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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. 201-300
- 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. 201-E

15 October 1982

Original English

PLENARY MEETING

First Report of Committee 5 to the Plenary Meeting on the In-Service Training of staff

In the light of the Administrative Council's suggestions and the proposals made at its first two meetings, Committee 5 has adopted two draft texts

- 1) a draft Resolution (intended to replace Resolution No. 7 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference);
- 2) revised Rules for In-Service Training.

The first text has been directly submitted to the Editorial Committee (see Document No. 202). The second text is submitted in annex for approval.

H.L. VENHAUS
Chairman

A N N E X

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 requirements of the Union and within the limits of the allocated budget credits.

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. However, training should not be given to staff members either early in their career (with the exception of language courses) or when they are near retirement. 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 members to follow the course, however the staff members will normally be expected to contribute at least 30% of the course time out of their free time. 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 ensure that the interests of the Union are protected with respect to the expenditure incurred on the training and that its results are evaluated.

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 and giving particular attention to the training needs of staff members coming from developing countries as well as to an equitable distribution of opportunity among the permanent organs, the selection procedure shall be as follows :

V.1 The Heads of Organs shall forward to the Secretary-General their own proposals on the requests 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, within the limit of allocated credits, 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.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 202-E

15 October 1982

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

First Series of texts from Committee 5 to the Editorial Committee

The draft Resolution mentioned in Document No. 201 is submitted herewith for examination by the Editorial Committee.

H.L. VENHAUS
Chairman

Annex : 1



A N N E X

DRAFT RESOLUTION COM5/1

In-Service Training

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

having noted

the section of sub-paragraph 2.2.5.1 of the Report of the Administrative Council dealing with the implementation of Resolution No. 7 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference, as well as the separate report of the Council on the subject,

having considered and endorsed

the suggestions made by the Administrative Council as regards the principles governing in-service training in ITU in the future;

instructs the Secretary-General

to apply the "Rules for In-Service Training of the ITU staff" as amended by the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference;

instructs the Administrative Council

to keep the subject under review and allocate appropriate credits within the limit of 0.25% of the credits for staff for this purpose.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 203-E

16 October 1982

Original : EnglishWORKING GROUP PL-AUnited States of America

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

FACTORS AFFECTING FUTURE CONFERENCES

1. Introduction

Discussions in Plen-A have illustrated the need to be pragmatic about what the Union and administrations can expect to achieve in the way of future conferences. As most administrations have recognized, several considerations should be borne in mind when scheduling conferences which administrations agree are necessary. This paper offers some thoughts about some important considerations which must be taken into account.

2. Considerations affecting priorities

It is essential to have adequate resources to continue the principal activities of the Union and not consume these resources in conference activities. Due account must also be taken of the resource expenditures inside and outside the Union and the effects of a heavy conference programme on an administration's ability to get on with planning its domestic and regional facilities and services.

2.1 All administrations consider it essential to maintain the Union's credibility with other organizations. Organizations such as IMO and ICAO rely on the ITU's expertise in frequency matters to assist in developing the distress and safety communications systems for the world's aircraft and shipping communities. Thus, the United States considers conferences pertaining to these areas of relative high priority.

2.2 The work of the CCIs is essential to assure the inter-operability of the world's communications networks. Recommendations of the CCITT and CCIR are used by many administrations especially those from developing countries as specifications for purchasing equipment for their domestic networks. The various World and Regional Plan Committees and Special Autonomous Groups of the CCIs assist the developing countries in their own domestic and regional facilities planning and in preparing handbooks. Handbooks on transmission systems, primary power sources, network design, switching systems, rural telecommunications and the integration of satellite systems have either been completed or are near completion. For this important work to continue and to take account of technology improvements, care must be taken so that these essential activities are not adversely affected as a result of excessive commitment to preparatory work for the heavy conference schedule now before us.



2.2.1 Many networks of members of the Union are owned and operated by RPOAs rather than administrations. The monetary contributions to the ITU by RPOAs and SIOs pay a very large portion of the amount necessary to sustain the operation of the CCIs. Their technical expertise cannot be replaced. If efforts are unduly diverted towards conference preparations and away from the primary activities of the CCIs (e.g., standards development, plan committees and handbook preparations) the RPOAs and SIOs especially those from developed countries, are likely to find forums other than the CCIs to develop standards for world and national networks. The ITU will lose sources of funds in such an event. More importantly, the developing countries will lose the ability to participate in standards making activities and benefits derived from these activities.

2.2.2 The increasing workload of the IFRB has resulted in the need for improved automation for handling frequency assignment notifications and for other purposes. The United States supports efforts to achieve the most modern and efficient means of carrying out the day-to-day work of the Board and the Union.

The present computer schedule is based on the present Conference schedule. But the Board will need to spread out its schedule. As pointed out in Conference Document No. 188 following completion of the Interim System, a period of consolidation to resolve difficulties is needed before any increment is considered. Pauses between various steps of the incremental plan may also be necessary. Council oversight of the project, necessarily, will be cautious. Moreover, financial aspects of the project suggest that the incremental plan may need to be implemented over a longer period than the six years mentioned in Document No. 33.

It is necessary to assure that full capability of the computer for data base access, and file extracts and analysis are in place to support demands likely to be placed on the IFRB in planning for and assisting at conferences. It is not clear whether the incremental plan, which itself may be stretched out in order for the IFRB to have sufficient time to absorb the improved system, will be able to support these needs, given the existing Conference timetable.

2.3 Conference Documents Nos. 91 and 155(Rev.1) point out that the total cost of holding an administrative conference far exceeds the direct Conference costs. Also important is the need for administrations to weigh the value in loss of time and manpower as a result of attending conferences, including regional preparatory meetings (e.g., CITEL, PATU, CEPT). For many administrations faced with the limited staff and austere economic conditions, the day-to-day business of planning and operating national telecommunications systems suffers - as several developing countries have stated. Administrations must carefully consider the work they will have to do to prepare adequately. Clearly the schedule of future conferences as now planned creates a workload far heavier than could have been originally anticipated at the time of WARC-79.

3. Specific additional conferences

3.1 Where specific regional administrative conferences are deemed necessary, the participating administrations, who bear the cost, should decide priorities taking account of the schedule of world conferences and meetings. As a general principle, it would seem desirable so as to moderate impact on both administrations and the Union that only one regional or world conference be held per year. In exceptional circumstances, it might be possible to convene both a world and regional conference in the same year.

3.2 Consideration of scheduling any additional World Administrative Conferences, such as a WATTC should be deferred, at least until the next Plenipotentiary Conference. With respect to the WATTC, new services will then be better defined by CCITT. Administrations will have had more experience with the new non-voice services now being developed. More than preliminary information will be available on new networks such as ISDN. Problems facing the Union, if any, as a result of the advances in telecommunications will become clearer. In the meantime, this Plenipotentiary should recommend that CCIs continue their work with a view toward recommending to the next Plenipotentiary what needs to be done with respect to the requirement for a world administrative telegraph and telephone conference.

4. Schedule of future conferences

4.1 The United States Administration agrees with those delegations who have expressed the view that given the timetable of future conferences and meetings in Document No. 31, it is virtually impossible to adequately carry out preparations so as to ensure the success of conferences - even by larger administrations.

4.2 Many administrations have expressed concern about the financial burdens to the Union as a result of the ambitious schedule of conferences. They also question their own capacity to cope with the necessary preparations. The United States considers that cautious judgement should be exercised in reviewing the schedule, taking account of considerations in paragraph 2.

Recommendations

1. Except for regional administrative conferences, defer consideration by this Plenipotentiary of any new conferences not now scheduled.
2. Re-examine the existing timetable of conferences and conference preparatory meetings in Document No. 31 in light of the limited resources of the Union and administrations to carry it out.
3. Consider the following possibilities :
 - i) stretch out the timetable,
 - ii) reduce the duration of conferences ;
 - iii) eliminate one session of two session conferences,
 - iv) determine whether the CCIs, in their normal work programme can reduce the need for conferences,
 - v) combinations of the above.

DRAFT

RESOLUTION

Relating to possible convening of a World Administrative
Telegraph and Telephone Conference (WATTC)

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union,
Nairobi, 1982,

noting

- a) that the rapid development of technology continues to bring about the introduction of new telecommunications services,
- b) that the Telephone Regulations (Geneva, 1973) deal only with the international telephone service;
- c) that the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva, 1973) deal mainly with the international telegrams service;
- d) that the emerging new digital networks are aimed at integration of voice and non-voice services;

considering

- a) that the new services and networks are only beginning to be introduced in some administrations;
- b) that studies of new services and networks are now underway in CCITT;

resolves

that it would be premature for this Plenipotentiary Conference to set a date for convening a World Telegraph and Telephone Conference;

instructs the International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee

to continue its studies with a view to forming an opinion in regard to the agenda, timing and duration of a future World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference;

invites the Administrative Council

to follow the progress of CCITT in this matter and to submit an appropriate Recommendation to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 204-E
18 October 1982
Original : English

FOR INFORMATION

United States of America

STATEMENT BY THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE
RELATING TO UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN BODIES
OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO THE FINANCES OF THE
INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

The Secretary of State George Shultz, in a statement released by the State Department in Washington, 16 October, outlined the United States position on attempts to oust Israel from the United Nations General Assembly and specialized agencies to the world organization, such as the International Telecommunication Union.

Text of statement

"Recently there have been proposals at the United Nations General Assembly in New York and at the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union in Nairobi against the continued participation of Israel in those organizations. The United States views these threats with grave concern.

The exclusion of Israel from the General Assembly or the International Telecommunication Union in these circumstances would be contrary to the principles of the United Nations. In the case of the General Assembly, it would be a clear-cut violation of the United Nations Charter. Such action defeats the very purpose of the United Nations - to resolve disputes among nations - by creating further conflict and division. It would do grave damage to the entire United Nations system and it would hurt us all.

The exclusion of Israel from the United Nations bodies would also be a serious setback for progress toward peace in the Middle East, to which the United States and virtually all Members of the United Nations are committed. It would be a tragic irony if such moves against Israel in the United Nations system were to succeed just at the time when there is renewed hope for progress in the Middle East.

The United States has always made clear that any attack on Israel's right to participate in any United Nations organization, if successful, would have grave consequences for our own continued participation and support. As evidence of our determination to oppose such actions we withdrew our delegation from the conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency following the wrongful rejection of Israel's credentials on 24 September, announced that we would reassess our participation in the IAEA, and suspend participation in a broad range of agency activities. Pending the outcome of our reassessment, we are making no further payments to the IAEA.

We will take such action in other United Nations organizations if there are similar moves.



If Israel were excluded from the General Assembly, the United States would withdraw from participation in the Assembly and would withhold payments to the United Nations, until Israel's right to participate is restored.

We would also withdraw our delegation from the International Telecommunication Plenipotentiary Conference in Nairobi if Israel were excluded and suspend further payments to that organization. The ITU, the IAEA and other technical agencies must not be undermined or destroyed by such political attacks on the rights of Member States.

We trust that the majority of nation Members of the United Nations and all its agencies recognize the grave dangers of any further attacks on Israel's right to participate in United Nations bodies and will work to turn aside such initiatives."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 205-E

18 October 1982

Original · English

PLENARY MEETING

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Norway, United Kingdom

AMENDMENTS TO DOCUMENT No. 120

1. In preambular paragraph 4, reading
"noting that Israel has refused"
delete the words
 - "in violation of Article 25 of the United Nations Charter"
 - "decisions and".
2. Replace preambular paragraph 5, reading
"noting that Israel's record"
by the following
"Alarmed by
 - the grave situation in the Middle East resulting from Israel's invasion of Lebanon"Concerned at
 - the destruction of telecommunications in Lebanon"
3. Replace operative paragraph 3, reading
"resolves that Israel shall be"
by the following two paragraphs
 - "directs the Secretary-General of ITU to study and report to the Administrative Council at its next session on measures to assist Lebanon in re-establishing those telecommunication facilities destroyed during Israel's invasion of Lebanon."
 - "requests the Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference to bring this Resolution immediately to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations."



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 206-E

18 October 1982

Original French

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6
(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Wednesday, 6 October 1982 at 1745 hrs

Chairman Mr. M. SAMOURA (Senegal)

Subjects discussed

1. Statement by the Chairman of Committee 6
2. Terms of reference of Committee 6
3. Organization of work

Document No.

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DT/2(Rev.1)



1. Statement by the Chairman of Committee 6

The Chairman made the following statement

"Chairman of the Council,
Chairman of the Conference,
Honourable Representatives of the Member countries,
Observers,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

At its first Plenary Meeting, our Plenipotentiary Conference chose Senegal for the chairmanship of Committee 6 on technical cooperation in ITU. Without wishing to take up any more of your valuable time than necessary, I would therefore like to take the opportunity to express some of the ideas I have had in recent years about certain aspects of technical cooperation in ITU.

Never having felt that I deserved such an honour, I would first of all like to thank all the honourable Members, and in particular those from Africa, my continent, and to acknowledge their generosity. I would also like to congratulate Mr. Pettit, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, secure in the knowledge that I can count on his support in the conduct of the Committee's discussions.

Finally, I would like to say to my own country that I shall do my utmost to ensure that the Conference, through the intermediary of my modest services, at this historic moment in the life of the Union, shall remain faithful to its firmly held ideas on multilateral cooperation. These are in fact quite simple and are based essentially on respect for others and agreement through dialogue. This is why, in our opinion, Ladies and Gentlemen, the conclusions which we seek should be the outcome of a consensus founded on wide-ranging discussions.

I know that I can count on the cooperation and support of each and every one of the distinguished delegates here present, and on that of the staff of the Union's Secretariat.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Plenipotentiary Conferences are always similar but never altogether identical. As far as this Nairobi Conference is concerned, this point, perhaps poorly expressed, may apply with greater force than before. Going back in time, we may recall that technical cooperation was first instituted in the form of a Conference Committee in 1965 in Montreux. It was chaired at the time by the distinguished delegate of Mexico, Mr. Barajas. Then in 1973, in Malaga, the Committee was continued with the distinguished delegate of Morocco, Mr. Ben Abdallah, in the chair. I would like to pay tribute to both these men for the progress which has been accomplished since that time in technical cooperation in the service of the developing countries.

In the light of this brief historical outline of events from 1965 to 1973 and of the efforts made by the Council from 1973 to 1982, one is tempted to say that technical aid to full Members, especially the poorest, has become a necessity.

By taking steps towards the gradual introduction of a different technical cooperation policy, the Union will be fully implementing its purpose, which is 'to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds'. It is hardly surprising that the imbalance observed between countries in all fields, and especially with regard to telecommunications of all kinds, stands as a challenge to human conscience. It is worth noting, at the same time, that this century which is nearing its end has been given several names, which all happen to be connected with telecommunications, such as 'the century of television', or 'the century of space'.

This is why, in our view, the Union, through the Nairobi Conference, should act as a powerful stimulus for the developing countries, so far as the qualitative and quantitative improvement of their telecommunications networks is concerned, ultimately to reach over the next decade, the level which has already been attained by the developed countries.

Within the Union itself, as an essential complement to this process, the dynamic catalyst of this cooperation between developed countries and developing countries should be the institution of a realistic and progressive policy of technical cooperation. It is often said, quite rightly, in view of the Union's history, that the CCIs and the IFRB are the two sources of nourishment of the Union. We feel the time has come for our Union, in its generosity, to establish, since such is the trend of modern times, alongside those two traditional organs, another smaller source, which would make it possible for its Members, and especially the poorest of them, to achieve some understanding at last of what it means to belong to ITU, an institution to which we are extremely attached.

Of course, this special source devoted to technical cooperation would not be capable of meeting all the needs expressed. An order of priorities must therefore be established, which calls for a dispassionate assessment of cooperation.

It then becomes apparent, and this is a fact of which we are all aware, that apart from the funds provided by UNDP, whose beneficial activity we must acknowledge, ITU as a specialized agency, unlike other institutions in the United Nations family, has no programme or budget for technical aid for its poorest Members. Yet nobody is immune to the economic difficulties which the world is experiencing, not even institutions such as UNDP.

For this reason, technical cooperation in ITU raises something of a problem. You will note, with reference to Document No. 47, that the conclusions and recommendations in fact merely list possible means of upgrading the technical cooperation effort. The aim is to enable the Conference to make a basic choice. In so doing, in the same spirit of cooperation, we shall lay the foundations of a new technical cooperation policy.

To conclude, I should like to express the hope that within three years of Nairobi (1985), the Union, drawing on its past experience and basing itself on generally acceptable conclusions, will be in a position to commemorate 20 years of technical cooperation in favour of the developing countries.

In order to make this possible, ITU should be given the historic opportunity, as an institution specialized in telecommunications, through its Plenipotentiary Conference taking place on African soil in Nairobi, to suggest to the rest of the world that our century, which has almost run its course, should be known as the century of international cooperation, one of the objectives of the Union.

Thank you."

2. Terms of reference of Committee 6 (Document No. DT/2(Rev.1))

The Committee took note of the terms of reference of Committee 6, as given in Document No. DT/2(Rev.1).

3. Organization of work

3.1 With regard to the list of documents submitted to the Committee, the Chairman said that he had asked the Chairman of Committee 7 to examine at the same time certain Articles relating to the Convention.

3.2 The delegate of Algeria approved the programme presented by the Chairman as given in Document No. C6-1(Rev.1).

3.3. The delegate of Indonesia said that there was another document containing comments and conclusions concerning the general report of the Administrative Council (Sections 5.1 - 5.3).

It was agreed that the document should be added to the list.

3.4 The delegate of Pakistan said that the telecommunications effort in developing countries should concentrate on software and hardware. The training activities and the Group of Engineers at Union Headquarters should be reinforced so that the developing countries could be given advice in view of the rapid changes occurring in telecommunications. He thought that ITU was doing a lot of good work in modern and new telecommunications technology. However, as some of the developing countries were still at the initial stage of their development he urged that a steady effort should be maintained with regard to the use of the earlier medium level technologies.

3.5 The delegate of Canada fully supported the work programme proposed by the Chairman and requested that his opening statements should be reproduced and distributed to the Committee. He hoped that close coordination would be established between the different Committees, in particular between Committees 8 and 4. The conclusions reached by those Committees should be submitted to Committee 7.

3.6 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with the delegate of Canada on the subject of cooperation between the various Committees. Telecommunications were a process in which two users were involved, and the less developed countries should not be considered as the only ones to benefit from technical cooperation, reducing the gap between developed and developing countries in the field of telecommunications would be in everyone's interest, and it would be useful if the Secretariat were to supply an analysis of the changes which had occurred since the Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos and on the reasons why Resolution No. 21 had not been successfully implemented.

3.7 The Secretary-General asked members to refer to Document No. 46 (Implementation of the Resolutions), which also contained a report on Resolution No. 21, and said that he would supply any further information required.

3.8 The delegate of India said that his country had put forward several proposals concerning various aspects of technical cooperation and assured the Chairman of his support. He proposed that technical cooperation activities should be result-oriented.

3.9 The delegate of Iran asked whether the UNDP representative would hear the discussions of Committee 6, in view of the fact that he had attended the Administrative Council.

3.10 The Secretary-General said that the UNDP had been invited to take part in the work of Committee 6 and that it would be represented by its Resident Representative in Nairobi. He would take part in the forthcoming meetings.

3.11 The delegate of Thailand said that technical cooperation was one of the essential activities of ITU, the main objective of which was to develop regional telecommunication networks, strengthen the administrative and technical telecommunications services and enhance human resources in developing countries. He thought that ITU would be unable to meet all the requests from administrations and that the Committee therefore bore a heavy responsibility towards them.

3.12 The delegate of Argentina thought that the time had come to review the objectives of the technical cooperation programme and financing resources. He hoped that the Committee would develop a new way of looking at the concept of technical cooperation. He approved the programme proposed in Document No. C6-1(Rev.1) and hoped that there would be close cooperation with the other Committees.

3.13 The delegate of Morocco attached particular importance to the part of the Chairman's speech which had dealt with the technical aid budget.

3.14 The delegate of Senegal agreed with the delegate of Canada concerning coordination with Committees 4, 7 and 8 and also with the point made by the delegate of the United Kingdom that the main point of technical cooperation was that all countries should benefit. The development aspect of technical cooperation should be the key-note of the Committee's debate.

