1
Cook Islands	12	Mongolia	15
Korea (Republic of)	26	Nauru	1
Fiji	20	Nepal	64
Hong Kong	25	Niue	6
India	179	Pakistan	52
Indonesia	70	Palau	1
Indonesia (West Irian)	10	Papua New Guinea	25
Israel	11	Philippines	35

(cont.)

Appendix 3, Table 1 (Continued)

ASIA AND PACIFIC (Continued)

Country	Number of Fellowships	Country	Number of Fellowships
Korea (Dem. P. Republic of)	4	Thailand	51
Solomon Islands	6	Tokelau	1
Western Samoa	64	Tonga	28
Singapore	71	Tuvalu	8
Sri Lanka	74	Vanuatu	2
		Viet Nam	4
		TOTAL	1,122

EUROPE

Albania	19	Portugal	31
Bulgaria	58	Romania	11
Cyprus	4	Czechoslovakia	41
Spain	1	Turkey	5
Greece	43	Yugoslavia	1
Hungary	9		
Malta	8	TOTAL	249
Poland	18		

MIDDLE EAST

Saudi Arabia	91	Oman	34
Bahrain	4	Syria	17
United Arab Emirates	2	Turkey	26
Iraq	20	Yemen (Arab Republic)	76
Jordan	81	Yemen (P.D.R. of)	52
Kuwait	93	Plo	2
Lebanon	11	Arab Maritime Transport Academy	1
		TOTAL	510

TOTAL ALL REGIONS 4,227

APPENDIX 3TABLE 2

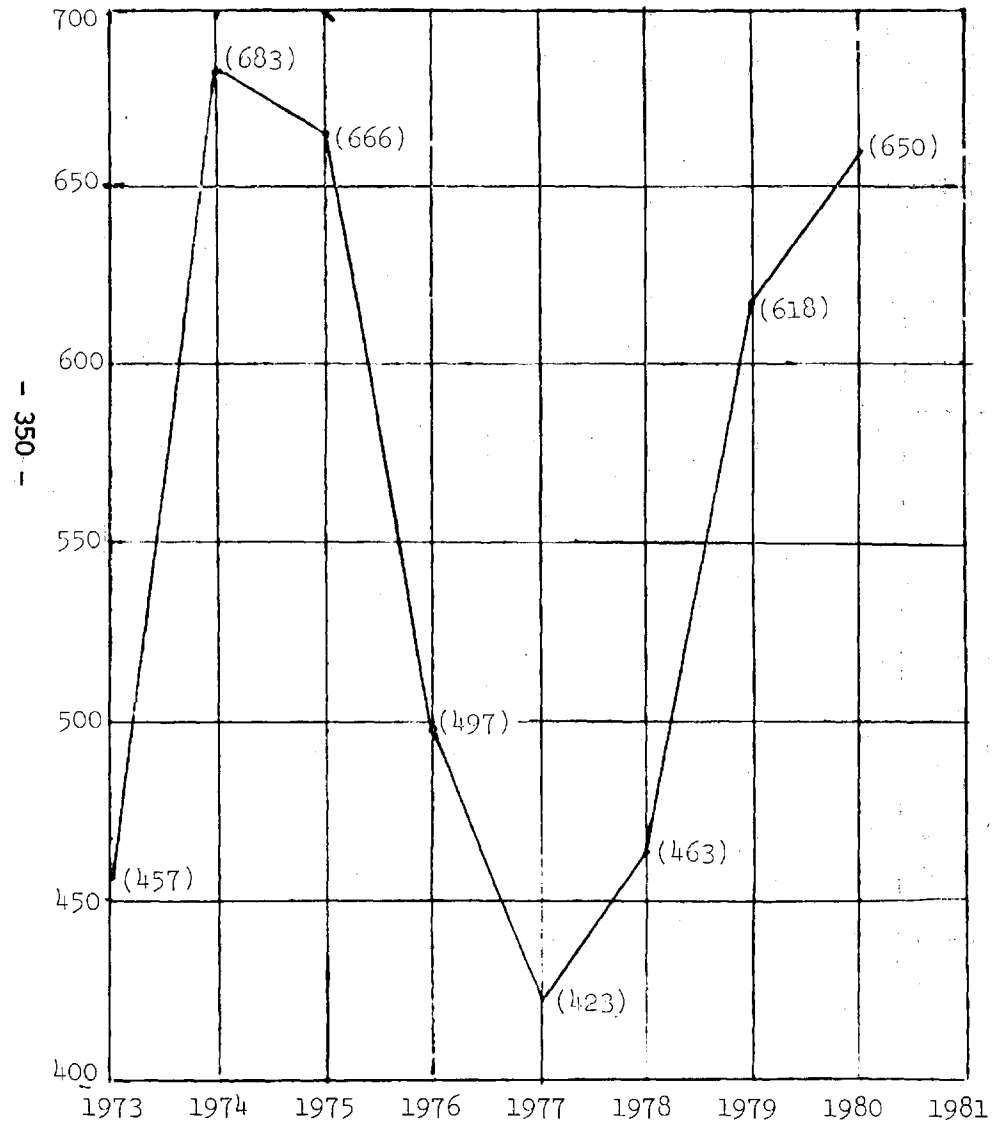
MAJOR HOST COUNTRIES FOR FELLOWS DURING THE PERIOD
1973-1981

Country	No. of fellows trained
France	579
United Kingdom	540
Germany (Federal Republic of)	266
United States of America	249
Sweden	203
Italy	191
Switzerland	168
Japan	145

APPENDIX 3

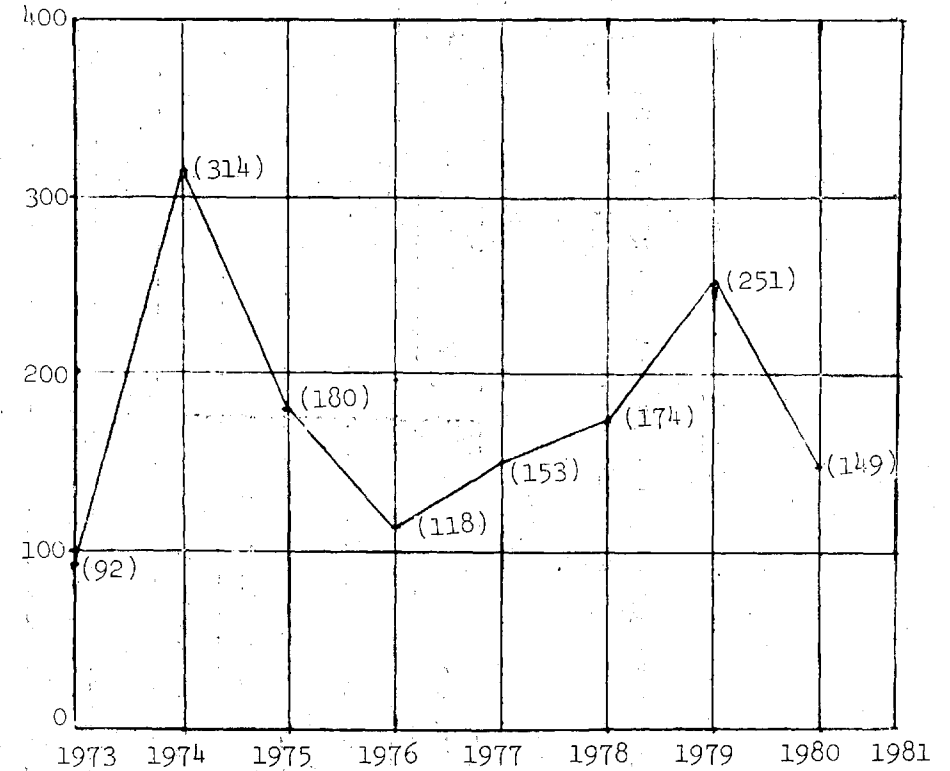
GRAPH No. 1

NUMBER OF FELLOWSHIPS UNDER IMPLEMENTATION DURING THE
YEAR CONCERNED (INCLUDING STANDARD FELLOWSHIPS
AND GROUP TRAINING)



GRAPH No. 2

NUMBER OF FELLOWSHIPS IMPLEMENTED UNDER
GROUP TRAINING (INCLUDED IN GRAPH No. 1)
DURING THE YEAR CONCERNED



APPENDIX 4

TABLE 1

VALUE OF EQUIPMENT ORDERED DURING THE
PERIOD 1973-1981

(classified by country/area of origin)

Country/area of origin	US \$
Afghanistan	500
Algeria	50
Germany (Federal Republic of)	7 472 974
Argentina	12 772
Australia	1 305 929
Austria	33 343
Bahrain	7 911
Bangladesh	60 831
Belgium	350 026
Bolivia	9 600
Brazil	16 517
Burundi	8 341
Cameroon	30 542
Canada	261 967
Chile	7 500
Denmark	626 820
Spain	174 683
United States	16 082 220
Fiji	60 714
Finland	2 849
France	2 922 340
Greece	326
Guinea	4 251
Equatorial Guinea	1 597
Upper Volta	28 599
Hungary	6 692
Hong Kong	79 921
India	326 919
Indonesia	11 990
Iran	3 416
Italy	572 507
Jamaica	5 792
Japan	5 480 622
Jordan	31 628
Kenya	36 058
Malaysia	7 925
Morocco	70
Mauritius	10 715
Mexico	11 817
Nigeria	24 278
Norway	81 465
New Zealand	48 390
Pakistan	13 134
Papua New Guinea	13 098
Netherlands	1 851 556

Appendix 4, Table 1 (Continued)

Country/area of origin	US \$
Portugal	237
German Democratic Republic	19 518
United Kingdom	6 205 871
Rwanda	10 598
Senegal	45 837
Sierra Leone	4 819
Singapore	104 208
Somalia	2 305
Sudan	6 000
Sri Lanka	1 382
Sweden	2 143 776
Switzerland	3 834 943
Suriname	13 640
Swaziland	11 667
Chad	42 794
Czechoslovakia	350
Thailand	14 697
Trinidad and Tobago	23 642
Turkey	210
U.S.S.R.	506 322
Yemen A.R.	1 473
Zambia	14 177
TOTAL	51 109 661

APPENDIX 4

TABLE 2

VALUE OF EQUIPMENT DELIVERED DURING THE PERIOD 1973-1981
(classified by country of destination)

Country of destination	US \$
Afghanistan	440 177
Albania	8 283
Algeria	239 102
Angola	615 602
Saudi Arabia ¹⁾	6 995 127
Argentina	591 676
Bangladesh ²⁾	1 405 262
Benin	4 018
Burma	1 238 119
Bolivia ³⁾	710 801
Brazil	2 447 334
Bulgaria	209 042
Burundi	108 239
Cameroon	2 449 371
Cape Verde ⁴⁾	3 887
Chile	233 292
China	189 865
Colombia	415 569
Comoros ⁴⁾	11 407
Congo ⁴⁾	16 363
Korea (Republic of)	144 476
Cuba	2 017 284
Egypt	927 075
El Salvador - Multinational project ⁵⁾	486 349
United Arab Emirates	4 474
Ecuador	666 423
Ethiopia - Regional project ⁶⁾	36 992
Ethiopia	502 317
Fiji - Multinational projects ⁷⁾	409 943
Gambia ⁸⁾	57 344
Greece	34 260
Guatemala - Regional project ⁹⁾	653
Guatemala	95 270

1) Including US \$ 5 702 065 financed by Trust Funds.

2) Including an ITU/UNESCO project.

3) Including US \$ 68 607 financed by Trust Funds.

4) Project financed by the ITU Special Fund of Technical Cooperation.

5) Multinational project INCATEL (RLA-72-094) including :

Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua.

6) Regional project (RAF-73-023 : Implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network - PANAFTEL) comprising all the countries in the African continent.

7) Multinational projects (RAS-74-004 and RAS-78-048) comprising : Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati (1979), Nauru (1979), Niue (1979), Western Samoa (1974-1975, 1979), Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu (1979).

8) Including US \$ 31 262 financed by Trust Funds.

9) Regional project (RLA-72-094 : Coordination and technical cooperation between developing countries).

Appendix 4, Table 2 (Continued)

Country of destination	US \$
Guinea	413 180
Guinea-Bissau ¹⁰⁾	105 911
Equatorial Guinea	583 908
Guyana	138 171
Haiti	196 162
Upper Volta - Multinational projects ¹¹⁾	34 318
Upper Volta	22 186
Honduras ¹²⁾	2 335
India	3 932 658
Indonesia ¹³⁾	1 335 315
Indonesia - Regional project ¹⁴⁾	34 953
Iran	313 117
Iraq ¹⁵⁾	94 315
Israel	604 287
Jamaica	308 410
Jordan	580 484
Democratic Kampuchea	714
Kenya - Multinational project ¹⁶⁾	211 081
Kuwait ¹⁷⁾	799 718
Lao P.D.R.	296 340
Lesotho ¹⁸⁾	3 858
Lebanon	50 326
Libya	137
Madagascar	1 695
Malawi - Multinational project ¹⁹⁾	490 767
Malawi	65 552
Maldives	95 634
Morocco	610 067

10) Including US \$ 3 931 financed by the ITU Special Fund of Technical Cooperation.

11) Multinational projects (RAF-80-018 : Maintenance of Pan-African Telecommunication Network and RAF-80-084 : Adviser in telecommunication to the LIPTAKO-GOURMA Authority) involving Upper Volta, Niger and Mali.

12) Project financed by Trust Funds.

13) Including US \$ 78 079 for a FUNDWI project.

14) Regional project (RAS-79-087 : Satellite communication training) comprising the countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

15) Including US \$ 1 298 financed by Trust Funds.

16) Multinational project (RAF-71-155) including : Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

17) Including US \$ 681 160 financed by Trust Funds.

18) Including US \$ 628 financed by the ITU Special Fund of Technical Cooperation.

19) Multinational project (RAF-76-021) including : Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland.

Appendix 4, Table 2 (Continued)

Country of destination	US \$
Mauritius	54 975
Mauritania	44 142
Mongolia	447 218
Mozambique	10 160
Namibia ²⁰⁾	31 173
Nepal	759 641
Niger	29 855
Nigeria	807 201
Uganda	1 898 541
Pakistan	858 212
Papua New Guinea	411 095
Paraguay	234 775
Peru	50 255
Portugal	14 125
Roumania	28 383
Rwanda	427 701
Western Samoa	63 208
Senegal - Multinational projects ²¹⁾	339 638
Sierra Leone	4 490
Singapore	208 845
Singapore - Regional project ²²⁾	14 640
Somalia ²³⁾	485 577
Sudan ²⁴⁾	345 303
Sri Lanka	267 830
Suriname ²⁵⁾	202 496
SWAPO	9 252
Swaziland	7 531
Chad	122 998
Thailand	10 761
Thailand - Regional project ²⁶⁾	10 689
Trinidad and Tobago	211 322
Tunisia	259 667
Turkey	312 133
Uruguay ²⁷⁾	215 053

20) ITU/UNESCO project.

21) Multinational projects (RAF-71-170 and RAF-79-039) including :
Benin, Ivory Coast, Central African Republic (1977), Gambia (1976),
Guinea (1974-1976), Upper Volta, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal
and Togo.

22) Regional project (RAS-72-124 : Training in administration and radio
frequency monitoring) involving 20 countries in South-East Asia.

23) Including US \$ 146 123 financed by Trust Funds.

24) In 1973 UNHCR Emergency Project (US \$ 17 652).

25) Including US \$ 195 147 financed by Trust Funds.

26) Regional project (RAS-75-051 : Development of telecommunications
in Asia) involving 15 countries.

27) Including US \$ 43 860 financed by Trust Funds.

Appendix 4, Table 2 (Continued)

Country of destination	US \$
Venezuela ²⁸⁾	154 374
Viet Nam	147 893
Yemen A.R. ²⁹⁾	208 747
Yemen A.R. - Regional project ³⁰⁾	115 581
Yemen A.R. and Yemen (P.D.R. of) - Regional project ³¹⁾	188 334
Yemen (P.D.R. of) ¹²⁾	6 453
Zaire	18 861
Zambia	54 405
Project::Caribbean ³²⁾	286
Project: Latin America ³³⁾	3 443
Project: Latin America ³⁴⁾	1 372
Project: Middle East ³⁵⁾	30 760
Project: Western Pacific	3 000
Project: CODEVTEL ³⁶⁾	86 374
Project: ECOWAS ³⁷⁾	15 996
Project: GULFVISION ³⁸⁾	819 122
TOTAL	46 094 881^{*)}

28) Including US \$ 94 413 financed by Trust Funds.

29) Including US \$ 26 502 financed by Trust Funds.

30) Regional project (REM-71-197 : Sana'a/Taiz Radio Link) including sub-contracts for US \$ 111 603.

31) Regional project (REM-72-038 : Sana'a/Aden Pilot Telecommunication Link) including sub-contracts for US \$ 183 563.

32) Multinational project (CAR-75-002).

33) Regional project (RLA-74-028 : Radio frequency management, infrastructure and follow-up in Latin America).

34) Regional project (RLA-74-023 : Telecommunication integration and development in Latin America).

35) Regional projects (REM-72-038, REM-75-027 : Feasibility Study/ Preinvestment Survey for the Middle East Telecommunications Network and RAB-79-014 : Implementation of the Middle East and Mediterranean Telecommunications Network).

36) Interregional projects on the development of telecommunication training courses (CODEVTEL) comprising INT-74-017 (1975-1978), INT-78-026, RAF-78-054, RAS-78-050 and RLA-78-041.

37) Regional project financed by Trust Funds comprising the countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

38) Regional project financed by Trust Funds comprising Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman and Qatar.

*) This figure does not include the "unliquidated obligations" amounting to US dollars 4.7 million, defined by the UNDP as "the value of equipment ordered during 1981 but not delivered by 31.12.81, for which funds were provided in that year's budget."

APPENDIX 4

TABLE 3

SUMMARY INFORMATION ON SUB-CONTRACTING
PERIOD 1973-1981

	AFRICA	AMERICAS	ASIA	EUROPE/M. EAST	INTER-REGIONAL	TOTAL
No. of projects totally or partially sub-contracted	23	3	8	9	1	44
No. of sub-contracts awarded	37	3	13	10	1	64
Amount paid to sub-contractors (US \$)	4,305,965	63,347	1,256,880	823,605	36,502	6,486,299
No. of contractors/ country	21 Germany F.R. of 1 Australia 1 Canada 1 USA 1 France 3 Italy 1 Mauritania 1 Norway 1 United Kingdom 5 Senegal 1 Sweden 1 Switzerland 2 Chad 1 U.S.S.R. 1	3 Canada 1 France 1 Italy 1	12 Belgium 1 USA 5 Indonesia 2 Italy 1 Japan 1 United Kingdom 2	6 Canada 1 Italy 1 Kuwait 1 United Kingdom 1 Sweden 1 Switzerland 1	1 Canada 1	

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

(CCIR)

TABLE I : CCIR Questions of special relevance to developing countries

TABLE II : Participation in seminars and symposia and CCIR/CCITT meetings of special interest to developing countries, 1973-1982

TABLE III : Summary of CCIR technical support to Technical Cooperation projects

TABLE IV : Representative titles of Technical Cooperation project Reports reviewed by the CCIR, 1973-1982

TABLE V : CCIR Study Groups

TABLE VI : Statistical details of CCIR Study Group meetings

TABLE VII : Participation by Administrations in selected CCIR meetings

TABLE I

CCIR Questions of special relevance to developing countries

- Study Group 9 has updated Report 379-3 "Characteristics of simple radio-relay equipment operating in Bands 8 and 9 for the provision of telephone trunk connections in the developing countries" which was prepared in response to Question 9-1/9.
- Study Group 1 maintained Report 371-1 "Monitoring services in the developing countries" prepared in response to Question 32-1/1.
- Study Group 1 prepared a new Recommendation "Protection of fixed monitoring stations against radio-frequency interference" and a new Report "Recent development in low-cost mobile-homing systems", both of which will be useful for the monitoring services in developing countries.
- Study Group 1 also drafted a decision on the transfer of technology in response to Resolution No. 14 of WARC-79.
- Study Group 6 updated Report 725 "Ionospheric properties" with respect to Study Programme 25A/6 "Special properties of equatorial ionosphere affecting radiocommunication" and Study Programme 28E/6 "Special problems of radiocommunication associated with the ionosphere in particular geographic regions", both of which concern a number of developing countries.
- Study Group 4 prepared a new Report "Low-capacity earth stations and associated satellite systems in the fixed-satellite service" in response to Question 23/4 and Resolution No. 18 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973). This Report especially deals with low-capacity earth stations for remote and rural areas and would be of special interest to many developing countries.
- Study Group 11 up-dated Report 483-2 "Specifications for low-cost monochrome television receivers" in response to Question 13/11.
- Study Group 5 drafted a Resolution intended to establish a programme of work which will facilitate active participation of scientists and engineers from developing countries in propagation studies of the CCIR, especially in tropical regions.
- The CCIR Secretariat prepared and submitted to Study Group 4 a document titled "Requirements of a Rural Domestic Satellite System" which provided a considerable amount of technical information that was useful in preparing the draft new Report on low-capacity earth stations in response to Question 23/4.
- The CCIR Secretariat also assisted in preparing specialized sections of Technical Reports resulting from CCIR Study Group activity, such as the Propagation Chapter of the IWP 10-11/2 Report.

TABLE II

Participation in seminars and symposia and CCIR/CCITT meetings
of special interest to developing countries, 1973-1982

- New Delhi : Symposium on standard frequencies and time signals - Lecture given by CCIR Counsellor.
- Nairobi, Panama and Sydney : Special Preparatory Meetings on the preparation of the WARC-79.
- Monrovia : 3rd African Telecommunication Conference from 8-19 December 1980, where the Director lectured on CCIR work relevant to telecommunication development in Africa.
- Abidjan : African Plan Committee, 26-30 March 1979, participation by Mr. Verrée, Chairman of Study Group 9 and the Director.
- Regional Plan and World Plan Meetings (1978-1982) : topics addressed included satellite communications, mobile services, radio-relay systems and propagation.
- Lima : Plan Committee for Latin America, 8-15 April 1978 - A Senior Counsellor lectured on "Developments in satellite communications including regional and domestic satellite systems".
- Buenos Aires : Plan Committee for Latin America, 22-29 October 1981. The Director presented a contribution on CCIR work relevant to telecommunication development in Latin America.
- Bamako : Technical Committee of URTNA (Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa), November 1982. A Senior Counsellor presented a paper on satellite broadcasting.
- Bangkok and Manila : Plan Committee for Asia, 1978 and 1982. The Director presented papers related to telecommunication development.
- Bangkok : Regional seminar on telecommunications for development in Asia and the Pacific region. A Senior Counsellor presented a paper on low-capacity earth stations and associated satellite systems for rural telecommunications in developing countries.
- Africa : Seminar on radio wave propagation in tropical areas - late 1982. 100,000 Swiss francs have been made available by the Administrative Council to organize the technical programme. Technical Cooperation Department is responsible for arranging the venue and financing for participants.

- Geneva : Final Meeting, Feasibility/Preinvestment Survey for the Middle East Telecommunication Network, 25-29 September 1978. A Senior Counsellor participated in the meeting.
- Abu Dhabi : EMIRTEL Head Office. A Senior Counsellor participated in discussions concerning digital transmission systems.
- Khartoum (1976), Kyoto (1976), Rio de Janeiro (1976) : Preparatory seminars on broadcasting from satellite in the 12 GHz band in preparation for the WARC (BS) 1977. The Director participated in and lectured at this seminar.
- Venice (1977) : EUROCON-77 meeting organized by the IEEE and EUREL. The Director took part in discussions between the developed and developing countries on the means of transfer of technology.
- Kuala Lumpur (1978) : Seminar of the preparation for the WARC-79. Participation by the Director.

TABLE III

Summary of CCIR technical support to Technical Cooperation projects

- AFRICA and ARAB COUNTRIES OF THE GULF, Interconnection across the Red Sea,
- AFRICA, Technical specifications for transmission systems,
- AFRICA, National VHF networks for broadcasting,
- AFRICA, Review of the prefeasibility study on the application of modern telecommunication technology for integrated rural development,
- AFRICA, Briefing of regional counsellors on propagation matters,
- MIDDLE EAST, Review of the feasibility study and preinvestment survey for the Middle East Telecommunication Network,
- PANAFTEL links: Kano - Maradi
Lusaka - Lilongwe
Chingola - Lubumbashi
- interconnection: Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia
- analysis: site at Kissy (Freetown),

- ARAB COUNTRIES OF THE GULF, Assistance in establishing radio-wave propagation measurements concerning mainly the influence of local radio-climate on wave propagation, including rainfall attenuation,
- BANGLADESH, Sound broadcasting and television development,
- CONGO, Assistance in establishing radio-wave propagation measurements,
- INDIA to AFGHANISTAN, Tropospheric-scatter link,
- MALDIVES, Communications,
- NIGER, National VHF/UHF links,
- NIGER and NIGERIA, Interface problems,
- NIGERIA, National communications development,
- PAKISTAN, Arrangement for the provision of a rainfall-rate gauge for use in microwave propagation studies,
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA, Assistance in establishing radio-wave propagation measurements,
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA, Assistance in arranging for rainfall-rate gauges for propagation studies and in setting up the measurement procedures,
- SENEGAL, Propagation-related failures of major microwave link to Ziguinchor,
- SUDAN, Communications improvement in the south,
- YEMEN (Arab Republic and People's Democratic Republic of), Sana'a to Aden Pilot link extension,
- YEMEN (Arab Republic), Development Plan,
- YEMEN (Arab Republic), Proposed transhorizon systems,
- YEMEN (Arab Republic), National communications development.