3.15 The delegate of Bangladesh, pointing out that his country was one of the least developed among the developing countries, attached particular importance to technical cooperation and would always endeavour to improve relations in that field.

The meeting rose at 1740 hours.

The Secretary .

T. RAS-WORK

The Chairman .

M. SAMOURA

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 207-E

18 October 1982

Original : French

COMMITTEE 7

Report of Working Group C7-A

1. Working Group C7-A met on Friday, 15 October with Mr. Léon DIA (Senegal) in the chair, to consider the amendments to be made to 48, Article 8 of the Convention, with due regard to the previous discussions in Committee 7 on the question of the rotation of Administrative Council seats among the members of a region.

2. Having considered all the proposals and views expressed, the Working Group unanimously decided to recommend to Committee 7 that the last sentence of 48 of the Convention be amended as follows .

"They shall be eligible for re-election, however, account should be taken of the desirability of rotation, within each region, of Members of the Union elected to Council."

3. Provided that this Recommendation is accepted by Committee 7, the following text should be included as 48 of the Convention (Nairobi, 1982).

MOD 48 1. (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of forty-one 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. However, account should be taken of the desirability for rotation, within each region, of Members of the Union elected to Council.

Léon DIA
Chairman of Committee 7



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 208-E

18 October 1982

Original French

PLENARY MEETING

FIRST REPORT OF COMMITTEE 4 TO THE PLENARY MEETING

At its first two meetings the Finance Committee took note of the sections of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference relating to budgetary and financial questions and considered other matters within its terms of reference.

The Finance Committee reached the following conclusions :

1. Approval of the accounts of the Union for the period 1973 to 1981

Under 34 of the Convention the Plenipotentiary Conference is responsible for examining the accounts of the Union and giving them its final approval.

On examination of the recapitulative report submitted by the Administrative Council, the Finance Committee proposes that the accounts for the years 1973 to 1981 be finally approved.

2. Cash resources

The Finance Committee endorses the Administrative Council's proposal to express to the Government of the Swiss Confederation its appreciation of the generous assistance provided and the hope that the existing arrangements can be continued.

3. Auditing of accounts

The Finance Committee supports the Administrative Council's proposal that thanks should be expressed to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for the audit of the Union's accounts.

4. Actuarial situation of the ITU Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds

The Finance Committee approves the Administrative Council's recommendation that an annual contribution of 350,000 Swiss francs should be paid into the Pension Fund until such time as it is able to meet its commitments.

Draft Resolutions concerning the four above-mentioned points have been directly transmitted to the Editorial Committee. (See document No. 209).

T.V. SRIRANGAN
Chairman of Committee 4



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 209-E

18 October 1982

Original French

COMMITTEE 9

First Series of texts from Committee 4
to the Editorial Committee

Draft Resolutions COM4/1 to 5 as mentioned in Document No DT/22
submitted herewith for examination by the Editorial Committee.

T.V. SRIRANGAN
; Chairman of Committee 4

Annexes · 5



A N N E X 1

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. COM4/1

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 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.

A N N E X 2

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. COM4/2

Assistance given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation
in connection with the finances of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

that in the years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1981, the Government of the Swiss Confederation placed funds at the disposal of the Union to improve its liquidity;

expresses

1. its appreciation to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for its generous assistance in financial matters;
2. the hope that the arrangements in this field can be continued;

instructs the Secretary-General

to bring this Resolution to the notice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

A N N E X 3

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. COM4/3

Auditing of Union accounts

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

that the external auditor appointed by the Government of the Swiss Confederation audited the Union accounts for the years 1973 to 1981 carefully, competently and accurately;

expresses

1. its warmest thanks to the Government of the Swiss Confederation;
2. the hope that the existing arrangements for the auditing of the Union accounts can be continued;

instructs the Secretary-General

to bring this Resolution to the notice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

A N N E X 4

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. COM4/4

Rehabilitation of the Pension Fund of the Staff Superannuation
and Benevolent Funds of the ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

the situation of the Pension Fund in the light of the conclusions of the actuarial report as of 31 December 1981,

taking into account

the measures in support of the Pension Fund decided on by the Administrative Council at its 32nd (1977), 33rd (1978) and 35th (1980) sessions,

instructs

the Administrative Council to examine closely the results of the next actuarial evaluations of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds of the ITU and to take any measures it deems appropriate,

resolves

that the annual contribution of 350,000 Swiss francs from the ordinary budget to the Pension Fund shall be continued until such time as the Fund is able to meet its commitments.

A N N E X 5

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. COM4/5

Budget structure and analytical cost accounting

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

having examined

the report of the Administrative Council on budget structure and analytical cost accounting (Document No. 49),

taking into account

the provisions of 287 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973,

instructs the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee :

1. in future, to combine all the documents relating to the budget in one single document with a table of contents,
2. to supplement the present budget presentation with a functional presentation;
3. in future, to prepare budget estimates for the second and if possible the third year.
4. to continue with cost analysis, at the same time endeavouring to improve it,
5. to inform the Administrative Council of the financial implications, in particular for the contributory unit, of the decisions of conferences and Plenary Assemblies,

calls upon the Administrative Council

1. to revise the Financial Regulations of the Union, in particular Articles 8, 9 and 12,
 2. to audit the management of the Union with the help of experts taken from the Administrative Council;
 3. to explore the possibility of establishing an internal audit department for the Union.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 210-E

18 October 1982

Original French

PLENARY MEETING

Second Report of Committee 4 to the Plenary Meeting

The Finance Committee instructed a Working Group chaired by Mr. J.P. DUPLAN (France) to examine, in particular, the report of the Administrative Council on budget structure and analytical cost accounting. The report of this Working Group was examined and approved by Committee 4 and is submitted herewith for approval by the Plenary Meeting.

The conclusions of Committee 4 are contained in a draft Resolution attached in an annex to this report.

A. PRESENT SITUATION AND CRITICAL ANALYSIS

A.1 Present situation

Two types of budget and finance 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.

A.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, 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 to the ordinary budget.

A.1.2 Financial operating report

Under 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.

A.1.3 Cost analysis

Article 56, 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 available for many years past and does not draw on new statistical reports or fresh data.

A.2 Critical analysis

A.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.

A.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 the CCIs, the IFRB and TC, the main objectives of the Union being frequency allocation (IFRB), standardization (CCIs) and technical cooperation (TC). 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 clearly indicated 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.

A.2.3 An improvement which should be continued

The General Secretariat has made a definite effort since the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference. Under 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.

B. PROPOSALS OF THE WORKING GROUP

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).

B.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.

B.2 A new presentation

The purpose would be fourfold

- make not only Councillors but also all those who participate in Union conferences and meetings aware of costs by providing information on unit costs in the ITU of, for example, one page (translation + printing + typing) or the overall cost of one hour's discussion in the Administrative 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 costs of conferences and the Council should therefore be spread over these three sectors of activity (IFRB, CCI and Technical Cooperation),
- make it easy for Councillors to use the cost analysis when examining the budget.

B.3 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 the 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 CCIs, 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.

B.4 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, and a few brief comments on any significant divergencies noticed.

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 Experts Report), to obtain all this material in order to permit the establishment of an integrated management system.

B.5 Long-term implications of costs and effect on the contributory unit

In order to make the correct decisions, the Council 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.

B.6 Management audit

The Group considered whether it would be appropriate to institute a management audit. It decided that an internal audit was unlikely to provide a sufficiently objective assessment and an external audit might prove expensive. The Administrative Council should thus only have recourse to this measure in case of real necessity. On the other hand, Council could assign experts from within its ranks to carry out a management audit.

T.V. SRIRANGAN
Chairman of Committee 4

A N N E X 1

DRAFT

RESOLUTION NO. COM4/5

Budget structure and analytical cost accounting

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

having examined

the report of the Administrative Council on budget structure and analytical cost accounting (Document No. 49),

taking into account

the provisions of 287 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973,

instructs the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee,

1. in future, to combine all the documents relating to the budget in one single document with a table of contents,
2. to supplement the present budget presentation with a functional presentation,
3. in future, to prepare budget estimates for the second and if possible the third year,
4. to continue with cost analysis, at the same time endeavouring to improve it,
5. to inform the Administrative Council of the financial implications, in particular for the contributory unit, of the decisions of conferences and Plenary Assemblies,

calls upon the Administrative Council

1. to revise the Financial Regulations of the Union, in particular Articles 8, 9 and 12,
 2. to audit the management of the Union with the help of experts taken from the Administrative Council,
 3. to explore the possibility of establishing an internal audit department for the Union.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 211-E

18 October 1982

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

(Haiti - United States of America)

The Government of Haiti has informed me that it is unable to send its own delegation to the Conference.

Under 370 of the Convention, it has therefore empowered the delegation of the United States of America to represent it. ;

The instrument of transfer of powers will be deposited with the Secretariat of the Credentials Committee.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 212-E

18 October 1982

Original : French

COMMITTEE 4

PREMISES

At its first meeting Working Group C4-C considered Document No. 49 relating to the now precarious situation as regards premises at Union Headquarters and the various ways in which these might be extended.

Further to its discussions, the Working Group instructed me to prepare the attached draft Resolution. It provides for extension of the existing buildings in stages in line with the rate of growth of Union staff levels which might result from the work of this Conference. Furthermore, the Resolution also provides for action which could be taken in the more distant future if the need arose.

M. APOTHELOZ

Chairman of Working Group C4-C



DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. ...

Premises at Union Headquarters
=====

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Nairobi, 1982),

considering

that adequate premises are required at Union Headquarters to house the
staff, facilities and equipment necessary for the smooth operation of all services,

having studied

the report and suggestions made by the Administrative Council to provide
the Union with the necessary premises,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to submit to the 38th session of the Administrative Council an additional
study which should also cover the financial aspects of extending the Union's existing
buildings in the light of .

1.1 the rate of growth of staff levels resulting from the decisions of the
present Conference,

1.2 the priorities and constraints implicit in the nature of the various
extensions;

2. to approach the Swiss authorities to ensure the future availability of a
plot of land for any subsequent additional building;

authorizes the Administrative Council

1. as soon as it has considered the study to be submitted to it by the
Secretary-General, to decide on the best course of action to meet requirements as
regards premises;

2. to decide on the administrative and financial arrangements needed to
implement its decision. The financial implications of this decision will have to be
submitted for approval by the Members pursuant to paragraph 7 of Additional Protocol I
to the Convention.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 213-E

18 October 1982

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

FIRST REPORT OF WORKING GROUP PL-C

Working Group PL-C has adopted draft Resolutions contained in Documents Nos. 35 and 37 which have been submitted to the Editorial Committee for subsequent submission to the Plenary Meeting (see Document No. 214).

These texts were adopted unanimously.

I. GIRMAW

Chairman of Working Group PL-C



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 214-E
18 October 1982
Original English

COMMITTEE 9

FIRST SERIES OF TEXTS FROM WORKING GROUP PL-C
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

The draft Resolutions mentioned in Documents Nos. 35 and 37 are submitted
herewith for examination by the Editorial Committee.

I. GIRMAW
Chairman

Annexes 2



A N N E X 1

DRAFT RESOLUTION No. PLC/1

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.

A N N E X 2

DRAFT RESOLUTION No. PLC/2

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.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 215-E

19 October 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Wednesday, 6 October 1982, at 1430 hrs

Chairman Mr. T.V. SRIRANGAN (India)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Terms of reference of Committee 4
2. Organization of the work of Committee 4
3. Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference

135

DT/12, DL/5

65, Annex 1,
Section 2.2.7, Annexes
8, 9, 10 and 6th part,
Opinions 79 and 80 III/1v



1. Terms of reference of Committee 4 (Document No. 135)

The terms of reference of Committee 4 were approved.

2. Organization of work

2.1 List of documents submitted to Committee 4 (Document No. DT/12)

2.1.1 The Secretary announced that Documents Nos. 137 and 141 should be added to the list, under the item "Arrears".

2.1.2 The delegate of Algeria requested the inclusion of Document No. 134 regarding the finances of the Union, which would appear shortly.

It was so agreed.

2.1.3 The Chairman pointed out that the list of documents would be continuously updated if new documents were submitted or if necessary to take into account the results of other Committees' work.

The list of documents was approved.

2.2 Setting up of Working Groups (Document No. DL/5)

It was agreed to set up three Working Groups as follows

Working Group C4-A Publications policy (to be chaired by a delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany),

Working Group C4-B Budget structure and analytical accounting;
(Chairman . Mr. Duplan (France)),

Working Group C4-C Premises (Chairman . Mr. Apothéloz (Switzerland)).

In reply to a question from the delegate of the United States of America, the Chairman said that no meetings of the Working Groups would be held concurrently with meetings of Committee 4, but that two of the Working Groups might meet simultaneously.

3. Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference
(Document No. 65, Annex 1; Section 2.2.7, Annexes 8, 9, 10 and 6th part, Opinions 79 and 80 iii/iv)

3.1 Section 2.2.7.1

Section 2.2.7.1 was noted.

3.2 Section 2.2.7.2

Following explanations by the Secretary of the Committee and by the Secretary-General, Section 2.2.7.2 was noted.

3.3 Section 2.2.7.3

3.3.1 The delegate of Romania observed that every year part of the personnel costs under the supplementary publications budget were transferred to the ordinary budget and suggested that the corresponding table (page 75) contain a note indicating the policy pursued by the Administrative Council in respect of the management of publications.

3.3.2 The Secretary-General explained that, since some of the work carried out by the publications staff could be considered as coming under the general activities of the Union, the Administrative Council had decided that certain costs be transferred to the ordinary budget in this way. It might be appropriate for Working Group C4-A on publications policy to look into the matter and make such suggestions as might be called for. It would in any case be the responsibility of the Conference to determine whether such items of expenditure as personnel costs should be included in the publications budget or in the ordinary budget.

3.3.3 The delegate of Switzerland, referring to the part of the report dealing with the Reserve Account of the Union (pages 76-77), warned against allowing the balance on the account to reach too low a level to be able to cope with such unforeseen contingencies as a general salaries increase within the United Nations Common System.

3.3.4 The delegate of Canada said that his delegation had proposed the incorporation of a new provision in Article 79 of the Convention which might meet the requirements of the situation.

3.3.5 The Chairman suggested that the Committee work out a proper framework and set of guidelines for the use of the Reserve Account at a subsequent meeting.

It was so agreed.

3.3.6 In response to a question by the delegate of Iran, the Chairman suggested that the Committee might wish to examine the management of the Union's cash resources (pages 82-83) more closely at a subsequent meeting. He proposed that the Secretariat be requested to prepare a note on the subject to facilitate its consideration.

It was so agreed.

It was decided to postpone a decision regarding the necessity or otherwise of the presence in Nairobi of the External Auditor of the Union's accounts until such time as the Committee had had the opportunity to examine more closely his report and his and various delegations' proposals concerning possible improvements in the financial management of the Union.

Following explanations by the Secretary, Section 2.2.7.3 was noted.

The meeting rose at 1730 hours.

The Secretary .

R. PRELAZ

The Chairman .

T.V. SRIRANGAN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to

Document No. 216-E

27 January 1983

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

Paragraph 1.25

Replace by the following :

"1.25 The delegate of Guinea said that at the present stage of the debate his delegation would not insist on the justification of the proposed amendment. At the first meeting of Committee 7 a majority had emerged in favour of the principle of rotation, thus preserving the Union from a monopoly of the important posts of elected officials.

In his delegation's view, such rotation served the spirit of equity so precious to the Union and in no way prejudiced the operation of the Board. As he had already stated, each of the regions could in ten years prepare an official to assume the new duties. Rotation, therefore, did not preclude experience, competence and continuity, which it was in everyone's interest to maintain. So much insistence, however, raised a question in his mind - what was being protected, continuity, competence or a monopoly?

His delegation would associate itself with the majority, though regretting deeply the triumph of such a monopoly."



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 216-E
19 October 1982
Original · Spanish

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7
(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Thursday, 7 October 1982, at 0930 hrs

Chairman Mr. A.C. ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subject discussed

Document No.

1. General discussion of items related to the election of the International Frequency Registration Board (continued)

DT/1 and Add.1(Rev.1),
DT/11, 11, 26, 66, 87, 89,
107, 110, 112 and 144

1. General discussion of items related to the elections (Documents Nos. DT/1 and Add.1(Rev.1), DT/11) to the International Frequency Registration Board (Article 10 Documents Nos. ALG/11/18, CHN/66/2, IND/87/10, CHL/89/2, CME/107/11; Article 57 · CHL/89/4, GUI/110/6, CAN/26/27, PRU/11/20, ALG/144/9)
 - 1.1 The delegate of Jamaica stressed the need to strike a balance between renewal and continuity in the IFRB. He thus supported in principle the earlier proposal by the delegation of Madagascar and hoped that a formula would be found that enabled the replacement of two or three Board members on each occasion.
 - 1.2 The delegate of Algeria noted that the Convention made no provision for renewal or continuity in the composition of the International Frequency Registration Board, and so there was complete freedom as regards whether or not to replace its members. His delegation's proposal allowed for both courses of action and consequently he saw no problem whatsoever in supporting in principle the proposal by Madagascar, as long as a suitable text could be drafted.
 - 1.3 The delegate of India thought that the need to ensure continuity in the work of the Board was not incompatible with the concept of renewing its composition, since continuity would be provided by the efficient support of the staff of the Secretariat.
 - 1.4 The delegate of Chile agreed with the Algerian proposal that greater participation of all countries in the permanent organs should be promoted, but said that due account must also be taken of the need for continuity in such a specialized field as that covered by the IFRB. He therefore supported the proposal put forward by the delegation of Madagascar.
 - 1.5 The delegates of Papua New Guinea and Thailand were in favour of maintaining the status quo which to their mind provided for renewal of the composition of the Board without affecting continuity in its work.
 - 1.6 The delegates of Sweden, the U.S.S.R. and Iran thought that the principle of rotation suggested by the delegate of Algeria was acceptable, since it would facilitate partial renewal of the Board, enable the Conference to decide on the best possible composition in each specific case and introduce some flexibility into the Convention.
 - 1.7 The delegate of Lesotho was of the opinion that the Algerian proposal could lead to problems as regards continuity and preferred not to amend the current text of the Convention.
 - 1.8 The delegate of China agreed with the proposals put forward by the delegates of Algeria and Madagascar.
 - 1.9 The delegates of Gabon and the United Kingdom considered that the current wording in the Convention had produced excellent results in the past and combined the two principles of continuity and rotation.
 - 1.10 The delegates of Iraq and India supported the proposal by Algeria. In view of the need for specialized staff, the principle of continuity should be retained and combined with that of rotation.
 - 1.11 The delegate of Argentina thought that the principles of rotation and continuity could be perfectly combined if a slight amendment were made to 296 of the Convention. He suggested that in the first year that the new system was applied lots

should be drawn to determine which two members would be replaced after one year and which three members would be replaced two and a half years later. Such a procedure could be laid down in a Resolution of the current Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.12 The delegate of Algeria said that his proposal was aimed at achieving an equitable distribution of all elective ITU posts, considering that, out of a total of nine, only two were filled by members from developing countries. Although there were fewer qualified staff in the developing countries than in the developed countries, their competence could not be questioned.

1.13 The delegate of Czechoslovakia was in favour of rotation, provided that the posts were filled by specialists.

1.14 The delegate of Trinidad and Tobago supported Madagascar's proposal, although, in his opinion, the principles of rotation and continuity should be approached with caution and flexibility.

1.15 The delegate of Madagascar said that, in his view, considering the independence which characterized Board members, it would be very risky to change them all at once, which was quite feasible under 63 of the Convention. In his opinion, his delegation's proposal provided a means of combining continuity and effectiveness, besides giving other countries a chance to sit on the Board. He suggested that a small Working Group should be set up to study appropriate procedures.

1.16 The delegates of the United States, Japan, the Yemen Arab Republic, Venezuela and Gabon did not think it necessary to change the Convention, especially since the distribution of seats on the Board was strictly regional.

1.17 The delegate of China said that, in his view, it was necessary to arrive at an appropriate balance between members' competence and the principle of rotation.

1.18 The delegations of Czechoslovakia, Trinidad and Tobago, Madagascar, the United States, Japan, Venezuela, Gabon and Hungary said that they appreciated the advantages of the principle of rotation for elective posts and agreed that a suitable level of competence was required of members of the International Frequency Registration Board to maintain a high technological standard of service, all of which could be fully achieved within the existing terms of 63 of the Convention.