TABLE IV

Representative titles of Technical Cooperation project Reports
reviewed by the CCIR, 1973-1982

Matters on which ITU project reports have been reviewed and commentaries furnished:

- AFRICA, Coordination of MF broadcasting measurements,
- AFRICA, Proposals for the African Telecommunications Administrative Conference,
- AFRICA, General broadcasting services,
- AFRICA, Maintenance of radio-relay systems,
- AFRICA, Network of monitoring stations,
- AFRICA, Prefeasibility study on the application of modern telecommunication technology for the provision of appropriate telecommunication services for integrated rural development,
- GULF AREA, Radio propagation studies in general,
- PANAFTEL: Draft report on pre-investment surveys,
report on international circuits, Senegal/Guinea,
review of draft tender for a microwave telecommunication system,
- SOUTH PACIFIC, Feasibility study for a regional telecommunication network,
- WEST AFRICA, Preliminary surveys (ITU/FAR/R.122 - ITU/RAF/R.124),
- LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, Study of telecommunications,
- AFGHANISTAN, Mission Report by ITU expert in satellite earth stations,
- AFGHANISTAN, Radio frequency management,
- AFGHANISTAN - PAKISTAN, Route survey for a microwave radio-relay system,
- BURUNDI, Broadcasting coverage,
- GUINEA, Proposed frequency plans for PANAFTEL links,
- INDIA, Research and development programme of experimental satellite earth station, Ahmedabad,
- INDIA, Proposed programme of radiowave propagation studies at millimeter wave frequencies,
- INDONESIA, Report on Telecommunication Training Centre, Bandung,
- KENYA, UGANDA, TANZANIA, Report on Multinational Training School,
- LESOTHO, Broadcasting coverage,
- MALDIVES, Report on radiocommunications,

- NEPAL, Broadcasting coverage,
- NIGERIA, National plan for telecommunications,
- NIGERIA, Propagation advice to Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria,
- NIGERIA, Report on ECOWAS meeting of experts,
- NIGERIA, Draft Agency Terminal Report (NIR/69/028),
- PAKISTAN, Upgrading of maritime telecommunication services,
- SAUDI ARABIA, Report on earth station site selection,
- SAUDI ARABIA, Broadcasting-satellite system,
- SENEGAL, Fading problem on 7 GHz system,
- SINGAPORE, Choice of second satellite communication earth station,
- THAILAND, Computer programs for frequency management and monitoring,
- YEMEN (People's Democratic Republic of), Planning and development.

TABLE V

CCIR Study Groups

Study Group 1	Spectrum Utilization and Monitoring
Study Group 2	Space Research and Radioastronomy
Study Group 3	Fixed Service at Frequencies below about 30 MHz
Study Group 4	Fixed-Satellite Service
Study Group 5	Propagation in Non-Ionized Media
Study Group 6	Propagation in Ionized Media
Study Group 7	Standard Frequency and Time-Signals
Study Group 8	Mobile Radiodetermination and Amateur Services
Study Group 9	Fixed Service Using Radio-Relay Systems
Study Group 10	Broadcasting Service (Sound)
Study Group 11	Broadcasting Service (Television)
CMTT*)	CCIR/CCITT Joint Study Group for Television and Sound Transmission
CMV*)	CCIR/CCITT Joint Study Group for Vocabulary and related Services

*) Joint with CCITT under CCIR management

TABLE VI

Statistical details of CCIR Study Group meetings

	1974*	1976**	1977*	1978*	1980**	1981*
	Final	Interim	Final Meeting Period		Interim	Final
Number of Study Group Meeting Days	163	152***	87	62	176	178
Contributions published	1050	898	776	449	1097	1158
Participation						
a) Number of delegates	812	994	680	395	1000	1116
b) Total registration	1743	1449	1088	560	1696	1800
Administrations	36	42	36	33	45	57
Recognized Private Operating Agencies	35	33	33	23	31	31
Scientific and Industrial Organizations	21	17	19	12	15	18
International Organizations	9	6	5	7	12	15
Specialized Agencies of the United Nations	2	2	1	2	3	3

* Final Meetings - 1978 figures do not include SPM,

** Interim Meetings,

*** No Interim Meeting of Study Group 3 and the CMV.

TABLE VII

Participation by administrations in selected CCIR meetings

ADMINISTRATIONS	INTERIM MEETINGS		FINAL MEETINGS			PLENARY ASSEMBLIES			SPECIAL MEETINGS	
	1976	1980	1974	1977/1978	1981	1974	1978	1982	SPM '78	SP. 8 '76
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
Algeria	x	-	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x
Germany (Fed. Rep. of)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	-
Argentina	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Australia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Austria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	-	x
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
Byelorussia	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-
Burma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bulgaria	-	x	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	x
Eurundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	x	x	x	-	x	x	-	x	x	x
Canada	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-
Chile	x	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	x	-
China	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cyprus	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	-	-

ADMINISTRATIONS	INTERIM MEETINGS		FINAL MEETINGS			PLENARY ASSEMBLIES			SPECIAL MEETINGS	
	1976	1980	1974	1977/1978	1981	1974	1978	1982	SPM'78	SP.8'76
Vatican	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	-
Korea	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ivory Coast	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	X
Cuba	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-
Denmark	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-
El Salvador	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Spain	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-
United States	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Finland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
France	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
Greece	X	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ADMINISTRATIONS	INTERIM MEETINGS		FINAL MEETINGS			PLENARY ASSEMBLIES			SPECIAL MEETINGS	
	1976	1980	1974	1977/1978	1981	1974	1978	1982	SPM'78	SP.8'76
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upper Volta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
Honduras	-	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
India	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Indonesia	x	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Iran	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Iraq	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	x
Ireland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-
Italy	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
Democratic Kampuchea	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
Lao P.D.R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-	x
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ADMINISTRATIONS	INTERIM MEETINGS		FINAL MEETINGS			PLENARY ASSEMBLIES			SPECIAL MEETINGS	
	1976	1980	1974	1977/1978	1981	1974	1978	1982	SPM'78	SP.8'76
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	-
Mongolia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Norway	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Zealand	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	-
Panama	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	x	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	-
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Netherlands	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	-
Poland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Portugal	x	x	-	x	x	-	-	x	x	x
Qatar	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-	-
Syria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
German Dem. Rep.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

ADMINISTRATIONS	INTERIM MEETINGS		FINAL MEETINGS			PLENARY ASSEMBLIES			SPECIAL MEETINGS	
	1976	1980	1974	1977/1978	1981	1974	1978	1982	SPM'78	SP.8'76
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	-
Romania	x	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	-
United Kingdom	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	x
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	-	x	x
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Switzerland	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	-	x	-
Tongo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	x
Turkey	x	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	-
USSR	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uruguay	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	x	-	x	-	-	x	x	x	-

ADMINISTRATIONS	INTERIM MEETINGS		FINAL MEETINGS			PLENARY ASSEMBLIES			SPECIAL MEETINGS	
	1976	1980	1974	1977/1978	1981	1974	1978	1982	SPM'78	SP.8'76
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	-
Yemen A.R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen (P.D.R. of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-
Yugoslavia	x	x	x	x	x	x	-	x	x	x
Zaire	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals : 157	42	45	36	39	50 *	71	61	78	85	41
* An additional 7 administrations participated in the Special Meeting of Study Group 8										

STUDY GROUPS OF THE CCITT
AND PLAN COMMITTEES

Designation		Title	Chairman	Vice-Chairmen
COM I	Study Group I	Definition and operational aspects of telegraph and telematic services*) (facsimile, Teletex, Videotex, etc.)	K. FREIBURGHaus (Switzerland)	R. RÜGGERBERG (Federal Republic of Germany) M. ISRAEL (Canada) J. LEPESQUEUR (France) B. BENTON (Mrs.) (United Kingdom) M. LEON (Venezuela)
COM II	Study Group II	Telephone operation and quality of service	J. BIOT (Belgium)	C.R. CRUMP (United States) J.M. LAROCHE (France) G. GOTSZONY (Hungary) T. OHTA (Japan)
COM III	Study Group III	General tariff principles	M. KOJIMA (Japan)	J. O'BOYLE (United States) B. ROUXVILLE (France) A. PELLA (Italy) A. AOUDIA (Algeria)
<u>Regional Tariff Groups of Study Group III</u>				
	GR TAF	Tariffs (Africa)	A.D. AITHNARD (Togo)	W. DJONGA (Congo) M. KEITA (Guinea) T. KILILI (Kenya)
	GR TAL	Tariffs (Latin America)	H. PALMA (Venezuela)	S. BENTIVEGNA (Argentina)
	GR TAS	Tariffs (Asia and Oceania)	N. VIRATA (Philippines)	S. YANO (Japan) A.R. AL-AWADI (Kuwait)
	GR TEUREM	Tariffs (Europe and the Mediterranean Basin)	W. JOST (Switzerland)	S. GRUSZCZYNSKI (Poland)

*) The term "telematic services" is used provisionally.

Designation		Title	Chairman	Vice-Chairmen
COM IV	Study Group IV	Transmission maintenance of international lines, circuits and chains of circuits; miantenance of automatic and semi-automatic networks	J. KIIL (Denmark)	H.L. MARCHESE (United States) J.P. CAIRE (France) G. SARACO (Italy) T. SATO (Japan) H. ANDERSSON (Sweden)
COM V	Study Group V	Protection against dangers and disturbances of elctromagnetic origin	G. GRATTA (Italy)	H. LORKE (German Democratic Republic) P.O. PERSSON (Sweden)
COM VI	Study Group VI	Protection and specifications of cable sheaths and poles	K. NIKOLSKI (USSR)	LI YUANPENG (China) D.J. DEKKER (Netherlands)
COM VII	Study Group VII	Data communication networks	V.C. MacDONALD (Canada)	L. LAVANDERA SANCHEZ (Spain) H.V. BERTINE (United States) A. TEXIER (France) M. KATO (Japan) J.O. WEDLAKE (United Kingdom)
COM VIII	Study Group VIII	Terminal equipment for telematic services*) (facsimile, Teletex, Videotex, etc.)	W. STAUDINGER (Federal Republic of Germany)	A. DUPONT (France) H. TERAMURA (Japan) A. PUGH (United Kingdom) V. SIVAKOV (USSR)
COM IX	Study Group IX	Telegraph networks and terminal equipment	E.E. DANIELS (United Kingdom)	R. DAUDE (France) H. MATSUBARA (Japan) B.V. KOROP (Ukrainian SSR) B. KUBIN (Czechoslovakia)

*) The term "telematic services" is used provisionally.

Designation		Title	Chairman	Vice-Chairmen
COM XI	Study Group XI	Telephone switching and signalling	J. RYAN (United States)	P. PLEHIERS (Belgium) P. STERNDOUFF (Denmark) P. COLLET (France) M. CARRELLI (Italy) S. KANO (Japan)
COM XII	Study Group XII	Telephone transmission performance and local telephone networks	P. LORAND (France)	CAO MEIJIE (China) R. HATCH (United States) N. GLEISS (Sweden)
COM XV	Study Group XV	Transmission systems	D. GAGLIARDI (Italy)	A.M. NOURI (Saudi Arabia) H. SOULIER (France) W. MAJEWSKI (Poland) J. WHETTER (United Kingdom)
COM XVI	Study Group XVI	Telephone circuits	S. MUNDAY (United Kingdom)	G. LAJTHA (Hungary) J.L. IZAGUIRRE (Venezuela)
COM XVII	Study Group XVII	Data communication over the telephone network	V.N. VAUGHAN (United States)	K. KERN (Federal Republic of Germany) M. De JULIO (Italy) D.G. HUNT (United Kingdom)
COM XVIII	Study Group XVIII	Digital networks	T. IRMER (Federal Republic of Germany)	V. JOHANNES (United States) A. ROCHE (France) M. DECINA (Italy) K. OKIMI (Japan) H.K. PFYFFER (Switzerland)

Designation		Title	Chairman	Vice-Chairmen
CMBD	CCITT/CCIR Joint Study Group	Circuit noise and availability	A.P. BOLLE (Netherlands)	N. OHYAMA (Japan)
CMTT	CCIR/CCITT Joint Study Group	Television and sound transmission	Y. ANGEL (France) (CCIR)	W.G. SIMPSON (United Kingdom) (CCITT)
CMV	CCIR/CCITT Joint Study Group for Vocabulary	Definitions and symbols	M. THUE (France) (CCIR)	M. DUCOMMUN (Switzerland) B.A. DURAN (Spain) (CCIR) S.J. ARIES (United Kingdom) (CCITT)

PLAN COMMITTEES

(Joint CCITT/CCIR Committees administered by the CCITT)

Designation		Title	Chairman	Vice-Chairmen
WORLD PLAN	World Plan Committee	General Plan for the development of the World Telecommunication Network	M. GHAZAL (Lebanon)	A. ALVES PEIXOTO (Brazil) A. MISINO (Italy) S. NOVIKOV (U.S.S.R.) C. NOGBOU (Ivory Coast)
AFRICA PLAN	Plan Committee for Africa	General Plan for the development of the Regional Telecommunication Network in Africa	L. DIA (Senegal)	E. KAMDEM-KAMGA (Cameroon) S.J.M. GARGARD (Liberia)
LATIN AMERICA PLAN	Plan Committee for Latin America	General Plan for the development of the Regional Telecommunication Network in Latin America	R.J.P. SEVERINI (Argentina)	R.A. GONZALES LOPEZ (Mexico) R. PEDROSA PEREZ (Cuba)
ASIA PLAN	Plan Committee for Asia and Oceania	General Plan for the development of the Regional Telecommunication Network in Asia and Oceania	A.M. AL-SABEJ (Kuwait)	N. MORISHIMA (Japan) M. RADZI (Malaysia) C.S. CARREON (Philippines)
EUROPE PLAN	Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin	General Plan for the development of the Regional Telecommunication Network in Europe and the Mediterranean Basin	L. TEROL MILLER (Spain)	M. LACOUT (France) G. WISNIEWSKI (Poland)

JOINT WORKING PARTIES

Designation	Title	Study Groups concerned*)	Chairman	Vice-Chairmen
GM LTG	Use of telephone-type lines for the purposes other than telephony	IV, VIII, IX, <u>XV</u> , XVII, CMBD	L. GUILLET (France)	M. MULDER (Netherlands) S. MAZGON (Hungary)
GM SMM	Maritime mobile service	<u>I</u> , II, III	F.J.M. JASPERS (Netherlands)	G. WEGENER (Federal Republic of Germany) Y. NISHIZAWA (Japan)

*) The controlling Study Group is underlined.

SPECIAL AUTONOMOUS GROUPS

Designation	Title	Chairman	Vice-Chairmen
GAS 3	Economic and technical aspects of the choice of transmission systems	J.Z. JACOBY (United States)	J.C. SEYOU (Ethiopia) S. STEFANESCU (Rumania) J. RUDA (Venezuela) E. LUCAS (Spain)
GAS 4	Primary sources of energy	H. KRAKOWSKI (Federal Republic of Germany)	H. GRAF (Switzerland) N.S. CHRISTOPHER (United States)
GAS 5	Economic and social problems relating to telecommunication development	M. BENEDETTI (Italy)	L. VIROL (France) F.M. MGAYA (Tanzania) R. CRISCOLO (Argentina)
GAS 7	Rural telecommunications	C. RUDILOSSO (Italy)	A.B.M. TAHER (Bangladesh) R. MALDONADO (Venezuela) S.J.M. GARGARD (Liberia)
GAS 8	Economic and technical impact of implementing a regional satelllite network	G. MALLEUS (France)	N. MAZZARO (Argentina) D. HELLA ONDO (Gabon) A.P. DJIWATAMPU (Indonesia) K. KOHIYAMA (Japan) E. ABOU-MRAD (Lebanon)
GAS 9	Economic and technical aspects of transition from an analogue to a digital telecommunication network	L. ACKZELL (Sweden)	A.F. GARCIA (Argentina) M. DABBAS (Jordan) A. OBATA (Japan) S. MBAYE (Senegal) M. MOONEY (United Kingdom)

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 66-E

9 July 1982

Original English

ANNÉE MONDIALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES



1983

PLENARY MEETINGChina

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

CHN/66/1 MOD 56

(2) The Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General shall take up their duties on the dates determined at the time of their election. They shall normally remain in office until dates determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference, and they shall be eligible for re-election, but the national (or nationals) from the same country shall not hold office of the Secretary-General or Deputy Secretary-General for more than two successive terms

Reasons Enable more Member countries to have the opportunity to join in the management of the Union.

CHN/66/2 MOD 63

1. The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of five independent members, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. These members shall be elected from the candidates sponsored by countries, Members of the Union, in such a way as to ensure equitable distribution amongst the regions of the world. Each Member of the Union may propose only one candidate who shall be a national of its country. The members shall be eligible for re-election, but the national (or nationals) from the same country shall not hold office of the member of IFRB for more than two successive terms

Reasons The same as for No 56

CHN/66/3 MOD 285

v) after having made what economies are possible, prepare and submit to the Administrative Council consolidated annual budget estimates which, after approval by the Council, shall be transmitted for information to all Members of the Union,

Reasons To facilitate the studies by the Councillors and to improve efficiency of the Council's work

CHN/66/4 ADD 310A

The Coordination Committee shall discuss and put forward its views on proposals submitted to the Administrative Council by the Secretary-General relating to the Union budget, the restructure of the permanent organs and personnel matters.

Reasons The same as for No 285.



CHN/66/5 MOD 403 (2) ~~As a general rule,~~ Study groups shall hold no more than two meetings between sessions of the Plenary Assembly, including the final meetings held before that Assembly.

CHN/66/6 SUP 404 Reasons . To encourage the discussion of the questions by correspondence and reduce the Union expenditures.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I

CHN/66/7 MOD 6 If the credits which may be used by the Council by virtue of paragraphs 1 to 4 above cannot meet the expenditures of activities which are not foreseen but are urgent, prove insufficient to ensure the efficient operation of the Union, the Council may be authorized to exceed the credits of the ceiling laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference by less than 1 %. If the credits exceed the ceiling by more than 1 % but not more than 2 %, the Council may exceed those credits only with the approval of a majority of the Members of the Union after they have been duly consulted. If credits need to exceed the ceiling laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference by more than 2 %, those credits shall be approved by the next Conference. Whenever Members of the Union are consulted, they shall be presented with a full statement of the facts justifying the step.

Reasons . To ensure the efficient operation of the Union and lighten the financial burden of the Members.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 67-E

15 July 1982

Original · English

PLENARY MEETING

Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

General remarks

1. Since the last revision of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations (Geneva, 1973) remarkable technological progress has been achieved in the field of telecommunications. New text communication services, such as Teletex and Telefax, are now being developed as public services. At the same time a number of specialized services are being established, and this development will progress. Internal company networks for sound, text and image transmission will become of great importance within this decade.

2. It is of the utmost importance that a number of public services are provided throughout the world, so that public communication can be safeguarded. Standards for these public services and the new specialized services must be guaranteed. To ensure that certain basic services - existing and future - will be provided as public services, international standards for network signalling and for communication procedures between two terminals or between a terminal and a data base must be established. As terminal equipment becomes more diverse and complex the need for international agreement on interworking standards becomes greater and more pressing. Standardization is also necessary from an economical point of view, in order to reduce the need for a great variety of different techniques or complex conversion equipment. The preparation and establishment of such international standards are vital tasks for the International Telecommunication Union and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

3. The main responsibility for these general objectives lies upon the International Telecommunication Union as the principal forum for international co-operation in the field of telecommunication. The International Telecommunication Convention states, in Article 4, that the purposes of the Union are, i.a., to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them, so far as possible, generally available to the public.



4. Although the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva, 1973) lay down the general principles to be observed in the international telegraph service, they mainly deal with the international telegram service. No general provisions in the Regulations seem to cover the new non-voice services being established to-day, and even less could they be interpreted as being applicable to future, still unknown, services.

5. The emerging new digital networks are aimed at integration of voice and non-voice services, including data transmission, through the same equipment and facilities. This shared concept will ultimately lead to service integration. The international Regulations should form the basic legal framework also for this development, so that detailed standards could be worked out and established by the CCITT and the CCIR. If such a basis is not available in the form of legally binding Administrative Regulations it could be very difficult to have the necessary studies initiated in the CCITT and the CCIR and to ensure that the jurisdiction of the ITU and the individual administrations will be fully protected also in the future.

6. It might also be necessary to review, as soon as possible, the provisions contained in Appendix 1 to the Telegraph Regulations and the Telephone Regulations (Geneva, 1973), if the provisions concerning the monetary unit given in Article 30 of the present Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) are changed by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

7. As has already been said, it is of the utmost importance to lay down legal provisions in order to make the telecommunication services, so far as possible, generally available to the public. In our opinion, a public telecommunication service should, on the national level, satisfy the following seven conditions:

- a) It should be possible to establish communication, without any discrimination, between all terminals connected to the service.
- b) International interworking should be ensured, in accordance with international agreements.
- c) The service should be available in a uniform manner and with the same technical quality throughout the country, in accordance with public rules and regulations laid down for the service.
- d) Uniform quality of service should be ensured throughout the country.
- e) The customers should as far as possible obtain equivalent services for the same charges.
- f) Interworking and interchangeability should be possible between different equipment generations.

g) Reliable, up-to-date directory information should be available to the public.

Standardization is inherent in the concept of a public service. Nationally, a public service is standard in the sense that it is provided in a defined, uniform manner, as illustrated above.

In an international context, the standardization of a service (be it public, or specialized) involves:

- standardization of customer access arrangements to enable terminals to be attached to networks in a unified manner;
- standardization of service characteristics and high level protocols in order to achieve uniformity between different countries and to ensure end-to-end compatibility for international use;
- coordinated provision of the service in different countries for international use.

Conclusion

A World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference should be convened in order to adopt new Administrative Regulations for voice and non-voice telecommunication services. The CCITT should be instructed to prepare the work of the Conference by drawing up proposals for new Regulations. In doing this the CCITT should, as applicable, comply with the general spirit of Resolution No. 36 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965) resulting in the adoption of revised Telegraph and Telephone Regulations (Geneva, 1973) - that is, the new Regulations should only, in a limited scope, lay down the basic principles, it being understood that detailed provisions regarding technical, operating and tariff questions should continue to be the subject of CCITT Recommendations. In this way the rules governing the telecommunication services will be easily adaptable to the future technological development. Consequently, the new Regulations should be worded in such a broad manner, that they, to the extent possible, could cover both existing and future telecommunication services.

The new Regulations should of course also be adapted to any changes that may be made in the Convention (Nairobi, 1982) with regard to the monetary unit to be used in the composition of tariffs and the establishment of international accounts. If such amendments are made by the Plenipotentiary Conference, appropriate directives on studies with a view to reflect these in the Administrative Regulations should be included in the annexed draft Resolution.

A N N E X

DNK/FNL/ ADD
ISL/NOR/
S/67/1

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Administrative Regulations for voice and non-voice
telecommunication services

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

noting

- a) that the Telephone Regulations (Geneva, 1973)
deal only with the international telephone service;
- b) that the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva, 1973)
deal mainly with the international telegram service;
- c) that other existing non-voice services, as well as
new services being established, such as Teletex and
Telefax, are only partly covered by the Administrative
Regulations;

considering

- a) that it is advisable to establish, to the extent
possible, a broad international legal framework for
all existing, emerging and future new telecommunication
services;
- b) that such a legal framework, laid down in
Administrative Regulations, must constitute the
basis for international standardization in the field
of telecommunications;
- c) that international standardization is indis-
pensable for the efficient operation of public
as well as specialized telecommunication services;

resolves

- 1) that new Administrative Regulations covering voice
and non-voice telecommunication services shall be
prepared,
- 2) that a World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone
Conference shall be convened not later than 1986 to
consider proposals for such new Administrative
Regulations;

instructs the International Telegraph and Telephone
Consultative Committee

to prepare draft new Administrative Regulations which should, in a limited scope, lay down the basic principles, while detailed provisions regarding technical, operating and tariff questions should continue to be the subject of CCITT Recommendations;

to submit proposals for this purpose to the next Plenary Assembly of the CCITT.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 68-E
15 July 1982
Original . French

PLENARY MEETING

Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

CHAPTER VIII

ARTICLE 55

Administrative Council

DNK/FNL/
ISL/NOR/
S/68/1

MOD 244

e) Review and approve the annual budget of the Union and the preliminary budget for the following year, taking account of the limits for expenditure set by the Plenipotentiary Conference and ensuring the strictest possible economy but mindful of the obligation upon the Union to achieve satisfactory results as expeditiously as possible through conferences and the work programmes of the permanent organs, in so doing, the Council shall also take into account the work plans mentioned in 286 and any cost-benefit analyses mentioned in 287,

CHAPTER VIII

ARTICLE 56

General Secretariat

DNK/FNL/
ISL/NOR/
S/68/2

MOD 285

v) after having made what economies are possible, prepare and submit to the Administrative Council annual budget estimates and a preliminary budget for the following year which, after approval by the Council, shall be transmitted for information to all Members of the Union,

Reasons . With a view to planning finances further in advance, it is proposed that the General Secretariat should draw up, in addition to the annual budget, a preliminary budget for the following year, to be submitted to the Administrative Council. The preliminary budget would be prepared in accordance with directives given by the Administrative Council and, although preliminary, would be used for more or less definitive planning of the finances and management of the Union.



CHAPTER VIII

ARTICLE 59

Coordination Committee

DNK/FNL/
ISL/NOR/
S/68/3

ADD 314A

The Committee shall circulate regularly to the members of the Administrative Council, for their information, brief summaries of its conclusions and decisions as well as an annual general report on all its activities.

Reasons : It is desirable for the Administrative Council to be informed on a regular basis of the activities, conclusions and decisions of the Coordination Committee, which plays such an important part in managing the affairs of the Union.

CHAPTER VIII

ARTICLE 55

Administrative Council

DNK/FNL/
ISL/NOR/
S/68/4

ADD 245A

A) to the extent it deems appropriate, make the necessary arrangements for an annual management audit of Union activities.

Reasons . In addition to the audit of accounts provided for in 245 of the Convention, a management audit might usefully supplement the cost-benefit analyses of main activities referred to in 287. Such an audit might be conducted either by an external auditor engaged for the purpose or by the Advisory Group to the Administrative Council proposed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in proposal G/18/3 concerning ADD 234A.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 69-E
23 July 1982
Original Spanish

ANNEE MONDIALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES

PLENARY MEETINGVenezuela

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 4

VEN/69/1 ADD 13A bA) to contribute to the improvement of the QUALITY OF LIFE of the inhabitants of the countries which constitute the Union,

VEN/69/2 ADD 19A eA) ensure that telecommunications make a real contribution to the improvement of health, agriculture, labour conditions, training, culture, education, the environment, the habitat, recreation and social security;

Reasons : There should be an interrelation between telecommunications development and the improvement of peoples' quality of life and the telecommunication infrastructures should not be disassociated from the fundamental objective of contributing to the social and economic development of peoples.

ARTICLE 6

VEN/69/3 ADD 30A aA) establish the functions of the organs of the Union,

Reasons Because the objectives of the Union are being extended and the functions of the permanent organs should be revised constantly in order to meet them - consequence of proposals VEN/69/1 ADD 13A bA and VEN/69/2 ADD 19A eA.

ARTICLE 13

VEN/69/4 MOD 86 2. The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and , the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and ~~desirably also~~ the members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall all be nationals of different countries, Members of the Union. At ~~their~~ the election, of the Administrative Council due consideration should be given to the principles ~~embodied in 87 and to~~ of appropriate geographical distribution amongst the regions of the world.

Reasons To ratify the principle that elected officials should come from different countries. To differentiate between the Administrative Council which is elected by country, and officials who are elected personally.



ARTICLE 55

VEN/69/5 MOD 231 3. The Administrative Council shall elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman at the beginning of each annual session, taking due account of rotation among regions, and they shall not be eligible for re-election. They shall serve until the opening of the next annual session, ~~and shall be eligible for re-election.~~ The Vice-Chairman shall serve as Chairman in the absence of the latter.

Reasons To set out in the Convention the practice which has been followed in the Council for many years.

VEN/69/6 ADD 241A bA) decide on standards for evaluating the activities and efficiency of the staff of the Union and take the necessary measures to obtain maximum output,

Reasons This is the practice of the Coordination Committee, but without directives from the Administrative Council, and it is considered that it is the latter which should give precise instructions to the Secretary-General and to the Coordination Committee.

ARTICLE 66

VEN/69/7 MOD 358 4. The Secretary-General shall assemble and coordinate the proposals received from administrations and from the Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees and shall communicate them to Members at least three months before the opening of the conference. The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall not be entitled to submit proposals.

Reasons : As worded at present it is assumed that the Deputy Secretary-General is not entitled to submit proposals either, but he should be included explicitly for the sake of clarity.

ANNEX 2

Definition of certain Terms used in the Convention
and in the Regulations of the International
Telecommunication Union.

VEN/69/8 MOD Radiocommunication Telecommunication by means of radio waves, including the electromagnetic waves which are propagated in space without an artificial wave guide, regardless of their frequency.

Reasons To adapt the definition to the evolution of technology and permit the CCIR to study and issue recommendations for the types of telecommunication which use the frequency range above 3000 GHz.

VEN/69/9

ADD

Region and region

The words "Region" and "Regional" (with a capital "R") refer to the three Regions defined in the Radio Regulations for the purpose of allocation of frequency bands, and "region" and "regional" (with a small "r") refer to the administrative regions established at the Plenipotentiary Conferences.

Reasons · To make perfectly clear in the Convention and the Regulations of the Union the exact meaning of each term and to align the terms to the interpretation given in No. 329.1 of the Radio Regulations, Geneva, 1979.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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Original Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Spain

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Final acts of conferences

The International Telecommunication Convention does not define, perhaps because it was considered unnecessary, the meaning of the term "final act" of a conference nor the legal implications of signing final acts by participating delegations

At ITU administrative conferences the vast majority of participants are specialists in the subjects covered by the conferences and rarely experts in international law (a good example of this was the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979), and doubts occasionally arise about the commitments involved for Member states in signing the final act and even about the application of the decisions reflected in the final act.

The ITU Convention should be clarified in this respect. This would remove the doubts mentioned in the previous paragraph and would avoid the often protracted discussions which take place to the detriment of the accomplishment of the basic tasks facing administrative conferences.

For this purpose mention should be made of the fact that the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969) states in Article 10

"The text of a treaty is established as authentic and definitive

.

b) .. by the signature, signature ad referendum or initialling by the representatives of those States of the text of the treaty or of the Final Act of a conference incorporating the text."

This indicates that the texts of the decisions adopted at a conference are established as authentic by the signature of the final act irrespective of the question of mandatory application or implementation by member states or administrations.

It would also be useful to draw a distinction between the signature of the final act of a plenipotentiary conference or of an administrative conference and the signature of the Convention or the amended administrative regulations or agreements resulting from such conferences since specific procedures exist for the entry into force of such texts.

A number of proposals submitted in the light of the above considerations are annexed hereto

ANNEX 2

Definitions

E/70/1 ADD Final Act of a conference Document signed by the delegates at a conference duly authorized for the purpose by their governments which certifies the authenticity of the texts of the agreements, protocols, resolutions, recommendations and opinions referred to in the document and adopted by the conference.

ARTICLE 16

E/70/2 MOD 102 ~~The-final-documents~~ The Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences, ~~their-final acts,-protocols,-resolutions,-recommendations-and-opinions~~ shall be drawn up in the official languages of the Union, in versions equivalent in form and content.

Reasons The term "final documents" is vague It is better to refer to the "Final Act" of the conference as understood by the definition given in this Annex.

ARTICLE 67

E/70/3 MOD 366 They give the delegation, or certain members thereof, the right to sign ~~the-Final-Acts~~ the Final Act and the texts definitively approved by the conference

Reasons See E/70/7 MOD 532

E/70/4 MOD 367 4 (1) A delegation whose credentials are found to be in order by the Plenary Meeting shall be entitled to exercise the right to vote of the member concerned and to sign ~~the-Final-Acts~~ the Final Act and the texts definitively approved by the conference.

Reasons To make the text consistent with E/70/7 MOD 532.

E/70/5

MOD 368

(2) A delegation whose credentials are found not to be in order by the Plenary Meeting shall not be entitled to exercise the right to vote or to sign ~~the Final Acts~~ the Final Act and the texts definitively approved by the conference until the position has been regularized.

Reasons To make the text consistent with E/70/7 MOD 532.

ARTICLE 77

E/70/6

MOD 527

1 ~~The Texts of the Final Acts~~, which shall be worded as far as practicable in their definitive form by the various committees, taking account of the views expressed, shall be submitted to an editorial committee charged with perfecting their form without altering the sense and, where appropriate, with combining them with those parts of former texts which have not been altered.

Reasons Mention of the Final Acts in this number is too specific. The competence of the Editorial Committee should be expressed in more general terms in line with No. 528 and should apply to any text which has to be submitted to the Plenary Meeting which alone can approve a text for inclusion in the Final Act

E/70/7

MOD 532

~~The final texts approved by the conference~~ The Final Act of the conference referring to the texts definitively approved by the conference and the texts themselves shall be submitted in each case for signature, in the alphabetical order of the French name of their countries, to the delegates provided with the powers defined in Article 67.

Reasons A distinction must be made between the signature of the Final Act of a conference and the signature of the texts approved by the conference since specific procedures exist for the entry into force of such texts.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 71-E

28 July 1982

Original Spanish

ANNEE MONDIALE
DES COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES

1983

PLENARY MEETING

Argentine Republic

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 2

Rights and obligations of Members

ARG/71/1 MOD 9

b) each Member shall have one vote at all conferences of the Union Plenipotentiary Conferences, at all world administrative conferences, at all meetings of the International Consultative Committees and, if it is a Member of the Administrative Council, at all sessions of that Council. At regional administrative conferences, only the members of the region concerned shall have one vote,

Reasons Only a regional administrative conference can settle specific telecommunication matters relating to the region concerned. Accordingly, it is logical and appropriate to restrict the right to vote to the members of that region.

ARG/71/2 MOD 10

c) each Member shall also have one vote in all consultations carried out by correspondence, subject to the provisions of 9.

Reasons If the right to vote in the regional administrative conferences is restricted to the members of the region concerned (amended 9 b)), the same rule should apply to consultations carried out by correspondence on regional matters.

ARTICLE 6

Plenipotentiary Conference

ART/71/3 MOD 29

1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall ~~be convened at regular intervals and normally meet~~ every five years.

Reasons To lay down a provision which is more effective than the existing one in that it fixes a definite year for the next Plenipotentiary Conference, without limiting the possibility given to Members to change the date (see 203).

A five-year interval between Conferences makes it possible for all Members to contribute to the establishment of general principles for the ITU, having regard to developments in the technology, systems and services which the Union promotes

ARTICLE 9

General Secretariat

ARG/71/4 MOD 60

(3) If the posts of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General fall vacant simultaneously, the ~~Director of the International Consultative Committee~~ elected official who has been ~~longer~~ longest in office shall discharge the duties of Secretary-General for a period not exceeding 90 days

Reasons Since the Convention accepts the notion of seniority in an elected post in order to succeed to the post of Secretary-General, it would be desirable not to ignore the experience which members of the IFRB might provide in this connection.

ARTICLE 12

Coordination Committee

ARG/71/5 (MOD) 82

2 (1) The Coordination Committee shall be composed of the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board and shall be presided over by the Secretary-General.

ARG/71/6 ADD 82A

(2) The Coordination Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure and shall submit them to the Administrative Council for approval.

Reasons It is hoped that the Coordination Committee's rules of procedure would help to achieve organizational improvements, thus ensuring continuity in the Committee's work.

ARTICLE 53

Plenipotentiary Conference

ARG/71/7 MOD 201

1. (1) The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened ~~at regular intervals and normally~~ every five years.

Reasons Consequential to the amendment proposed to 29

ARG/71/8 MOD 202

(2) ~~If practicable, the~~ The approximate date of the appropriate year and the place of a Plenipotentiary Conference shall be set by the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference, ~~failing this if this is not possible~~, they shall be fixed by the Administrative Council with the concurrence of the majority of the Members of the Union.

Reasons In keeping with the amendment proposed to 29, this amendment is designed to lend weight to the idea that each Plenipotentiary Conference should settle all questions relating to the convening of the next Conference.

ARG/71/9 MOD 203 2. (1) The date, ~~and~~ place and, exceptionally, the year of the next Plenipotentiary Conference, or ~~either-one~~ any of these, may be changed

Reasons A certain degree of flexibility is necessary, so that the regular schedule of Plenipotentiary Conferences may be altered if exceptional circumstances so warrant.

ARTICLE 55

Administrative Council

ARG/71/10 MOD 239 9. Only the travelling ~~and~~ , subsistence and insurance expenses incurred by the representative of each Member of the Administrative Council in his capacity at Council sessions shall be borne by the Union.

Reasons Insurance (health, accident, luggage) is generally taken out for international travel. Each member of the Administrative Council should be provided with such coverage.

ARG/71/11 MOD 255 k) provide for the filling of any vacancy in the office of Secretary-General and/or Deputy Secretary-General subject to the provisions of 86 and 87, in the situation described in 59 or 60, at a regular meeting, if held within 90 days after a vacancy occurs, or at a meeting convened by the Chairman within the time periods specified in 59 or 60,

Reasons . To draw attention to the provisions laid down in 86 and 87 in cases where the Administrative Council is responsible for appointing an elected official to fill a vacancy.

ARG/71/12 MOD 256 1) provide for the filling of any vacancy in the office of Director of either of the International Consultative Committees at the next regular meeting following the occurrence of such a vacancy, subject to the provisions of 86 and 87. Directors so selected shall serve until the next Plenary Assembly as provided for in 305 and shall be eligible for election to such posts,

Reasons To draw attention to the provisions laid down in 86 and 87 in cases where the Administrative Council is responsible for appointing an elected official to fill a vacancy.

ARTICLE 56

General Secretariat

ARG/71/13 MOD 283

t) determine, in consultation with ~~the Director of the International Consultative Committee concerned or, as appropriate, the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board;~~ the members of the Coordination Committee, the form and presentation of all publications of the Union, taking into account the nature and the contents as well as the most suitable and economical means of publication,

Reasons The very thorough scrutiny and deliberation rendered necessary by the high cost of publications would benefit from the involvement of all the members of the Coordination Committee

ARG/71/14 MOD 285

v) after having made what economies are possible, on the basis of the information provided by the members of the Coordination Committee, prepare and submit to the Administrative Council annual budget estimates within the limits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference which, after approval by the Council, shall be transmitted for information to all Members of the Union,

Reasons It is appropriate that the Convention should mention the need for information to be supplied by the members of the Coordination Committee when the budget is drawn up, in order to give this exercise, for which provision is already made in the Financial Regulations of the Administrative Council, a broader legal basis.

It is also necessary further to stress the financial constraints placed upon the permanent organs of the Union, which must in all cases abide by the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

ARTICLE 77

Rules of procedure of conferences and other meetings

14. Right to vote

ARG/71/15 MOD 483

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.

Voting by proxy is not allowed in the Administrative Council.

Reasons Deletion of the word "all" is consequential upon the amendment proposed to 9

As to the proposed addition, account must be taken of the need for the decisions of the Administrative Council to be safeguarded by the actual presence of all its members when voting takes place. It is desirable to include in the Convention the related provision adopted by the Administrative Council and set out in its Rules of Procedure (Rules 17 and 18).

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 72-E

28 July 1982

Original French

ANNEE MONDIALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES



1983

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

RESOLUTION No. 68

OF THE

WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE (GENEVA, 1979)

"relating to the redefinition of certain terms
contained in Annex 2 to the International
Telecommunication Convention
(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) and applicable to
the Radio Regulations"

1. I have the honour to bring the above-mentioned Resolution and the matters raised in it to the attention of the Plenipotentiary Conference, pursuant to paragraph 1 of that Resolution (see Annex 1).
2. The terms and definitions in Article 1 of the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1979) to which reference is made in Resolution No. 68 are : "telegraphy" (No. 111), "telegram" (No. 112), "telephony" (No. 117) and "harmful interference" (No. 163) (see Annex 2).
3. In accordance with paragraph 2 of the same Resolution, the above terms and definitions, with the exception of the term "telegram", are accompanied in the Radio Regulations, 1982 edition, Volume 1, by the following note

"*Note by the General Secretariat . This definition is not in alignment with Annex 2 to the Convention. The corresponding definition in that Annex shall prevail to the extent that there are differences between them (see also Resolution No. 68)."
4. With regard to the terms "telegraphy" and "telephony", reference is also made to the report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982 (Document No. 65), section 2.2.9.1, pages 92 and 93, entitled "Resolution No. 44" (Definition of the terms "telegraphy" and "telephony").
5. In order to enable the Secretary-General to take the measures called for in paragraph 3 of Resolution No. 68, the Plenipotentiary Conference is requested to take decisions on the matter and give its instructions to the Secretary-General.



A N N E X 1

(D)

RESOLUTION No 68

**Relating to the Redefinition of Certain Terms Contained in Annex 2
to the International Telecommunication Convention
(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) and Applicable to the Radio Regulations**

The World Administrative Radio Conference Geneva 1979

having considered and adopted

the terms and definitions contained in Article 1 of the Radio Regulations (Geneva 1979) which includes a number of terms already defined in Annex 2 (Definition of Certain Terms Used in the Convention and in the Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union) to the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga Torremolinos, 1973)

believing

that some of the terms as defined in Annex 2 to the Convention which are of importance to the Radio Regulations i.e harmful interference , telegraphy and telephony , and associated terms should be reviewed and made more precise and better adapted to current technology

recognizing however

that, in view of Article 51, in particular No 167, of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), only a Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union is competent to amend the terms and their definitions contained in Annex 2 to that Convention

recommends

that the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union Nairobi, 1982, re-examine the definition in Annex 2 to the International Telecommunication Convention of the terms "harmful interference , telegraphy , 'telephony' and associated terms, taking into account the terms and definitions adopted for the purposes of the Radio Regulations by the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979, together with any proposals submitted by the CCIR and CCITT under Resolution No 44 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1 to bring this matter to the attention of that Plenipotentiary Conference
- 2 to indicate in the published text of the Radio Regulations, by means of notes, those definitions which are not in alignment with Annex 2 to the Convention, drawing attention to the fact that the corresponding definitions in that Annex shall prevail over those in the Radio Regulations to the extent that there are differences between them
- 3 to amend or delete these notes in the light of any relevant decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference

A N N E X 2

Terms and definitions in Article 1 of the
Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1979)
to which reference is made in paragraph 2 of this document

- "111 5.2 Telegraphy* . A form of telecommunication which is concerned in any process providing transmission and reproduction at a distance of documentary matter, such as written or printed matter or fixed images, or the reproduction at a distance of any kind of information in such a form. For the purposes of the Radio Regulations, unless otherwise specified therein, telegraphy shall mean a form of telecommunication for the transmission of written matter by the use of a signal code.
- 112 5.3 Telegram Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy for delivery to the addressee. This term also includes radiotelegrams unless otherwise specified (CONV.).
- In this definition the term telegraphy has the same general meaning as defined in the Convention.
- 117 5 8 Telephony* A form of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or, in some cases, other sounds.
- 163 7.4 Harmful interference* . Interference which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of other safety services or seriously degrades, obstructs, or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunication service operating in accordance with these Regulations."
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to

Document No. 73-E

5 November 1982

Original French

Note by the Secretary-General

CONVENING OF THE CONFERENCE

(updated on 5 November 1982)

In 3 2, read

- United Nations
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- Universal Postal Union (UPU)

In 4, replace the second paragraph by

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has expressed the wish to attend the Conference

In the Annex

a) delete

COMOROS (Federal and Islamic Republic of the)

LIECHTENSTEIN (Principality of)

MAURITIUS

NAURU (Republic of)

PANAMA (Republic of)

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

b) add

EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

ZAMBIA (Republic of)



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 73-E

25 August 1982

Original . French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CONVENING OF THE CONFERENCE

1. Measures taken by the Administrative Council

The measures taken by the Administrative Council are described in detail in the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (section 3.2) and therefore do not need to be repeated in this document.

2 Agreement with the host Government

The text of this Agreement appears in Document No. 4.

3. Invitations

3.1 Members of the Union

The invitations of the Government of the Republic of Kenya were sent to the Members of the Union (except for the Republic of South Africa) on 24 September 1981. Two new Members (Belize and Grenada) were also invited on 14 January 1982.

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

3.2 United Nations, specialized agencies

On 15 October 1981, invitations were sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to all the specialized agencies, to the International Atomic Energy Agency and to GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

These invitations have been accepted by the

- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD),
- International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO),
- Universal Postal Union (UPU).

3 3 Regional telecommunication organizations, in accordance with Article 32 of the Convention

On 15 October 1981, invitations were sent to these regional organizations and were accepted by the

- Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT),
- African Postal and Telecommunication Union (APTU),



- Arab Telecommunication Union (ATU);
- Pan-African Telecommunication Union (PATU).

4. Liberation organizations

Under Malaga-Torremolinos Resolution No. 29 (and Administrative Council Resolution No. 741), the liberation organizations recognized by the United Nations and by the Organization of African Unity were informed of the convening of the Conference.

None of these organizations has so far expressed the wish to take part in the Conference.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

A N N E XCOUNTRIES WHICH WILL SEND DELEGATIONS TO THE CONFERENCE

AFGHANISTAN (Democratic Republic of)	COLOMBIA (Republic of)
ALBANIA (Socialist People's Republic of)	COMOROS (Federal and Islamic Republic of the)
ALGERIA (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)	CONGO (People's Republic of the)
GERMANY (Federal Republic of)	KOREA (Republic of)
ANGOLA (People's Republic of)	COSTA RICA
SAUDI ARABIA (Kingdom of)	IVORY COAST (Republic of the)
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	CUBA
AUSTRALIA	DENMARK
AUSTRIA	DJIBOUTI (Republic of)
BANGLADESH (People's Republic of)	EGYPT (Arab Republic of)
BARBADOS	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
BELGIUM	ECUADOR
BENIN (People's Republic of)	SPAIN
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BOTSWANA (Republic of)	ETHIOPIA
BRAZIL (Federative Republic of)	FINLAND
BULGARIA (People's Republic of)	FRANCE
BURUNDI (Republic of)	GABON REPUBLIC
CAMEROON (United Republic of)	GAMBIA (Republic of the)
CANADA	GHANA
CAPE VERDE (Republic of)	GREECE
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	GRENADA
CHILE	GUATEMALA (Republic of)
CHINA (People's Republic of)	GUINEA (Revolutionary People's Republic of)
CYPRUS (Republic of)	GUYANA
VATICAN CITY STATE	UPPER VOLTA (Republic of)

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

MAURITIUS

INDIA (Republic of)

MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)

INDONESIA (Republic of)

MEXICO

IRAN (Islamic Republic of)

MONACO

IRAQ (Republic of)

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

IRELAND

MOZAMBIQUE (People's Republic of)

ICELAND

NAURU (Republic of)

ISRAEL (State of)

NEPAL

ITALY

NICARAGUA

JAMAICA

NIGER (Republic of the)

JAPAN

NIGERIA (Federal Republic of)

JORDAN (Hashemite Kingdom of)

NORWAY

KENYA (Republic of)

NEW ZEALAND

KUWAIT (State of)

OMAN (Sultanate of)

LESOTHO (Kingdom of)

UGANDA (Republic of)

LEBANON

PAKISTAN (Islamic Republic of)

LIBERIA (Republic of)

PANAMA (Republic of)

LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan
Arab Jamahiriya)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

LIECHTENSTEIN (Principality of)

PARAGUAY (Republic of)

LUXEMBOURG

NETHERLANDS (Kingdom of the)

MADAGASCAR (Democratic Republic of)

PERU

MALAYSIA

PHILIPPINES (Republic of the)

MALAWI

POLAND (People's Republic of)

MALDIVES (Republic of)

PORTUGAL

MALI (Republic of)

QATAR (State of)

MALTA (Republic of)

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

MOROCCO (Kingdom of)

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

ROMANIA (Socialist Republic of)

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND

RWANDA (Republic of)

SAN MARINO (Republic of)

SENEGAL (Republic of the)

SIERRA LEONE

SINGAPORE (Republic of)

SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SUDAN (Democratic Republic of the)

SRI LANKA (Democratic Socialist
Republic of)

SWEDEN

SWITZERLAND (Confederation of)

SURINAME (Republic of)

SWAZILAND (Kingdom of)

TANZANIA (United Republic of)

CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

THAILAND

TOGOLESE REPUBLIC

TUNISIA

TURKEY

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

URUGUAY (Oriental Republic of)

VENEZUELA (Republic of)

VIET NAM (Socialist Republic of)

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

YEMEN (People's Democratic Republic of)

YUGOSLAVIA (Socialist Federal Republic of)

ZAIRE (Republic of)

ZIMBABWE (Republic of)

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 74(Rev.4)-E

28 October 1982

Original FrenchPLENARY MEETINGNote by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

1. Under the Convention, a Member loses its right to vote at conferences of the Union for one of the following two reasons :

a) if it has not yet ratified (or acceded to) the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973 (Article 45, section 2 of the Convention);

b) if it is in arrears in its payments to the Union, for so long as the amount of the arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (Article 15, section 7 of the Convention).

2. At the present time, for one or other of the reasons stated above and until their situations are regularized, the following countries do not have the right to vote at the Conference .