1.19 The delegate of Ethiopia supported Algeria's proposal and thought that it would be convenient if all elective posts were of fixed duration, with the possibility of re-election.

1.20 The delegations of the German Democratic Republic, Togo, Mongolia and the Congo thought that Algeria's proposal was well-founded, but agreed with the delegations which maintained that the same objectives could be achieved under the existing terms of 63 of the Convention.

1.21 The delegation of Algeria pointed out that the aim of its proposal was to increase the participation of developing countries. However, since a majority of delegates were opposed to amending the text of the Convention in that way, he would withdraw his proposal in order to save time.

1.22 The Chairman thanked the delegation of Algeria and said that, if there were no further observations, he would report full agreement on the matter to the Plenary.

1.23 The delegation of India withdrew its proposal, which it had made, on the same grounds as Algeria, although it still regretted that the Convention did not include the principle of a limited term of office, since no official, however brilliant, should remain permanently in the same post.

1.24 The delegation of Chile withdrew its proposal, which was similar to that of Algeria.

1.25 The delegation of Guinea withdrew its proposed amendment and declared agreement with the majority, in the hope that the elections would produce the most convenient solution for the Union.

1.26 The delegation of Iran regretted that no constructive proposals had succeeded and supported the majority opinion.

1.27 The delegation of the U.S.S.R. said that, even though the amendments had been withdrawn and the discussion closed, they thought that it would be appropriate if the ideas expressed were later taken into account whenever matters concerning the Board came up for examination, either in the Administrative Council or in other organs.

1.28 The Chairman finally summed up the discussion by saying that there was unanimous agreement that the text of 63 of the Convention should be left unchanged, that due account should be taken in future of the wishes expressed concerning rotation of the Board's membership and the continuity of its work, and that the same wishes should also be borne in mind whenever decisions were taken on that issue in the Administrative Council or any other ITU body.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1230 hours

The Secretary
A. MACLENNAN

The Chairman
A.C. ITUASSU

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 217-E
27 October 1982
Original : English

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7
(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Paragraph 1.24

Second sentence :

Replace "With reference to the Canadian delegate's observations, ..." by "With reference to the observations by the delegate of Grenada, ..."

Third sentence :

Replace "could lead to improvements ..." by "could lead to deterioration ..."

Paragraph 1.38

Second sentence :

Read "He supported the Argentine proposal."



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 217-E

19 October 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Thursday, 7 October 1982, at 1455 hrs

Chairman Mr. A.C. ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

1. Discussion of items related to the election of the Administrative Council

Document No.

DT/1 and Add.1(Rev.1),
81, 84, 82, 86, 89, 142,
11, 83, 23, 87, 112

1. Discussion of items related to the election of the Administrative Council
(Documents Nos. DT/1 + Add.1(Rev.1), 81, 84, 82, 86, 89, 142, 11, 83, 23, 87, 112)

- 1.1 The delegate of Indonesia said that the proposal contained in Document No. 81 was a request for additional seats on the Administrative Council for Regions A, D and E, the number of seats to be increased from seven to eight, nine to eleven and nine to eleven respectively. The reason for that proposal was basically to ensure an equitable distribution of seats on the Council, particularly for his own Region E whose population represented more than half the world's population and covered the largest geographical area of the world. The countries of that region, least developed, developing and well-developed, had very different interests in the ITU and those interests needed proper representation, furthermore better representation would promote international cooperation for the provision of technical assistance to the countries concerned, especially between Members of the Union.

- 1.2 The delegate of Singapore introduced his country's proposal contained in Document No. 84 to increase the number of seats on the Administrative Council to 41, particularly in view of the increase in the number of new Members of the Union since the last Plenipotentiary Conference. He fully supported the reasons given by the delegate of Indonesia.

- 1.3 The delegate of Malaysia explained that the proposal in Document No. 82 was similar to those put forward by Indonesia and Singapore, each of whose proposals he strongly supported.

- 1.4 The delegate of the Philippines said that his proposal (Document No. 86) was also similar to those put forward by Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia for the same reasons.

- 1.5 The delegate of Chile said that the proposals in Documents Nos. 89 and 142 were designed to establish a principle of rotation on the Administrative Council to enable more countries to participate in the Council's work, particularly in view of the Union's increasing membership. Those increased numbers required better representation on the Council, and a more highly representative Council would in turn influence representation on other bodies. The right balance could be achieved if the Council consisted of one-third of the total membership, which would mean an additional 16 seats. Annex A to Document No. 142 showed the proposed equitable distribution of new seats, while Annex B and subsequent tables gave the budgetary implications of the proposed increase. The study, although not wholly accurate, was realistic according to the budgetary information given to the Conference. The 16 new vacancies would represent an increase of only 21.8% of the Administrative Council's estimated expenditure for 1983, and an increase of 0.23% of the total budget estimate of the Union for the same year.

- 1.6 The delegate of Algeria said that his country's proposal, contained in Document No. 11, took account of the fact that the number of seats on the Council had already been increased at the last Plenipotentiary Conference, and that Africa should be better represented on the Council. If the present composition were retained, one seat should be added and allocated to Africa, since one-third of the Union's Members were African countries and their present allocation on the Council was only one-quarter.

1.7 The delegate of Thailand said that his country's proposal, contained in Document No. 83, was similar to those of Malaysia and others from the same region, and the reasons were clearly set forth. His delegation much appreciated the detailed information and economic study provided by the delegation of Chile in its Document No. 142. In view of the fact that the Union's membership had increased since the last Plenipotentiary Conference by 8.3%, the number of seats on the Council should be increased accordingly. His delegation fully supported Chile's proposal.

1.8 The delegate of Hungary, referring to his country's proposal contained in Document No. DT/1, said that an increase in the number of seats on the Administrative Council would be most undesirable since it would not facilitate the Council's work. The work proceeded slowly enough with the present 36 Members.

1.9 The delegate of Pakistan said that after careful consideration of the proposals put forward, his delegation felt that the present composition of the Council did not provide equitable representation, and indeed appeared to be on an ad hoc basis. Chile's proposal to allocate one seat for every three new countries added to a region was perfectly reasonable.

1.10 The delegate of Cuba fully supported an increase in the number of seats on the Council. Due account should be taken of the number of Members of the Union and, although additional expenditure would be involved, greater representation was highly desirable.

1.11 The delegate of Kenya said that his country would also like to see a more equitable representation on the Council. He fully supported the views expressed by Cuba and Algeria, and felt that special attention should be given to African countries to correct the present imbalance.

1.12 The delegate of Argentina said that the average representation of Members of the Union on the Council from 1947 to the previous Plenipotentiary Conference in 1973 was 25%. If that same percentage were maintained, with a current membership of 157, the number of seats on the Council would have to be increased. However the Committee first had to decide whether an increase was really necessary.

1.13 The delegate of India introduced his proposal contained in Document No. 84 to increase the seats on the Council by four, to be distributed between the regions in such a way that the Americas were given one additional seat, the African Region two, and the Asian Region one seat. At the same time the document contained a suggestion that the terms "regions" should be replaced by the term "geographical zones" to avoid the frequent confusion with the three ITU regions referred to in the Radio Regulations.

1.14 The delegate of Barbados said that one of the basic principles of the ITU Convention, and the theme running through all comments, was equitable distribution, yet that same principle had become distorted over the years. It was incumbent on the Committee to make such recommendations to the Plenary as would ensure that the membership of the Council was distributed on an equitable basis. He was not aware of any agreed guidelines for such a recommendation, but considered that distribution should be in accordance with the number of Members in each region vis-à-vis total membership. If that principle were applied, and the number of seats was not increased, Regions B and C would each have to yield one seat, which would be allotted to Region D. Since that suggestion was not likely to be popular, the distortion could only be removed by increasing the number of seats on the Council. Thus, if Regions B and C retained their present quota, there would have to be 47 seats on the Council, distributed between each region in accordance with total membership. Region A would consequently have nine seats, Region B seven, Region C four, Region D 15, and Region E 12.

1.15 The delegate of Bulgaria said that there had so far been no suggestions that the work of the Council would be improved by increased membership. Some delegations had calculated that there had been an 8% increase in membership since 1973, and proposals to increase the Council membership involved increases in expenditure ranging from 16 to 60%, but he very much doubted whether such increases would improve the effectiveness of the Council even slightly. On the contrary, an increase in numbers would make the Council extremely cumbersome, would lead to lengthy discussions and a constant need for small working groups or even a complete change in working methods. In view of those considerations his delegation was in favour of retaining the present number of seats on the Council.

1.16 The delegate of Czechoslovakia said that his delegation fully appreciated the views of those countries which had proposed an increase, but if the numbers were increased merely for demographic reasons, the next Plenipotentiary Conference would have to increase them again. His delegation considered that the present membership should be retained, not merely for financial reasons, but because the existing structure had proved its worth and earned the confidence of all Member countries.

1.17 The delegate of Benin said that the figures provided by Argentina proved the necessity to increase the number of seats. There had never been any complaint to the Council in the past that increased numbers had caused work problems. He fully supported those delegates who had called for a fair distribution of seats between the regions, and in particular the proposal to increase the number of seats for the African Region.

1.18 The delegate of Iran said that those delegations who were opposed to an increase had presented arguments which were not valid. If Member countries were not adequately represented the Council could not possibly claim to act on their behalf. A 25% representation would be most appropriate.

1.19 The delegate of Nicaragua agreed that membership of the Administrative Council should be increased in accordance with the principles of democratic representation and equitable geographical distribution, since any increased cost would be offset by the enhanced contribution made to the Administrative Council's work by the wider membership.

1.20 The delegate of Grenada supported the Barbadian delegation's proposal, since the current distribution of seats was unfair. He wondered whether those delegations which advocated no increase would be prepared to sacrifice seats from their own region's membership in order to achieve a more equitable distribution, surely it was better to achieve the correct proportion by an increase in the number of seats. He suspected that opposition stemmed not from the question of cost alluded to, but from the fact that increased membership would make agreed decisions in the Administrative Council harder to achieve, however, the decisions finally taken would probably be more acceptable and lasting.

1.21 The delegate of Togo agreed that the financial implications were outweighed by the question of equitable distribution. The latter point was particularly important for the African States, which, although accounting for one-third of the Union's membership, had only nine seats on the Administrative Council.

1.22 The delegate of Lebanon said that the Administrative Council had the task of representing ITU membership between Plenipotentiary Conferences. Therefore, it was reasonable for Committee 7 to consider also the adoption of the principle of rotation and the convening of the Administrative Council twice yearly

in Geneva.. The arrangements prevailing during the past few years had complicated that body's work, and the delegate of Cameroon had made a proposal relating to the Administrative Council's sessions. The Committee should consider the possibility of two sessions per year for the Administrative Council, with a view to improving efficiency, in his view, they might be held in June and at the end of November, each session lasting no longer than 10 days. An analysis of the way in which representation in the Administrative Council had evolved had been given by the Argentine delegation. An increase in the number of seats might be desirable for the developing countries, but caution must be exercised. In his delegation's view, the total number of seats should not exceed 40, but the Committee should deal first with the question of rotation.

1.23 The delegate of Papua New Guinea said that the number of seats on the Administrative Council could never be regarded as fixed so long as the ITU continued to receive new Members. It was gratifying that new Members were keen to participate in the Administrative Council's work, it would be a pity, however, if some of the developed countries' experience was lost to that body. Any increase in its membership, therefore, must take account not only of the desire to participate but of the need to maintain efficiency. His delegation, coming from a region which contained roughly half the world's population, supported the proposal made by the ASEAN States relating to the number and distribution of seats.

1.24 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic endorsed the observations made by the delegates of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia. With reference to the Canadian delegate's observations, the chief question to be borne in mind with regard to the Administrative Council was that of efficiency, the financial implication too must not be overlooked. With regard to the latter, increased membership could lead to improvements in the Administrative Council's work, as the Lebanese delegation had observed, Committee 4 should carefully consider the financial implications and possibilities. His delegation too would like to hear from the Chairman of the Administrative Council regarding that body's work.

1.25 The delegate of Cuba agreed that the number of seats on the Administrative Council should be increased, any resultant organizational and financial problems would be outweighed by the improvements stemming from a more balanced membership.

1.26 The delegate of Yugoslavia agreed that wider participation was desirable. However, there would always be a situation in which some countries had to be represented by others. Since his delegation was in favour of some increase, it could support the proposal submitted by the Algerian delegation.

1.27 The delegate of Zimbabwe said that his delegation was in favour of an increase in the number of seats in the Administrative Council, he noted, in that connection, that southern Africa was not represented on that body. It was important, however, to bear in mind the financial implications and to look into the question of rotation, with a view to keeping the number of seats at a manageable level.

1.28 The delegate of Mauritania said that his delegation proposed a review of the seat distribution in order to improve the latter, and an increase in the number of seats, but without a decision on the specific number, since it was not yet clear how any increase would affect the Administrative Council's work.

1.29 The delegate of China thought that broad and adequate representation was required on such an important body as the Administrative Council. In the past nine years, ITU membership had risen from 140 to 157, the number of seats on the Administrative Council should be increased accordingly.

1.30 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that membership of the Administrative Council posed a difficult question because all ITU Members would like to have a seat. It was significant that few of the Council's members had spoken during the current discussion, and that the proposal made by one of them, the Algerian delegation, would involve the addition of only one seat to the membership - an indication that regional interests had not obscured the fact that unwieldy numbers could impair the quality of work. The Argentine delegation had submitted statistics relating to trends in representation on the Administrative Council in relation to total ITU membership. It was unsafe, however, to accept statistics without very careful analysis, for example, anyone suggesting that the so-called Eastern European Region should give up a seat should bear in mind some statistics relating to the Soviet Union - a State which extended into two continents, occupied one sixth of the world's land mass and had to provide telecommunications over an area of some 22 million square kilometres.

His delegation advocated support of the Algerian delegation's proposal.

1.31 The Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Council said that in 1975 that body had set up a working party to study its methods of work. It was generally accepted that efficiency varied in inverse proportion to the number of participants and was bound, therefore, to suffer to some extent, and concern had been expressed about the overall cost to ITU. As a result, meeting time had been limited to three weeks since 1973 and efforts had been made to limit documentation. It was difficult to organize Administrative Council meetings and the various international conferences and Study Group meetings. Documentation had at times been overwhelming, with exceedingly long and tiring meetings as a result. The number of meetings was a problem, perhaps the Plenipotentiary Conference could give some guidelines with a view to increasing efficiency in his view, however, it was up to the Administrative Council itself to appraise the factors relating to its work - including the number of Members. In addition, the amount and type of documentation, and the assistance given by the Secretary-General, must be taken into account. One factor which must be stressed was the devotion to duty and unquestionable loyalty to ITU shown by every member of the Administrative Council.

1.32 The delegate of Morocco endorsed the principles of universality and equitable distribution referred to by many previous speakers. Under the terms of the current Convention, no allowance was made for a country's size, wealth or population. The result was regional discrepancies, in that connection, he noted the Indian delegation's observations concerning the need to speak of geographical zones. Some speakers had expressed fears that increased membership would reduce efficiency and raise costs. With regard to the latter, however, the proposals put forward by the Chilean delegation in Document No. 142 showed that the contrary was true. In principle, his delegation was in favour of an increased number of seats, it fully supported the Yugoslav delegation's proposal.

1.33 The delegate of Senegal considered that the terms of reference of the Administrative Council should be such as to serve the interests of all Member countries of the Union. He supported the principle of rotation. The fact that the number of countries in the African Region had increased by nine since the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference should be taken into account by increasing the number of Council seats allocated to the African Region. If that proposal were accepted, it might be a good idea to consider designating sub-regions in Africa to ensure equitable representation in that zone.

1.34 The delegate of Guinea also considered the equitable distribution of seats on the Council a most important point. The existing number of seats should either be increased or they should be redistributed in the light of the present number of countries in the various regions. Once that point had been settled, it would be appropriate to discuss the details of rotation of membership of the Council.

1.35 The delegate of Gabon suggested that the words "thirty-six" should be deleted from paragraph 48, so that that paragraph no longer mentioned the number of Members making up the Administrative Council. That number could be given in the General Regulations and could then be changed without each time having to amend the basic provisions governing the structure of the Council. He supported the Zimbabwe proposal for an increase in the number of Council seats and for introduction of the principle of rotation. In the interests of ensuring better representation, he proposed that the alternates of a Council member should not be nationals of the country providing that member but nationals of other countries in the same sub-region.

1.36 The delegate of Costa Rica supported the proposal to increase the number of seats on the Council, in the interests of better representation for developing countries. If that were to increase Union expenses, then perhaps other parts of the Union budget could be revised to compensate that increase.

1.37 The delegate of Bangladesh supported both the proposal to increase the number of seats on the Council and the principle of rotation. Efficiency would not necessarily be compromised by increasing the number of Councillors, since new members would bring in new ideas and inject new life into the Council.

1.38 The delegate of Tunisia said that developing countries were not properly represented in the Administrative Council because there was no clear and precise method of linking the number of Council seats allotted to a region to the number of countries in that region. He supported the Algerian proposal. In the interests of avoiding debates of a regional nature at Plenipotentiary Conferences he was in favour of a system of Regional Committees which would discuss such regional matters and present unified proposals to the Plenipotentiary Conference for endorsement.

1.39 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that his country had always worked in the Council to defend the interests of the Union as a whole and to defend the interests of developing countries. It would be inadvisable from the point of view of maintaining efficiency to increase the number of Council seats. With regard to what had been said about the need for democracy in Union affairs, the Convention already contained adequate provisions covering geographical distribution and ensuring secret and honest ballots. He agreed, however, that there was a case for greater representation of African countries on the Council. The matter would require further study. He was not convinced that rotation of membership was really a solution.

1.40 The delegate of the United Kingdom endorsed the remarks of the Vice-Chairman of the Council. The Council was heavily overworked and already found it difficult to cope with all the work it had to do in the time available. Any increase in size would only make the workload heavier. He did not wish for such an increase but nevertheless did have a certain amount of sympathy with the views of those seeking greater representation on the Council. Although many criteria had been put forward, the only proper basis in his view for equitable representation was that applied in the 1948 Convention where the number of seats on the Council was based on the total number of Member countries of the Union. Over the years efforts had been made to maintain the number of Council seats at one quarter of total membership of the Union. He felt those efforts should be continued. At the current membership of 157 countries, that would imply an increase in Council seats to 39.

1.41 The delegate of Tanzania supported the United Kingdom proposal to increase the number of Council seats to 39. In addition, he felt there was a need for adoption of a permanent formula setting Council membership at a quarter of total membership of the Union, in order to avoid argument on the issue in the future. Perhaps there was also a need for a similar formula to apply to representation within regions. He fully supported the principle of rotation of Council membership.

The meeting rose at 1745 hours.

The Secretary

A. MACLENNAN

The Chairman .

A.C. ITUASSU

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 218-E

19 October 1982

Original : French

COMMITTEE 8

Italy

I/218/1

ADD

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Parity between the gold franc and the SDR =====

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

having adopted

the gold franc and the monetary unit of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as monetary units used in the composition of the tariffs of the international telecommunication services and in the establishment of the international accounts,

considering

- a) that the implementing provisions are to be established in the Administrative Regulations,
- b) that the Conference competent to revise these Regulations cannot be held until 1988;
- c) that, in the meantime, transitional provisions are required to apply Article 30 of the Convention;
- d) that the monetary unit of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is currently the Special Drawing Right (SDR),

having taken note

of the Opinion expressed by the VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly on the need for the Plenipotentiary Conference to determine an exchange rate between the gold franc and any new monetary unit;

resolves

that pending the decisions of the Conference competent to revise the Administrative Regulations, the parity rate between the gold franc and the Special Drawing Right (SDR) shall be :

1 SDR = 3.061 gold francs.

Reasons : The adoption of two monetary units requires the establishment of a rate between them, since the SDR is defined by the rules of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the departure from the gold standard has made it impossible to define the gold franc in the new Article 30 of the International Telecommunication Convention.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 219-E

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COMMITTEE 6

Germany (Federal Republic of), Bangladesh (People's Republic of), Botswana
Cyprus (Republic of), United States of America, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Jamaica,
Japan, Lesotho, Lebanon, Uganda (Republic of), Philippines,
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Singapore,
Tanzania (United Republic of), Trinidad and Tobago

RESOLUTION No. [^...]

Special voluntary programme for technical cooperation

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Nairobi, 1982),

"recognizing

- a) the central role of improved telecommunications in the achievement of balanced economic and social development,
- b) that the value of worldwide telecommunications networks is proportionate to the numbers of people in all countries with access to them and therefore,
- c) the interest of all Telecommunications Administrations and operating agencies in fostering the expansion of the worldwide networks as rapidly as possible, and recognizing in particular;
- d) the requirement for specific technical assistance in many countries in order to improve the capacity and efficiency of the telecommunication equipment and networks;

resolves

to set up a special voluntary programme for technical cooperation based on contributions in currency, training services, or in any other form to meet the telecommunications needs of developing countries;

urges Member countries, their RPOAs and SIOs, and other entities and organizations

to make available directly or through the ITU or other appropriate body the technical cooperation in any form required to meet more effectively the telecommunications needs of the developing countries,



instructs the Secretary-General

1. to take immediate steps to ascertain the specific types of cooperation and assistance required by developing countries which are suited to this special voluntary programme;
2. to canvass wide support for the programme in an aggressive manner and publish the results for the information of all ITU Members on a regular basis;
3. to establish within the existing resources of the Technical Cooperation Department the necessary regulations, the management structure, framework and procedures to administer and coordinate the programme;
4. to take the necessary steps to ensure proper integration of this programme with other activities in the area of technical cooperation and assistance;
5. to submit an annual report on the development and management of the programme to the Administrative Council;

instructs the Administrative Council

to review the results achieved by the programme and take all steps necessary to promote its continued success.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 220-E
19 October 1982
Original . English

COMMITTEE 6
COMMITTEE 8

Note from the Chairman of Committee 4
to the Chairmen of Committees 6 and 8

The Finance Committee has requested me to bring the following information to your notice.

At the sixth meeting of Committee 4 on 19 October 1982 the proposals PRU/112/17 and ALG/143/1 were considered. These proposals were as follows .

ARTICLE 15 .

Finances of the Union
=====

90 1. The expenses of the Union shall comprise the costs of :

a) the Administrative Council and the permanent organs of the Union;

91 b) Plenipotentiary Conferences and world administrative conferences.

PRU/112/17 ADD 91A bA) Technical cooperation provided to the developing countries.

ALG/143/1 ADD 91A c) Technical cooperation.

The discussions in the Committee brought out that the aim of these proposals is not only to reflect the current reality of including the administrative and operational costs of technical cooperation in the Ordinary Budget, but also to provide the possibility for credits in the Budget for the International Telecommunication Union to support a technical cooperation programme of its own.

After a very lengthy discussion, the Finance Committee came to the provisional conclusion that Article 15 of the Convention should be amended to include a specific reference to technical cooperation.

A substantial majority of the members of the Committee supported the proposal. They were of the opinion that the Budget of the Union, in the same way as those of other United Nations specialized agencies, should permit provision of credits to enable the Union to have its own technical cooperation programme, and therefore the proposed addition should be made to Article 15.

On the other hand a minority of the members of the Committee, not all of whom were necessarily opposed to this addition, considered that the principle of the proposed amendment should first be accepted by Committee 6 "Technical Cooperation" and Committee 8 "Purposes, etc.". A few of those members also felt that as at present, the Convention refers to the expenses of the Union in respect of the permanent organs and conferences and meetings, and thus already provided for any expenditure on technical cooperation as well, should the Plenipotentiary Conference decide in favour of the same.

The Finance Committee agreed that this provisional conclusion should be brought to the attention of Committees 6 and 8. The Finance Committee further agreed that in the light of relevant decisions of Committees 6 and 8, the said provisional conclusion should, if necessary, be reviewed.

T.V. SRIRANGAN
Chairman of Committee 4

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 221-E

20 October 1982

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

(Republic of Bolivia - Peru)

The Government of the Republic of Bolivia has announced that it is unable to send its own delegation to the Conference.

It has therefore empowered the delegation of Peru to represent it under 370 of the Convention.

The instrument of transfer of powers will be deposited with the Secretariat of the Credentials Committee.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

FOURTH PLENARY MEETING

Replace paragraph 1.16 by the following :

1.16 "Mr. Chairman,
Leaders of Delegations,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

As this is the first time I have taken the floor, I should like on behalf of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Government to congratulate you on your election as Chairman of this Plenipotentiary Conference and to express my gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Kenya for inviting us here, for their hospitality and for the good conditions which they have provided for our work.

This is the first time in the more than 100 years' history of the ITU, that a meeting of its supreme organ has been held on the African continent. This fact bears witness to the growing international activity of the African countries and to their positive influence on the activities of the ITU organs.

The basic position of the Czechoslovak Administration is that it is absolutely essential that communications should foster the growth of mutual understanding between nations, promote the relaxation of international tension and strengthen cooperation throughout the world. Furthermore, communication media should not be used for the purposes of hostile propaganda against other States or serve as a means of interfering in their internal affairs.

We are therefore building and developing an automated and reliable communications system with a high capacity for all kinds of information. Czechoslovakia now has direct automatic connections with most European countries. On the basis of mutual agreements we are now establishing direct links geared to traffic requirements with Cuba, Algeria, Syria, Libya and other countries. To this end we are harnessing all the latest technological advances, including satellite links. Our international traffic is steadily increasing at an annual rate of approximately 10-11%. On the basis of bilateral intergovernmental agreements and in keeping with its economic and technical possibilities, Czechoslovakia has for a number of years provided developing countries with scientific, technical and material assistance.



Our delegation considers that the general structure of the ITU, of its elective and working organs, fully meets the present requirements. However, we also believe that the ITU's basic tasks could be performed more effectively if the Administrative Council's role was strengthened and if the Coordination Committee and the Union's other organs were to work in a more regular manner.

We are very much in favour of the proposal to establish the ITU's basic instrument, the International Telecommunication Convention, on a firmer basis.

We are firmly convinced that if it is to enhance its role in international coordination, the Union must press for a fairer representation of the different regions and countries of the world among both the appointed and the elected officials. We also feel that in future the ITU's Plenipotentiary Conference should be convened on a regular basis pursuant to No. 29 of the 1973 Malaga-Torremolinos Convention.

With regard to the international political issues raised in the statements of several delegations, the Czechoslovak Government has repeatedly and clearly stated its views at the United Nations General Assembly and also at the recent meetings between our President, Mr. Gustav Husak and leaders of a number of Arab, African and European countries. We fully support the right of nations to self-determination and condemn aggression in any form against other States and nations.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion I would like to assure you that our delegation, under your wise guidance, will spare no effort to ensure the success of this extremely important Conference.

Thank you."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

FOURTH PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 30 September 1982, at 1430 hrs

Chairman . Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed .

1. Statements

- 1.1 Pakistan
- 1.2 Chile
- 1.3 Gabon
- 1.4 Cyprus
- 1.5 Zimbabwe
- 1.6 Japan
- 1.7 Netherlands
- 1.8 Sweden
- 1.9 Yemen Arab Republic
- 1.10 Bulgaria
- 1.11 Australia
- 1.12 Suriname (Republic of)
- 1.13 Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)
- 1.14 German Democratic Republic
- 1.15 Cuba
- 1.16 Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
- 1.17 Canada
- 1.18 Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
- 1.19 Spain
- 1.20 Malaysia



1. Statements

1.1 The delegate of Pakistan made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,
Ladies,
Fellow Delegates,

Thank you very much Mr. Chairman. On behalf of the Pakistan delegation I would like to congratulate you on your unanimous election as Chairman. I would like to thank the Government and people of Kenya for the excellent arrangements and reception accorded to the delegates. I am sure that under the able guidance of your chairmanship the work of the Conference will be successful.

Developments in the telecommunication field are occurring at a fast rate. New technologies such as electronic exchanges, optical fibres, digital systems are some of the major technologies which are having a profound effect on the telecommunication services. We feel that developing countries need assistance and help much more now than in the past. Pakistan attaches the greatest importance to development of telecommunications. The majority of Members of the ITU are developing countries and it is of the utmost importance that all the Member countries are afforded equal opportunities for participation in the working not only of Plenipotentiary Conferences but in the working of the ITU as a whole. Despite the overwhelming majority of Members from developing countries, their representation in both elected and other posts in ITU is small. It is true that some of the imbalance is due to historical reasons but it is time to redress the same now.

In the developing countries much of the population is in the rural areas and ways and means will have to be found to extend services in the rural areas. The developing countries are faced with the problem of the brain drain. This problem has created a difficult situation and needs to be tackled in a big way. The training programmes of developing countries need to be greatly expanded. This will require more help from developed countries apart from the still larger effort on the part of developing countries.

The need of telecommunication services is very great. However, one big hurdle to large-scale expansion is the high cost of telecommunication equipment. The cost of equipment is increasing very rapidly which is not conducive to fast development. Development of low-cost systems is an urgent necessity if we are to develop quickly.

In order to achieve the above objectives, we propose the following .

- 1) Guidelines and assistance to developing countries to extend and modernize their network should be on a much wider scale.
- 2) Expanded and increased assistance for the training programme of developing countries.
- 3) Development of low-cost exchange and transmission systems.
- 4) More equitable distribution of both elective and other seats in the ITU organization.

Before I conclude, I would like to mention that this Conference started on 28 September 1982, which was the day of the religious festival of Eid Al Azha for Muslims. The fixing of such dates put the Muslim delegates to great difficulties and inconvenience. In fact we had to run from Prayers to the Conference and were even delayed. It is suggested that while fixing dates of meetings and conferences this fact should be noted and meetings should not start on dates of religious festivals. We do appreciate that the date of Plenipotentiary meetings are decided by the Administrative Council and would request the Secretary-General to convey our feelings to the Administrative Council and that the ITU Secretariat should consult the Muslim Calendar also before proposing dates of meetings and conferences.

In the end I would like to assure this Conference that Pakistan would continue to extend full cooperation to the international efforts under the auspices of the ITU.

Thank you very much Mr. Chairman."

1.2 The delegate of Chile made the following statement :

"On behalf of the Chilean delegation and on the special instructions of my Government, I extend fraternal greetings to all the distinguished delegates who have travelled to this beautiful and hospitable city of Nairobi in order to represent their administrations and participate in the discussions of the Plenipotentiary Conference. As the supreme organ of the Union, this Conference has the great responsibility of studying the wide range of questions arising in connection with the improvement of the Convention as the basic instrument of the Union and the more efficient use of the human and economic resources available to us. The attainment of these two objectives will put us in a better position to pursue the important ultimate goals of the Union with regard to both the coordinated development of international telecommunications and cooperation between the peoples forming the international community.

We are fully aware that deciding which questions should be considered as the most important for the Conference is no easy task, since the most appropriate solutions are always those which emerge from a wide-ranging discussion dealing with all the aspects of a given subject and which cover the actual situations of the various countries. The best solutions, therefore, are those which attempt to reduce the differences between the Union's Member countries with regard to their existing development capacity and take account of the need to provide an international telecommunication system. Such a system cannot disregard new technologies if they indeed constantly improve its ability to meet the world demand for telecommunications. For countries with a lesser development capacity this is a serious problem, since technological advances need to be harnessed at the right time and to the right degree.

Despite all this, we feel that this Conference should attach some relevance to the important question of stimulating the interest of countries in the Union and encouraging them to take part in its activities. This applies in particular to countries with a lesser capacity to develop their telecommunications, since the Union can assist them in attaining this capacity by improving its technical cooperation capacity. We believe that if we achieve greater participation on the part of the Members and better technical cooperation on the part of the Union, we shall have made considerable progress towards attaining the objectives of the Union which are clearly established in Article 4 of the Convention. These objectives contain concepts which we cannot and must not forget in our work. It is aimed, for example, to extend international cooperation in order to permit the more rational use of telecommunications, to promote the development of technical facilities and their more efficient operation and to harmonize the actions of nations. We consider that we shall have failed in the task with which our Governments have entrusted us

and shall have failed to show due respect for the effort which each administration has made in enabling us to be present at this august assembly, if, by the time it closes, we have not made progress in drawing up a set of standards which reconcile the interests and the capacities of the countries represented here. In order to take part in the programmes of action prepared by the organs of the Union for the coming years, a task which this Conference must define, especially since we are shortly to participate in the imminent programme of the World Communications Year, whose objectives are known to all, it would appear that our work during this Conference and its outcome should set a real example to the millions of people in other sectors who are also taking part in the Year. Our work here should also be aimed at demonstrating that those who make up the world telecommunications sector are those most aware of the importance of telecommunications for the economic and social development of our peoples and most firmly convinced of the need to pool our efforts in order to improve the national and international infrastructure of telecommunications, which are in ever greater demand by our community.

For all these reasons we are in favour of devoting great attention to the papers presented at the Conference concerning the ways and means of improving the conditions whereby the countries may participate in the Union's activities by, for example, increasing their scope for working within its main organs, establishing more reasonable criteria for determining the different countries' contributory units to the Union's budget in accordance with their economic situations or improving the Union's technical cooperation system through the more rational utilization of regional human resources in coordination with the regional organizations engaged in similar activities. We are certain that all the countries which have spoken at this Conference on the above and other subjects, also of great relevance, have done so in the highest spirit of cooperation and after serious and thorough study of the ideas proposed. Accordingly, we would like to express our gratitude to them and to place it on record, distinguished fellow delegates, that the Chilean delegation is prompted by the same spirit. Although we are small in number, we shall work together to the best of our abilities in order to ensure the success of the Conference, abilities which are the combined product of the experience which we have acquired in the course of more than fifty years of active membership of the Union and of the level of development attained by telecommunications in Chile.

In conclusion, it only remains for me to thank the assembly for the opportunity which it has given us to convey some of the main thoughts of our Administration, that of a rapidly developing Latin American country which is deploying considerable efforts in order to attain important goals for the benefit of its people and which also seeks to play an active role in international cooperation. We wished to explain our ideas regarding what we believe the Union should be and do. We would like to express our gratitude to all those who have devoted a great deal of time to organizing this Conference, and especially those who make up the permanent organs of the Union, since they have played a most important role as the mainspring of the Union's activities over the last nine years.

Mr. Chairman,

The delegation of Chile would also like to thank His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Kenya, for the splendid way in which this Conference has been organized and for the warm reception afforded us, and to express to you, Mr. Chairman, our confidence in your personal and professional ability to lead the Conference, a task which, with the cooperation of all the delegates, we are certain will be crowned with success.

Thank you very much."

1.3 The delegate of Gabon made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,
Mr. Secretary-General,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I should like to begin, Mr. Chairman, by congratulating you on my delegation's behalf on your outstanding election to the chairmanship of this important Conference. This is undoubtedly a well-deserved tribute to the Republic of Kenya, its leader, President arap Moi, and yourself for your commendable efforts in hosting the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union which is meeting on African soil for the first time. It is a tribute rendered to Africa and Africa will thank you for it.

I should also like to thank you for the cordial and brotherly welcome and for the attentions which we have been shown since our arrival in this beautiful country and its charming capital, Nairobi. I might add that this hospitality hardly surprises us, for our people have always cherished the memory of the two occasions last year on which the President of the Republic of Gabon, El Hadj Omar Bongo visited this country.

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The delegates to this Conference unanimously elected Gabon to one of the vice-chairmanships of the Conference. I appreciate this as a great honour to my country and should like to express my deep gratitude to all the delegations and in particular to those of the Central African sub-region whose support of our candidacy was undivided, and to take this opportunity of assuring them that we shall make it a point of honour to be worthy of their trust.

Mr. Chairman,

In this second half of our century, telecommunications are of vital importance in the life of all nations. Indeed, they can shape economic, social and cultural development through the multifarious relations which they make possible. Unfortunately, these relations are marked by a great imbalance which is harmful to the developing countries and in particular to the newly emerged African States. They are thus prevented from dealing with all the serious problems of telecommunications which yet deserve particular attention. The situation therefore calls for effective and clearly defined cooperation between the North and the South.

In our opinion, the International Telecommunication Union is the institution best suited to promote such cooperation and to make it one of its paramount concerns. This would also be in keeping with its purpose as defined in the Convention, namely :

- to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds,
- to promote the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunications services, increasing their usefulness and making them, as far as possible, generally available to the public;
- to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those ends.

With this in mind, the various administrations of our Union should collaborate with each other and with like-minded international and regional organizations whose contribution to the development process in telecommunications cannot but be of the greatest assistance in achieving at least some balance between the Member countries.

My country, Gabon, is making a modest but continuing contribution to this goal in its relations both with Member countries and with international and regional organizations. Since the last Plenipotentiary Conference at Malaga-Torremolinos, we have organized training workshops and seminars as part of the CODEVTEL and INTELSAT projects and also under projects initiated by the Central African Economic and Customs Union and the Conference of Posts and Telecommunication Administrations of Central African States. Furthermore, Gabon will be the seat of the future Central African College of Higher Education in Telecommunications and will have the pleasure of welcoming the African Regional Plan Committee for Telecommunications. All States and organizations concerned will be welcome in Gabon on that occasion.

At home, my country has made an important step forward in the last few years by setting up a remarkable telecommunications infrastructure. Under a gigantic infrastructure development programme, there are now more than 3,000 km of microwave routes for the whole country's telephone, telex and television service, numerous automatic telephone exchanges operating with space and time division, including one international exchange, to provide completely automatic access to more than 100 countries through an earth station with two antennas, and an automatic international telex exchange which also routes domestic traffic to other countries.

Thanks to these facilities, telephone traffic has increased more than ten-fold since 1973 while telex traffic increased by a factor of 8, thereby placing Gabon among the most advanced countries in the region as regards telecommunications. We are determined to continue this work with the assistance above all, of our Union. It is for this reason that my country is most anxious for realistic and equitable solutions to be found to questions concerning the structure of the Union and the financing of technical cooperation, especially with the developing countries.

Mr. Chairman,

1983 has been proclaimed World Communications Year. This is therefore a most timely Conference, being held on the eve of that year. I am sure that this session of the Conference will give shape to the activities to be directed towards Member countries, thereby proving the mettle of our organization once again.

Mr. Chairman,

We have a very full agenda and very fruitful work ahead of us. I wish this Conference every success under your dynamic leadership.

Thank you."

1.4 The delegate of Cyprus, exercising his right of reply, made the following statement .

"Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

In my first statement yesterday morning I carefully refrained from raising political issues, fully aware of the fact that this is not a political forum. I only made reference to the continuing occupation of part of my country by the Turkish Army and to the loss thereby of a substantial part of tele-communication infrastructure and equipment - something which even Turkey cannot deny.

Unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, my statement was used this morning as an excuse by the Turkish delegation to present a distorted picture of the facts in an effort to justify Turkey's unjustified aggression and invasion of my country in 1974.

Firstly, the Turkish delegation tried hard to justify the invasion of Cyprus by Turkish troops using as a pretext the short-lived coup of the then Greek military regime to evade the substance of the Cyprus problem.

This is not the case for the following reasons . A few days after the first invasion of the Turkish Army and the collapse of the military regime in Greece the Turkish Army embarked upon a second military offensive of gigantic proportions against the small Cyprus Army and expanded tenth-fold the occupation of part of my country.

How can Turkey explain its invasion under the term of "intervention" as a guarantor power if today, 8 years after its invasion, continues to occupy the northern part of Cyprus, maintaining thereon, 40,000 troops, 400 tanks and other modern military weaponry.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

The Turkish invasion of Cyprus cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be considered as an intervention to restore constitutional order on the Island. It is enough for me to just mention the results of the military operation for everyone to understand its true nature.

The Turkish invasion has left thousands of dead and missing persons and 200,000 refugees. That is to say 40% of the country's population, who have been violently expelled from their homes and are, to this day, prevented by the Turkish occupation army to return to their homes and properties. In addition the Turkish Government continuously tries to change the demographic character of the country by bringing in to the occupied area, settlers from Turkey in big numbers.

It is a fact that intercommunal negotiations under UN auspices have been going on for a considerable time but it is also a well known fact that these negotiations have borne no fruit whatsoever so far. Despite repeated concessions on the part of the Greek Cypriots, Turkish intransigence has prevented any progress to be made whilst the negotiations are being used as a screen to enable Turkey to consolidate its occupation.

Mr. Chairman,

Whatever the situation might have been, everything comes down to a single question Why do the Turkish invasion forces continue to occupy 40% of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus despite repeated resolutions of the United Nations calling upon them to withdraw?"