Country	In arrears in the payment of contributions	Has not ratified (or acceded to) the Convention
Central African Republic*)	x	
Comoros (Federal and Islamic Republic of the)	x	
Dominican Republic	x	x
Guatemala (Republic of)	x	x
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)	x	
Democratic Kampuchea	x	x
Liberia (Republic of)	x	
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)*)	x	
Sierra Leone	x	
Chad (Republic of the)	x	
Zaire (Republic of)	x	

*) According to the decision of the Plenary Assembly, these countries may vote at the present Conference.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 74 (Rev.3)-E

6 October 1982

. Original French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

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Country	In arrears in the payment of contributions	Has not ratified (or acceded to) the Convention
Central African Republic*)	x	
Comoros (Federal and Islamic Republic of the)	x	
Dominican Republic	x	x
Guatemala (Republic of)	x	x
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)	x	
Democratic Kampuchea	x	x
Liberia (Republic of)	x	
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)*)	x	
Sierra Leone	x	
Sudan (Democratic Republic of the)*)		x
Chad (Republic of the)	x	
Zaire (Republic of)	x	

*) According to the decision of the Plenary Assembly, these countries may vote at the present Conference.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 74 (Rev. 2) - E

5 October 1982

Original : FrenchPLENARY MEETINGNote by the Secretary-General

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Central African Republic	x	
Comoros (Federal and Islamic Republic of the)	x	
Dominican Republic	x	x
Guatemala (Republic of)	x	x
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)	x	
Democratic Kampuchea	x	x
Liberia (Republic of)	x	
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	x	
Sierra Leone	x	
Sudan (Democratic Republic of the)		x
Chad (Republic of the)	x	
Zaire (Republic of)	x	

M. MILI

Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 74 (Rev.1)-E

4 October 1982

Original . FrenchPLENARY MEETINGNote by the Secretary-General

LOSS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

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Central African Republic	x	
Comoros (Federal and Islamic Republic of the)	x	
Dominican Republic	x	x
Guatemala (Republic of)	x	x
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)	x	
Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)		x
Democratic Kampuchea	x	x
Liberia (Republic of)	x	
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	x	
Sierra Leone	x	
Sudan (Democratic Republic of the)		x
Chad (Republic of the)	x	
Zaire (Republic of)	x	

M. MILI

Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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1. Under the Convention, a Member loses his right to vote at conferences of the Union for one of the following two reasons
- a) if he has not yet ratified (or acceded to) the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973 (Article 45, section 2 of the Convention),
 - b) if he is in arrears in his payments to the Union, for so long as the amount of his arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years (Article 15, section 7 of the Convention)
2. At the present time, for one or other of the reasons stated above and until their situations are regularized, the following countries do not have the right to vote at the Conference

Country	In arrears in the payment of contributions	Has not ratified (or acceded to) the Convention
Central African Republic	x	
Comoros (Federal and Islamic Republic of the)	x	
Dominican Republic	x	x
Guatemala (Republic of)	x	x
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)	x	
Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)		x
Democratic Kampuchea	x	x
Liberia (Republic of)	x	
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)	x	
Sierra Leone	x	
Chad (Republic of the)	x	
Zaire (Republic of)	x	

M. MILI
Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 75-E
29 September 1982
Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CONFERENCE SECRETARIAT

Under 435 of the International Telecommunication Convention, one of the tasks of the first Plenary Meeting is to constitute the Conference secretariat, which is as follows :

Secretary of the Conference	: Mr. M. MILI, Secretary-General
Executive Secretary	: Mr. A. Winter-Jensen
Legal Adviser	: Mr. A. Noll
Administrative Secretary	: Mr. U. Petignat

Secretaries of the Plenary and of the Committees and Working Groups of the Plenary

Plenary Meeting and C1	: Mr. J. Francis
C2 (Credentials)	: Mr. A. Winter-Jensen
C3 (Budget Control)	: Mr. R. Prélaz
C4 (Finances of the Union)	: Mr. R. Prélaz
C5 (Staff matters)	: Mr. M. Bardoux
C6 (Technical Cooperation)	: Mr. T. Ras-Work
C7 (Structure of the Union)	: Mr. A. MacLennan
C8 (Purposes etc. of the Union)	: Mr. P.A. Traub
C9 (Editorial)	: Mr. R. Macheret

Working Groups

- PL-A (Conferences and meetings)	: Mr. E. Cabral de Mello
- PL-B (Extended use of the computer by the IFRB)	: Mr. E. Cabral de Mello
- PL-C (Relations with the UN, etc.)	: Mr. J.-P. Baré

Administrative Services

Finance Service
Personnel Service

Mr. V. Muccioli
Mr. J.P. Christinat

Administrative Secretary, responsible for the
Interpretation and Documentation Services

Mr. U. Petignat

Interpretation
English Translation
French Translation
Spanish Translation
Precis-writing
Document Control
Typing Pool
Document Reproduction
Document Distribution
Meeting Room Reservations
Press Releases

Mrs. M. Johner
Mr. T. Jones
Mr. J. Soulier
Miss A. Delgado
Miss J. Barley
Mrs. L. Jeanmonod
Miss J. Frisby
Mr. Ph. Constantin
Mr. G. Delaye
Mrs. M. Grand
Mr. R. Fontaine

These services will be staffed by officials assigned from ITU Headquarters and by the necessary personnel provided by the host Administration or recruited from outside.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 76 (Rev.11)-E
20 October 1982 (1800 hrs)
Original : French

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE NEXT ELECTIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL (see Document No. 6)

1. As at the date and time of issue of this document, the following candidatures have been submitted :

Region A - Americas

Argentine Republic
Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Canada
Chile
Colombia (Republic of)
Costa Rica
Cuba
United States of America
Guatemala (Republic of)
Guyana
Mexico
Peru
Venezuela (Republic of)

Note: The Delegation of
Trinidad and Tobago has informed
of its wish to withdraw

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Spain
France
Greece
Italy
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden
Switzerland (Confederation of)
Turkey



Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

German Democratic Republic
Romania (Socialist Republic of)
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)

Region D - Africa

Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)
Benin (People's Republic of)
Cameroon (United Republic of)
Central African Republic
Congo (People's Republic of the)
Ivory Coast (Republic of the)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Ethiopia
Gabon Republic
Kenya (Republic of)
Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Uganda (Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of the)
Swaziland (Kingdom of)
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Togolese Republic
Zambia (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Australia
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)
China (People's Republic of)
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kuwait (State of)
Lebanon
Malaysia
New Zealand
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Philippines (Republic of the)
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand

2. This document will be updated as further candidatures are received.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 76(Rev.10)-E
19 October 1982 (1600 hrs)
Original : French

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE NEXT ELECTIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL (see Document No. 6)

1. As at the date and time of issue of this document, the following candidatures have been submitted

Region A - Americas

Argentine Republic
Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Canada
Chile
Colombia (Republic of)
Costa Rica
Cuba
United States of America
Guatemala (Republic of)
Guyana
Mexico
Peru
Trinidad and Tobago
Venezuela (Republic of)

Note The Delegation of Jamaica
has informed of its wish to
withdraw

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Spain
France
Greece
Italy
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden
Switzerland (Confederation of)



Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

German Democratic Republic
Romania (Socialist Republic of)
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)

Region D - Africa

Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)
Benin (People's Republic of)
Cameroon (United Republic of)
Central African Republic
Congo (People's Republic of the)
Ivory Coast (Republic of the)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Ethiopia
Gabon Republic
Kenya (Republic of)
Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Uganda (Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of the)
Swaziland (Kingdom of)
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Togolese Republic
Zambia (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Australia
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)
China (People's Republic of)
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kuwait (State of)
Lebanon
Malaysia
New Zealand
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Philippines (Republic of the)
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand

2. This document will be updated as further candidatures are received.

M MILLI
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 76(Rev.9)-E
18 October 1982 (18 hrs)
Original · French

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE NEXT ELECTIONS FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL (see Document No. 6)

1. As at the date and time of issue of this document, the following candidatures have been submitted

Region A - Americas

Argentine Republic
Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Canada
Chile
Colombia (Republic of)
Costa Rica
Cuba
United States of America
Guatemala (Republic of)
Guyana
Mexico
Peru
Trinidad and Tobago
Venezuela (Republic of)

Note . The delegation of Jamaica has informed of its wish to withdraw.

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Spain
France
Italy
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden
Switzerland (Confederation of)



Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

German Democratic Republic
Romania (Socialist Republic of)
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)

Region D - Africa

Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)
Benin (People's Republic of)
Cameroon (United Republic of)
Central African Republic
Congo (People's Republic of the)
Ivory Coast (Republic of the)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Ethiopia
Gabon Republic
Kenya (Republic of)
Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Uganda (Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of the)
Swaziland (Kingdom of)
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Togolese Republic
Zambia (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Australia
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)
China (People's Republic of)
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kuwait (State of)
Lebanon
Malaysia
New Zealand
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Philippines (Republic of the)
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand

2. This document will be updated as further candidatures are received.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 76(Rev.8)-E
15 October 1982 (1800 hrs)
Original French

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE NEXT ELECTIONS FOR THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
(see Document No. 6)

1. As at the date and time of issue of this document, the following candidatures have been submitted

Region A - Americas

Argentine Republic
Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Canada
Chile
Colombia (Republic of)
Costa Rica
Cuba
United States of America
Guatemala (Republic of)
Guyana
Jamaica
Mexico
Peru
Trinidad and Tobago
Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Spain
France
Italy
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden
Switzerland (Confederation of)

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

German Democratic Republic
Romania (Socialist Republic of)
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)

Region D - Africa

Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)
Benin (People's Republic of)
Cameroon (United Republic of)
Central African Republic
Congo (People's Republic of the)
Ivory Coast (Republic of the)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Ethiopia
Gabon Republic
Kenya (Republic of)
Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Uganda (Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of the)
Swaziland (Kingdom of)
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Togolese Republic
Zambia (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Australia
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)
China (People's Republic of)
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kuwait (State of)
Lebanon
Malaysia
New Zealand
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Philippines (Republic of the)
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand

2. This document will be updated as further candidatures are received.

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M. MILI
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 76(Rev.7)-E
13 October 1982 (1700 hrs.)
Original French

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE NEXT ELECTIONS FOR THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
(see Document No. 6)

1. As at the date and time of issue of this document, the following candidatures have been submitted :

Region A - Americas

Argentine Republic
Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Canada
Chile
Colombia (Republic of)
Costa Rica
Cuba
United States of America
Guatemala (Republic of)
Guyana
Jamaica
Mexico
Peru
Trinidad and Tobago
Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Spain
France
Italy
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden
Switzerland (Confederation of)



Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

German Democratic Republic
Romania (Socialist Republic of)
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)

Region D - Africa

Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)
Benin (People's Republic of)
Central African Republic
Congo (People's Republic of the)
Ivory Coast (Republic of the)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Ethiopia
Gabon Republic
Kenya (Republic of)
Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Uganda (Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of the)
Swaziland (Kingdom of)
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Togolese Republic
Zambia (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia

-
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Australia
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)
China (People's Republic of)
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kuwait (State of)
Lebanon
Malaysia
New Zealand
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Philippines (Republic of the)
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand

2. This document will be updated as further candidatures are received.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 76(Rev.6)-E
7 October 1982 (1700 hrs.)
Original . French

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE NEXT ELECTIONS FOR THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
(see Document No. 6)

1. As at the date and time of issue of this document, the following candidatures have been submitted :

Region A - Americas

Argentine Republic
Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Canada
Chile
Colombia (Republic of)
Costa Rica
Cuba
United States of America
Guatemala (Republic of)
Guyana
Jamaica
Mexico
Peru
Trinidad and Tobago
Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Spain
France
Italy
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden
Switzerland (Confederation of)

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

German Democratic Republic
Romania (Socialist Republic of)
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)

Region D - Africa

Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)
Central African Republic
Congo (People's Republic of the)
Ivory Coast (Republic of the)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Ethiopia
Gabon Republic
Kenya (Republic of)
Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Uganda (Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of the)
Swaziland (Kingdom of)
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Togolese Republic
Zambia (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Australia
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)
China (People's Republic of)
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kuwait (State of)
Lebanon
Malaysia
New Zealand
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Philippines (Republic of the)
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand

2. This document will be updated as further candidatures are received.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 76(Rev.5)-E
6 October 1982 (1200 hrs.)
Original : French

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE NEXT ELECTIONS FOR THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
(see Document No. 6)

1. As at the date and time of issue of this document, the following candidatures have been submitted .

Region A - Americas

Argentine Republic
Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Canada
Chile
Colombia (Republic of)
Costa Rica
Cuba
United States of America
Guatemala (Republic of)
Guyana
Jamaica
Mexico
Peru
Trinidad and Tobago
Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Spain
France
Italy
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden
Switzerland (Confederation of)



Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia ,

German Democratic Republic
Romania (Socialist Republic of)
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)

Region D - Africa

Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)
Central African Republic
Congo (People's Republic of the)
Ivory Coast (Republic of the)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Gabon Republic
Kenya (Republic of)
Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Uganda (Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of the)
Swaziland (Kingdom of)
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Togolese Republic
Zambia (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Australia
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)
China (People's Republic of)
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kuwait (State of)
Lebanon
Malaysia
New Zealand
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Philippines (Republic of the)
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand

2. This document will be updated as further candidatures are received.

M. MILLI
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 76(Rev.4)-E
4 October 1982 (1600 hrs.)
Original : French

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE NEXT ELECTIONS FOR THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
(see Document No. 6)

1. As at the date and time of issue of this document, the following candidatures have been submitted :

Region A - Americas

Argentine Republic
Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Canada
Chile
Colombia (Republic of)
Costa Rica
Cuba
United States of America
Guatemala (Republic of)
Guyana
Jamaica
Mexico
Peru
Trinidad and Tobago
Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Spain
France
Italy
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

German Democratic Republic
Romania (Socialist Republic of)
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)

Region D - Africa

Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)
Central African Republic
Congo (People's Republic of the)
Ivory Coast (Republic of the)
Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Gabon Republic
Kenya (Republic of)
Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Uganda (Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of the)
Swaziland (Kingdom of)
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Togolese Republic
Zambia (Republic of)

Note : Zimbabwe no longer appears in this list, its delegation having informed me that it was withdrawing its candidature in favour of Swaziland and Zambia.

Region E - Asia and Australasia

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Australia
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)
China (People's Republic of)
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kuwait (State of)
Lebanon
Malaysia
New Zealand
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Philippines (Republic of the)
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand

2. This document will be updated as further candidatures are received.

M. MILLI
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 76(Rev.3)-E
1 October 1982 (1600 hrs)
Original : French/
English/
Spanish

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE NEXT ELECTIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL (See Document No. 6)

1. As at the date of this document, the following candidatures have been submitted :

Region A - Americas

Argentine Republic
Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Canada
Chile

Colombia (Republic of)
Costa Rica
Cuba

United States of America
Guatemala (Republic of)
Mexico
Peru

Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Spain
France
Italy
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

German Democratic Republic
Romania (Socialist Republic of)
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)

Region D - Africa

Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)
Central African Republic
Ivory Coast
Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Kenya (Republic of)
Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Uganda (Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of the)
Swaziland (Kingdom of)
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Togolese Republic
Zambia (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Australia
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)
China (People's Republic of)
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kuwait (State of)
Lebanon
Malaysia
New Zealand
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Philippines (Republic of the)
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand

2. This document will be updated as further candidatures are received.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 76(Rev.2)-E
30 September 1982 (16 hrs)
Original : French

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE NEXT ELECTIONS TO THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
(See Document No. 6)

1. As at the date of this document, the following candidatures have been submitted .

Region A - Americas

Argentine Republic
Brazil (Federative Republic of)
Canada
Colombia (Republic of)
Costa Rica
Cuba
Guatemala (Republic of)
Mexico
Peru
Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
France
Italy
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

German Democratic Republic
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Region D - Africa

Central African Republic
Ivory Coast
Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Kenya (Republic of)



Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Uganda (Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of the)
Swaziland (Kingdom of)
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Togolese Republic
Zambia (Republic of)
Zimbabwe (Republic of)

Region E - Asia and Australasia

Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)
Australia
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)
China (People's Republic of)
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Japan
Kuwait (State of)
Lebanon
Malaysia
New Zealand
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Philippines (Republic of the)
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand

2. This document will be updated as further candidatures are received.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 76(Rev.1)-E

29 September 1982

Original : French

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE NEXT ELECTIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL (See Document No. 6)

1. As at the date of this document, the following candidatures have been submitted :

Region A - America

Canada
Costa Rica
Guatemala (Republic of)
Mexico
Peru
Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
France
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

Region D - Africa

Central African Republic
Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Uganda (Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of the)
Swaziland (Kingdom of)
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Togolese Republic
Zambia (Republic of)
Zimbabwe (Republic of)



Region E - Asia and Australasia

Australia
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)
China (People's Republic of)
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Lebanon
Malaysia
New Zealand
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Philippines (Republic of the)
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand

2. This document will be updated as further candidatures are received.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 76-E
27 September 1982
Original : French

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE NEXT ELECTIONS TO THE
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL
(See Document No. 6)

1. As at the date of this document, the following candidatures have been submitted :

Region A - America

Costa Rica
Mexico
Peru
Venezuela (Republic of)

Region B - Western Europe

Germany (Federal Republic of)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sweden

Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia

Region D - Africa

Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Uganda (Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of the)
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Togolese Republic
Zambia (Republic of)
Zimbabwe (Republic of)



Region E - Asia and Australasia

Bangladesh (People's Republic of)

China (People's Republic of)

India (Republic of)

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Lebanon

Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)

Philippines (Republic of the)

Syrian Arab Republic

2. This document will be updated as further candidatures are received.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 77-E

30 July 1982

Original English

NAIROBI 1982

ANNEE MONDIALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES

1983

PLENARY MEETINGAustralia

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

- AUS/77/1 MOD 16 b) coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries ~~and to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum;~~
- AUS/77/2 ADD 16A bA) undertake studies and make regulations to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum including sharing of frequency allocations,

Reasons The various techniques for frequency re-use, which involve the acceptance of controlled amounts of interference is a powerful means allowing more intensive usage of the radio frequency spectrum, and fostering of this ought to be explicitly recognized in the list of the purposes of the Union.

- AUS/77/3 MOD 70 1. (1) The duties of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) shall be to study technical and operating questions relating specifically to radiocommunication without limit of frequency range, and to issue recommendations on them, these studies shall not generally address economic questions but where they involve comparing technical alternatives economic factors may be taken into consideration.

Reasons To allow explicit mention in texts of relevant economic data particularly for work done in response to the needs of developing countries. Also, to include the substance of Opinion 61 (MOD P) agreed at the XVth Plenary Assembly of CCIR. See also proposal AUS/77/7.

- AUS/77/4 MOD 222 5. (1) The Administrative Council may deem it advisable for the main session of an administrative conference to be preceded by a preparatory meeting session to draw up proposals for the technical bases of the work of the conference.

- AUS/77/5 MOD 223 (2) The convening of such a preparatory meeting session and its agenda must be approved by a majority of the Members of the Union in the case of a world administrative conference, or by a majority of the Members of the Union belonging to the region concerned, in the case of a regional administrative conference, subject to the provisions of 225.

Reasons To prevent the references to "preparatory meeting" in 225A giving rise to ambiguity.

NOC 224

NOC 225



AUS/77/6 ADD 225A 7. If invited by a Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council, or a preceding administrative conference to provide the technical bases for a forthcoming administrative conference, and subject only to budgetary provision being made available by the Administrative Council, CCIR may convene a conference preparatory meeting to be held in advance of that administrative conference. The report of such a conference preparatory meeting will be transmitted by the Director, CCIR through the Secretary-General for use as an input document to the administrative conference.

Reasons To make provision for CCIR conference preparatory meetings.

AUS/77/7 MOD 309 (2) At the request of the countries concerned, each Consultative Committee may also study and offer advice concerning their national telecommunication problems. The study of such problems should be in accordance with 308 and where it involves comparing technical alternatives, economic factors may be taken into consideration.

Reasons The same as for MOD 70. See proposal AUS/77/3.

AUS/77/8 MOD 571 The provisions of the Convention are completed by the following Administrative Regulations

- Telegraph Regulations,
- Telephone Regulations,
- Radio Regulations,
- ~~----Additional Radio Regulations.~~

Reasons The Additional Radio Regulations were suppressed in their entirety by the Final Acts of WARC-79.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 78-E

2 August 1982

Original · Spanish

ANNEE MONDIALE DES
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PLENIPOTENTIARY MEETING
YEAR
ANO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES



Spain

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERS

In addition to making a general statement of the rights and obligations of Members, Article 2 of the Convention specifies certain rights which by virtue of their importance should be emphasized.

It would also be logical for the Convention to group together explicitly a number of obligations which, while they are already covered in the Convention, should nevertheless be stressed more clearly in view of their significance.

In this respect it would be appropriate to make reference to .

- a) Members' financial obligations to the Union, as mentioned in Article 15,
- b) the obligation to recognize the right of the public to use the telecommunication media, without discrimination, in accordance with the Convention and the Administrative Regulations, as laid down in Article 18, and
- c) the obligation of Members and of agencies and individuals under their jurisdiction to abide by the provisions of the Convention and the Administrative Regulations, as laid down in Article 44.

In view of the above, the following proposals are put forward :

E/78/1 MOD 7 1. The Members of the Union shall have the rights ~~and shall be subject to the obligations~~ provided for in the Convention, these shall include the following in respect of their participation in conferences, meetings and consultations :

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;

E/78/2 SUP 8



E/78/3 ADD 10A 2. Members of the Union shall be subject to the obligations provided for in the Convention, and in particular they shall .

a) contribute to the defrayal of the expenses of the Union,

E/78/4 ADD 10B b) recognize the right of the public to use the international means of public correspondence, without discrimination, subject to the provisions of the Convention and the Administrative Regulations, and

E/78/5 ADD 10C c) observe and ensure the observance of the provisions of the present Convention and of the Administrative Regulations with a view to maintaining the efficient use of telecommunications.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

ANNEE MONDIALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES



1983

Document No 79-E

10 August 1982

Original French/
English

FOR PLANNING

Note by the Secretary-General

PUBLICATION OF AN ANNOTATED EDITION OF THE FINAL ACTS OF
THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE, MALAGA-TORREMOLINOS, 1973
(Resolution No 43, Malaga-Torremolinos)

With reference to paragraph 2.2.9.1 of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi 1982 (under the heading "Resolution No. 43" on page 91 of Document No. 65), and to supplement the documentation on the publication of an annotated edition which has already been sent to Members of the Union in Circular-letter No 47 of 24 August 1981*), I submit to the Plenipotentiary Conference in the Annex to this document the comments which I have since received from the Director-General of the PTT of the Republic of Indonesia.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex 1

*) It would be useful if Delegations were to bring this Circular-letter (including its Annexes) with them to the Conference.



A N N E X

Jakarta, April 21, 1982

Dear Sir,

Referring to circular letter No. 427/CJ/RM/M of 24 August 1981 it is a great pleasure to submit our Administration's comments on the draft of Annotation to the ITU Convention Malaga-Torremolinos 1973.*

Our Administration also wishes to extend its high appreciation to each member of the Group of experts, who voluntarily spent their precious time and spared no efforts to finalize the assignment pursuant to Resolution No. 43 of the ITU Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973.

Should any further information or clarification be needed, our Administration will be happy to provide it.

Thank you for your cooperation.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

S U R Y A D I

Director General of Posts
and Telecommunications

* See attachment

Attachment

COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT ANNOTATION
OF THE 1973 MALAGA-TORREMOLINOS
CONVENTION

I. GENERAL COMMENTS

1. The Indonesian Administration would like to express its high appreciation of the work voluntarily done by the group of experts.
2. Taking into consideration that the document, after being carefully studied and adopted, will become a legal document, it should provide sufficient explanation and historical background of any texts of the Convention, as stipulated under Resolution No. 43.
3. Detailed annotations should be accepted insofar as they clarify the origin, evolution and explanations of the texts.
4. Moreover, as the annotation was expected to be comparable to the annotated edition of the Act of UPU, a similar way of expressing the annotation should be followed.
5. To prevent irrelevant description in the annotation, reference to names of states and document numbers shall be restricted to those which were at the origin of an issue or resulted in the existing texts.

II. COMMENTS ON THE ARTICLES

1. Preamble

A new paragraph as a first paragraph should be added to read as follows .

"A preamble of treaty, according to international law is not only a simple statement, it has a deeper meaning serving as a legal basis for the interpretation thereof. Accordingly therefore it should contain the spirit of the treaty and the way it should be interpreted and understood. Since the preamble is legally binding and forming an integral part of a treaty, it shall lay down principles recognized therein and be the basis of governing provisions thereof."

The first paragraph becomes the second paragraph and amend fourth line to read as follows

"The preamble to the International Convention expresses the fact that the Convention is a treaty between states and it sets forth both the principles of the sovereign right of countries to regulate their telecommunications and the need of facilitating relations and cooperation between the peoples by means of efficient telecommunications services "

2. Article 3 - Seat of the Union

The sixth paragraph to be replaced by the following paragraph .

"During the discussion in 1947 Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference, it was pointed out that the benefit of having Geneva as a seat of the Union which satisfied the need of an International Organization seat, i.e. having an international airport, was in Union speaking language territory and was the seat of other UN specialized agencies."

3. Article 5 - Structure of the Union

No. 22 - Plenipotentiary Conference

It is preferred also to include any historical development in the decision taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference, i.e. on membership of the Union, official language etc.

No. 23 - Administrative Conferences

Note on No. 23 shall also include the significant decisions taken during the conferences, such as progress being taken concerning the direct broadcasting satellite issue, and the regulations on the use of geostationary satellite orbit etc.

On the other hand it should also include the description of the number of conferences held as they appear in No. 22 above.

4. Article 8 - Administrative Council

No. 48

After the first sentence of the second paragraph, to read as follows .

- Region A (America North and South) . 5 members were elected (Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Columbia, United States).
- Region B (Western Europe and Africa) 5 members were elected (France, Italy, Portugal, United Kingdom, Switzerland).
- Region C (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia) 3 members were elected (Poland, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia).
- Region D (Southern Asia and Pacific Region) . 5 members were elected (China, Egypt, Lebanon, Pakistan, Turkey).

The second paragraph from the bottom of the page to read as follows .

"To take into account the increase in the number of the Union Members, the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference decided to increase the number of Administrative Council Members to 25 (Article 9). A further change was decided at the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference based on the proposals from Saudi Arabia that the number of Administrative Council be increased from 25 to 29 (Article 9) "

5. Article 9 - General Secretariat

Nos. 55 and 56

Indonesia shares the same opinion expressed by the Australian Administration, however suggests an amendment so that paragraph will read as follows :

"The appointment of a Secretary-General was suggested at the Moscow Telecommunication Conference, 1946, and agreed at the Atlantic City Plenipotentiary Conference, 1947. Insofar as the position of Deputy Secretary-General is concerned, the Convention adopted at Atlantic City in 1947 (Article 9) provided for two Assistant Secretaries-General but the Geneva Plenipotentiary Conference, 1959, agreed in the light of experience that one was sufficient. Even though the opposite view was taken by some countries at the Montreux (1965) and Malaga-Torremolinos (1973) Plenipotentiary Conferences, the view of having one Deputy Secretary General was, however, confirmed by those conferences respectively."

No. 57

Amend the first paragraph to read as follows :

"This provision sets forth two principles - the responsibility of the Secretary-General to the Administrative Council for the administrative and financial aspects of the Union's activities and the responsibility of the Deputy Secretary-General to the Secretary-General."

Delete paragraph six.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 2 to

Document No. 80-E

14 October 1982

Original . English

COMMITTEE 8

Republic of Kenya

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSAL KEN/80/1

Kenya announces the withdrawal of proposal KEN/80/1.