1.5 The delegate of Zimbabwe made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,

Let me also join my colleagues in congratulating you on your election as Chairman of our Conference. It is fitting, Mr. Chairman, that your country, Kenya, be selected as venue since it has played a significant role in the development of telecommunications not only in Africa, but in the world as a whole.

Mr. Chairman,

My delegation and I feel very welcome by the warmth of the Kenyan people which exudes in the face of everyone we see in this magnificent, beautiful, clean and friendly city of Nairobi.

I bring you, Mr. Chairman, the personal and highest considerations of my President, Cde Canaan Banana, and my Prime Minister, Cde Robert Gabriel Mugabe and the entire population of Zimbabwe to your President, Cde Daniel arap Moi and the people of Kenya.

Mr. Chairman,

This is the first time that Zimbabwe is participating as a full Member represented by a plenipotentiary in ITU affairs. About two and a half years ago the people of my country were involved in a war of liberation. Our people fought this war with great fortitude and their selfless sacrifices resulted in a free and independent Zimbabwe on 18 April 1980. I wish to register the gratitude of the people of Zimbabwe who realize that although it was their sacrifice that brought down the colonial regime in Zimbabwe, the struggle would have been that much longer had it not been for the support that came from the international community.

Since independence, Mr. Chairman, our Government went straight into work, to restore links with the international community that had been severed during the 16 years of illegal racist rule. The first thing we did was to invite a team of ITU experts to study our network and suggest solutions to our development problems.

The ITU obliged us by sending a team at the end of 1980. Our Government is in the process of implementing some of these suggestions. We wish to thank the ITU for this help.

The next thing was to give priority to the restoration of war damaged telecommunications infrastructure within our country and links with neighbouring countries that had been disrupted during the war.

Accordingly, our links between Mutare and Beira in Mozambique were restored. The land lines with Zambia and Botswana were also restored. And through SADCC, a high capacity microwave link is being built that will link Francistown in Botswana, Bulawayo in Zimbabwe and Livingstone in Zambia. Another access route to the north of us is planned for a microwave link from Harare via Kariba in Zimbabwe to link up with Siavonga on the northern shores of Lake Kariba on the Zambian side. These links also fit in with Zimbabwe's contribution to the PANAFTEL Network Plan.

Orders have been placed for an international switching centre and with the completion of the planned earth satellite station, Zimbabwe would then be truly independent of South Africa with regard to her external communications.

On the domestic front, Mr. Chairman, Zimbabwe has about 250,000 telephones and estimating our population at 7.5 million, a density of about 3 telephones for 100 people. In our new development plan for the next 3 years, we hope to make a major

thrust into the rural areas where the majority of our people reside. Our modest target Mr. Chairman, is a telephone for a radial distance of 5 km and a telephone for 500 people in more densely populated rural areas. You will agree, Mr. Chairman, that the development of international links is not very useful without a corresponding emphasis on internal development.

Unfinished business in Southern Africa

- The liberation of Namibia : The linkage of the Cuban presence in Angola and the liberation of Namibia is unacceptable.

- The silence of the world on the occupation of Angola by South Africa and the weak voices on the issue of the continuation of apartheid itself - The liberation of over 20 million black people in South Africa is an item of top priority on Africa's agenda and should be recognized by the international community.

- The frontline states face persistent attacks and violations of their air space by the R.S.A. Bandits and robbers are financed and armed to maim innocent persons and children. The world has been shocked by Israel's invasion of Lebanon, but it should be placed on record that South Africa and Israel are sharing military experiences and engaging in technical cooperation for the purposes of committing heinous aggression against innocent people.

- Information aggression - against frontline states has been a serious problem. Technological advances make it possible for global minority domination to be enhanced. Those who control the new technology can intervene in our society by reaching our population with pernicious propaganda. The increase in traffic is welcome, but it also enhances great power intervention in our domestic affairs.

- The independent states of Southern Africa, as well as the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia, need great assistance in their continuing struggle against the apartheid regime of South Africa, and all those western powers that support it. The telecommunications system of the apartheid regime is elaborate and efficient. It is used constantly for purposes of direct or indirect aggression, or for an extended system of destabilization. For our part, the independent African states in the region have banded together in the SADCC in a supreme effort to reduce our dependence on the Republic of South Africa and to improve and increase our own interaction at the levels of both trade and pan-African diplomacy. The improvement of telecommunications between and within SADCC countries is one of the highest priorities in the region. By mid-1984 we in Zimbabwe should be able to dial directly to all SADCC capitals, and all other capitals in the world, and we should have the capacity for direct links to all African states, and indeed other states in the world, through our own earth satellite station. We expect the ITU to redouble its efforts in assisting the SADCC countries to reduce dependence from, and to stand up to, the destabilization measures of South Africa.

Technological imbalance

- Much has been said about the technological imbalance between developed and developing countries. There is little further to add. The delegate of the United Kingdom said that 90% of telephones, radios and televisions in the growing telecommunications industry, are owned by 14 Members of the ITU. But, let me add pertinently, that the 10% owned and used in the Third World countries is concentrated in the hands of a few people in the few cities of the Third World. As a general rule, the vast masses of people in the Third World remain untouched by the new technological revolution. That is where the greatest challenge to ITU is found, and should be placed. While other nations are trying to reach the moon, we should be trying to reach the village with the telephone, the radio, the film, and even the printed word. The technological imbalance in our societies should no longer be tolerated by our own institutions and governments.

- Alongside the efforts to establish a new international economic order by the Group of 77, and the Third World generally, UNESCO has been endeavouring to establish a parallel new information order. The principal aim of this new order is to bring to an end the domination of the information services and the mass media by multinational companies operating from imperialist countries. In its areas of competence, UNESCO has shown a great awareness of the causes and consequences of the great north-south technological imbalances. We would plead with ITU to draw up a charter with clear aims and objectives directed at achieving a new democratic and decentralized order in the projected Year of Communications, and the Communications Decade. Instead of concentrating on the cycles of technological revolutions, emphasis should be placed on an equitable distribution, democratization and technological independence for the Third World.

Specific ITU affairs

Finally, Mr. Chairman, we would not make any headway in democratizing the world communications system, without first democratizing the ITU organization itself. The lack of adequate consultation on routine matters which we noticed in the first and second days of our meeting here, was only evidence of the absence of functioning democratic institutions. We would like to see regular plenipotentiary conferences, say, one every two or three years. In that event, the meeting can be as short as one or two weeks, and delegates can address themselves to current problems facing their countries. Instead of attempting to amend the Convention at each plenipotentiary conference, there could be a basic charter supplemented by resolutions at each conference. It is also important that the ITU Secretariat be responsive to the current wishes and desires of Members, with its officials elected or re-elected at every plenipotentiary conference. Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees should be elected in open conference and on a rotating basis. It is surprising that an organization that manages an industry that has experienced such dramatic technological changes, should itself be so antiquated and old fashioned in its own styles and methods of work.

The delegations from Southern Africa will be seeking greater representation for the sub-region on the Administrative Council of the ITU. At present, the sub-region is not represented. We believe that, given the crucial political problems facing the sub-region as outlined above, we need greater assistance from the international community and therefore, greater representation on the ITU organs than at present. We will be making concrete suggestions on this score at the right time and place.

On the financing of the Union, we believe that contributions should be made on the basis of the percentage of the country's Gross National Product (GNP) as is the practice in the United Nations. The UN practice is both equitable and workable. Our delegation will contribute to the debate at the right time during this meeting.

We thank you."

1.6 The delegate of Japan made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me to have this opportunity to address the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference on behalf of the Government of Japan. I shall keep my remarks very brief.

Mr. Chairman,

I should like, first of all, to offer on behalf of myself and the Japanese delegation, hearty congratulations to you, Sir, on your election to the Chairmanship

of this Conference.

I should also like to express, on behalf of the Japanese Government, sincere appreciation to the Government of Kenya for hosting this Conference.

Mr. Chairman,

It is nine years since the last Plenipotentiary Conference was held at Malaga-Torremolinos. During this period, remarkable technological advances have been witnessed in the field of telecommunications, especially in the areas of satellite communication and data communication. Also, new areas have opened up which cannot be dealt with adequately within the framework of ITU's traditional operations such as international data flow and the information gap among the nations.

ITU must keep pace with these new developments if it is to effectively carry out its task as a specialized and technical organ responsible for telecommunications in the international community.

Mr. Chairman,

I believe that a far-reaching rationalization and increase in the efficiency of the ITU can be achieved by close re-examination, effective coordination and substantial streamlining of the Union's Secretariat work.

ITU, as one of the international organizations, will be better able to attain sound management, if it enjoys a clearer and more permanent legal basis. It seems necessary to give a more permanent character to the basic provisions of the Convention.

Japan is ready to elaborate on a concrete proposal concerning the giving to the Convention of the status of a Constitution, if the Member states participating in this Conference so desire. I hope that the delegates, after careful consideration and intensive discussion, will conclude that a study shall be conducted in the Administrative Council to explore the feasibility of drawing up a permanent instrument.

Mr. Chairman,

As we are fully aware of the importance of technical cooperation in the field of telecommunications, we are contributing to the ITU technical cooperation through the UNDP, of which Japan is one of the main contributors.

On a bilateral basis, we have dispatched experts and accepted trainees on the request of developing countries and we intend to continue further intensive cooperation in this field within the framework of our technical cooperation policy.

Mr. Chairman,

In closing, may I express my sincere belief that this Conference, under your able guidance, will yield most successful results.

Thank you."

1.7 The delegate of the Netherlands made the following statement .

"Mr. Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

As the Netherlands delegation has not before, in this meeting, asked for the floor, I would like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election at the head of this Conference.

Moreover, Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank, through you, the Government of Kenya for the care given to us to make us feel at ease and I would like to express our gratitude for the hospitality with which we are being received in this friendly country.

Mr. Chairman,

The Netherlands delegation welcomes the opportunity - by its participation in this Conference - to cooperate in the formulation of the final texts for the new International Telecommunication Convention. I hope that the discussions under your able guidance in this beautiful Kenyatta International Conference Centre will take place in a relaxed atmosphere.

Since the Plenipotentiary Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos nine years ago, the further development of telecommunication circuits via satellites has greatly increased the use of international telecommunications by the general public. The new services and facilities brought about by the rapid technological developments require administrations to cope with the problem that more than in the past the definition of the technical means is lagging behind. Introduction of new technology is of course desirable, but it is equally desirable that its economic and social implications are carefully considered. So, within the ITU, much work lies ahead. It is in our opinion, therefore, essential that we all strive in the years to come to enable the International Telecommunication Union to be managed in an efficient way and to take into consideration the proposals of each Member's representatives in the meetings of the organs of the Union. In the Consultative Committees, procedures will have to be devised so that subscribers can have access to the new services and facilities.

Also intensive international consultations will be required for preparing recommendations as guidelines for the suppliers of the new technology for the production of equipment that can be interconnected.

We feel that the ITU should pay greater attention to matters such as the transfer of technology and exchange of information. The developing countries, in particular, could benefit from such an expanded programme.

Mr. Chairman,

The Netherlands has always shown great interest in the activities of the ITU. It has not only actively contributed to the studies of the International Consultative Committees, but also in financial terms the contribution of the Netherlands is considerable.

It is too for these reasons that my Government has nominated a candidate for one of the vacant posts in the IFRB.

Mr. Chairman,

We have the impression that the ITU is generally being recognized as the international organization in the field of technical matters in telecommunications. Turning now to the basic dispositions in the ITU Convention, we share the view of other countries that these should not require further fundamental changes. Part of the International Telecommunication Convention should thus be given a more permanent status. This would simplify in future the work of the basic conference of the Union, thus creating more time for the discussion of the important technical questions, actual at that moment. Proposals along these lines, submitted by some countries, deserve the serious consideration of this Conference.

Mr. Chairman,

My delegation will, in the course of our discussions, dwell at greater length on the points just mentioned. May I conclude by stating that the Netherlands delegation trusts that at the end of the open-minded discussions we will reach constructive decisions. We are looking forward with great expectation to the developments in the weeks to come.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.8 The delegate of Sweden made the following statement

"Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman,

First of all I should like to congratulate you on your election to the high office of Chairman for the Plenipotentiary Conference and I also wish to express our full support for your important and difficult task to chair this Conference. Sweden also expresses its warmest gratitude to the Government and the people of the Republic of Kenya for the excellent organization of this Conference and the kind hospitality. We also look forward with great expectation to see and learn more of the beautiful country of Kenya.

The first days here in the Conference I have listened with great interest to the statements made and especially those of the developing countries. I have asked for the floor in order to put forward some points of view of my delegation as regards some of the issues raised. This, however, does in no way mean that we do not realize that the ITU also have other important tasks in areas which I will not take up in this statement.

It is obvious that more concrete actions must be taken to diminish the great disparities between the countries of the world. Also, in the field of telecommunications, the gap between developing countries is enormous.

The developing countries have themselves expressed their needs in the field of telecommunication, and I think the most important are the following

- Training of the telecommunication personnel at all levels. Training is a basic prerequisite for increasing the self-reliance of the developing countries and for solving their great maintenance and operational problems.

- Transfer of technology is very important for most of the developing countries.

- Assistance for the development of telecommunications in rural areas : in many developing countries the majority of the inhabitants live in rural areas without even basic telecommunications services. To promote general development and to diminish movements to urban areas it is necessary to provide, as a first priority, the rural areas with basic telephone-type and sound-broadcasting services.

- The importance of telecommunications as a precondition of overall development should, in many countries, lead to higher priorities for telecommunication investments. The ITU should assist in promoting a better understanding of this by taking up questions relating to this subject in appropriate study groups of the CCIR and the CCITT, at seminars and at meetings of the CCIR/CCITT Plan Committees.

Training and technology transfer are already catered for to some extent in the ITU, but since the needs are vast much more could be done if greater resources could be made available. However, I believe that the activities of the ITU in this field could be executed with greater efficiency and effect even with the resources at the Union's disposal today.

The rural development is a task which involves studies, planning, operation, and maintenance, as well as hardware for installations. Many promising initiatives have been taken in this field, both by the ITU and others. Satellite networks, integrated with appropriate terrestrial facilities, will probably offer the best solution. The problem is, as always, to take concrete actions and to obtain financial resources. The most important issue today seems to be to concentrate efforts in order to agree on realistic, financially optimal projects for the direct benefit of the developing countries.

The planning and implementation of telecommunication services is another important subject. The rapid technological development makes it necessary for the Union to take measures so that standardization and harmonization of equipment and services could be achieved in the right time. The purpose of the Union is, for instance, to promote the development of technical facilities, so as to make the telecommunication services available, as far as possible, to the general public. It is, indeed, very important that a number of public services are provided in a uniform manner throughout the world.

The text communication services, such as Teletex and Telefax, are now being developed as public services. An increasing number of specialized services are also being introduced. Internal corporate networks for sound, text, and image transmission will become of great importance in the 1980s and 1990s.

Standards for the public services must be established, and efficient interworking between the public services and the new specialized services must be ensured. It is also necessary to keep equipment costs down by standardization, in order to avoid a great variety of different techniques or complex conversion equipment. This is of equal interest to both developing and industrialized countries.

Standardization is however not sufficient for planning and implementation of services, and allow me to take Sweden as an example.

Sweden has a population of about 8.2 million inhabitants and we have a little more than 7 million telephone sets, which means that we have the highest density in the world.

The most important network is the telephone network, which in principle is an analogue network which we now convert during a period of 40 years to a digital network. Besides the telephone network we have two digital networks for data, circuit- and packet-switched, and a digital telex network. Services like telefacsimile, Teletex, Videotex and specialized text and data services, which are introduced in Sweden, will use all of the networks in Sweden and we develop and install converting facilities between different services and networks.

We convert the analogue telephone network so we will have a digital overlay network at the end of the eighties. In the middle of the eighties we will also introduce digital subscriber loop and different options to use it. At the same time we use the replaced analogue equipment for extensions on existing analogue parts of the network. And in this context, I wish to underline that the analogue telephone-set with push button signalling will be the normal telephone-set for many years.

The principle of using both analogue and digital technique is necessary, Mr. Chairman, if we consider that the investment in the telecommunication field is of a magnitude of 40% of the total turnover each year.

And now Mr. Chairman I come back to planning and implementation. ITU has an important role in this field. Study groups and new GAS groups can no doubt give better guidance for planning and implementation. But still this is not sufficient. There is a demand for support from the ITU on a regional basis, in the planning activities to implement different services and networks taking into account the economical aspects.

Much more could be said Mr. Chairman but as we have promised not to use more than 10 minutes let me end my statement by referring to the financial aspect, which of course is the most important and also the most difficult one. Sweden is as you know one of the biggest contributors to the UNDP. However, we have a feeling that the importance of telecommunications as a precondition of overall social and economic development has not always been given sufficient attention and here, as I already said, we believe that the ITU has an important role to formulate principles for priorities in this field.

I hope this Conference will take necessary decisions so that the ITU will be able to continue to work for better telecommunications and efficient implementation of telecommunication services in all countries, in particular in the developing countries.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.9 The delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic made the following statement

"In the name of merciful and kind God,
Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates of the Conference,

On behalf of the Yemen Arab Republic I have the pleasure to express my heartiest congratulations for your election as Chairman of this Conference and I also wish to convey my gratitude to the President, Government and people of Kenya for hosting this great international Conference and for their efficient arrangements.

The Yemen Arab Republic is one of the developing countries which exerts great efforts in the setting up of its social, economic and cultural activities.

The sector of telecommunications, being an important foundation to achieve the development of the country in all aspects, has gained special attention from my Government to which it allocated a major part of its budget.

After the revolution of the twenty second of September 1962, a potential development has been realized in the telecommunication network. The number of the working telephone lines, before the September revolution was not exceeding 400 lines which has been increased into about 100,000 lines after the revolution. The Yemen Arab Republic has benefitted from the experiences of other countries and started from where others ended, by applying digital systems. The digital electronic exchanges represent 90% of the working exchanges in our country. Most of the cities of the Yemen Arab Republic are now linked with digital microwave links and subscriber distance dialling has now become the available means for communication through all the districts of Yemen.

My country also gave certain attention to rural telecommunication services by linking one hundred and forty cities and villages to the long distance dialling network. This network is powered by solar cells which have proved to work satisfactorily.

In the range of international telecommunication a standard A earth station facing the Atlantic satellite has been installed, in addition to a standard B earth station which is towards the Indian satellite and in the near future a new earth station towards the Arab satellite (Arabsat) shall be installed.

In addition to this, the Yemen Arab Republic - in cooperation with the countries of sub-region I in Medarabtel Project, which will link the south-west of Asia with east of Africa and which includes both sectors of Yemen, Saudi Arabia, the Republic of Djibouti and the Republic of Somalia - will implement a microwave link for transmission of telephone, telegraph and television services which will be operating at the end of 1984.

The introduction of international subscriber dialling was also introduced and direct connection to most countries will be realized.

Yemen would, therefore, have broken the fearful isolating barriers binding her before the revolution of the twenty sixth of September through development of the means of telecommunications.

The Government of the Yemen Arab Republic is also planning to introduce about fifty thousand telephone lines in addition, at the end of 1983, and to complete the microwave networks to cover all the cities and villages of Yemen, taking into consideration the specific developments in the field of telecommunications.

This vast development would necessitate urgent setting up of qualified manpower resources in the telecommunication sector, and a training centre has been constructed to provide technicians and we are on the way to equip it with the most recent equipments in the field of training. A good number of technicians were sent for training outside the country, in cooperation with many of the sister Arab countries and other friendly countries.

I find it necessary to express my gratitude and thanks in the name of my country and its delegation to this Conference to the International Telecommunication Union which positively participated in realizing this vast development established in our country.

In fact, Mr. Mili, his assistants and the directors of telecommunication organizations of some countries have submitted their utmost efforts in assisting, with effective and truthful cooperative spirit, the Yemen Arab Republic.

I hope that this cooperation would continue to enable the Yemen Arab Republic to implement its ambitious plans towards the development of the telecommunication sector.

Mr. Chairman,

I would apologize for the elaboration in my statement, and I would like to confirm that the delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic will work in close cooperation with you and with other delegations of the Conference for the production of resolutions useful to the countries."