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Republic of Kenya

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Replace the texts of proposals KEN/80/2, KEN/80/6 and KEN/80/8 by the following new texts

KEN/80/2 MOD 29 1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall be convened at regular intervals and ~~normally~~ not later than every five years

Reasons With the rapid technological, social and political changes now prevalent in the world, there is greater need for the Conference to meet much more often than it has hitherto.

KEN/80/6 MOD 67 c) to furnish advice to Members with a view to the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur, and with a view to effective and economical use of the geostationary satellite orbit, also having due regard to the legitimate claims of the Equatorial countries over the geostationary orbit as their natural resource,

Reasons Consequential to ADD 15A.

KEN/80/8 MOD 131 2. In using frequency bands for space radio services Members shall bear in mind that radio frequencies and the geostationary satellite orbit are limited natural resources, that they must be used efficiently and economically so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to both in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, having due regard to the legitimate claims of the Equatorial countries over the geostationary satellite orbit as their natural resource.

Reasons Consequential to ADD 15A.

KEN/80/23 MOD 369 Read the note at the end of the proposal as follows
(Rev.)

Note Provision 369 should be numbered 367 and provision 367 should be numbered 369.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
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COMUNICACIONES



PLENARY MEETING

Republic of Kenya

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 4

Purposes of the Union

KEN/80/1 ADD 15A aA) effect allocation and registration of orbital positions on the geostationary satellite orbit in those segments of the orbit that lie outside the territorial borders of Member States,

Reasons . To ensure an orderly use of the orbit on segments that lie outside territories of Member States.

ARTICLE 6

Plenipotentiary Conference

KEN/80/2 MOD 29 1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall be convened at regular intervals and normally not later than every five years.

Reasons With the rapid technological, social and political changes now prevalent in the world, there is greater need for the Conference to meet much more often than it has hitherto.

KEN/80/3 MOD 36 g) elect the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General and fix the dates of their taking office which shall not be later than six months from the date of their election,

Reasons The Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General should take office as soon as possible and as determined by the Plenipotentiary Conference and with a time limit.

KEN/80/4 MOD 37 h) elect the members of the I.F.R.B. and fix the dates of their taking office which shall not be later than six months from the date of that election,

Reasons Same reason as for MOD 36.



ARTICLE 9

General Secretariat

KEN/80/5 MOD 56 (2) The Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General shall take up their duties on the dates determined at the time of their election. They shall ~~normally~~ remain in office until dates determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference, and they shall be eligible for re-election once only.

Reasons To facilitate wider participation in the administrative activities of the Union.

ARTICLE 10

International Frequency Registration Board

KEN/80/6 MOD 67 c) to furnish advice to Members with a view to the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur, and with a view to the equitable, effective and economical use of the geostationary satellite orbit, also having due regard to the legitimate claims of the Equatorial countries over the geostationary orbit as their natural resource,

Reasons Consequential to ADD 15A.

ARTICLE 13

Elected Officials and Staff of the Union

KEN/80/7 MOD 85 (3) No elected official or any member of the staff of the Union shall participate in any manner or have any financial interest whatsoever in any enterprise concerned with telecommunications, except as part of their duties. However, the term "financial interest" is not to be construed as applying to the continuation of retirement benefits accruing in respect of previous employment or service. Without prejudice to the foregoing, an elected official or staff member, shall be required to disclose any indirect financial interest, i.e. interest of his/her spouse or member of his/her immediate family, that he/she may have in such a telecommunication enterprise.

Reasons To complete the very intention of the provision by avoiding any loopholes.

ARTICLE 33

Rational Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum and
of the Geostationary Satellite Orbit

KEN/80/8 MOD 131 2. In using frequency bands for space radio services Members shall bear in mind that radio frequencies and the geostationary satellite orbit are limited natural resources, that they must be used efficiently and economically so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to both in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations according to their needs and the technical facilities at their disposal, having due regard to the legitimate claims of the equatorial countries over the geostationary satellite orbit as their natural resource

Reasons Consequential to ADD 15A.

KEN/80/9 (MOD) Re-arrange Chapter V to become Chapter VI and Chapter VI to become Chapter V and renumber the corresponding Articles and provisions accordingly.

Reasons It is logical to have the definitions preceding the basic provisions and general regulations.

ARTICLE 48

KEN/80/10 MOD 163 This Convention shall abrogate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Governments, the International Telecommunication Convention ~~(Montreux, 1965)~~ (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

Reasons The need for explicit abrogation of the earlier Convention by the new Convention.

ARTICLE 53

Plenipotentiary Conference

KEN/80/11 MOD 201 1. (1) The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened at regular intervals and normally not later than every five years.

Reasons Consequential to MOD 29 and also to assist Members to plan effectively for the Conference.

KEN/80/12 SUP 202

KEN/80/13 ADD 202A (2) The year and the venue of the next Plenipotentiary Conference shall be set by the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference but the exact date shall be fixed by the Administrative Council, in consultation with the host country where applicable, and with the concurrence of the majority of the Members of the Union.

Reasons The supreme organ of the Union should determine the time and venue of its next meeting and not a body subordinate to it.

ARTICLE 60

Invitation and Admission to Plenipotentiary Conferences when there is an inviting Government

KEN/80/14 MOD 318 3. The Secretary-General shall send an invitation to the United Nations in accordance with Article 39 and to international telecommunication organizations in accordance with Article 40 and also to any of the regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in Article 32 if requested by it.

Reasons To enable such organizations which have concluded agreement with ITU to also participate.

KEN/80/15 MOD 319 4. The inviting government, in agreement with or on a proposal by the Administrative Council, may invite the specialized agencies of the United Nations and specialized agencies of other regional organizations and the International Atomic Energy Agency to send observers to take part in the Conference in an advisory capacity, on the basis of reciprocity.

Reasons To ensure that specialized agencies of other regional organizations are afforded a possibility to participate.

KEN/80/16 MOD 324 b) observers of the United Nations and other regional organizations,

Reasons To ensure that regional organizations such as OAU are accorded observer status.

KEN/80/17 MOD 325 c) observers of international and regional telecommunication organizations in conformity with 318.

Reasons To be consistent with amended 318.

KEN/80/18 MOD 326 d) observers of the specialized agencies of the United Nations and of the regional organizations and of the International Atomic Energy Agency in conformity with 319.

Reasons To be consistent with amended 319.

ARTICLE 61

Invitation and Admission to Administrative Conferences
when there is an inviting Government

KEN/80/19 MOD 330 2. (1) The inviting government, in agreement with or on a proposal by the Administrative Council, may notify the international and regional organizations which are interested in sending observers to participate in the conference in an advisory capacity.

Reasons To allow participation of regional organizations.

KEN/80/20 MOD 331 (2) The interested international and regional organizations shall send an application for admission to the inviting government within a period of two months from the date of notification.

Reasons To be consistent with amended 330.

KEN/80/21 MOD 335 c) observers of international and regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in Articles 32 and 40,

Reasons To be consistent with 318.

KEN/80/22 MOD 336 d) observers of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies of other regional organizations and of the International Atomic Energy Agency in conformity with 319,

Reasons To be consistent with 319.

ARTICLE 67

KEN/80/23 MOD 369 5 Credentials shall be deposited with the secretariat of the conference as early as possible. A special committee shall be entrusted with the verification thereof and shall report on its conclusions to the Plenary Meeting within the time specified by the latter. Pending the decision of the Plenary Meeting thereon, a delegation of a Member of the Union shall be entitled to participate in the conference and to exercise the right to vote of the Member concerned for the purpose of electing the bureau and adopting the report of the Credentials Committee.

Note Provision 369 should be numbered 367 and present provisions 367 and 368 renumbered accordingly

Reasons To facilitate the election of the bureau while not allowing loopholes for ineligible delegations to participate in decision-making at the conference. The re-arrangement is necessary to facilitate a logical sequence of events leading to the eligibility or non-eligibility of a Member to vote

ARTICLE 79

KEN/80/24 MOD 556 6. The sale price of publications sold to administrations, recognized private operating agencies or individuals, shall be determined by the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Administrative Council, bearing in mind that the cost of direct printing and distribution should; ~~in general~~; be covered by the sale of the publications.

Reasons The present high cost of publications, as provided by the existing provisions, inhibits the dissemination of these publications in all countries especially in developing countries.

ANNEX 2

Definition of certain Terms used in the Convention and in the Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union

KEN/80/25 MOD Harmful Interference Interference which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of other safety services or seriously degrades, obstructs, or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunication service operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations.

KEN/80/26 MOD Mobile Service A radiocommunication service between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations

KEN/80/27 MOD Telephony A form of telecommunication set up for the transmission of speech or, in some cases, other sounds.

Reasons To align these definitions with the Radio Regulations, 1982.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 81-E
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PLENARY MEETING

Republic of Indonesia

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

INS/81/1 MOD 48 1 (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of
forty-one Members of the Union ... (the rest without change).

Reasons In view of the increase in the new Members of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, the total seats for Regions A, D and E should be increased to 8, 11 and 11 respectively. The new equitable distribution of the seats on the Council shall now be as follows

Region A (the Americas)	- 8 seats
Region B (Western Europe)	- 7 seats
Region C (Eastern Europe)	- 4 seats
Region D (the Africas)	- 11 seats
Region E (Asia and Australasia)	- 11 seats.

The proposed increase for Region E is strongly recommended for the following reasons

1. Region E consists of 40 countries with a total population of approximately 2.4 billion people, which represents more than half of the world's population

2. Region E covers the largest geographical area of the world and it is composed of countries with a varied degree/level of development, ranging from the least developed, developing, to the well developed countries. These countries must have different interests in the ITU, so it is necessary for this region to have higher number of representatives in this world organization.

3. In order to promote international cooperation for the provision of technical cooperation to the developing countries, especially between Members of the Union of the widely varied Region E, additional Administrative Council representatives for the region must therefore be increased.



ARTICLE 15

Finance of the Union

INS/81/2 MOD 92 2. The expenses of the Union shall be met from the contribution of its Members, each Member paying a sum proportional to the number of units in the class of contribution it has chosen from the following scale .

<u>60 unit class</u>	8 unit class
<u>50 unit class</u>	5 unit class
<u>40 unit class</u>	4 unit class
30 unit class	3 unit class
25 unit class	2 unit class
20 unit class	1½ unit class
18 unit class	1 unit class
15 unit class	½ unit class
13 unit class	<u>¼ unit class for the</u>
10 unit class	<u>least developed countries, as</u>
	<u>listed by the United Nations</u>

Reasons . 1) The number of classes as decided in the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference (i.e. between 30 and one half) should be modified so as to achieve the following objectives .

- a) to enable the least developed countries to contribute to the Union expenses according to their financial capability,
- b) to enable developed countries to take up more responsibility in sharing the financial burden of the Union.

2) This proposal provides for greater flexibility for Members to decide their own class of contribution.

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ANNÉE MONDIALE DES
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WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
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COMUNICACIONES

1983

PLENARY MEETING

The Government of Malaysia

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

MLA/82/1 MOD 48 1 (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of forty-one Members of the Union .. (the rest without change).

Reasons In view of the increase in the new Members of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, the total seats for Regions A, D and E should be increased to 8, 11 and 11 respectively. The new equitable distribution of the seats on the Council shall now be as follows

Region A (the Americas)	- 8 seats
Region B (Western Europe)	- 7 seats
Region C (Eastern Europe)	- 4 seats
Region D (the Africas)	- 11 seats
Region E (Asia and Australasia)	- 11 seats

The proposed increase for Region E is strongly recommended for the following reasons

- 1) Region E consists of 40 Member countries with a total population of approximately 2 4 billion people, which represents more than half of the world's population,
- 2) Region E covers the largest geographical area of the world and it is composed of countries with a varied degree/level of development, ranging from the least developed, developing, to the well-developed countries. These countries have different interests in the ITU, so it is necessary for this Region to have a higher number of representatives in this world organization to present the varied points of view



ARTICLE 15

Finance of the Union

MLA/82/2 MOD 92 2. The expenses of the Union shall be met from the contribution of its Members, each Member paying a sum proportional to the number of units in the class of contribution it has chosen from the following scale

<u>60 unit class</u>	8	unit class
<u>50 unit class</u>	5	unit class
<u>40 unit class</u>	4	unit class
30 unit class	3	unit class
25 unit class	2	unit class
20 unit class	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	unit class
18 unit class	1	unit class
15 unit class	$\frac{1}{2}$	unit class
13 unit class	$\frac{1}{4}$	unit class
10 unit class	<u>least developed</u> <u>countries, as listed</u> <u>by the United Nations</u>	

Reasons 1) The number of classes as decided in the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference (i.e. between 30 and one half) should be modified so as to achieve the following objectives

- A) To enable the least developed countries to contribute to the Union expenses according to their financial capability.
 - B) To enable developed countries to take up more responsibility in sharing the financial burden of the Union
- 2) This proposal provides for greater flexibility for Members to decide their own class of contribution.
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 83-E
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PLENARY MEETING

Thailand

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

THA/83/1 MOD 48 1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of
forty-one Members of the Union ... (the rest without change)

Reasons In view of the increase in the new Members of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, the total seats for Regions A, D and E should be increased to 8, 11 and 11 respectively. The new equitable distribution of the seats on the Council shall now be as follows

Region A (the Americas)	- 8 seats
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Region C (Eastern Europe)	- 4 seats
Region D (the Africas)	- 11 seats
Region E (Asia and Australasia)	- 11 seats.

The proposed increase for Region E is strongly recommended for the following reasons .

1. Region E consists of 40 countries with a total population of approximately 2.4 billion people, which represents more than half of the world's population.

2. Region E covers the largest geographical area of the world and it is composed of countries with a varied degree/level of development, ranging from the least developed, developing, to the well developed countries. These countries must have different interests in the ITU, so it is necessary for this region to have higher number of representatives in this world organization.

3. In order to promote international cooperation for the provision of technical cooperation to the developing countries, especially between Members of the Union of the widely varied Region E, additional Administrative Council representatives for the region must therefore be increased.



ARTICLE 15

Finance of the Union

THA/83/2 MOD 92 2. The expenses of the Union shall be met from the contribution of its Members, each Member paying a sum proportional to the number of units in the class of contribution it has chosen from the following scale

<u>60 unit class</u>	8 unit class
<u>50 unit class</u>	5 unit class
<u>40 unit class</u>	4 unit class
30 unit class	3 unit class
25 unit class	2 unit class
20 unit class	1½ unit class
18 unit class	1 unit class
15 unit class	½ unit class
13 unit class	<u>¼ unit class for the</u>
10 unit class	<u>least developed countries, as</u> <u>listed by the United Nations</u>

Reasons : 1) The number of classes as decided in the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference (i.e. between 30 and one half) should be modified so as to achieve the following objectives

- a) to enable the least developed countries to contribute to the Union expenses according to their financial capability,
- b) to enable developed countries to take up more responsibility in sharing the financial burden of the Union.

2) This proposal provides for greater flexibility for Members to decide their own class of contribution.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 84-E
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PLENARY MEETING

Republic of Singapore

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

SNG/84/1 MOD 48 1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of
forty-one Members of the Union ... (the rest without change).

Reasons · In view of the increase in the new Members of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, the total seats for Regions A, D and E should be increased to 8, 11 and 11 respectively. The new equitable distribution of the seats on the Council shall now be as follows :

Region A (the Americas)	- 8 seats
Region B (Western Europe)	- 7 seats
Region C (Eastern Europe)	- 4 seats
Region D (the Africas)	- 11 seats
Region E (Asia and Australasia)	- 11 seats.

The proposed increase for Region E is strongly recommended for the following reasons :

1. Region E consists of 40 countries with a total population of approximately 2.4 billion people, which represents more than half of the world's population.
2. Region E covers the largest geographical area of the world and it is composed of countries with a varied degree/level of development, ranging from the least developed, developing, to the well developed countries. These countries must have different interests in the ITU, so it is necessary for this region to have higher number of representatives in this world organization.
3. In order to promote international cooperation for the provision of technical cooperation to the developing countries, especially between Members of the Union of the widely varied Region E, additional Administrative Council representatives for the region must therefore be increased



ARTICLE 15

Finance of the Union

SNG/84/2 MOD 92 2. The expenses of the Union shall be met from the contribution of its Members, each Member paying a sum proportional to the number of units in the class of contribution it has chosen from the following scale

<u>60 unit class</u>	8 unit class
<u>50 unit class</u>	5 unit class
<u>40 unit class</u>	4 unit class
30 unit class	3 unit class
25 unit class	2 unit class
20 unit class	1½ unit class
18 unit class	1 unit class
15 unit class	½ unit class
13 unit class	<u>¼ unit class for the</u>
10 unit class	<u>least developed countries, as</u>
	<u>listed by the United Nations</u>

Reasons . 1) The number of classes as decided in the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference (i.e. between 30 and one half) should be modified so as to achieve the following objectives

- a) to enable the least developed countries to contribute to the Union expenses according to their financial capability,
- b) to enable developed countries to take up more responsibility in sharing the financial burden of the Union.

2) This proposal provides for greater flexibility for Members to decide their own class of contribution.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 85-E
26 August 1982
Original . English

PLENARY MEETING

Papua New Guinea

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 2

Rights and obligations of Members

- PNG/85/1 8 2. Rights of Members in respect of their participation in the conferences, meetings and consultations of the Union are .
- MOD 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,~~
- PNG/85/2 ADD aA) all Members shall be eligible for election to the Administrative Council,
- PNG/85/3 ADD aB) all Members shall have the right to nominate candidates for election to any of the permanent organs of the Union.

Reasons To effect a better itemization of the rights of Members.

ARTICLE 6

Plenipotentiary Conference

- PNG/85/4 29 1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall be convened at regular intervals ~~and normally every~~ of not more than five years after the date on which the Convention of the preceding Conference came into force.

Reasons Over the last period there was nine years between Plenipotentiary Conferences. This time span is considered too long when the rapid developments in technology and the rapid telecommunications expansion in Developing Countries is taken into account.

A five to seven yearly review of the functions of the Union will allow it to better respond to the telecommunications needs of all Members.



ARTICLE 11

International Consultative Committees

PNG/85/5 ADD 72A (3A) Additionally, the Consultative Committees may render assistance, in an advisory capacity on telecommunications research projects being carried out by Developing Countries.

Reasons : Within the CCIs there is a pool of expertise which could assist and foster research projects within Developing Countries.

Currently the ITU through its Technical Cooperation Division assists Developing Countries with their telecommunications development, however the projects are generally using conventional technology developed almost universally outside the Developing Countries.

The thrust of this proposal is to foster research into telecommunications within the Developing Countries, which in the long term will lead to more efficient telecommunications development.

ARTICLE 15

Finances of the Union

PNG/85/6 ADD 92A Exceptionally Members may set their contributory class on basis of $\frac{\text{L}}{\text{J}}$ per telephone subscriber where this sum is less than the minimum contributory unit.

Reasons : Some countries with small numbers of telephones have not been in a position to become Members because of the monies involved.

This provision would allow these countries to become Members and to participate in the work of the Union.

Papua New Guinea has no view on the amount to be levied per telephone subscriber and would address the Conference to set the appropriate amount.

PNG/85/7 MOD 94 4. No reduction in a unit classification established in accordance with this convention can take effect during the life of this convention, exceptionally however Members may apply to the Administrative Council for reduction in unit classification.

PNG/85/8

ADD 94A

(4A) The Administrative Council may approve a reduction in unit classification under MOD 94 where a Member has demonstrated that it can no longer maintain its contribution at the higher class.

Reasons . An administration faced with an exceptional change in financial circumstances currently has no machinery for it to change its contributory class, hence is faced with going into arrears. It is better for the Union to receive a lower contributory class payment than accrue large debts that eventually will have to be either written off or specially treated.

ARTICLE 53

Plenipotentiary Conference

PNG/85/9

MOD 201

1. (1) The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened ~~at regular intervals and normally every five years~~ in accordance with Article 6 (Number 29).

Reasons . To more clearly delineate the relationship of this Article with Article 6.

ARTICLE 58

International Consultative Committees

PNG/85/10

MOD 303

1. Each International Consultative Committee shall work through the medium of .

a) The Plenary Assembly, preferably meeting every three ~~four~~ years. ~~When a corresponding world administrative conference has been convened, the Plenary Assembly should meet if possible, at least eight months before this conference; or an extraordinary Plenary Assembly convened under Article 70;~~

Reasons . The CCIR has successfully operated over a four year term and the CCITT over a three year term, however Papua New Guinea would support the trend towards four year terms as the more frequent meetings required by three year terms make it difficult to participate within the available resources.

The high number of administrative radio conferences occurring in the next decade would imply an almost annual CCIR Plenary Assembly which cannot be justified financially.

This Administration proposes a framework which involves financial control by a Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council, for the calling of such Assemblies in Article 70.

PNG/85/11 MOD 305

c) a Director elected by the Plenary Assembly initially for a period equal to twice the interval between two consecutive Plenary Assemblies; ~~i.e. normally for six years~~. He shall be eligible for re-election at each subsequent Plenary Assembly and if re-elected shall then remain in office until the date of the next Plenary Assembly; ~~normally for three years~~. When the position becomes unexpectedly vacant, the following Plenary Assembly shall elect the new Director;

If there is no Plenary Assembly within one calendar year of the date that the position becomes vacant, then the first Administrative Council meeting following the date of vacancy shall elect the new Directory in consultation with all Members;

Reasons . a) The reference to six years and three years is misleading where a four year study cycle is adopted.

b) There is no machinery to replace the vacancy of a Director until the next respective Plenary Assembly.

This implies either that an extraordinary Plenary Assembly be called or that the CCI involved could be without a Director for some considerable time.

This proposal allows elections to take place, either at the next Plenary Meeting or at the Administrative Council in cases where the next Plenary Meeting is not to be held within the year concerned.

ARTICLE 70

Meetings of the Plenary Assembly

PNG/85/12 ADD 391A

An extraordinary Plenary Assembly shall be convened;

a) by a decision of a Plenipotentiary Conference which may fix the date and place of its meeting.

b) on a proposal from a Plenary Assembly that is endorsed by the Administrative Council.

c) on a proposal from the Administrative Council.

Reasons . There is a need for extraordinary Plenary Assemblies from time to time for example where a CCI has proposals for an Administrative Conference. Currently there is no formal machinery for calling such Plenary Assemblies.

The proposal above would provide such a framework with the financial controls for such Plenary Assemblies resting with the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council.

ANNEX 2

Definition of certain terms used in the Convention
and in the Regulations of the
International Telecommunication Union

PNG/85/13 SUP

Harmful interference
Radio
Radiocommunication
Broadcasting Service
Mobile Service

Reasons : These terms are technical by nature and are well defined in the Radio Regulations. Parallel definitions lead to ambiguity and should be avoided. Reference Resolution 69 of WARC 1979.

PNG/85/14 SUP

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL IV

Measures to protect the rights of Papua New Guinea

Reasons : Papua New Guinea is now a full Member of the ITU so the provisions no longer prevail.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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PLENARY MEETING

Republic of the Philippines

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

PHL/86/1 MOD 48 1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of
forty-one Members of the Union ... (the rest without change).

Reasons In view of the increase in the new Members of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, the total seats for Regions A, D and E should be increased to 8, 11 and 11 respectively. The new equitable distribution of the seats on the Council shall now be as follows :

Region A (the Americas)	- 8 seats
Region B (Western Europe)	- 7 seats
Region C (Eastern Europe)	- 4 seats
Region D (the Africas)	- 11 seats
Region E (Asia and Australasia)	- 11 seats.

The proposed increase for Region E is strongly recommended for the following reasons :

1. Region E consists of 40 countries with a total population of approximately 2.4 billion people, which represents more than half of the world's population.
2. Region E covers the largest geographical area of the world and it is composed of countries with a varied degree/level of development, ranging from the least developed, developing, to the well developed countries. These countries must have different interests in the ITU, so it is necessary for this region to have higher number of representatives in this world organization.
3. In order to promote international cooperation for the provision of technical cooperation to the developing countries, especially between Members of the Union of the widely varied Region E, additional Administrative Council representatives for the region must therefore be increased.



ARTICLE 15

Finance of the Union

PHL/86/2 MOD 92 2. The expenses of the Union shall be met from the contribution of its Members, each Member paying a sum proportional to the number of units in the class of contribution it has chosen from the following scale :

<u>60 unit class</u>	8 unit class
<u>50 unit class</u>	5 unit class
<u>40 unit class</u>	4 unit class
30 unit class	3 unit class
25 unit class	2 unit class
20 unit class	1½ unit class
18 unit class	1 unit class
15 unit class	½ unit class
13 unit class	<u>¼ unit class for the</u>
10 unit class	<u>least developed countries, as</u>
	<u>listed by the United Nations</u>

Reasons 1) The number of classes as decided in the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference (i.e. between 30 and one half) should be modified so as to achieve the following objectives .

- a) to enable the least developed countries to contribute to the Union expenses according to their financial capability,
- b) to enable developed countries to take up more responsibility in sharing the financial burden of the Union.

2) This proposal provides for greater flexibility for Members to decide their own class of contribution.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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PLENARY MEETING

India

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Introduction

In making the proposals for the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the Indian Administration is guided by the principle of carrying out amendments/additions to the International Telecommunication Convention which are essential for the proper functioning of the International Telecommunication Union and for fulfilment of its objectives. As this Administration had the benefit of examining some of the proposals from other administrations, an effort has been made, in general, not to repeat the proposals which the Indian Administration considers desirable, but which have already been made by others. Further, the Administration reserves the right to make other proposals at an appropriate stage in future, prior to and during the Conference.