1.10 The delegate of the People's Republic of Bulgaria made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me first of all, on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to express our gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Kenya for its kind invitation to this Conference, to convey our best wishes to the Kenyan people and to congratulate you personally, Mr. Minister, on your election to the exalted and responsible post of Chairman of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference.

Mr. Chairman,

The Government of my country pays great attention to the development of telecommunication media, the high rates of progress achieved in this sector in recent times have resulted in a doubling of telecommunication plant every ten years, including a doubling of telephone numbers and channels.

We have engaged in the introduction of TDM SPC switching and digital transmission systems, but much remains for us, as well as for others, to do in this direction.

Mr. Chairman,

I wish to state sincerely that the successes which Bulgaria has achieved in all sectors - political, economic, social, cultural, etc. - would have been unthinkable without the fraternal cooperation with the Socialist countries, particularly with the countries members of COMECON, headed by the Soviet Union. This applies in full measure to telecommunications - telegraphy, telephony, radio and television and equally to the development and introduction of new technologies and results obtained by scientific research in all modern branches of telecommunications, including space research and the use of space communications, optical communication systems and the latest electronic communication techniques as a whole.

I should also like to point out that we have established satisfactory cooperation with all neighbouring countries in the interests of the development of communications and the high-quality handling of terminal and transit international teletraffic.

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is well known that the Bulgarian people spent a long period of its history under a foreign yoke without ever losing their aspiration to freedom and progress. We maintained our language and literature, which became fundamental for the literature of the Slavic peoples, their culture and customs.

This is why we profoundly respect and fully support the right of all peoples to self-determination and independence and are opposed to all forms of racial discrimination and oppression.

We therefore consider that the resolutions adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference at Torremolinos relating to South Africa should be upheld.

Mr. Chairman,

True to its consistent and fundamental peace-loving policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has frequently reiterated its position concerning the situation in the Middle East with regard to the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all the occupied Arab territories, the fulfilment of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination, including the establishment of an independent State, and the assurance of the security and sovereignty of all countries in the Middle East region, without exception, as provided by the resolutions of the United Nations.

Mr. Chairman,

Bulgaria is exerting every possible effort to develop telecommunications in the interests of international cooperation and mutual understanding and our delegation will attempt to assist this Conference towards a successful conclusion.

Thank you very much."

1.11 The delegate of Australia made the following statement .

"At the outset, Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen, Australia wishes to join with previous speakers in congratulating your country upon the splendid arrangements which you have made for this Conference. We also wish to extend to you our heartiest congratulations upon your election as Chairman. In your skilful hands we feel the efficiency and success of our deliberations are assured.

I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that you and your Administration will not mind if Australia includes the other Administrations of your region in our congratulations to Kenya.

This is truly the African Plenipotentiary Conference and the arrangements made do great credit to Kenya and to all of its neighbours.

Mr. Chairman,

Although Australia is only sparsely populated and has, by some standards, a small economy, it is, nevertheless, a very extensive and committed user of telecommunications.

While it is true, Mr. Chairman, that the population densities in our main cities are comparable with those of cities of many other countries, we must also mention that Australia's average population density is one of the lowest in the world. In these circumstances, Australia has always attached considerable national importance to telecommunications. Communications by telephone and telegraph, and entertainment and education by radio and television broadcasting, have assisted in overcoming the tyranny of distance and remoteness imposed upon Australians living in the very remote areas of our large continent.

Mr. Chairman,

We have rightly heard from previous speakers in this debate of the dangers of blind acceptance of each successive development in telecommunications technology. We feel, however, that we must also point to our own experience. By the careful adoption of appropriate developments in communications hardware, we have been able to justify the provision of services, or the substantial improvement in services, to areas of our continent which it was not previously possible to serve or which, at best, had very rudimentary services.

It is little wonder then, Mr. Chairman, that we have always been enthusiastic supporters of the International Telecommunication Union. The first of our original colonial States joined the ITU within 10 years of its establishment in 1866. By the time of the federation of the States as the Commonwealth of Australia at the turn of this century, all States had become Members of the ITU.

It is appropriate, Mr. Chairman, at the opening of the 1982 Plenipotentiary Conference, to take stock of Australia's attitude to membership.

- What do we expect from our membership?
- What have we to give to the ITU?
- Have the astonishing technological changes in telecommunications which have occurred during the lifetime of the ITU diminished its value to Australia?

Please permit me to answer these questions, Mr. Chairman.

Firstly, we expect the ITU to continue its role of coordinating the operations and the development of telecommunications to the best advantage of all nations.

We will continue to contribute in cash and in kind to achieve this necessary coordination of the operations and the development of world telecommunications, while reserving the right to also work towards achieving the most efficient utilization of our contribution.

We are prepared to offer Australians to work within the ITU system in whatever role they may be suited and, when chosen, to work loyally and enthusiastically within the Permanent Organs and also in the Field Programmes which contribute to the development of other Members of our Union.

We stand ready to accept fellows from all Member countries, but particularly from developing countries if on-the-job training in Australia will help achieve the aims of "technology transfer" and of manpower development.

An equally important question, Mr. Chairman, is

- What does Australia expect from this Plenipotentiary Conference?

We are confident that this Plenipotentiary Conference will endorse a programme of future conferences and meetings which meet both the urgent need to convene these important events but also takes appropriate account of the impact of the conferences upon the finances of the Union and of individual Members.

We also believe that the role of the ITU in assisting the development of telecommunications services in all the developing countries of the world will again be endorsed and as I have said, Australia is ready to play its part in this work. Our small paper on the so-called Regional Presence points to only one of many possible means of improving the efficiency of our working in the most important area of technical cooperation.

We are also confident that at the end of the sixth week we will have overhauled and improved the institutional arrangements within the ITU to equip it for the years ahead.

It is on this last issue that I wish to dwell for a moment before concluding, Mr. Chairman.

There is little need for Australia to remind this audience that technological developments will continue to advance in the field of telecommunications.

Many, perhaps a majority, of the new developments will be exploited immediately by the highly-developed countries.

But within all new developments there will be opportunities for their exploitation to the benefit of the developing countries and thence to the rapid expansion of telecommunications services throughout the world.

We are inclined to support the recently expressed view that more changes will take place in the next decade or two than have taken place in all of the earlier history of telecommunications.

In such circumstances, Mr. Chairman, the main task of this Conference must surely be to begin the work of equipping the Union to meet the new demands which will be placed upon it. Of course, we must look back and remedy any deficiencies brought to light in the period since the last Conference. But let us not be over-concerned with the past.

The important requirement is to project our minds forward and concentrate on meeting the challenges of the Information Age which is upon us. Let us acknowledge the increasing importance of information flow upon the economic, social and cultural needs of all nations.

Such an eminent gathering as this, Mr. Chairman, must not become pre-occupied with trivia - it must address itself to the big issues which are those of the future. In Australia's view, we must equip the ITU with the right Convention, and the right organization, and the right officials to meet the challenges of the remaining years of the 1980s.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.12 The delegate of the Republic of Suriname made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Suriname, the delegation of Suriname submits its compliments to the Government of Kenya and the Secretary-General of the ITU at this Plenipotentiary Conference, 1982.

I take the opportunity to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election as Chairman of this Conference.

The Suriname delegation has prepared a booklet especially for the occasion of this Plenipotentiary Conference entitled "Telecommunications in Suriname The past, present and future", for all heads of delegation and the Secretary-General, describing the historical and future development of telecommunications in Suriname. This booklet will be distributed as soon as possible by the Secretariat of the Conference.

Mr. Chairman,

Telecommunications in the Republic of Suriname will undergo in the coming years a tremendous transformation to the so-called digital world. During this transformation, intensive coordination with other administrations and the ITU has been and always will be essential. The Suriname Government therefore approaches this Plenipotentiary Conference aware that through the international cooperation of all nations, telecommunications may serve mankind positively over the whole world and bring all nations closer together in this present world where we face so much violence and hate as we have seen and heard, unfortunately, even in this ITU Plenipotentiary Conference.

Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of the Government of Suriname, we finally express the wish that under your guidance this very important Conference will come to a satisfactory conclusion for the further coordination and development of world telecommunications in the coming decade to serve the world society in a peaceful way.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.13 The delegate of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

Permit me to avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate, in the name of the Government and people of the Democratic and People's Republic of the Yemen, our sincere congratulations on your brilliant election to chair the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference. May I also join other distinguished delegates in expressing our heartfelt gratitude and thanks for the hospitality with which we have been met since our arrival and during our stay in this most beautiful country.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

It is now over 15 years ago since my country attained its independence, having won the armed struggle against imperial domination which lasted 129 years. Since then, and despite the scarcity of available resources, my country has given a high priority to developing its telecommunication network within the general framework of the nation's socio-economic development plan.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

On the eve of our independence telecommunications were practically non-existent in all the governorates of the Republic with the exception of a small telephone exchange whose main function was to serve the military base of the colonial power in the capital city of Aden.

My country has been able during the past 15 years, and despite the scarcity of resources, to introduce telecommunication facilities in many governorates. We have also been able to increase the number of telephone lines during the first three-year plan, as well as during the first five-year plan. A satellite earth station was also built during the same plan. As for the second modified five-year plan which was started in 1981, it will provide a big leap forward in the area of development of telecommunications services in the country. This will include the setting-up of the national network which will link the governorates by means of microwave system involving telex, telegraph, telephone and colour television transmission and relay facilities, in addition to newspaper printing and data transmission. This network will be implemented over 36 months, i.e. by the end of 1984.

The plan also includes the implementation of the regional network through linking the members of the first sub-region (Arab Republic of Yemen, Democratic and Popular Republic of Yemen, Djibouti, Somalia and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) within the framework of the Regional Telecommunication Network Project for the Middle East and Mediterranean Basin (MEDARABTEL) through a modern microwave system to provide telecommunication links, colour television transmission and other media. This also includes linking these countries with two international telephone exchange centres in Aden and Djibouti, also scheduled to be completed by the end of 1984.

Also included is the construction of an Arabsat earth station due to start operating in February 1984, as well as the setting-up of another earth station to operate with Intersputnik. The plan also aims at the introduction of automatic telephone service (digital) in the capital city of Aden and the governorates of the Republic by the end of 1984.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

Despite the great strides made by my country in this vital area, we still look forward to meeting the people's aspirations for better telecommunications services which would link the distant parts of the country and combat the isolation of citizens by linking them with other people everywhere. This can be achieved through the ITU which has been providing assistance to the group of less-developed nations to which my country belongs, with a view to enabling them to catch up with advanced countries in this field.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

The development of telecommunications in the developing countries and any other progress in this area can only be achieved through the transfer of technology to the less developed countries by way of training of the personnel necessary for the installation and maintenance of the telecommunications services in these countries.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

If this transfer of technology, vital as it is, can help to serve man's urge for a better life, its efficacy depends to a large extent on making it not the subject of monopoly and by not fixing stringent conditions for the obtaining of it.

This also means the acceptance of the principle of transfer of technology to developing countries equitably, thus contributing to the maintenance of international peace among nations and enabling them to benefit from these modern facilities and to communicate with their fellow men everywhere.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

Permit me to express my thanks to the ITU for the collaboration we have had so far and the assistance and support we have been given to develop our national telecommunications services. We look forward to increased assistance in the future. We should work together so that our Union pursues its mission of improvement of telecommunications in the service of mankind and for the maintenance of peace among nations and not to serve the destructive war machine which only aims at the use of inhumane methods for the extermination of people such as the unarmed Palestinian and Lebanese civilians by the Israeli forces in Beirut and the slaughter of women, children and old men in the refugee camps of Sabra and Chatilla, as well as the killing of the wounded and patients and doctors in the hospitals of Beirut. This also applies to the atrocities perpetrated by the racialist South African regime against the legitimate aspirations of the African majority.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

The presence of the Zionist entity in the ITU negates the aspirations of the peace-loving peoples everywhere since this entity is not peace-loving and is bent on perpetrating atrocities and conducting aggressive policies.

Our delegation does not accept the presence of the Zionist entity in this Union.

The Palestinian people who suffer under the terrorist policies and collective extermination has the right to create an independent state on its land and the right to self-determination under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.14 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I thank you for allowing me to take the floor before this august podium on which so many eminent personalities are assembled.

Firstly, I should like, on behalf of the delegation of the German Democratic Republic, to congratulate you sincerely on your election as Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference and also to wish you every success in your task. I assure you, Mr. Chairman, that our delegation will make an active contribution to the success of this Conference.

I would also ask you to convey to your Government and to the Kenyan people our feelings of gratitude for the cordial welcome which we have received and also for this pleasant stay in your beautiful country in the heart of Africa.

Our participation in this Conference will provide us with direct experience of Africa's burning questions and enable us to understand them better.

Mr. Chairman,

In view of your appeal to observe the limited time allowed to each speaker, I shall not dwell on the importance of telecommunications for the economic and social development of all countries. This subject has already been treated very eloquently by your President, His Excellency Daniel T. Arap Moi, at the inaugural ceremony. You yourself and other delegations have in their contributions touched upon the important features closely connected with international telecommunications and the International Telecommunication Union. I should therefore like to confine myself to one aspect which, in our opinion, merits particular attention. This concerns the task, if not to say the duty, of the International Telecommunication Union to encourage, under the agreement concluded with the United Nations in 1947, friendly relations and peace among peoples.

In the past few years, peace in the world has never been so threatened as it is today.

In the present international situation there is no more important task than to stave off the danger of a new world war and stop the armaments race. In the past few weeks, in Lebanon alone, have we not witnessed a situation in which thousands of women and children, old people and other innocents were the victims of a military invasion for which there was no reason or justification? It is increasingly self-evident that the safeguarding and maintenance of peace represents the fundamental condition for solving all the other global problems, including the economic and social problems affecting the developing countries. In the present disquieting international situation, the German Democratic Republic, like other States, states its support for :

- the maintenance of a constructive dialogue,
- giving a fresh impulse to detente,
- widening the forms of peaceful international cooperation, including trade,
- all action calculated to achieve success in the control of armaments and in disarmament.

It would be fully in keeping with the requirements of the present situation if the International Telecommunication Union, aware of its paramount role in such an important field of peaceful international cooperation as telecommunications and alive to its responsibilities, could also make a contribution to the safeguarding and strengthening of peace.

Mr. Chairman,

I am perfectly well aware that the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference constitutes a milestone in the development of the ITU and of international telecommunications. I wish the Conference every success.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.15 The delegate of Cuba made the following statement .

"Thank you Mr. Chairman,

Let me congratulate you once again on your outstanding chairmanship of this Conference.

On behalf of the Cuban delegation, I should like to assure you, Mr. Chairman, and all those present that we have come to this important Conference, the supreme organ of the Union, in a constructive spirit which will help to reach the objectives laid down for the International Telecommunication Union.

Coming to our main point, we would like to report to the Plenipotentiary Conference that the Government of the United States of America is at this moment taking steps towards a fresh provocation of the people of Cuba. I am referring to an act of aggression in the field of telecommunications, a flagrant violation of the Convention of Malaga-Torremolinos.

As you know, President Reagan recently submitted to the United States Congress a project for the installation of an MF radio transmitter whose only purpose will be to broadcast to Cuba what they call 'the truth about what is going on in Cuba' and which is nothing but a pack of lies spread by those who year after year have been vainly trying to prevent the survival of the Cuban revolution.

The commissioning of a new transmitter of this kind, Mr. Chairman, for subversive and destabilizing purposes, constitutes a very harmful precedent and a violation of the principle of non-aggression which could unleash a war in this band of the broadcasting service. We are not in fact intimidated by the aim they are pursuing, since for the past twenty years there have been broadcasts to Cuba from the territory of the United States of America and Caribbean Islands using powerful transmitters combined with efficient directional antenna systems, the most striking examples being the broadcasts from the islands of Syan and Cayo Maratón, without for all that succeeding in dividing the socialist consciousness or undermining the support of our people for its revolutionary government.

Mr. Chairman,

Our Administration denounces the execution of those projects. This radio transmitter is to bear the name of our national hero, José Martí, whose anti-imperialist thought pervades his abundant literary output which he has bequeathed to Cuba and the world and which is most clearly apparent in a sentence referring to the United States of North America : 'I have lived inside the monster and know its bowels'.

As our Commander-in-Chief and President, Fidel Castro, has said : 'A more vulgar, a more brutal form of intervention in the internal affairs of another country cannot be imagined'. They say that they want to inform our people, yet our country is struggling to enable all its people to reach at least the ninth grade in the near future and to make it a people capable of reading, writing and thinking. You have only to compare the information which our country had when it was a people of illiterates and semi-literates ruled by the Yankee imperialists with the knowledge, information and consciousness which our country has today.

They will get their reply in due course, but the biggest outrage, I repeat, is to name the planned transmitter 'Radio José Martí'; this is an attack on and an insult to our people. They do not know that Martí said that he knew the monster because he had lived in its bowels. They do not know that Martí, a few days before his death, said that all he had done or would do all his life was to prevent the rule of the United States from being extended to our American peoples.

Mr. Chairman,

The installation of this radio transmitter as a weapon against Cuba constitutes a violation of the principles of non-aggression and of refraining from the use of force in international relations which I have mentioned above and also of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, which are all enshrined in the United Nations Charter and have been recognized and accepted by the international community for many years, and it is also, of course, a breach of the International Telecommunication Convention which is to be revised at this Conference.

Mr. Chairman,

Our delegation associates itself with the condemnation of Israel and its expulsion from the Union. We endorse the various interventions which have been made to that effect.

We all know that tens of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese have fallen victim to the slaughter, terror and destruction unleashed with revolting fury by the authorities in Tel Aviv. Many Palestine refugee camps have been destroyed and their inhabitants brutally driven out and murdered, as in the slaughters of Sabra and Shatila where there was no mercy even for babies.

There are no words to describe this abominable and appalling crime. To say that the Zionist hordes are similar to Hitler's would be a mild judgement. Those genocidals who cold-bloodedly slaughter thousands of men, women, children and old people in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila are depraved assassins who commit their crimes before the eyes of all the world, revelling in them with absolute cynicism and open mockery for world opinion which recoils at such acts of barbarism.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.16 The delegate of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic made the following statement .

"Mr. Chairman,

Allow me to congratulate you on your election to the responsible post of Chairman of this Conference.

We have listened to the proposals of the majority of delegations which tend towards the principle of rotation for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. The Czechoslovak delegation supports the principle of rotation, as in our opinion there should be an opportunity for a larger number of representatives of various countries from various geographical regions to serve in those posts. We support the proposal that officials should be re-elected to the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General once only.

In our view, the second question, concerning the time of entry into force of the new provisions of the Convention, requires careful study."

1.17 The delegate of Canada made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,

I should like first of all to congratulate you on your election as Chairman of the Conference. I should also like to thank the Government and people of Kenya for the cordial welcome which we have received. On the occasion of the first Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Africa, we are particularly pleased to be in Nairobi, in this country which is so remarkable for the beauty of its landscape and the richness of its wildlife.

Mr. Chairman,

Since the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference, the rapid pace of development in communications has continued to pose new and difficult problems and issues. As the principal international organization responsible for communications matters, the ITU has a clear responsibility to the international community to ensure that solutions are found to these problems which will meet the requirements of a changing and evolving world.

The ITU has had a long history of success. In recent years, the Administrative Conferences of the Union, the work of the Consultative Committees and other activities of the Union have established a reputation of which we can all be proud. It is the task of this Plenipotentiary, the supreme organ of the Union, to review these activities, revise the Union's basic instrument and establish the framework and general policies within which the activities of the Union will be carried out in the years ahead.

The proposals that have been submitted by the various delegations reflect, for the most part, a satisfaction with the basic functions and structure of the Union. This is a satisfaction which the Government of Canada shares as it is the Canadian view that the current Convention, Regulations, procedures, systems and philosophies which govern the activities of the Union are essentially sound.

However, in the nine years since our last Plenipotentiary, areas have emerged which require attention and I would like to briefly outline the approach Canada has proposed with respect to two of these in particular.

The first concerns the frequency with which Plenipotentiary Conferences are held. My delegation considers there is a need to hold Plenipotentiary Conferences at fairly regular, medium-term intervals. We have suggested the

Conference would normally be convened every five years but would suggest, recognizing that delays are often necessary, that the interval between successive Plenipotentiaries should not exceed seven years. We believe, first of all, that the Union has encountered difficulties over the past five years because we had moved beyond the planning period envisaged by the 1973 Conference. It is our view that a somewhat shorter period is required, than the nine years which has been past experience, if we are to maintain valid policy and financial planning in our rapidly evolving communications environment.

In addition, Canada considers it highly desirable that all Member States, and not only the Members of the Administrative Council, should have the opportunity of directly influencing Union policy at comparatively regular medium-term intervals.

While I have stressed the medium-term interval between Conferences, my delegation feels that it would be a mistake to hold costly Plenipotentiaries too frequently. A new Convention should be given a number of years to mature, and a five to seven year time period seems to us to be a reasonable period for responsible financial planning.

The second area I wish to address concerns the question of the costs and finances of the Union. Canada does not propose changes to the present allocations of financial responsibilities within the Union, or to the methods of contribution and the planning cycle. These areas are fundamentally sound. However, the present provisions in the Convention under Additional Protocol I do not, in the view of my delegation, adequately deal with the costs of the Union. My country has therefore proposed changes to Additional Protocol I which would extend the provisions to apply to all of the expenses of the Union. In particular, we would like to change Additional Protocol I so that not only conference expenses would be identified but also the expenses of pre-conference meetings and activities and post-conference meeting expenses including those expenses resulting from decisions of the conference or meeting. These proposals would, if accepted by our present Conference, greatly enhance the financial management of the Union.

In addition to these two specific proposals, Canada has submitted several proposals aimed at improving the effectiveness of the Union. To take just one example, Mr. Chairman, we have proposed that the Administrative Council be given a clear mandate 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.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, Canada recognizes the crucial role being played by the ITU in the area of technical assistance and cooperation. Throughout the world, in all areas of endeavour, governments are under great pressure to rationalize their use of resources so that their efforts can become more effective. It is the view of my delegation that considerable improvements can be made in the field of technical cooperation and assistance so that by such rationalization of the resources available to us the ITU can do a more effective job.

I have here, Mr. Chairman, simply touched on some of the important issues that this Conference will be called upon to examine. These and many other issues will require the most careful and constructive consideration if we are to arrive at useful conclusions.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I should like to assure you of the support of the Canadian delegation. We have come to Nairobi in a spirit of cooperation anxious to make a positive contribution to the work and to the success of the Conference.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.18 The delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic made the following statement :

"Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, one of the founder Members of the United Nations and a Member since 1947 of the Telecommunication Union, is extremely pleased to be participating in the work of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU, being held for the first time on the African continent.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, as a Member of the United Nations, actively supported the adoption, twenty years ago, of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, sponsored at the initiative of the Soviet Union.

That is why we warmly congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election to the distinguished and responsible post of Chairman of the Conference, and we humbly wish you all success in carrying out that difficult task.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As already noted by many delegations, the Plenipotentiary Conference has been convened at a time when the international situation is acute. The forces of imperialism and reaction continue to increase international tension, step up the arms race, interfere crudely in the internal affairs of sovereign States, resort to methods of blackmail and dictatorship, and seek to undermine the legitimate struggle of peoples for freedom and social progress. They decline the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war and at strengthening peace.

Peace throughout the world, an end to the arms race, and the strengthening of international cooperation - these things are what the 50 million strong Ukrainian people live and strive for; the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is an equal and sovereign member of the fraternal family of nations of the Soviet Union, which this year is celebrating its 60th anniversary.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic attaches extremely high importance to the development of telecommunication and postal services. Progress in this field has been particularly striking, bearing in mind that most of this development has taken place during the past 35 years, that is to say, in the period after the Second World War. During that war, the entire territory of our Republic was under enemy occupation; all means of communication were utterly destroyed, and we had to start again literally from scratch. Whilst reconstructing the homes, townships, factories, workshops and power stations barbarously destroyed by the enemy, and clearing fields of unexploded mines and missiles in order that grain could be sown again, our Government also devoted considerable resources to telecommunications development. After the war, the Ukrainian people heroically laboured, with the fraternal support of other peoples of the Soviet Union, and in a short time raised its towns and cities from the ruins; it restored communications services and continues to develop them steadily, based on the most advanced telecommunication techniques.

Today, all 25 regional centres of the Republic have automatic telephone connections, using radio and cable links and multi-channel switching. Urban telephone exchanges of capacities from 1,000 to 10 and 20,000 numbers are being constructed yearly, although we are not yet fully able to satisfy all first-time requests for installation of telephones.

All inhabited settlements of the Republic receive some television programmes; urban and rural centres have colour television. Every telecommunications worker, travelling through even the smallest settlement, feels great satisfaction when he sees television aerials on each dwelling, testifying both to the nation's well-being and to the role of telecommunications in the people's life.

In the region of Lvov, in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, a satellite communications centre is in operation linked to two international systems, INTERSPUTNIK and INTELSAT. Yesterday we heard the statement by the distinguished Minister for Telecommunications of Algeria, as well as the statement by a delegate of Iraq, referring to the operation of the INTERSPUTNIK system in their countries for high-quality communications with the Socialist and developing countries.

May I take a few moments to speak on technical assistance within ITU. The subject of technical assistance in ITU's activities plays an extremely large and important role. There is no question - and this is the developing countries' legitimate hope and expectation - that the role and effectiveness of technical assistance must grow. Many delegates from developing countries have mentioned this. The delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic fully shares this view. However, from the tone of the statements made by some developed countries' representatives in this forum, it seems to be implied that technical assistance is somehow akin to charity - to put it mildly. The delegation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic firmly rejects such an approach to this basic topic. In the first place, surely no one in this forum has forgotten why the problem of technical assistance arose, or what has caused the poverty and backwardness in many developing countries, including the field of telecommunications. Even today, technical assistance is frequently used by various developed nations as a lever for further advantages; this applies also to ITU.

That is why, in the work of the Sixth Committee, we must not only take decisions on specific questions relating to the extension of technical assistance but also review the increasingly complex bases of such assistance, with a view to involving a wider circle of countries, including the Socialist States, and the results of ITU's activity in the field of technical assistance could serve this useful purpose.

In conclusion, I wish the Plenipotentiary Conference every success.

Thank you for your attention."

1.19 The delegate of Spain made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,

Many of the delegates who are present here also attended the previous Plenipotentiary Conference held in Spain in 1973 in Torremolinos, on our well-known Costa del Sol.

On that occasion, your country's delegation suggested that the following Plenipotentiary Conference, the present one, be held in Kenya, a country which many of us knew only for its natural beauty and its commitment to conserve its environment.

Our hopes and expectations have now been more than fulfilled, for in addition to the great importance which your country is known to attach to the protection of the environment and the welfare of its people, we have also discovered it to be a rapidly developing and hospitable country optimistically preparing a way for the future and, in particular, showing an exemplary concern for all forms of international cooperation, whether regional or world-wide in scope, as demonstrated by the present Conference.

For all these reasons, Spain, which was one of the twenty founding nations of the International Telegraph Union in 1865 and which was the cradle of the International Telecommunication Union created in 1932 by the Madrid Plenipotentiary Conference, has handed the torch over to Kenya in the continuing marathon being run by the Union, which is ever better equipped to overcome the difficulties associated with ensuring that it is adapted to every-day realities. At the same time, the Spanish delegation would like to extend its warm and fraternal congratulations to your country, which it hopes, with the assistance of the Members assembled here, will be the architect of the Conference's success.

Among the challenges to be met by this Conference is that of establishing the Union's identity in the face of technological progress and the new international order. This must be done within an appropriate legal framework lending the ITU the stability which it requires as the responsible and competent specialized agency for regulating telecommunications within the United Nations system.

Many developing countries represented here have reported the considerable progress achieved in developing their national telecommunications under the aegis of the ITU and the consequent improvement of living standards in their countries.

Notwithstanding the importance of these achievements, there is insufficient awareness within the Union of the urgent need for ITU to play its role as an executing agency of UNDP and to implement coordinated technical assistance programmes which are more effective than the present meagre assistance funded by the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation set up under Resolution No. 21 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference.

Some promising suggestions have been made here regarding the possibility of converting this Fund into a Foundation for International Cooperation in Telecommunications financed by voluntary contributions of all types in cash or in kind and administered by ITU.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

We need to show both generosity and pragmatism, we need to be both sincere and industrious if our International Telecommunication Union is to emerge even stronger from this Plenipotentiary Conference, which is being held under your efficient chairmanship which promises every success in the accomplishment of its important task.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman."

1.20 The delegate of Malaysia made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,

First of all, allow me to congratulate you on being elected as the Chairman of this prestigious Plenipotentiary Conference of ITU 1982. I have every confidence that you will skilfully steer the Conference to a successful conclusion. Through you Mr. Chairman, the Malaysian delegation, of which I am the leader, wish to thank our hosts, the Government and people of Kenya for the kind hospitality and excellent arrangements extended to us on the occasion of this Plenipotentiary Conference. To us Mr. Chairman, Kenya's acceptance to host this Conference is a demonstration of the importance and seriousness the developing countries, of which my country is one, attach to the development of telecommunications.

I would also like to take this opportunity of conveying the greetings and best wishes from the people of Malaysia to the Government and people of Kenya, the ITU, distinguished delegates and representation from Member countries.

Man has come a long way from the days of his creation. Competition and the need for survival have contributed towards his advancement. Left alone, man would have drifted on his own and would not have achieved much progress. Fortunately the family clan, community grouping and the need for communication have held him together. This in turn led to cooperation and its resultant fruits. This need for communication made man realize that collective effort was necessary and, not surprisingly, 117 years ago, the International Telecommunication Union was set up with the purpose of bringing together the telecommunicators of various nations under one umbrella organization. To those men of tremendous foresight and wisdom, I offer my salutations.

I would like to report that since the last Plenipotentiary Conference in Malaga-Torremolinos in 1973, Malaysia has participated actively in various ITU forums, conferences as well as hosted ITU meetings. With the support and confidence of Member countries Malaysia has held offices in the Administrative Council, World Administrative Radio Conference meetings, CCITT and CCIR. I thank the Members for their confidence and support. In addition to hosting ITU meetings, we also provided an expert to the ITU Radio Frequency Management and Monitoring Project in Singapore. I am happy to say that we have also received experts in various fields from the ITU and have benefitted from their contributions.

The Government, with the aid of the ITU, set up a telecommunications training centre in Kuala Lumpur way back in the sixties. A large number of our staff as well as staff from Member countries have undergone training at this training centre. My Government considers that trained manpower is an asset to the country and is in the process of setting up five more regional training centres. With the establishment of these additional five training centres the Government hopes to train the staff adequately in their respective disciplines of telecommunications so as to fulfil the aims of our development plans. These training centres are expected to be completed by the middle of 1984. With the completion of these centres we shall be able to train about 2,000 staff at any one time and within limit of our ability to offer training places to those Member countries who want them.

I am also happy to say that for the CODEVTEL projects in Asia, Malaysia is one of the centres.

Briefly, I would like to touch upon some of our achievements in Malaysia. Malaysia has a land area of 330,432 sq.km. In 1973, she had a population of about 11,000,000 with 136,494 direct exchange lines and 235,124 telephone stations. As of today the population has increased to about 14,000,000 and the direct exchange lines and the telephone stations to 549,100 and 792,700 respectively. One hundred percent of our network is automatic and 99% of the subscribers have trunk dialling facilities. Telex subscribers have grown from 449 to 5,106 during the same period. In the international telecommunications field, telephone and telex services are available to 167 countries. Fully automatic telex service is available to 97 countries whilst international subscriber dialling has been introduced to 11 countries. Last year a submarine cable with a capacity of 1,200 channels linking Peninsular Malaysia and the eastern state of Sarawak was commissioned. Early this year, the Indian Ocean Commonwealth Cable with a capacity of 420 channels linking Madras in India and Penang in Malaysia was commissioned. Plans are in hand to install two ASEAN cables : one linking Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand and the other Malaysia and Indonesia.

Emphasis is being placed on the provision of telephone service to the rural areas. It is recognized that the commercial sector is a vital sector in any developing country. To ensure the development and growth of the commercial sector, communications play an important role. As such the Government constantly endeavours to meet the demand for telephone and telex services from the commercial sector.

Furthermore, to keep abreast of technological progress and to meet the ever-growing demand of the commercial community, the Government is in the process of introducing new services such as datel, telematic services and access to foreign data bases. It is believed that the introduction of these new services would greatly benefit the country in general and the commercial community in particular. In our current five-year development plans the Government hopes to have a telephone subscriber population of 1.2 million in 1985, an increase of 800,000 subscribers over the previous plan's figure and at a cost of two billion US dollars.

In the field of international cooperation, the Government seriously believes that technical cooperation would be mutually beneficial to both the developing and developed nations. Through discussions, workshops, seminars and transfer of technology, vast benefits could be gained. Malaysia is convinced that technical cooperation would be most advantageous to both developing and developed nations. Regional cooperation should be encouraged.

We believe that whatever development takes place should be on the principle of 'the maximum good for all'. We believe that the results of any action should benefit everyone and under no circumstances should anyone be left behind.

We are gathered here today with the prime purpose of reviewing the ITU Convention, and bringing it up-to-date for the purpose of meeting our present needs, and of appointing the principal office bearers of the Union. I feel quite confident that the work before this distinguished gathering will be done with despatch under the able guidance of the Chairman. Apart from the actual work of this Conference, I have no doubt that we shall all derive immense benefit from the exchange of views and ideas by the topmost telecommunications officials throughout the world. Last, but not least, despite the heavy schedule ahead of us, we hope to find time to enjoy the beauty and hospitality of Kenya and take home fond memories.

Once again, on behalf of the country which I have the honour to represent Malaysia - I thank the Government of Kenya, the Secretary-General of the ITU and members of the Secretariat and all those who have done so much to ensure what I am positive will be a very successful Conference.

Thank you."

The meeting rose at 1740 hours.

The Secretary-General .

M. MILI

The Chairman .

H.K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 223-E
13 May 1983

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

FIFTH PLENARY MEETING

Replace paragraphs 2.5 and 2.25 by the following :

"2.5 The delegate of Iran said that such an order of procedure was irrational because any change in the terms of reference of Committee 4 would affect the work of the other Committees. Such an amendment would also adversely affect the future activities of the Union since the interests of developing countries would be endangered to some extent."

"2.25 The delegate of Iran, in an effort to clarify some aspects of the proposed amendment, recalled that at the Heads of Delegations meeting the amendment to the terms of reference of Committee 4 was proposed to counteract the amendment made to the terms of reference of Working Group PL-A. In fact, the idea behind the amendment was first discussed at the previous session of the Administrative Council with a view to postponing the programme of administrative conferences which was scheduled by WARC-79.

In view of those considerations, any guidelines, provisional or otherwise, which imposed restrictions on the work of other committees would hamper the decisions of those committees and consequently endanger the requirements of developing countries. Therefore, Working Group PL-A should develop and agree upon the programme of future conferences and meetings, then Committee 4 would have to discuss those programmes together with the proposals of other Committees, taking into account the budgetary ceilings of the Union.

There would thus be no limitation and/or restrictions imposed on the different committees, otherwise the interests of developing countries would be hampered. His delegation could not, therefore, endorse the proposed amendment in spite of its provisional nature.

Paragraph 2.31

Replace the penultimate sentence by :

"He therefore proposed that there should be a semicolon after the French proposal, followed by the words : "in no case, however, should those indications be regarded as a prerequisite which would limit the independence of each Committee".



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 223-E
20 October 1982
Original English/
French/
Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

FIFTH PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 1 October 1982, at 0955 hrs

Chairman : Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. Terms of reference of Committee 4

Document No.

-

111, DL/2



1. Adoption of the agenda

1.1 The delegate of Algeria said that a document containing a draft Resolution to exclude a Member of the ITU from the Conference would shortly be issued. As the subject was an important one, he proposed that it be placed on the agenda of the current meeting.

1.2 The Chairman, supported by the delegate of the United States of America, said that the matter should be debated at a later Plenary Meeting to comply with Article 456 of the Convention, which required the texts of important proposals to be distributed in good time before discussion.

It was so agreed.

The agenda was approved as it appeared in Document No. PL-5.

2. Terms of reference of Committee 4 (Documents Nos. 111 and DL/2)

2.1 The delegate of the United States of America, introducing Document No. 111, said that the proposals it contained were simple and straightforward. Their early acceptance would ensure that all priorities established by Plenary Meetings, Committees or Working Groups were balanced against the financial resources of the Union. That was normal international budgeting procedure, and in view of the financial restraint that had had to be exercised by the Union in the past few years it was essential that Committee 4 should perform its work in a balanced way.

2.2 The delegate of Tanzania, while appreciating the concern of the United States that Committees and Working Groups might waste time discussing proposals for which resources were not available, considered that if Committee 4 were to set budget ceilings at the outset of the Conference, proposals that were essential for developing countries might well fail to be included in the budget. Since budget ceilings established by the Conference would hold for at least the next five years, it was essential that the proposals before the Conference be discussed first before solutions were sought for the financial problems involved, thus ensuring that proper attention was given to the needs of developing countries.

2.3 The delegate of France said that it was a matter of general concern that there should be good financial management of the Union's affairs to ensure that its available resources were utilized to the best effect. However, although it was essential that accurate budget estimates be provided for any activities proposed, it was not realistic to ask Committee 4 to set strict budget ceilings at the outset, for that would create the dangerous situation of one Committee having powers that would paralyze discussion in the others. Although Committee 4 could well set provisional orders of magnitude for expenditure on various activities, it was the responsibility of the Plenary to decide priorities and say what costs the budget could or could not support. The task would undeniably be a difficult one. It should also be borne in mind that the ITU's principal task, which was to regulate the telecommunication field and set technical standards, was funded entirely from its own resources (which was not the case with technical cooperation activities). Priority should therefore be given to the ITU's technical tasks as no other organization was in a position to undertake them and all countries would suffer if they were neglected.

2.4 The delegate of Zimbabwe, supporting the views of the delegate of Tanzania, said that it would pre-empt discussion to set budget ceilings at the outset. Such a procedure would reverse the normal order of work, which was to identify needs, then prepare programmes of work and finally see how far those programmes could be implemented with the resources available.

2.5 The delegate of Iran, agreeing that such an order of procedure was the rational one, said that any change in the terms of reference of Committee 4 would adversely affect those of the other Committees. The future activities of the Union, especially those affecting developing countries, would suffer as a result.

2.6 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that in recent years the task of drawing up an impeccable budget for the Union had become very difficult. Great efforts would be needed to ensure that individual contributions were kept within reasonable limits. The discussion of proposed activities, their possible costs and how best they could be contained in the budget were interdependent issues. A framework was conceivable in which Committee 4 could establish provisional figures once individual programmes had been worked out, whereupon an exchange could take place incorporating suggestions from the Committees and guidelines from the Plenary and leading up to a final decision on the budget and the order of priorities for the various activities.

2.7 The delegate of Lebanon noted that the Administrative Council had put considerable effort into the preparation of a draft budget for 1983 and asked whether that budget could not serve as a model in discussions. Various constraints, including the ceilings set by the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference, had meant that the needs of countries had not always been met in the past, that applied especially to developing countries which had little prospect of catching up with the developed countries in the near future. More realistic budgets were needed. While he had sympathy for the proposal of the United States, he felt that the sovereignty of other Committees had to be respected.

2.8 The delegate of Chile shared the United States concern that costs had to be considered before deciding on programmes. There were other considerations involved however. Proposal a) would oblige Committee 4 to carry out a full analysis of all proposals put to the Conference. Moreover, priorities would have to be decided before ceilings were set. That was a very large task for Committee 4 and he supported the French view that each country should provide Committee 4 with an assessment of the financial implications of the proposals it was making. Proposal b) was also interesting and it might be desirable to implement it too.

2.9 The delegate of Brazil said that the subject under discussion was of supreme importance. The budgets of international organizations and, in particular, that of the Union were of deep concern particularly in view of the difficulties being experienced by the developing countries. While the Union's objective was to develop telecommunications throughout the world with a view to the economic and social development of its Member States, it must bear in mind the budgetary constraints involved.

While his delegation supported the spirit of the United States proposal, it had certain difficulties with the form, which would appear to restrict the powers of Committees other than Committee 4. In his delegation's view, the Plenary should consider the proposals submitted by all Committees in the light of the costs involved and should then establish priorities.