2 The proposals included in this document are essentially aimed at achieving the following objectives

2 1 The supreme organ of the ITU, viz the Plenipotentiary Conference should meet at regular intervals preferably at least once every quinquennium in order to review the functioning of the Union and take appropriate decisions in keeping with the rapidly developing telecommunication technology and services and their ever-increasing importance to the Members of the Union

2 2 Elections for all the elective offices in ITU should be held during the Plenipotentiary Conference

2 3 It is not desirable for the elected officials to continue in elective offices beyond a reasonable period which should not exceed ten years

2 4 While retaining the federal structure of the Union, it is necessary to forge greater cohesion among its permanent organs, in order to fulfil their common purposes with the utmost efficiency and economy

2.5 The Administrative Council should have adequate powers and responsibilities to function more effectively on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference and these powers and responsibilities should be unequivocally spelt out in decision(s) of the Plenipotentiary Conference

2 6 The growing role of the IFRB and its importance in the activities of the ITU should be given due recognition, the functions of the Board should be clearly specified in the Convention itself



2 7 One of the reasons for insignificant participation by developing countries in the work of CCIs is the expenditure involved in participation not only due to cost of travel but also due to the high cost of living in Geneva. It is, therefore, necessary to encourage holding of meetings of study groups of CCIs in developing countries without the need for them to bear the extra expenditure involved in hosting such meetings, other steps to promote greater participation are also necessary.

2 8 In order that maximum benefit from telecommunications can become available rapidly and at minimum cost to the developing countries, there is need for the ITU to play a more active role in the provisioning of facilities, wherever necessary, on a non-profit basis.

ITU PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI, 1982

INDIAN PROPOSALS

ARTICLE 4

Purposes of the Union

IND/87/1 ADD 19A ea) create and maintain telecommunication facilities in full or in part for common use by two or more Members where the same would be economical and where the Members concerned are not in a position to provide the facilities themselves.

Reasons In situations where it would be economical for a group of developing countries to set up and maintain telecommunication facilities in a pooled manner and where the Members concerned may not be in a position to provide the facilities themselves, ITU may consider providing these services. This would facilitate provision, on a non-commercial (no loss or profit) basis, of telecommunication facilities in several underdeveloped countries located in the same/neighbouring regions whose individual requirements may be limited and who may not always be in a position to commit the required investment. It would, therefore, be desirable to include this enabling provision in the purposes of the Union.

ARTICLE 6

Plenipotentiary Conference

IND/87/2 MOD 29 1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall be convened at regular intervals ~~and normally every five years~~ of five years. In exceptional circumstances this period may be increased or decreased by a maximum of six months

Reasons It is needless to emphasize the necessity for regular meetings of the supreme organ of ITU which lays down the policies and principles to guide the functioning of the Union. Telecommunication technology and services are taking rapid strides. They have ever increasing impact on the development of Member countries. The Union, as the concerned specialized agency, has to play its role effectively in the interest, particularly, of the developing/underdeveloped countries. This is possible only if appropriate reviews and decisions are made at the highest level mandatorily, regularly and at intervals which are not too long.

IND/87/3 ADD 37A ha) elect the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and fix the dates of their taking office

Reasons As the Plenipotentiary Conference is the supreme organ of the ITU, it would be appropriate that all the elected officials are chosen by it. This would also facilitate effective implementation of 86

ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

IND/87/4 MOD 48 1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of ~~thirty-six~~ forty Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference with due regard to the need for equitable distribution of the seats of the Council among all regions geographical Zones of the world as indicated in 226. Except in the case of vacancies arising as provided for in the General Regulations, the Members of the Union elected to the Administrative Council shall hold office until the date on which a new Administrative Council is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall be eligible for re-election

Reasons The Membership of the Union has increased since the last Plenipotentiary Conference from 143 to 157. It would, therefore, be desirable to increase the representation on the Administrative Council also. It is also desirable to use the expression "geographical Zones" to avoid the often evident confusion vis-à-vis the three ITU Regions given in the Radio Regulations.

IND/87/5 MOD 51 3 In the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences the Administrative Council shall act on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference within the limits of the powers ~~delegated-to-it~~ specified by the latter

Reasons As the powers delegated are not indicated in the Convention, it would be appropriate to use the word "specified"

IND/87/6 (MOD) 53 (2) It shall ensure the efficient coordination of the work of the permanent organs of the Union and exercise effective financial control over ~~its-permanent-organs~~ them.

Reasons Editorial, to bring out the intent more precisely

IND/87/7 MOD 54 (3) It shall promote international cooperation for the provision of technical cooperation to the developing countries by every means at its disposal, ~~especially-through-the~~ including participation of the Union in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations, in accordance with the purposes of the Union, one of which is to promote, by all possible means, the expeditious development of ~~telecommunications~~ telecommunication facilities in a cost-effective manner

Reasons A fair part of the normal work carried out by IFRB and CCIs is directed towards the provision of technical assistance to developing countries and promotion of technical cooperation among members. This is not funded by UNDP. It would, therefore, be appropriate to make the proposed change to reflect the correct position

ARTICLE 9

General Secretariat

IND/87/8 MOD 56 (2) The Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General shall take up their duties on the dates determined at the time of their election. They shall normally remain in office until the dates determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall be eligible for re-election subject to 86A

IND/87/9 MOD 58 2 (1) If the post of Secretary-General falls vacant, the Deputy Secretary-General shall succeed to it and shall remain in office until a date determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference. He shall be eligible for election to that office subject to 86A

Reasons The same as given under 86A

ARTICLE 10

International Frequency Registration Board

IND/87/10 ADD 63A The members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall take up their duties on the dates determined at the time of their election and shall remain in office until dates determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall be eligible for re-election subject to 86A.

Reasons The same as given under 86A, and also to clarify the position regarding the date of assumption of office by members of the International Frequency Registration Board

IND/87/11 ADD 69A 3A The functions and working arrangements of the International Frequency Registration Board are defined in the General Regulations

Reasons It is desirable to include the duties and functions of the International Frequency Registration Board in the Convention on lines similar to those of the other permanent organs. The functions of the Board and methods of its work could be then deleted from Radio Regulations, at an appropriate time

ARTICLE 11

International Consultative Committees

IND/87/12 MOD 77 c) a Director elected by ~~a Plenary Assembly~~ the Plenipotentiary Conference and appointed in accordance with the General Regulations

Reasons The change regarding the election of Directors (by the Plenipotentiary Conference) is consequential to the proposal in ADD 37A

ARTICLE 12

Coordination Committee

IND/87/13 MOD 80 1. (1) The Coordination Committee shall ~~assist and advise the Secretary-General~~ take decisions on all administrative, financial and technical cooperation matters affecting more than one permanent organ, and on external relations and public information, keeping fully in view the decisions of the Administrative Council and the interest of the Union as a whole The Secretary-General shall act according to the decisions of the Coordination Committee in such matters

Reasons This is to enhance the powers of the Coordination Committee.

IND/87/14 MOD 82 2. The Coordination Committee shall be composed of the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, ~~and~~ the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board and shall be presided over by the Secretary-General

Reasons This will make possible more effective representation of the International Frequency Registration Board on the Coordination Committee and will facilitate continuity as the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board is changed every year, unlike other members of the Coordination Committee

IND/87/15 ADD 82A 2A The functions and working arrangements of the Coordination Committee are defined in the General Regulations

ARTICLE 13

Elected officials and staff of the Union

IND/87/16 MOD 86 2 The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, ~~and~~ the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and ~~desirably also~~ the members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall all be nationals of different countries, Members of the Union At their election, due consideration ~~should~~ shall be given to the principles embodied in 87 and to ~~appropriate~~ equitable geographical distribution amongst the ~~regions~~ Zones of the world

Reasons It is necessary to ensure that not more than one elected official hails from any one country, it is also necessary to provide for equitable geographical distribution of the elected officials.

IND/87/17 ADD 86A 2A An elected official shall be eligible for only one re-election whether the re-election is for the same or for a different position and whether he has served for a full term or part of a term exceeding 30 months prior to re-election.

Reasons It is considered undesirable for any elected official to continue in office for unduly long periods either in the same capacity or in another elected position in the Union. In view of this a total period equal to twice the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences is proposed as the upper limit for holding elected positions in ITU.

ARTICLE 33

Rational Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum and of the Geostationary Satellite Orbit

IND/87/18 MOD 131 2 In using frequency bands for space radio services Members shall bear in mind that radio frequencies and the geostationary satellite orbit are limited natural resources and that they must be used efficiently, efficaciously and economically so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to both in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations according to their needs and the ~~technical facilities at their disposal~~ without having necessarily to adopt technical standards well beyond their capability

Reasons In the utilization of the geostationary satellite orbit and radio frequencies, it is necessary to consider the efficacy of the usages in addition to efficiency and economy. In view of the wide disparities in the state of development of countries, Members of the Union, it is necessary to clarify that the right of equitable access to all countries is not made conditional on the adoption of high technical standards, well beyond the capability of a country.

ARTICLE 53

Plenipotentiary Conference

IND/87/19 MOD 201 1 (1) The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened at regular intervals ~~and normally every five years~~ of five years. However, under exceptional circumstances it may be advanced or delayed by a period not exceeding six months

Reasons The same as given under MOD 29

ARTICLE 55

Administrative Council

IND/87/20 MOD 226 1 (1) The Administrative Council is composed of Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference as per following geographical distribution

Americas	8
West Europe	7
East Europe &	
North Asia	4
Africa	11
Asia &	
Australasia	10

Reasons The same as those given under MOD 48

IND/87/21 MOD 237 7 The Administrative Council shall make decisions only in session Exceptionally, the Council in session may agree that any specific issue could be decided by circulation

Reasons Experience has shown that there might be need in exceptional cases, for taking decision by circulation, after the matter has been discussed in Administrative Council Requirements of additional data, need for Members to hold further consultations etc , may be cited among the reasons necessitating such action However, such a procedure should not be adopted as a routine measure but limited to exceptional cases

IND/87/22 MOD 252 h) arrange for the convening of Plenipotentiary and administrative conferences of the Union and also of the Conference Preparatory Meetings in accordance with the Articles 53, 54 and 71A,

Reasons The amendment is consequential to the proposed new Article 71A, suggested by India

IND/87/23 MOD 256 1) provide for the filling of any vacancy in the office of Director of either of the International Consultative Committees at the next regular meeting following the occurrence of such a vacancy in accordance with MOD 305 Directors so selected elected shall serve until the next Plenary-Assembly Plenipotentiary Conference as provided for in MOD 305 and shall be eligible for election to such posts,

Reasons This is consequential to proposal ADD 37A

ARTICLE 56

General Secretariat

IND/87/24 MOD 262 1 The Secretary-General shall

a) coordinate the activities of the different permanent organs in line with the decisions ~~with the advice and assistance~~ of the Coordination Committee referred to in 80, with a view to ensuring the most effective and economical use of personnel and of the financial and other resources of the Union,

Reasons As in MOD 80 1(1)

IND/87/25 MOD 275 n) publish the technical standards of the International Frequency Registration Board, as well as such other data concerning the assignment and utilization of frequencies and of geostationary satellite orbit positions as are prepared by the Board in the discharge of its duties,

Reasons To make it clear that the data should also include aspects relating to the assignment and utilization of geostationary satellite orbit positions

IND/87/26 MOD 283 t) determine in consultation with the Director of the International Consultative Committee concerned ~~or, as appropriate,~~ the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board, or the Coordination Committee, as appropriate, the form and presentation of all publications of the Union, taking into account the nature and contents as well as the most suitable and economical means of publications,

Reasons The purpose of this modification is to achieve better coordination and to avoid unnecessary duplication of the material published by the Union

IND/87/27 MOD 285 v) after having made what economies are possible, prepare and submit to the Administrative Council, in agreement with the Coordination Committee, annual budget estimates which, after approval by the Council, shall be transmitted for information to all Members of the Union,

Reasons To ensure that the annual budget estimates are considered by the Coordination Committee and agreement reached, before being presented to the Administrative Council, thereby facilitating examination of the budget by the Administrative Council

IND/87/28 ADD 288A ya) take action to establish and maintain the technical facilities mentioned in 19A, where appropriate, in consultation and with the assistance of other permanent organs,

Reasons Consequent to the inclusion of 19A

IND/87/29 ADD 290A ab) perform any other function entrusted to him by the Administrative Council

Reasons To make it mandatory for the Secretary-General to discharge other functions entrusted to him by Administrative Council

ARTICLE 57

International Frequency Registration Board

IND/87/30 ADD 291A 1. With a view to discharging the duties indicated in Article 10, the functions of the Board shall include

IND/87/31 ADD 291B a) the processing of frequency assignment notices, including information about any associated orbital location of geostationary satellites, received from administrations for recording in the Master International Frequency Register,

IND/87/32 ADD 291C b) the processing of information received from administrations in application of the coordination and other procedures of the Radio Regulations and the Final Acts of administrative radio conferences, and the provision of assistance to administrations in these matters, at their request,

IND/87/33 ADD 291D c) the processing and coordination of seasonal schedules of high frequency broadcasting with a view to accommodating requirements of all administrations for that service,

IND/87/34 ADD 291E d) the compilation, for publication in suitable form and at appropriate intervals by the Secretary-General, of frequency lists reflecting the data recorded in the Master International Frequency Register, as well as other material relating to the assignment and use of frequencies and geostationary satellite orbit positions,

IND/87/35 ADD 291F e) the review of entries in the Master International Frequency Register with a view to amending or eliminating, as appropriate, those which do not reflect actual usage of frequencies and/or geostationary satellite orbit positions, in agreement with the administrations which notified the assignment concerned,

IND/87/36 ADD 291G f) the study, on a long-term basis, of the usage of the radio frequency spectrum, with a view to making recommendations for its more effective use,

- IND/87/37 ADD 291H g) the investigation, at the request of one or more of the interested administrations, of harmful interference and the formulation of recommendations with respect thereto,
- IND/87/38 ADD 291I h) the provision of assistance to administrations in the field of radio spectrum utilization, in particular to those administrations in need of special assistance, and the recommendation to administrations, where appropriate, of adjustments in their frequency assignments in order to obtain a better use of the radio spectrum,
- IND/87/39 ADD 291J i) the collection of such results of monitoring observations as administrations and organizations may be able to supply, and the making of arrangements, through the Secretary-General, for their publication in suitable form,
- IND/87/40 ADD 291K j) the development of Technical Standards in accordance with the relevant provisions of Radio Regulations and of Rules of Procedure for internal use by the Board in the exercise of its functions,
- IND/87/41 ADD 291L k) the formulation and reference to the CCIR of all general technical questions arising from the Board's examination of frequency assignments,
- IND/87/42 ADD 291M l) The technical assistance in the preparation for and organization of radio conferences in consultation, as appropriate, with the other permanent organs of the Union, and with due regard for the pertinent directives of the Administrative Council in accordance with the Convention,
- IND/87/43 ADD 291N m) the participation in an advisory capacity, upon invitation by the organizations or countries concerned, in conferences and meetings where questions relating to the assignment and utilization of frequencies are discussed,
- IND/87/44 ADD 291O n) the provision of assistance to administrations, at their request, in the training of senior staff in the fields of spectrum management and utilization, particularly for those countries in special need,
- IND/87/45 ADD 291P o) the discharge of such other functions as are specified in the Radio Regulations and the Final Acts of administrative radio conferences or are entrusted to it by the Administrative Council with the concurrence of Member administrations,
- IND/87/46 ADD 291Q 2 IFRB shall be assisted by a specialized secretariat which shall work under the immediate direction of the Board to enable it to discharge its prescribed duties and functions

Reasons Same as given under Article 10 (ADD 69A)

- IND/87/47 ADD 291R 3 The Technical Standards and Rules of Procedure of the IFRB shall be distributed to all Members of the Union and shall be open to comment from any administration. In the event of there being a disagreement which remains unresolved the procedure prescribed by relevant administrative conferences shall be followed.
- IND/87/48 SUP 299 3. (1)
- Reasons Same as under ADD 69A
- IND/87/49 SUP 301 (3)
- Reasons Provided for in ADD 291Q
- IND/87/50 ADD 301 (3) In the unavoidable absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Board shall elect a temporary Chairman for the occasion from among its members,
- IND/87/51 ADD 301A 4. (1) Each member of the Board, including the Chairman, shall have one vote. Voting by proxy or by correspondence is not allowed,
- IND/87/52 ADD 301B 4 (2) The minutes shall indicate whether a decision was unanimous or by a majority,
- IND/87/53 ADD 301C 4 (3) A quorum of the Board shall be one-half of the number of members of the Board. If, however, the verdict of such a quorum on a question coming before it is not unanimous, the question shall be referred for decision at a later meeting at which at least two-thirds of the total number of members of the Board are present. If these calculations result in a fraction, the fraction shall be rounded up to a whole number,
- IND/87/54 ADD 301D 4 (4) The Board shall endeavour to reach its decisions by unanimous agreement. If the Board fails in that endeavour, it shall thereafter decide the problem on the basis of a majority vote of the members present and voting for or against,
- IND/87/55 ADD 301E 5 For its own guidance and for the efficient performances of its functions the Board may make such internal arrangements as it may consider necessary in accordance with the Convention and the Radio Regulations,
- IND/87/56 ADD 301F 6. The documents of the Board, which shall comprise a complete record of its official actions and minutes of its meetings, shall be maintained by the Board in the working languages of the Union as defined in the Convention, for this purpose, as well as for the meetings of the Board, the necessary linguistic personnel, and such other facilities as may be required, shall be provided by the Secretary-General. A copy of all documents of the Board shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Board,
- Reasons Same as those given under Article 10 (ADD 69A)

ARTICLE 58

International Consultative Committees

IND/87/57 MOD 303 1 Each international Consultative Committee shall work through the medium of

a) the Plenary Assembly, ~~preferably meeting every three years meeting every five years~~ When a corresponding world administrative conference has been convened, the Plenary Assembly should meet, if possible, at least eight months before this conference;

Reasons Presently the Plenary Assembly meets every four years. Most of the technical work of the CCIs is carried out by study groups. The Plenary Assembly is largely concerned with approval of the recommendations of the study groups. For this reason it is considered adequate for the Plenary to meet every five years. The organizational, administrative, and financial aspects of the CCIs could be conveniently considered directly by the Administrative Council and by the Plenipotentiary Conference as necessary. The technical inputs to administrative conferences need not necessarily be cleared by the Plenary Assembly in view of the proposal in 303A (aa) for convening of Conference Preparatory Meetings (CPM) prior to such conferences. Experience during the last one decade has demonstrated the effectiveness of such preparatory meetings.

The proposal is foreseen to result in significant economies without affecting efficiency.

IND/87/58 ADD 303A aa) the Conference Preparatory Meeting (CPM) convened, wherever appropriate, to provide technical, operational and related information which is required for the conduct of an Administrative Conference.

Reasons Same as for MOD 303.

IND/87/59 MOD 305 c) a Director elected by the Plenary Assembly Plenipotentiary Conference initially for a period equal to twice the interval between two consecutive Plenary Assemblies, i.e. normally for six years. He shall be eligible for re-election at each subsequent Plenary Assembly and if re-elected shall then remain in office until the date of the next Plenary Assembly, normally for three years. When the position becomes unexpectedly vacant, the following Plenary Assembly shall elect the new Director; When the position becomes vacant the following Administrative Council meeting shall elect the new Director, if the Plenipotentiary Conference is not scheduled to open within six months of the meeting of the Administrative Council. In the interval between the occurrence of the vacancy and the election, the Director of the other International Consultative Committee shall function as Director of both Consultative Committees.

Reasons Consequential to ADD 37A and also to provide for filling the vacancy of Director in case of such an eventuality.

ARTICLE 59

Coordination Committee

IND/87/60 MOD 310 1. (1) ~~The Coordination Committee shall help the~~ The Secretary-General shall be guided by the Coordination Committee in discharging the duties assigned to him under 262, 263, 264, 273, 279, 280, 281, 282, 285, 286, 288 and 289. He shall be helped by the Coordination Committee in carrying out the functions indicated in 282 and 283.

Reasons To reflect the provisions under Articles 12 and 56

IND/87/61 ADD 312A 2. The Coordination Committee shall endeavour to reach its decisions unanimously. If the Committee fails in that endeavour, it shall take decisions on the basis of a majority vote. The Chairman, who also may normally participate in the voting, can cast an additional vote when the votes are divided equally

Reasons To specify the procedure for decision making

IND/87/62 SUP 313

Reasons Consequential to ADD 312A.

ARTICLE 60

Invitation and Admission to Plenipotentiary Conference
when there is an inviting Government

IND/87/63 MOD 322 6. ~~Any All permanent organs of the Union shall be entitled to be represented at the conference in an advisory capacity when the conference is discussing matters coming within its competence. If necessary, the conference may invite an organ which has not considered it necessary to be represented~~

Reasons It is necessary that all the permanent organs of the Union are represented at the Plenipotentiary Conference since the conference reviews the work of all of them. In fact at all the previous conferences these have been represented

ARTICLE 66

Time-limits for Presentation of Proposals to Conferences and
Conditions of Submission

IND/87/64 MOD 358 4. The Secretary-General shall assemble and coordinate the proposals received from administrations, from the Administrative Council, and from the Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees, and from Conference Preparatory Meetings, as appropriate, and shall communicate

them to Members at least three months before the opening of the conference ~~The Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall not be entitled to submit proposals~~ Elected or appointed officials of the Union shall not be entitled to submit proposals

Reasons To clearly indicate the sources for proposals

ARTICLE 69

Duties of the Plenary Assembly

IND/87/65 MOD 382 The Plenary Assembly shall

a) consider the reports of the Chairmen of study groups and approve, modify or reject the draft recommendations ~~contained in these reports~~ of the study groups,

Reasons To make it clear that the Plenary Assembly need not consider the technical reports of study groups

IND/87/66 MOD 384 c) approve the programme of work arising from the consideration in 383, determine the order of questions to be studied according to their importance, priority and urgency, bearing in mind the need to keep the demands on the resources of the Union to a minimum,

Reasons While approving the programme of work, the Plenary Assembly should keep in view the need for utmost economy in the utilization of resources of the Union

IND/87/67 SUP 388 g)

Reasons There is a need for reducing the work of the Plenary Assemblies to the minimum possible level The financial needs etc. could be determined by the Director, for submission to the Administrative Council/Plenipotentiary Conference as the case may be

IND/87/67A ADD

ARTICLE 71A

Conference Preparatory Meetings (CPM)

IND/87/68 ADD 397A

A Conference Preparatory Meeting may be convened to provide necessary technical, operational and other relevant information to an administrative conference, wherever considered necessary Such a meeting may normally be convened at the seat of the Union unless there is an inviting Government

- IND/87/69 ADD 397B The date and place of the Conference Preparatory Meeting shall be fixed by the Administrative Council with the approval of the majority of the Members of the Union replying to the Secretary-General's request for their opinion. Members who have not replied within the time limits specified by the Administrative Council shall be regarded as not participating in the consultation.
- IND/87/70 ADD 397C A Conference Preparatory Meeting shall be presided over by a person elected by the meeting itself. The Chairman shall be assisted by a Vice-Chairman, also elected by the meeting.
- IND/87/71 ADD 397D The Conference Preparatory Meeting shall consider documents submitted by the administrations and by the study groups and Plenary Assemblies of CCIs.
- IND/87/72 ADD 397E The Secretary-General shall be responsible for making the necessary administrative and financial arrangements, in agreement with the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned, for a Conference Preparatory Meeting.
- IND/87/73 ADD 397F The provisions 394 to 397 are also applicable to Conference Preparatory Meetings.

Reasons Consequent to the proposal in ADD 303A

ARTICLE 72

Study Groups

- IND/87/74 MOD 400 3 The Plenary Assembly shall normally appoint a Chairman and one Vice-Chairman of each study group. If the workload of any study group requires, the Plenary Assembly shall appoint such additional Vice-Chairmen as it feels necessary for such study group or groups. While appointing Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, particular consideration shall be given to the requirements of competence and equitable geographical distribution, as also to the need to ensure development of expertise in the developing countries. If, in the interval between two meetings of the Plenary Assembly (the rest without change)

Reasons To ensure the need to encourage and recognize the development of expertise in developing countries, as also to achieve geographical distribution amongst Chairmen/Vice-Chairmen of study groups in this important international activity

ARTICLE 73

Conduct of Business of Study Groups

IND/87/75 MOD 402 2 (1) However, the Plenary Assembly may, where considered essential, recommend to the Administrative Council ~~give directives concerning~~ the convening of any meetings of the study groups that may appear necessary to deal with large groups of questions

Reasons Meetings should be held only when it is essential as indicated in 401. The Plenary Assemblies may only recommend the convening of the meetings for consideration by the Administrative Council which takes decision in the matter after considering all related aspects

IND/87/76 MOD 403 (2) ~~As-a-general-rule~~ Study Groups shall hold no more than two meetings between session of the Plenary Assembly, including the final meetings held before that Assembly

Reasons Need for more than 2 meetings in between Plenary Assemblies is not foreseen

IND/87/77 SUP 404 (3)

Reasons As a consequence to MOD 403.

IND/87/78 ADD 404A Any consultations with Chairmen and/or Vice-Chairmen shall be, as a rule, by correspondence except during the meeting of the Plenary Assembly or the meetings of study groups. Only in exceptional cases, the Director, after approval by the Administrative Council, may convene a separate meeting of Chairmen and/or Vice-Chairmen. Agenda for these meetings shall be circulated to all administrations with a view to obtaining their views/comments on agenda items.

Reasons In order to keep the demands on the Union's resources to a minimum, it is desirable to emphasize consultations by correspondence to the maximum extent. Separate/special meetings of Chairmen/Vice-Chairmen should be convened only in exceptional cases and with the approval of the Administrative Council. It would also be necessary to keep the administrations informed about the agenda for such exceptional meetings so that they have an opportunity to forward their views/comments.