2.10 The delegate of Madagascar said that the adoption of the United States proposed amendment would only increase the already large gap existing between developed and developing countries and would make it impossible to solve the crucial problems currently facing the under-developed world. The Plenipotentiary Conference must seek new solutions and try to break new ground in an endeavour to obtain greater financial resources for development.

2.11 The delegate of Algeria said that his delegation, in common with all the others present, shared the concern expressed by the United States delegation in Document No. 111 regarding the financial implications of the Conference's work. However, he considered it necessary in the first instance to determine the Union's programme of activities, particularly those aimed at the development of international cooperation in telecommunications, only after the programme had been established should the financial consequences be studied. Referring to the efforts made by the Pan-African Telecommunication Union at its 1982 Conference to coordinate the views of the African countries, he suggested that that work would be made futile if the United States proposal were adopted.

He did not believe, as the Lebanese delegate had suggested, that the proposed 1983 budget constituted a valid basis for the Union's future work since it was based on the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention; if a new Convention were adopted in Nairobi, the Union's budget would have to be based on its provisions. Moreover, he saw no point in fixing provisional budget ceilings since they would be of merely symbolic value and would not have binding effect.

Paragraph b) of the United States delegation's proposal was quite unacceptable to his delegation since it would mean that the Plenipotentiary Conference and other conferences would become merely forums for the discussion of financial matters. He therefore opposed any change in the proposed terms of reference of Committee 4.

2.12 The delegate of China supported the views expressed by the Tanzanian delegate. In his delegation's view, the first step was to formulate programmes of future work taking into account the needs of developing countries. Only when that had been done could a decision be taken on budgetary ceilings, although it was essential when planning programmes to take account of the financial resources available and endeavour to economize as much as possible.

2.13 The delegate of Japan said that the two main tasks of the Conference were to establish the scope of future ITU activities and to fix financial ceilings. It was impossible to ignore financial constraints and it would therefore be desirable that Committee 4 should prepare a general budgetary framework which, while not necessarily binding, would provide guidelines for the work of the other Committees.

2.14 The delegate of Costa Rica said that the Plenipotentiary Conference constituted the sovereign body of ITU and it was for it to adopt political decisions which might be either retrogressive or progressive in nature. The Union must develop and become stronger, more efficient, and more democratic and it must keep pace with modern technological developments. To enable it to do so, increased financial resources would be required. It was therefore necessary to be bold and imaginative and to seek revolutionary solutions to the problem of finding additional resources. He suggested, in the first place, that the administrative framework of the Union should be reorganized with a view to further regionalization and decentralization. He further pointed out that the establishment of priorities for future Union activities required the taking of political decisions and such decisions should not be dictated by budgetary restrictions but should derive from the identification of needs and the mobilization of resources.

Secondly, if the radio frequency spectrum and the geostationary orbit were the common heritage of mankind, he suggested that a system might be adopted whereby the countries which made the greatest use of those resources should contribute more and those which used them less should contribute less to the ITU budget. Thirdly, he suggested that if transnational companies were increasing their profits as a result of the establishment of ITU standards, those corporations might well contribute say 5% of their gross annual profits to the ITU budget.

In his view, the United States proposal did not adequately draw attention to the need to find new sources of financing for the Union's activities. While the financial integrity of the Union should be maintained, that did not mean that its activities should be restricted or that the status quo should necessarily be maintained.

2.15 The delegate of the United Kingdom said there was general agreement that an improved financial control mechanism was desirable to guide the ITU's activities. It was necessary to have a clear knowledge of the costs involved in order to decide whether or not the Union could afford to undertake all the activities that it would like to. He noted that even at the present level of budgetary contributions 7% of Union Members were unable to maintain their contributions. It was therefore necessary to adopt a realistic approach and that was the aim of the United States proposal.

Since the United States proposal might be too detailed to be acceptable to some delegations, he would suggest a simplified version which would merely invite Committee 4 to provide provisional financial guidelines to aid other Committees. Flexibility, as advocated by the delegates of France and the Federal Republic of Germany, would be maintained and the other Committees would be allowed to put forward any proposals they desired and would be helped to establish their priorities. A set of criteria should be established for all Committees requiring them to establish the cost of all proposals made and to fix their priorities should insufficient financial resources be available. It was also desirable to see what steps could be taken to maximize value for money. In conclusion, he suggested that Committee 4 should establish financial guidelines and refer them back to the Plenary for consideration.

2.16 The delegate of the Republic of Korea endorsed the view just expressed by the United Kingdom delegate. His delegation was in favour of the United States proposal but considered that it might be more acceptable to other delegations if paragraph a) were amended along such lines as "... immediately undertake to estimate the availability of financial resources for the various activities of the Union, these estimates ... will provide the necessary framework for the work of all Committees and Working Groups".

2.17 The delegate of the United States of America wished to clarify a misconception on the part of the delegate of Zimbabwe with regard to the United States proposal. The latter was designed to propose budgetary procedures analogous to those followed by the United States President and Congress, it did not in any way mean that the Plenary should abdicate its responsibility in favour of Committee 4 but merely set out principles and guidelines for Committee 4's work. Nor was the proposed procedure intended to squash proposals submitted by developing countries. However, he emphasized the need to strike a balance between goals and financial realities since it would be a cruel hoax to take decisions which could not be implemented for lack of resources.

He commended the views expressed by the United Kingdom and Korean delegates. His delegation would be prepared to accept amendments to the language of its proposal in order to achieve greater flexibility.

2.18 The delégate of Italy said that he shared the views expressed by the United Kingdom delegate on the United States proposal. It was in the Conference's interest to have financial directives but they must, of course, be flexible.

2.19 The delegate of Canada said that there would be very important activities for ITU to carry out during the next period under its new Convention and those activities must be efficient and cost-effective. He supported the United Kingdom delegate's views.

2.20 The delegate of Guinea said that the United States proposal contained unacceptable constraints which might constitute a dangerous precedent for the Union.

2.21 The delegate of Turkey said that the proposals made by the delegates of the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom went a long way to meeting the concerns expressed with regard to the expenditure of the Union, and at the same time provided the necessary flexibility to meet the legitimate requirements of the developing countries.

2.22 The delegate of Sweden said that his delegation fully supported the ideas contained in the proposals of the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom. His delegation had already made it clear at the first meeting of Heads of Delegations that while supporting Document No. DL/2, it considered that Committee 4 should not take over the responsibilities of the Plenary.

2.23 The delegate of the United Kingdom, following a request by the Chairman, repeated his proposal that the following additional element be added to the terms of reference of Committee 4 :

"To provide provisional financial guidelines to assist the other Committees and Working Groups."

2.24 The Chairman noted that Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Italy, Jordan, the Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Philippines, Poland, Portugal and the United States of America were in favour of the United Kingdom's proposal.

2.25 The delegate of Iran, in an effort to clarify some aspects of the proposed amendment, recalled that at the Heads of Delegations' meeting, it had been proposed that the terms of reference of Committee 4 be amended to counterbalance the amendment to the terms of reference of Working Group PL-A. Furthermore, the idea had been prevalent at the recent meeting of the Administrative Council of the Union and many of the activities proposed at WARC-79 should be either postponed or cancelled in view of their financial implications. In view of those considerations, any guidelines, provisional or otherwise, which would limit the work of other Committees were dangerous for developing countries. Committees should rather submit their reports to Committee 4, which would then call upon them to work within existing budgetary restrictions. There would thus be no limitation on the Committees and the desires of the developing countries would be safeguarded. His delegation could not endorse the proposed amendment therefore, in spite of its provisional nature.

2.26 The delegate of Algeria pointed out that the terms of reference for Committee 4 contained in Document No. DT/2(Rev.1) were the traditional terms of reference for that Committee. If that Committee was allowed to give directives to other Committees, it would in fact become a Plenary Committee, and the importance of the Plenary Assembly itself would be reduced. He did not understand how any Committee could be asked to give provisional directives since their period of validity could not be specified. They would hamper the work of the Conference and the proposal was therefore not acceptable from the outset. All Committees should have equal prerogatives and be able to work independently of each other.

A more acceptable solution might be to establish a programme of work in the Plenary, taking into account the programmes of work established by world administrative or regional administrative conferences in the course of the previous mandate.

2.27 The delegate of Argentina said that his delegation could not accept any new proposal or modification at the present juncture. Since the Conference was a political one and concerned the financing of telecommunications, it must first be decided what sort of Union was required and then how it could best be achieved.

2.28 The delegate of Spain said that his delegation supported the United Kingdom's proposal on the understanding that Committee 4 dealt with a specific subject and was not the final adjudicator on any matter, and that the Plenary was fully empowered to change anything that might be necessary.

2.29 The delegate of France said that if the word "guidelines" were replaced by a more indicative expression the various concerns might be met. Committee 4 could not give formal directives to any other body, yet at the same time the Committees needed to have the means available to help them evaluate their proposal. He therefore proposed the following amendment

"To provide provisional financial indications to assist the other Committees and Working Groups in evaluating the financial repercussions of their proposals."

2.30 The delegate of Lebanon fully supported that proposal.

2.31 The delegate of Algeria said that the effect of that amendment would be to require the other Committees both to carry out their own mandate and at the same time act as a small Finance Committee to evaluate the financial repercussions of their work, whereas the role of Committee 4 was to evaluate the financial consequences of the work of other Committees, which were not sufficiently competent to carry out such evaluation work themselves. He repeated that Committees must be allowed to act independently of Committee 4. He therefore proposed that there should be a semicolon after the French proposal, followed by the words "in no case, however, should those indications be established in advance, in such a way as would limit the independence of each Committee". He further proposed that the words "if necessary" be inserted between the words "evaluating" and "other Committees" of the French proposal.

2.32 The delegate of Lebanon said that although the Algerian proposal was most appropriate, a small drafting group might usefully be set up to draft an amendment on the basis of the French and Algerian proposals.

2.33 The Chairman of Committee 4 said that his Committee already had a very exacting task before it, and if any new terms of reference were to be given to it, due account should be taken of the functions of each Committee and the inter-relationship between them. He therefore proposed that interested participants should meet during the lunch break to see how the problem could best be resolved, bearing in mind that if it was really necessary to add to the terms of reference of Committee 4, such addition must be precise and not cause the Committee additional problems which would affect the entire Conference.

2.34 The Chairman supported that suggestion and invited the delegates of Algeria, Canada, France, Lebanon, Tanzania, United Kingdom and the United States of America to meet under the chairmanship of the Chairman of Committee 4 to draft a paragraph which would be acceptable to the Plenary as a whole.

The meeting rose at 1240 hours.

The Secretary-General

M. MILI

The Chairman

H.K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 224-E
20 October 1982
Original . English

COMMITTEE 7

United States of America

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

USA/224/1 ADD 40A 3. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall confine its
discussions and deliberations to matters in direct
furtherance of the purposes of the Union as defined in
Article 4.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 225-E

20 October 1982

Original : French/
English

COMMITTEE 9

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 9

(EDITORIAL)

Tuesday, 12 October 1982, at 1645 hrs

Chairman . Mr. P. BASSOLE (France)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Opening remarks by the Chairman
2. Terms of reference of the Committee
3. Constitution of the Committee
4. Form in which texts should be submitted
to the Committee

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-
-
-



1. Opening remarks by the Chairman

1.1 The Chairman welcomed delegates to Committee 9, which had the heavy responsibility of finalizing texts for adoption by the Conference. He paid a tribute to Mr. Chassignol, Chairman of the Editorial Committee at the last Plenipotentiary Conference and co-signatory for France of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, who had died in 1981, and to Mr. Quintas Castaños (Spain), Vice-Chairman of the Editorial Committee at several major ITU Conferences, who had died early in 1982.

The members of the Committee observed a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of Mr. Chassignol and Mr. Quintas Castaños.

2. Terms of reference of the Committee

2.1 The Chairman read out the terms of reference of the Committee set out in 527 of the Convention. He emphasized that the Committee was under no circumstances to take any decision regarding the substance of the texts submitted to it and that it was therefore most important for the other Committees to see to it that the material they produced was perfectly clear. The Committee would start to work as a single group but, depending on the volume of texts it received, it might need to split into several working groups at a later stage. Meetings of the Committee would be held without simultaneous interpretation.

2.2 The delegate of Spain endorsed the Chairman's comments and assured him of the full support of both his own and the other Spanish-speaking delegations.

2.3 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that it was not uncommon for texts received by the Editorial Committee to be open to more than one interpretation. He asked whether it was the Chairman's intention to refer any ambiguous text back to the Committee concerned for clarification.

2.4 The Chairman said that he would certainly do so, indeed, that would be the only course open to the Committee in such cases. However, that would not take the form of an official document from Committee 9. The Chairman of the Editorial Committee would contact the Chairman of the Committee concerned in order to settle the matter as efficiently and rapidly as possible.

2.5 The delegate of the United States of America fully agreed that the Chairman should have the authority to refer texts back to the originating Committee if their meaning was not clear.

3. Constitution of the Committee

3.1 The Chairman requested the delegates who intended to participate in the work of the Committee to give their name and pigeon hole number to the Secretary.

4. Form in which texts should be submitted to the Committee

4.1 The delegate of Spain asked whether texts were to be submitted to the Committee in the original language only or in all three working languages. It might be desirable for each Committee to set up its own small editorial group to review the texts before they were referred to Committee 9.

4.2 The Chairman said that the texts were submitted to the Committee in the three working languages with an indication of the original language, which served as the basis for the Committee's work. In view of the additional workload involved, it might not be feasible for all the Committees to establish editorial groups, but they would of course be free to do so if they so wished.

4.3 The delegate of Spain, supported by the delegate of Argentina, suggested that a summary of the discussion which had just taken place should be circulated to the Chairmen of the other Committees, so that they could take the necessary steps to ensure that texts were submitted to Committee 9 in the appropriate form.

4.4 The Chairman said that he had informed the Steering Committee that if two Committees produced non-aligned texts on related subjects, he would request the Chairmen of the two Committees concerned to set up a drafting group to align the texts in question.

The meeting rose at 1710 hours.

The Secretary

R. MACHERET

The Chairman :

P. BASSOLE

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 226-E

20 October 1982

Original French

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(FINANCE)

Thursday, 7 October 1982, at 1445 hrs

Chairman . Mr. T.V. SRIRANGAN (India)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Report of the Administrative Council
to the Plenipotentiary Conference | 65
2.2.7 (pages 84
and following)
Annexes 8, 9 and 10 |
| 2. Terms of reference of the Finance Committee | 135 |
| 3. Examination of financial management,
1973 to 1981 | 43 |
| 4. Actuarial situation of the ITU SS & B Funds | 27 |
| 5. General discussion of financial matters | - |



1. Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference
(Document No. 65, 2.2.7 (pages 84 and following), Annexes 8, 9 and 10)

1.1 The Chairman proposed starting with consideration of Section 2.2.7.4
"Accounts in arrears".

1.2 The Secretary of the Committee said that the above section gave the positions of accounts in arrears. Paragraph 1 gave details of the Special Arrears Account. That whole question would be dealt with as a separate item on the Committee's agenda since a number of requests by Member countries concerning arrears had been submitted to the Plenary.

1.3 The Chairman suggested that Section 2.2.7.4 be approved provisionally, on the understanding that it would come before the Finance Committee at a later stage.

Section 2.2.7.5, paragraphs 1), 2) and 3)

1.4 The Secretary called delegates' attention to the second part of paragraph 1) and said that the Secretariat had prepared a draft Resolution which was to be annexed to the Report of Committee 4 to the Plenary.

Paragraph 2) would be treated as a special item on the agenda of Committee 4. Paragraph 3) was to be noted by the Committee, since a Working Group (Budgetary structure) was responsible for studying that item.

Paragraphs 1), 2) and 3) were approved.

Section 2.2.7.5, paragraphs 4) to 7)

The Secretary said that paragraphs 6) and 7) would be discussed as a separate agenda item by a later meeting.

Paragraphs 4) to 7) were approved.

1.5 The delegate of Guatemala asked whether the report by the Administrative Council included an overall presentation of Union expenditure and income.

1.6 The Secretary referred the delegate of Guatemala to Annex 8 (pages 272 to 275) of the report which contained a full table summarizing planned expenditure and actual income for the regular budget, the technical cooperation special accounts budget and the supplementary publications budget for each year.

Pages 272 to 275 of the report by the Administrative Council were approved.

Annex 9 (pages 278 and 279)

1.7 The Secretary said that Annex 9 gave a breakdown of expenditure above the limit. Under the terms of Additional Protocol I of the Convention, the Administrative Council was authorized to exceed the limits established to take account of various increases (salaries, pensions, allowances) and fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the US dollar.

Pages 278 and 279 of the report by the Administrative Council were approved.

Annex 10 (pages 281 and following)

1.8 The Chairman said that the above pages contained a provisional budget adopted by the Administrative Council, which was not to be studied in detail by Committee 4. It merely had to be noted.

1.9 The delegate of the United States repeated the reservations which his delegation had made at the last Administrative Council in May 1982. The planned budget growth was unacceptable and the Plenary would have to examine it with care and identify possible savings with a view to achieving the objective of zero growth which the United States had proposed.

1.10 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with the delegate of the United States that one of the key aspects of the work of the Committee should be to examine the finances of the Union. The Secretariat should draw up a comparative table showing increases in expenditure over a certain period, possibly along the lines of certain United Nations documents.

1.11 The delegate of Algeria requested the Secretariat to supply the summary records of discussions on the budget in the Administrative Council, which would be useful for taking decisions.

1.12 The Secretary said in reply to the question by the delegate of the United Kingdom that the budget of the Union was drawn up in Swiss francs and thus he felt it would be impossible to copy certain United Nations documents, such as those of ACABQ.

He saw no difficulty in reproducing the Administrative Council summary records which concerned the Finance Committee and the Plenary Meetings.

Annex 10 was approved.

2. Terms of reference of the Finance Committee (Document No. 135)

2.1 The Chairman proposed looking at the fourth part of the terms of reference on page 2 of the Annex to Document No. 135.

2.2 The Secretary said that there were no problems with the first three parts of the Committee's terms of reference. The fourth part had been added by the Plenary and gave rise to some difficulties. He thought he would be able to provide the Committee with a recapitulatory analysis of the cost of activities, but pointed out that the Secretariat had only been making such an analysis since 1977.

2.3 The delegate of Canada found the Secretary's suggestion extremely useful, but wondered whether the analysis would take account of 1983. It should take due account of CCIR and CCITT support costs. Expenditure on conferences covered their preparation, the conferences themselves and the implementation of their decisions, which was very difficult to estimate.

2.4 Mr. Berrada (IFRB) noted that Group PL-A was drafting a document on the basis of Document No. 31. Among other things it would indicate the cost of preparing and holding meetings and conferences and subsequent expenses incurred. It was difficult to estimate the cost of implementing the decisions of future conferences.

2.5 The Secretary said that the Secretariat would use the budgets approved by the Administrative Council and actual expenditure in the preceding years as a basis for identifying various cost elements in order to assist the other Committees.

2.6 The delegate of the United Kingdom thought that a breakdown of items of growth would be very useful in highlighting the source of the chief increases.

2.7 The Secretary did not know whether that would be possible but would endeavour to provide the figures.

2.8 The delegate of the United States reiterated that he had requested ceilings be fixed on the basis of the 1982 budget so as to ensure zero growth.

2.9 The Chairman said that the Committee would come back to the request by the delegate of the United States and study how ceilings and priorities could be fixed to achieve the zero growth or other objectives at a later stage.

2.10 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic made the statement reproduced as Annex 1.

3. Examination of financial management, 1973 to 1981 (Document No. 43)

3.1 The Chairman introduced the document concerning the financial management of the Union from 1973 to 1981 and asked delegates to comment on financial aspects only.

3.2 The Secretary recalled that, under the terms of Article 6, 34 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, the Plenipotentiary Conference was responsible for examining the accounts of the Union and finally approving them. Document No. 43 gave a recapitulation of the accounts of the various years and referred to the Resolutions passed by the Administrative Council each year approving the Secretary-General's financial operating reports and the reports of the External Auditor of the Accounts appointed by the Swiss Government. He said that the originals of the Auditor's reports were available for inspection.

3.3 Annexes 1 to 9

Approved.

3.4 Annex 10

Approved.

3.4.1 The Secretary said that the additional report by the External Auditor of the Accounts on the management of the Union's finances from 1973 to 1981 had been circulated to all members of the Administrative