ARTICLE 74

Duties of the Director, specialised Secretariat

IND/87/79 MOD 408 1 (1) The Director of a Consultative Committee shall coordinate the work of the Plenary Assembly, Conference Preparatory Meetings and study groups and shall be responsible for the organization of the work of the Consultative Committee

Reasons As a consequence to Article 71A.

IND/87/80 MOD 413 3 The Director shall participate as of right, but in an advisory capacity, in the meetings of the Plenary Assembly, in the Conference Preparatory Meetings and of the study groups. He shall, subject of provisions of 393 and 397E, make all necessary preparations for meetings of the Plenary Assembly, Conference Preparatory Meetings and of the study groups

Reasons Consequent to Article 71A

IND/87/81 SUP 416 Reasons Consequent to suppression of 388(g).

IND/87/82 MOD 417 7. The Director shall prepare, for inclusion by the Secretary-General in the annual budget of the Union, an estimate of the expenses of the Committee for the following year, based on the estimate of the financial needs of the committee **approved by the Plenary Assembly**

Reasons Consequent to SUP 388(g)

ARTICLE 75

Proposals for Administrative Conferences

IND/87/83 MOD 419 1 The Plenary Assemblies or Conference Preparatory Meetings of the International Consultative Committees are authorized to submit to administrative conferences proposals arising directly from their recommendations or from findings on questions under their study

Reasons Consequent to Article 71A

IND/87/84 MOD 420 2 The Plenary Assemblies or Conference Preparatory Meetings of the Consultative Committees may also make proposals for modification of the Administrative Regulations.

ARTICLE 82

Administrative Regulations

IND/87/85 MOD 571

The Provisions of the Convention are completed by the following Administrative Regulations

- Telegraph Regulations
- Telephone Regulations
- Radio Regulations
- ~~Additional Radio Regulations~~

Reasons Additional Radio Regulations no longer exist.

RESOLUTION No. 26

IND/87/86 MOD

Paragraph 2 under "resolves"

"2. that invitations to hold meetings of the study groups of the International Consultative Committees away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government provides at least adequate premises and the necessary furniture and equipment free of charge, except that in the case of developing countries no equipment need necessarily be provided free of charge by the host government, if that government so desires."

Reasons There is a need to encourage holding of meetings of study groups in developing countries with a view to facilitating increased participation by these countries in the work of CCIs.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 88-E
8 September 1982

Note by the Secretary-General

GROWTH IN THE STAFF OF THE UNION

Page 3, third paragraph (Use of the computer - Tasks of the IFRB), fifth and sixth lines, read :

"management, etc. Although the IFRB cannot yet assess the effect of the implementation of the extended use of the computer (the Interim System, moreover, has yet to be".



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 88-E

2 September 1982

Original French

ANNEE MONDIALE DES
COMMUNICATIONS
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS
YEAR
AÑO MUNDIAL DE LAS
COMUNICACIONES



PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

GROWTH IN THE STAFF OF THE UNION

1. At its recent Session, the Administrative Council, conscious of the need to give the Plenipotentiary Conference information which would enable it to allow for the probable growth of the staff when fixing budget limits, asked for a document in which all the necessary information on the present and future manning table would be consolidated.
2. That document (No. DT/20/CA37) reflected the present position of established posts as shown in the budget and unestablished posts corresponding to confirmed requirements (the staff having been employed without a break for several years), the situation of which the Council had been asked to regularize - the latter question is before the Plenipotentiary Conference in Document No. 42.
3. It also listed the forecasts made by the organs and departments with regard to future requirements. In some cases, these requirements can be estimated, because they correspond to tasks which have already been decided on or which will inevitably increase for example, the future conference programme is known (subject to confirmation by the Nairobi Conference), so that the volume of documentation to be dealt with can be assessed. In other cases, the forecasts are more difficult to make, because they depend on decisions by the Plenipotentiary Conference and by subsequent Administrative Conferences and Plenary Assemblies.
4. At all events, the requirements appearing in Document No. DT/20 resulted in a strength of over 820 established posts by the next Plenipotentiary Conference, representing an increase - spread over several years - of about 20% of the present total of established and unestablished posts.
5. Document No. DT/20 (which mentioned in passing some reclassifications already proposed) concluded by suggesting that the Nairobi Conference might make the same forecasts as the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference "Normal increase in Union duties, based on annual 3% increase in staff expenditure ..." (Document No. 405, page 4, Torremolinos), on the understanding that it would be an increase due to the creation or reclassification of posts (not allowing for any rise in salaries) made necessary by the normal growth in the Union's duties - no account being taken of such factors as the extension of the buildings, the use of additional languages, the development of IFRB or Technical Cooperation activities, etc.
6. After asking for some explanations and expressing its appreciation, the Council took note of the document (Summary Record of the 2nd meeting of Committee 2 - Document No. 5854/CA37).



7. After the Council's Session, further inquiries were put to heads of organs and departments in order to make the forecasts more precise and to spell out in greater detail the justifications on the basis of which they had been hurriedly produced during the Session. These new forecasts - supported by more solid evidence than the previous ones - resulted in a still higher total for 1988 than the one given in paragraph 4 above, namely, over 840 posts. It has not been thought necessary to publish the details, post by post, for the benefit of the Plenipotentiary Conference which, in all probability, will request the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General to take the appropriate decisions (the replies received from the organs and departments are nevertheless available for any delegations wishing to consult them). What matters is that the Conference should have an overall understanding of the reasons for which an increase in staff is to be expected so that it can get a rough idea of its magnitude and allocate the necessary credits.

8. Since there is not enough exact information available at present on the Union's future activities for one to predict the future, it is also necessary to consider what has happened in previous years. Here there is no lack of figures and statistics, which should make it possible to arrive at a realistic estimate of the rate of growth

- the number of established posts rose from 222 in 1959, to 358 in 1964, 490 in 1972 and 634 in 1982,*)
- the average annual rate of increase in the number of established posts since 1965 has been about 3.5%,
- this increase has not been enough because, in addition to the regular staff, an ever growing number of reinforcement staff have been employed. during the 12 months of 1966, an average of 86 supernumeraries were employed, or 20% of the number of established posts, in 1981/1982 the figures were 241 and 38%,
- the Union's activities can be illustrated by the processing of documents (translation, typing, reproduction, etc.). Document No. 49 gives interesting information on this subject since 1960, the average annual rate of increase has been 4.4% for translation, 5.3% for typing and 8.6% for reproduction,
- between 1973 and 1981, the correspondence handled by the Mail Service increased on average by 1.25% per year, but telegrams rose by 7% per year. The documentation filed in Archives increases on average by 140 linear metres per year.

*) These years have been chosen because they precede Plenipotentiary Conferences. It is interesting to note that it has been in the years following Plenipotentiary Conferences that the greatest number of posts have been created.

9 Among the arguments put forward by the organs and departments in support of their forecasts, the following may briefly be cited

- Frequency and duration of conferences and meetings

The programme is such that hardly a week passes without some meeting, which means continuous work before, during and after, not just for the organ concerned, but for practically all the services in the General Secretariat. It is therefore necessary to provide permanent staff to do this work in the General Secretariat and to carry out the decisions of conferences, e.g. in the IFRB, but it is also necessary to engage fixed-term staff to meet requirements for specific periods arising from one conference or another, particularly in the IFRB

- Use of the computer - tasks of the IFRB

Most areas of the Union's activity may also be affected by the way computer uses and applications develop, from Language Division terminology to the processing of frequency assignments in the IFRB, not to mention assistance with the work of conferences, technical cooperation activities, the work of the RM Division, staff management, etc. Although the IFRB cannot yet assess the increase in productivity due to extended use of the computer (the Interim System, moreover, has yet to be approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference), it nevertheless has to examine about 100,000 notices a year and the expected annual increase is 11%. It is at present substantially behindhand with these notices. Furthermore, the IFRB will also have to undertake other tasks assigned to it by WARC-79 assistance to administrations with various frequency coordination procedures, choice of frequencies for certain radiocommunication services, etc.

- Relations with administrations and other organizations

Apart from its technical cooperation activities, the Union is called upon more and more to assist administrations in various ways. In addition, its participation in inter-agency work takes up more and more time, but is essential if it is to go on discharging the duties which must remain its responsibilities in the fields with which it is concerned. The present staff is no longer enough.

- Finance and administration

The complexity of the tasks which the Finance Department has to deal with will make it necessary to increase its staff, whatever decisions may be taken on the introduction of analytical cost accounting, an internal auditing service or preparation of the budget in two versions, one traditional and the other operational. The same is true for the Personnel Department, whose representatives have to take part in increasingly time-consuming and complex inter-agency activities in all fields concerning the management of staff and pensions. The manning table of this Department will of course have to increase with the number of staff it has to administer, even if greater use of the computer may make it possible to slow down the increase.

10. It will be clear from the foregoing that an exact rate of growth cannot be predicted for the period from 1983 to 1988. The information and arguments submitted nevertheless suggest a higher range of figures than those given elsewhere (Document No 49 mentions a compound rate of 2.1%, but this is a long-term rate, covering a period of 20 years, for the purposes of estimating the premises required, a figure which in any case has always been underestimated in the past.) It would thus seem

that the growth rate of 3% estimated by the last Plenipotentiary Conference represents a minimum and that it would be more realistic to think in terms of at least 3 5%, since that figure, the average rate of increase in the number of established staff since the Montreux Conference, has not in fact sufficed and established posts have had to be supplemented by an ever growing number of unestablished posts and short-term contracts. At all events, even if the rate adopted should turn out to be greater than is actually needed, there can be no question of either the administration or the Council taking unfair advantage of the fact, on the other hand, too low a rate would make things difficult for everyone, and particularly for the Council and Administrations.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 89-E
18 October 1982
Original : Spanish

COMMITTEE 7

Chile

1. Amend proposal CHL/89/3

CHL/89/3
(Rev.)

MOD 86

2. The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General ~~and~~, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and ~~desirably also~~ the members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall all be nationals of different countries, Members of the Union. At their election, due consideration should be given to the principles embodied ~~in-87-and-to~~ the appropriate geographical distribution amongst the regions of the world.

Reasons : The possibility of extending the application of the incompatibility of nationality to members of the Administrative Council has been omitted, since, on further consideration of the matter by the delegation of Chile, such a measure would seem very difficult to introduce.

2. Cancel proposal CHL/89/4, owing to the fact that No. 63 was not in the event amended.

3. Amend proposal CHL/89/5

CHL/89/5
(Rev.)

MOD 297

(4) If in the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences which elect members of the Board, an elected member of the Board resigns or abandons his duties or dies, the Chairman of the Board shall request the Secretary-General to invite the countries, Members of the Union, of the region concerned to propose candidates for the election of a replacement at the next annual session of the Administrative Council. However, if the vacancy occurs more than ninety days before the session of the Administrative Council, ~~the country of which the member concerned was a national shall designate, as soon as possible and within ninety days, a replacement who shall also be a national of that country~~ the person from the same region who obtained the most votes of the unsuccessful candidates at the election which appointed the members of the Board shall become a member of the Board and who will remain in office until the new member elected



by the Administrative Council takes office. The replacement shall be eligible for election by the Administrative Council. If in the region concerned there is no candidate in the position described, the country of origin of the departing IFRB member shall designate a replacement as soon as possible to occupy the vacancy until the next meeting of the Administrative Council, at which time this replacement shall also be eligible for election.

Reasons · To complete the amendment to No. 297 (4), introducing a procedure for regions which put forward one candidate only at the time the members of the IFRB were elected.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 89-E
31 August 1982
Original · SpanishPLENARY MEETINGChile

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Introduction

As a developing country and a Member of the Union since 1932, Chile is conscious of the importance of the Plenipotentiary Conference as an opportunity for improving the Convention, the basic instrument of the Union.

We therefore believe that one of the most important subjects to be discussed at the Conference should be rules which would encourage countries to collaborate in the work of the Union, particularly by giving them greater access to the organs which constitute its basic structure.

Accordingly, it is in our view necessary not only to bear in mind the principle of appropriate geographical distribution but also to tighten the rules for ensuring better rotation within the regions, by, for instance, establishing time-limits for periods of office, extending the principle of incompatibility of nationality, etc.

In the case of the Administrative Council, we are proposing an amendment which places a limit on a country's period of office, as an alternative to the procedure adopted hitherto of increasing the number of vacancies, which the statistics show has failed to bring about an acceptable minimum of rotation. In submitting our proposal to the Plenary Meeting we wish to draw attention to the need to improve upon the existing situation, we are interested in participating in the study of the matter, including the possibility of considering a sizeable increase in the number of vacancies on the Council to permit broad participation by those countries really interested in cooperating in the important work of this organ of the Union, or alternative procedures based on different criteria for the membership of the Administrative Council.

- CHL/89/1 MOD 48 1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of thirty-six Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference with due regard to the need for equitable distribution of the seats on the Council among all regions of the world. Except in the case of vacancies arising as provided for in the General Regulations, the Members of the Union elected to the Administrative Council shall hold office until the date on which a new Administrative Council is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall be eligible for re-election for only one consecutive period.

Reasons Members are elected to the Administrative Council. Consequently, this is the body which grants a country representation in the Union, and hence gives it a major incentive and responsibility for participating in the Union's work.



Under the present system, which allows unlimited re-election, the statistics show that, since the Administrative Council was established at the Plenipotentiary Conference in Atlantic City (1947), the regional distribution of vacancies has been insufficient to ensure proper rotation among the members of each region, which, although it is certainly recommendable from the standpoint of the efficiency of the Council's work, constitutes a considerable limitation from the standpoint of allowing the broadest possible participation of countries in that work. So far the only method that has been tried to improve the situation has been to increase the number of vacancies on the Council.

- CHL/89/2 MOD 63 1. The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of five independent members, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. These members shall be elected from the candidates sponsored by countries, Members of the Union, in such a way as to ensure equitable distribution among the regions of the world. Each Member of the Union may propose only one candidate who shall be a national of its country. Nationals of the same Member country may not serve as members of the Board for more than two consecutive periods.

Reasons . The possibility of participating in the work of the Union should be extended by greater rotation of those holding elected posts.

- CHL/89/3 MOD 86 2. The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General ~~and, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and desirably also,~~ the members of the International Frequency Registration Board and desirably also the members of the Administrative Council shall all be nationals of different countries, Members of the Union. At their election, due consideration should be given to ~~the principles embodied in 87~~ and the appropriate geographical distribution amongst the regions of the world.

Reasons The extension to the members of the IFRB of the incompatibility of nationality which applies to the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees will strengthen a rule which should cover all elected officials and, at the same time, give wider access to major positions within the Union.

The possibility of extending the application of these rules to the members of the Administrative Council is worth investigating. since, although it is admittedly countries that are elected to the Council, in practice the Council consists of persons designated by the countries elected, and it therefore follows that such persons should also be subject to the same rule.

It is proposed that the reference to 87 should be deleted because the contents of that number relate solely to the recruitment of Union staff.

CHL/89/4 SUP 295 (2)

Reasons : There is no justification for keeping this if the amendment to No. 63 1. is adopted.

CHL/89/5 MOD 297

(4) If in the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences which elect members of the Board, an elected member of the Board resigns or abandons his duties or dies, the Chairman of the Board shall request the Secretary-General to invite the countries, Members of the Union, of the region concerned to propose candidates for the election of a replacement at the next annual session of the Administrative Council. However, if the vacancy occurs more than ninety days before the session of the Administrative Council, ~~the country of which the member concerned was a national shall designate, as soon as possible and within ninety days, a replacement who shall also be a national of that country~~ the person from the same region who got the most votes of the unsuccessful candidates at the election which appointed the members of the Board shall become a member of the Board and who will remain in office until the new member elected by the Administrative Council takes office. The replacement shall be eligible for election by the Administrative Council.

Reasons : Although candidates to the International Frequency Registration Board are considered on a regional basis and put forward by countries, their election is based on a study by Members of their personal history. Consequently, although it can be assumed that the replacement designated by a country would be a person of merit, it seems desirable that the appointment of a member of the Board should always be based on an election by Members of the Union.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 90-E
10 September 1982
Original English

PLENARY MEETING

Syrian Arab Republic

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

SYR/90/1 MOD 99

The Arabic language should be added as an official language to the other official languages of the ITU - English, French, Chinese, Russian and Spanish.

Reasons : The Arabic language is the home language of more than 20 Members of the ITU. It has been also adopted by many International Organizations like . UPU - ILO - UNCTAD - WHO - WMO - Human Rights - OMPI - UN General Assembly.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 91-E
14 September 1982
Original · EnglishPLENARY MEETINGUnited Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

COST PROFILES OF ITU CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

1. The United Kingdom, like other administrations, does not know the full cost to the ITU of any of the conferences or other meetings of the ITU. Some of the information is available in various places among the documents of the ITU, but identifying it and bringing it together to produce the total cost to the ITU of any individual conference is a difficult task. In the period of financial austerity facing administrations and the ITU this information is essential, both in respect of past conferences and of those planned for the future.

2. One of the documents¹ of the Union shows that in 1981 conferences and meetings cost the ITU 19.481 million Swiss francs, this was 29% of the Regular Budget of the Union for that year or nearly 25% of the Regular Budget and the Publications Budget combined. The same source shows a growth rate for conferences and meetings from 1977 to 1981 of 13.5%, compared with 1.4% for the General Secretariat or 2.5% for the IFRB. These costs are therefore a major item in the affairs of the ITU.

3. In order that an awareness of the financial realities be generated and sustained throughout all the organs of the Union, the United Kingdom has proposed

a. to devolve a measure of financial responsibility to the Directors of the CCIs², and

b. that future administrative conferences and plenary meetings of the CCIs be required to develop and take into account estimates of the financial costs of any resolutions or recommendations they may adopt relating to further conferences and meetings³

4. In their simplest form the costs of a conference usually appear as a single budgetary figure but it is clear that a conference may - and usually will - involve additional costs to the budget of the Union substantially exceeding that figure. The point is of importance whether one considers a world conference, where the costs are borne by all members of the Union or a regional conference, where the costs are borne by the members of that region and by any members of other regions participating in the conference. It is vital that members should know, for the purposes of recording, the total costs of past conferences and for the purposes of planning and decision-making they should know the total estimated costs of future conferences as they are compiled.

1 Administrative Council (1982) Doc 5795, Annex 2, page 15

2 Plenipotentiary Conference (1982) Doc 63

3 Plenipotentiary Conference (1982) Doc 63



5 A review of the current documents of the ITU has shown that the costs of a conference are quite widely distributed. For the purposes of this paper the problem becomes one of identification, apportionment, and assembly. The identification aspect could be resolved, in principle, by taking a view of the budgets of the Union for the relevant years as if they had been prepared EXCLUDING any provision for a particular conference and comparing them with those prepared INCLUDING provisions for that conference. However, since hypothetical budgets are not available it is necessary to find a more productive approach. One approach might be to pick through the budgetary documents over a period of years to find all the items of expenditure relating in any way to a conference, establish a set of rules to distinguish between the direct and indirect costs, apportion such cost items as necessary and then collate them to find the total figure. An exercise of this character conducted in relation to, say, the RARC for Region 2 on MF Broadcasting - for which, although the conference is over, the costs are still mounting - would produce a surprising total.

6 Rather than adopt this approach it would probably be simpler to establish a set of guidelines for all conferences and test them for a period to establish their validity and utility. With this in mind, it appears that in the case of administrative radio conference, which are going to be a heavy item in the budgets of the Union for the next few years, costs that are directly attributable can be identified under eight main headings, as follows:

- a for seminars held specifically in preparation for a conference;
- b for preparatory meetings of the CCIR, its study groups, and for meetings of experts held specifically in preparation for a conference;
- c for the textual assembly, translations, printing and production of any reports of a conference unless wholly covered by (a) and (b);
- d for the extra travel, subsistence and other expenses of ITU officials and staff in connection with any of the above activities, unless wholly covered by (a) and (b);
- e for the costs of recruiting, installing, paying, subsisting and repatriating any extra personnel in connection with a conference, its preparatory work, participation therein and follow-up⁴
- f for budgeted or actual costs of the conference itself as reflected in the budget to be overseen by the Budget Committee,
- g. the costs of textual assembly, translation, printing and production of the Final Acts of the conference unless wholly included in (f),

4 For the purposes of costing the follow-up to a conference it may be necessary to establish an arbitrary cut-off date to be applied after the lapse of, say, 2 calendar years from the closing date of the conference. Thereafter any further costs would not be attributable to that conference.

h. the on-going costs of the follow-up⁵ to the conference, eg in implementing any new procedures necessitating extra staff for the IFRB or any post-conference meetings so far as these can be foreseen, estimated and attributed.

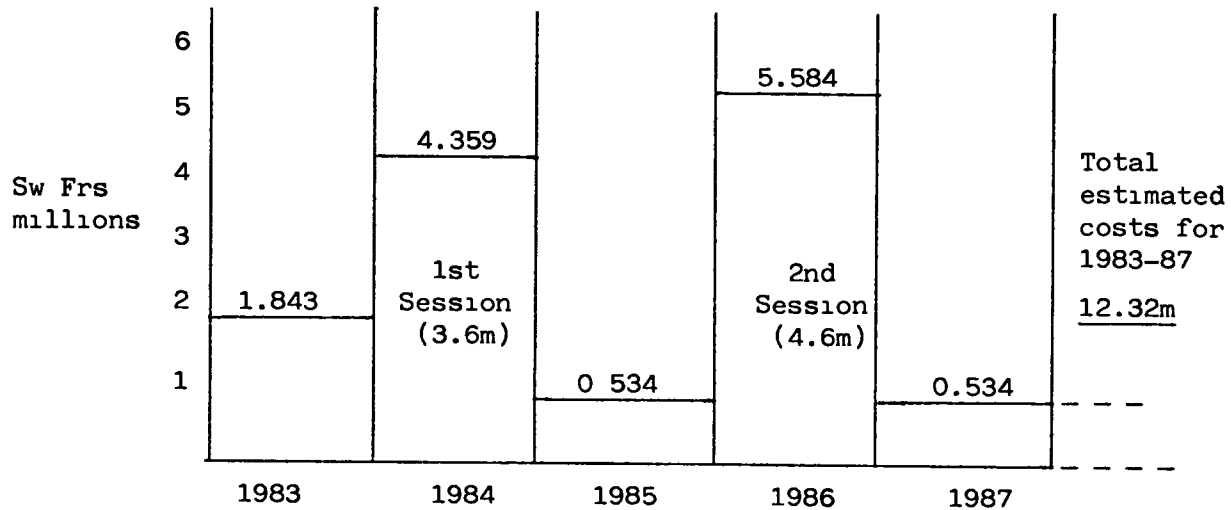
7 In Doc 31 for the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, the Secretary-General has gone part-way towards identifying and presenting the costs to the ITU of various conferences but has not assembled these in such a way as to present the total cost (whether incurred or estimated) of each one. For example, from Doc 31 the forecast costs of the WARC on HF Broadcasting planned for 1984 and 1986 would appear to be (1984, 1st session 3.6 million Sw Frs, 1986, 2nd session 4.6 million Sw Frs) 8.2 million Sw Frs. In all probability, however, the actual costs to the ITU, applying the approach outlined in paragraph 6, appear likely to exceed this figure by a very large amount which may increase the total by up to 50% (see Annex A) where an estimate of 12.32 millions has been derived from the documentation⁶.

8. The disparity between the total estimated cost to the Union and that given in the simple budgetary figures is so large that some action is required to ensure that administrations can be better informed of the more realistic costs. Further, this must be done without the need to search through numerous documents in order to obtain these more realistic costs (in the example given at Annex A, 10 references have had to be quoted). It is therefore proposed that the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, should adopt a Resolution requiring the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General to adopt a more rigorous approach to the subject of costs of conferences through the mechanism of a "full cost profile".

5 For the purposes of costing the follow-up to a conference it may be necessary to establish an arbitrary cut-off date to be applied after the lapse of, say, 2 calendar years from the closing date of the conference. Thereafter any further costs would not be attributable to that conference.

6 The figures discussed herein relate only to costs falling upon the budget of the Union. They do not include member administrations' own costs of preparing for and participating in the conference. The simplest calculations show that these can in global terms approximate to the cost falling on the budget of the Union. Thus, the global cost of this WARC could be of the order of 25 million Sw Frs (See Annex B).

9. Clearly the costs of any conference do not fall in any one year even if there is only one session, and if there are two sessions the period over which costs are spread will be longer. In the example shown at Annex A the estimated costs can be plotted on a simple graph to show the following



10. In view of the heavy conference programme facing the Union over the next decade a series of full cost profiles for all conferences would help the Council, first to form a closer appreciation of the true costs involved, and second - by so arranging the programme - as to even out the troughs and peaks of conference expenditures and thus ensure that the conference programme is held within the financial limitations of members of the Union.

11. Against this background the United Kingdom proposes the Resolution at Annex C for consideration and adoption by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982.

NOTES TO ANNEX A

These notes explain the sources and bases for the estimated figures of costs given in Annex A.

1. The figure is taken directly from the reference quoted.
2. The figure is one half of 180,000 Sw Frs in the reference quoted.
3. The figure is one half of 500,000 Sw Frs in the reference quoted.
4. Doc 31, p 11, shows that 3.844M Sw Frs, are budgeted for 11½ weeks of meetings of CCIR Series A and a pre-Space WARC meeting. Assuming that SG 6 and 10 relating to HF BC take 20% of the allotted time and resources, the figure given is 20% of 3.844M.
5. Unless the costs of all pre-WARC publications are included under items a. and b. there will be additional costs under item c.
6. Unless all additional (WARC-related) expenses of ITU officials and staff are budgeted elsewhere there will be further costs under item d.
7. The figures are taken directly from the references quoted.
8. If normal practice is followed, ⅓rd of the costs of the Final Acts will be included in the budget for the conference, leaving ⅔rds to be budgeted elsewhere. Taking the Mobile WARC as an example - see the reference quoted - ⅓rd represents 225,000 Sw Frs therefore ⅔rds representing 450,000 Sw Frs must be found in the supplementary publications budget
9. There is no foundation to estimate costs of production of the report of the WARC on HF BC. Assuming, however, that it is about half the size of the Final Acts, half the cost appears a reasonable figure.
10. There is evidence that the extra staff requirements of the IFRB will extend into 1986 and the extra staff requirements of the General Secretariat (both shown under item e and both relating to the WARC on HF BC), mainly relating to documentation, will certainly continue - probably at a higher level in 1984. The composite figure for 1983 of item e. is therefore repeated under item h for 1984, 1985 and 1986.

A N N E X AINITIAL ESTIMATES OF THE COSTS TO THE ITU
OF THE WARC ON HF BROADCASTING

Applying the approach outlined in paragraph 6 of this paper to the WARC on HF Broadcasting, and using 10 references to the most recent documentary sources of the ITU, the costs to the budget of the Union appear as follows

Item	Costs Sw Frs	Notes	Year	
a. Seminars				
- Regional	20,000	1	1983	AC-82 Doc 5767, p 4
- IFRB	90,000	2	1983	AC-82 Doc 5767, p 122
- CCIR	250,000	3	1983	AC-82 Doc 5767, p 103
b. Meetings of				
- CCIR	769,000	4	1983	PC 82 Doc 32 p 11
- Experts	-		-	
c. Pre-WARC publications	?	5	1983	-
	?		1983	-
d. Expenses of ITU officials and staff	?	6	1983	-
	?		1984	-
e. Extra ITU staff				
- IFRB/CD	410,000	7	1983	AC-82 Doc 5767, p 98
- Gen Sec	124,000	7	1983	AC-82 Doc 5767, p 127
f. 1st Session	3,600,000	7	1984	PC-82 Doc 31 p 12
2nd Session	4,600,000	7	1986	PC-82 Doc 31 p 14
g. Report of 1st Session	225,000	9	1984)	AC-82 Doc 5767, p 97
Final Acts of 2nd	450,000	8	1986)	
h. Extra staff for interim and follow-up action	534,000	10	1984	See item e. above and AC-82 Doc 5771, pp 4/5
	534,000	10	1985	
	534,000	10	1986	
	?		1987	
Provisional [Estimated] Total	12,320,000*			

*This figure, which merely totals those items which can be assessed at this stage, also makes no allowances for cost inflation or for any significant change in the Union's normal practices such as might arise from, for example, the introduction of one or more additional official languages. The figure also ignores other minor cost items that might reasonably be attributed to the WARC on HF BC, see, for example, AC-82 Doc 5767, p 127, "apportionment E" and p 133 "overtime C". All figures are based on the latest documentation available and will need revision in the light of any reductions made in the budget of the Union for 1983.

A N N E X BESTIMATES OF ADDITIONAL COSTS TO ADMINISTRATIONS COLLECTIVELY
OF THE WARC ON HF BROADCASTING, 1984 AND 19861. Assumptions

- a. On average, of the 157 administrations, members of the Union, 125 will have delegations at both sessions of the WARC.
- b. On average, each national delegation to the WARC will consist of 4 delegates (advisers here are counted as delegates).
- c. On average, each delegate is paid 40,000 Sw Frs per year.
- d. On average, each delegate will receive subsistence while in Geneva for the WARC of 135 Sw Frs per diem.
- e. On average, each delegate's return fare to Geneva is 2000 Sw Frs.
- f. On average, the 12 weeks of the two sessions of the WARC represent approximately one quarter of each delegate's effective working year.

2. Calculations based on the Assumptions

		<u>Sw Frs</u>
a.	Total number of delegates $125 \times 4 =$ <u>500</u>	
b.	Pay of delegates $500 \times 40,000 \times \frac{1}{4} =$	5,000,000
c.	Subsistence $500 \times 135 \times 12 \times 7 =$	5,670,000
d.	Travel expenses $500 \times 2000 \times 2 =$	2,000,000
		<hr/>
Total =		12,670,000
		<hr/>

3. Further Costs

Further costs will arise for those administrations (typically about 50% of the whole membership) which.

- a. send members to the preparatory seminars,
- b. send members to the preparatory CCIR meetings;
- c. send members to regional groups, meetings of broadcasting agencies, professional and other preparatory meetings,
- d. undertake scientific and technical studies and investigations, collect and analyse data and prepare detailed proposals for the WARC.

Whilst there is no reasoned foundation to estimate the scale of these further costs, they will be considerable and could lift the global figure of 12.67 million Swiss Francs quoted above to well over the level of 15 millions.

A N N E X C

RESOLUTION RELATING TO
FULL COST PROFILES FOR ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCES
AND MEETINGS OF THE UNION

The Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982 -

considering

- a. that the costs of administrative conferences and other meetings of the Union consume a substantial and growing part of the regular budget of the Union;
- b. that the Union is facing a heavy programme of conferences and meetings unparalleled in its history;
- c. that the true costs of conferences must be made clear and that the mechanism of a full cost profile would be useful for this purpose;

recognising

- d. that there will be operational and other reasons for the timing of certain conferences,

recognising nevertheless

- e. that the overall conference programme must be so planned as to keep the combined true costs in any one year and in any period of years within the financial resources of administrations, members of the Union;

instructs the Secretary General

when preparing the annual budget estimates, in accordance with No [285] of the Convention, to develop the concept of full cost profiles for all conferences and meetings affecting each budget and to present to the Council each year a consolidated statement of the actual and estimated costs of each such conference,

Resolves to invite the Administrative Council

- 1. To ensure that they receive and take into account full cost profiles for all conferences and meetings of the Union affecting the budget in each individual year,
 - 2. To ensure that the combined true costs of all conferences and meetings of the Union in any one year and over any period of years are held within the financial limitations of administrations, members of the Union, as reflected in Additional Protocol [1].
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 92-E
14 September 1982
Original English

PLENARY MEETING

United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ROLE OF THE UNION

The United Kingdom has already submitted the text of a proposed Resolution on the Role of the ITU. Following discussion at the Administrative Council on the need for a World Administrative Telephone and Telegraph Conference, it is considered that if in addition to a Resolution the Plenipotentiary Conference were also to adopt amendments to the Convention strengthening Article 4 "Purposes of the Union" the need for an Administrative Conference might be obviated. The text of the proposed amendments of the Convention is .

ARTICLE 4

Purposes of the Union

G/92/1 ADD 13A bA) to respond positively and effectively to the challenge of increasingly rapid technological development in telecommunications networks and services, recognizing the need to adapt procedures and working methods to react to changing situations,

G/92/2 ADD 17A cA) coordinate, at the earliest possible stage, the efforts of Members to evolve and implement standards for new networks and services to keep pace with the requirements of users;

Reasons : To ensure that the ITU and its Members maintain effective control over the evolution and introduction of new telecommunications services.



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14 September 1982
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PLENARY MEETING

United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland

PROPOSALS FOR WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 15

Finances of the Union

NOC 90 - 92

- G/93/1 MOD 93 3 Members shall be free to choose their class of contribution for defraying Union expenses and shall also identify the particular region to which this class of contribution relates. Members may at the same time choose a different class of contribution to be applied, where appropriate, in respect of the expenses of regional administrative conferences relating to other regions (see 95).
- G/93/2 MOD 94 4 No reduction in a ~~unit-classification-established~~ class of contribution once chosen in accordance with the Convention can take effect during the life of this Convention.
- G/93/3 MOD 95 5 Expenses incurred by the regional administrative conferences referred to in 42 shall be borne in ~~accordance with proportion to their unit-classification~~ appropriate classes of contribution, chosen in accordance with 93, by all the Members of the region concerned and, where appropriate, on the same basis by any Members of other regions which have participated in such conferences.

Reasons : To introduce the concept that each Member of the Union will have a primary interest in one particular region and that some may have secondary interests in other regions, whether or not they are also Members of these other regions. These modified paragraphs would extend the principle, already vested in the Convention, by which - of their own choice - all Members of the Union contribute towards the various activities of the Union at a level which more closely fits their own assessments of their interests. Also, it is necessary to harmonize the phraseology used throughout this Article.



PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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15 September 1982
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PLENARY MEETING

Mexico

ORDER AND TIMETABLE OF ELECTIONS
OF ELECTED OFFICIALS AND
MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

MEX/94/1

The Mexican Telecommunication Administration,

considering

a) that the first election made by the Conference is traditionally that of the Secretary-General and that it is appropriate that the newly elected Secretary-General should take part in the discussions from the very beginning in that capacity;

b) that for similar reasons and in the interest of geographical distribution, among other factors, it is advisable that the election of the Deputy Secretary-General should follow that of the Secretary-General;

c) that in some discussions, in particular those on the calendar of administrative conferences and on the resources needed to prepare for them and implement their decisions, it is very useful for those members to take part who are to serve on the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) until the following Plenipotentiary Conference elects new members;

d) that the new Administrative Council will certainly have to meet immediately after its election to carry out, amongst other tasks, the revision of the budget for 1983 adopted provisionally by the present Council,

bearing in mind

a) that until the Plenipotentiary Conference has completed the election of all the officials mentioned in its terms of reference delegations do not concentrate fully on the other essential tasks they have to perform;

b) that in view of the time these elections take, they must be adequately spread out so that they interfere as little as possible with the other activities of the Conference,

proposes

1. that the elections should take place in the following order :

- 1) Secretary-General;
- 2) Deputy Secretary-General;
- 3) Members of the IFRB;
- 4) Members of the Administrative Council;

2. that the following timetable should be adopted for the elections :

2.1 Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General before the end of the second week of the Conference,

2.2. Members of the IFRB during the third week of the Conference,

2.3 Members which are to serve on the new Administrative Council, during the fourth week of the Conference.

Reasons : The order and timing proposed would a) reduce the period of tension which normally obtains during candidates' campaigns and which affects the work of the Conference, b) enable newly elected officials to take part in most of the discussions which will affect their future work and c) give the new Council sufficient time for an appropriate presentation of the results of its work which will have to be submitted to the Plenary before the conclusion of the Conference.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 95-E
15 September 1982
Original : Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

Mexico

CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

Introduction

The timetable of ITU conferences and meetings for the coming year will be one of the major topics at the Plenipotentiary Conference, owing to the impact of meetings on the budget and workload of the Union. The basic document available to the plenipotentiaries is the report by the Administrative Council on this subject (Conference Document No. 31).

Although the matter discussed will probably prove a sensitive one for many delegations, the Mexican Administration has decided to submit this document in view of the growing unease among most delegations, including its own, about the steady rise in the contributory unit as a result of the annual increase in the budget of the Union; this increase has not only proved uncontrollable but has not even been kept at an acceptable level as regards the value of the contributory unit. Although operating costs account for much of this increase, they in turn are directly affected by the number of conferences and meetings and the additional tasks assigned to the permanent organs as a result of the decisions taken there.

In analyzing this subject a series of current provisions are considered, together with the manner in which many of them are applied; this finally leads us to two possible alternatives, between which, in our view, the plenipotentiaries will have to choose when adopting the schedule of meetings for the coming years. Basically, we are not providing information which is not already available to administrations, but trying to review as many as possible of the factors considered necessary for a discussion of the subject.

A. General

Between the conferences and meetings for which the Convention establishes a certain frequency and those which have to be held for the proper functioning of the Union, administrative conferences have to be fitted in, which have to be given appropriate priority so that, on the basis of certain principles, a balanced schedule of conferences and meetings can be adopted. The issues involved are discussed below.



1. Plenipotentiary Conference

No. 29 of the Convention provides that the Plenipotentiary Conference "shall be convened at regular intervals and normally every five years". This provision, which appears in the Conventions of 1947, 1952 and 1973 but not in those of 1959 or 1965, has been complied with only once, since during the period 1947-1982 there have been the following intervals between conferences :

Conference at :	Year	Interval
Atlantic City	1947	
Buenos Aires	1952	5 years
Geneva	1959	7 years
Montreux	1965	6 years
Malaga-Torremolinos	1973	8 years
Nairobi	1982	9 years

Bearing in mind the complexity and cost of organizing the Plenipotentiary Conference and the number of problems which neither the Council nor the permanent organs are empowered to solve, it seems obvious that an interval of five to six years should be observed.

2. Administrative Council

No. 232 of the Convention provides for an annual session. Experience indicates that this provision should be maintained.

3. Plenary Assemblies

No. 303 of the Convention stipulates that the Plenary Assembly of each International Consultative Committee shall preferably meet "every three years", yet the practice over the past decade has been for the Plenary Assemblies of both the CCIR and the CCITT to take place every four years. Although the Mexican Administration proposed (MEX/59/3) that this provision should be amended to ensure that the interval between two Plenary Assemblies of a CCI should be not less than three years or more than four years, it considers that the Convention should establish a fixed interval so as to ratify the present satisfactory practice and facilitate the preparation of a timetable.

4. World Plan Committee

Although the Convention establishes no interval between these meetings, an interval of, say, three or four years should be fixed in the interests of sound planning.

5. Study Groups

Although the Convention establishes no interval but merely states in No. 403 that Study Groups shall hold no more than two meetings between sessions of the Plenary Assembly, the general rule is for each Study Group to hold an interim and a final meeting during the period between two sessions of the Plenary Assembly. This practice should be maintained.

B. Establishment of a basic schedule

6. Fundamental principles

In view of the foregoing, a basic schedule of essential activities should be established for the purpose of determining the resources needed by headquarters for what might be termed "routine activities" and of programming and providing for the administrative conferences needed for the proper functioning of the Union. This basic schedule might be drawn up on the basis of the following fundamental principles regarding the frequency of conferences and meetings :

- a) the Plenipotentiary Conference to be convened every six years from 1982 onwards;
- b) the provision that the Administrative Council should hold one ordinary session annually to be maintained,
- c) the interval between two Plenary Assemblies of each International Consultative Committee to be fixed at four years, bearing in mind that the CCITT held its last Plenary Assembly in 1980 and the CCIR in 1982;
- d) the World Plan Committee to meet every four years from 1984 onwards.

7. Basic schedule

The resulting basic schedule for the fifteen years from 1982 would be as follows :

Year	Plenipotentiary Conference	Administrative Council	Plenary Assembly	World Plan Committee
1982	x	x	CCIR	
1983		x		
1984		x	CCITT	x
1985		x		
1986		x	CCIR	
1987		x		
1988	x	x	CCITT	x
1989		x		
1990		x	CCIR	
1991		x		
1992		x	CCITT	x
1993		x		
1994	x	x	CCIR	
1995		x		
1996		x	CCITT	x

C. Administrative conferences

8. Administrative Council guidelines

Paragraph 4 a) of Annex 1 to Conference Document No. 31 states that one of the guidelines accepted for use in preparing the revised timetable of conferences was that only one World and one Regional Administrative Conference should be convened in any one year so as to reduce the need for additional resources at ITU Headquarters and to give both administrations and Headquarters more time for making preparations. This guideline seems a sound one, but there are some factors it does not allow for, because

administrative conferences are not the only type of meeting which have a direct impact on the workload and budget of Headquarters and administrations. These factors include the following :

- a) the large volume of preparatory documents for a Plenary Assembly means that both time and human and financial resources are needed to enable headquarters to prepare and distribute them within reasonable deadlines and to give administrations a chance to study them, this is also applicable to a lesser extent in the case of the World Plan Committee. The installations and services for such meetings are also comparable to those required for administrative conferences, although the latter generally tend to last longer,
- b) the Plenary Assemblies, the Administrative Council and a number of administrative conferences have frequently expressed concern about the low participation of the developing countries in the activities of the ICCs. Since those countries generally have too few specialists and too limited economic resources to take part in all the Union's activities, the greater the frequency of such activities the less those countries will participate, because they naturally give preference to administrative conferences.

This suggests that the guidelines for preparing a balanced timetable should take these factors into account, the fact that meetings of the Study Groups of the International Consultative Committees have to be programmed annually should also be borne in mind.

9. Some programming principles

The principles that could be adopted for programming administrative conferences would include the following

- a) World Administrative Conferences to be convened only if :
 - a Plenipotentiary Conference and a Plenary Assembly are not being held in the same year, or
 - a Plenary Assembly and a meeting of the World Plan Committee are not being held in the same year.
- b) One Regional Administrative Conference to be convened in any one year, with not more than two world conferences to be held in the same year.

D. Conslusions

10. Alternatives

In view of the foregoing considerations there are only two possible alternatives

- 1) to adopt a balanced timetable of conferences and meetings which will enable the workload and the resources needed to be scheduled on a rational basis, or
- 2) to accept the financial and other implications of a heavy schedule, bearing in mind among other things the factors mentioned in Annex 2 to Document No. 31.

11. Recommended action

Since in view of the world economic crisis it would seem advisable to opt for the first alternative, the following procedure is proposed to the Plenipotentiary Conference in order to implement it

- 1) The basic timetable of conferences and meetings given in section 7 of this document, on the basis of the fundamental principles listed in section 6, should be adopted.
- 2) On the basis of that timetable, World Administrative Conferences should be programmed in such a way that they are held every two years, preferably in odd years, and Regional Administrative Conferences so that not more than one is held in any year, having regard to the programming principles indicated in section 9 of this document.
- 3) In programming administrative conferences and establishing the priority to be accorded to each, attention should be paid as far as possible to the recommendations of administrative conferences concerning future conferences, and to the approximate cost of those meetings and conferences and the estimated financial implications for the Union of compliance with the decisions of those conferences for which a provisional budget is given in Annex 2 to Document No. 31 of the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- 4) The dates of those administrative conferences that have already been convened and appear in the schedule prepared by the Administrative Council (see Appendix B to Annex 1 to Document No. 31) should be kept in the timetable, i.e. .

1983 . 28 February-18 March

World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services

1983 13 June-15 July

Regional Administrative Conference for the Planning of the
broadcasting-satellite service in Region 2.

Reasons To ensure a rational distribution of the workload of the Union with a view to avoiding staff increases and reducing the need for supernumerary staff and the performance of work outside headquarters, factors which contribute to the rise in Members' contributions. In addition, to facilitate greater participation by administrations in administrative conferences and in the work of the International Consultative Committees.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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PLENARY MEETING

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

YMS/96/1	MOD	99	}	Add Arabic.
YMS/96/2	MOD	100		

Reasons : Arabic is not only an ancient language but also a living language used in many countries and amongst many people. All modern terms and expressions of technology can be rendered in Arabic.

This language has already been admitted by other international organizations such as ILO, UPU, UNCTAD, WHO, WMO, Human Rights, OMPI and UN General Assembly.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Australia

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ITU REGIONAL PRESENCE

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Background

Since 1973 there has been some decentralisation of activities within the United Nations system to the developing regions. There has been a growing emphasis on regional co-operation and co-operation between developing nations themselves.

Consideration should now be given to the need for a regional presence of the ITU to operate in a wider sense than the existing regional UNDP and ITU projects.

Discussion

Telecommunications are significant to the infrastructure of developing countries. Many developmental projects cannot be efficiently organised unless telecommunications exist to facilitate them.

Developing nations have reached the conclusion that telecommunications are so important that more discussion must occur in regional international forums. More co-operation is needed between developing nations themselves.

As much discussion on economic and social development occurs within the decentralised organs of the United Nations system, the ITU could participate more effectively if it is able to co-operate with these regional organisations on the spot.

Even for global meetings of the ITU, there tends to be inadequate preparation by developing countries through lack of resources and expertise. Some assistance in this preparation could be offered through an appropriate ITU regional presence.



Apart from these activities, there is also a need to decentralise staff of the existing Technical Co-operation Department (TCD). This would have three desirable features:

- . TCD staff would be closer to those they are supporting;
- . there would be a reduction in travel time and expense;
- . the hard-pressed accommodation situation in Geneva would be relieved.

Appointment of regional ITU representatives as an agency responsibility is justified, mainly on the basis of liaison with regional institutions and follow-up of global decisions. They could therefore be established on a similar geographical basis to those of the four economic commissions in Africa, Asia, West Asia and Latin America.

These regional representatives would be responsible to the Secretary-General of the ITU, and their activities would be co-ordinated as necessary with the Co-ordination Committee.

Outposted TCD staff would have a direct line back to TCD headquarters in Geneva.

Regional representatives would need office and related secretarial support and this could be most economically provided in conjunction with the regional UN economic bodies or an appropriate regional organisation. TCD staff e.g. Project Officers and Assistants would have to be decentralised further to particular zones, depending on which countries they are supporting. It may be that host administrations would be willing to provide office, telecommunication services and related support for TCD personnel in the particular zones.

It would be essential to ensure that if regional representatives were established, they would reduce the related representational efforts of the headquarters. The decentralisation of the project administration by the reassignment of Project Officer and Assistant positions from headquarters to regional zones should be matched by at least a commensurate reduction in the number of such posts at present located in the regional division of the TCD with consequent improvement in efficiency and utilisation of available budget resources. Project administrations on the spot should operate with greater effectiveness and at lower overall cost to the budgets of the Union.

It would be essential that a build-up of such ITU regional activities should be matched by a commensurate reduction in personnel at Geneva.

Proposal

AUS/97/1

It is proposed that the Plenipotentiary Conference, having considered the progress of these matters since 1973, should:

- . agree in principle to the concept of an ITU regional presence having the following functions:
 - liaison with the regional UN bodies and the other regional organisations,
 - support for and advice to developing nations in their region,
 - limited provision of representation services which would normally be provided from Geneva,
 - administrative supervision of Technical Co-operation Department personnel outposted from Geneva.
- . authorise the Administrative Council to supervise the planning and implementation of the ITU regional presence within guidelines of the Plenipotentiary Conference and to take appropriate steps also for assignment and outposting of Project Officers and Assistants of the TCD to particular regional zones. Depending on the countries they are supporting, at least a commensurate reduction in corresponding staff numbers of the TCD in Geneva should occur and it should not cause any long-term real increase in ITU budgets.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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17 September 1982
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PLENARY MEETING

Grenada

The International Telecommunication Union is faced with the problem of the rising cost of printing and distributing publications and documents of the Union, all the more so that the numbers of such documents and publications reflect the increase in the work of the Union. There is a need to examine ways and means of limiting such costs while at the same time ensuring that documents and publications continue to be available to administrations for their information and use.

There is the further problem of the cost of publications and documents which must be borne by countries large and small, and the effect such cost has upon the total annual payments due by countries which fall into different categories with regard to "Contributory Units". Many of the developing countries are numbered among those countries whose contribution to the Union is on the basis of the lower categories of contributory unit say $\frac{1}{2}$ share, one share etc., yet, they must also take into account the cost of maintaining a current library of the necessary ITU documents and publications. There is the temptation, perhaps, of restricting such distribution among developing countries on the grounds of cost.

Such a restriction however, tends to run counter to the intent of the mandate of the ITU in respect of extending technical assistance to developing countries. Indeed, it is the developing countries which, in their own interest, need to have before them the full gamut of information so as to give effect to the objective of the transfer of technology. Yet there is the contradiction that it is the developing countries which are, from their own resources the least well placed to finance the cost of such transfers. There is the further point that it is in the interest of all countries, particularly the developed countries, that all necessary publications and documents needed by the telecommunications administrations in the developing countries, have at their disposal all necessary documents and publications of the ITU for the efficient administration of their telecommunications services and for the minimization of mutual interference.

For the foregoing reasons, the Administration of Grenada recommends the establishment of a small committee to study and report to the Plenary on the special factors affecting the developing countries in respect of the general question of controlling the increasing cost of ITU publications and documents.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

PLENARY MEETINGSpain

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

- E/99/1 MOD 398 1. The Plenary Assembly shall set up and maintain as necessary study groups to deal with questions to be studied. The administrations, recognized private operating agencies, international organizations, regional telecommunication organizations and the non-governmental organizations admitted in accordance with 377 and 378 which desire to take part in the work of the study groups shall give in their names either at the meeting of the Plenary Assembly or, at a later date, to the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned.
- Reasons : Follows from proposal E/64/12.
- E/99/2 MOD 399 2. In addition, and subject to the provisions of 378A, 378B, 379 and 380, experts of international associations and of scientific or industrial organizations may be admitted to take part in an advisory capacity in any meeting of any study group.
- Reasons : Follows from proposal E/64/14.
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**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

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22 September 1982

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PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Our Administration would like to put forward the following proposal for the use of the Arabic language as an official and working language in addition to those already in the ITU.

IRQ/100/1 MOD 99 1. (1) The official languages of the Union shall be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

IRQ/100/2 MOD 100 (2) The working languages of the Union shall be Arabic, English, French and Spanish.

Reasons . a) Arabic is the official language of more than twenty countries Members of the Union.

b) The Union ought to follow the example of many organizations in the United Nations family and adopt Arabic as an official and/or working language such as :

1. UN - General Assembly
2. UN - Economic and Social Council
3. UNCTAD
4. ILO
5. UPU
6. WHO
7. WMO
8. Human Rights
9. OMPI

IRQ/100/3 MOD 104 3. (1) The official service documents of the Union as prescribed by the administrative regulations shall be published in the five six official languages.

Reasons : Corollary of 99 and 100.

IRQ/100/4 MOD 105 (2) All other documents for general distribution prepared by the Secretary-General in the course of his duties shall be drawn in the three four working languages.

Reasons : Corollary of 99 and 100.



IRQ/100/5 MOD 106

4. At conferences of the Union and at meetings of the International Consultative Committees and of the Administrative Council, the debates shall be conducted with the aid of an efficient system of reciprocal interpretation between the ~~five~~ six official languages. When, however all participants in a conference or in a meeting so agree, the debates may be conducted in fewer than the ~~five~~ six languages mentioned above. ~~Interpretation between these languages and Arabic shall be effected at plenipotentiary and administrative conferences of the Union.~~

Reasons : Corollary of 99 and 100.
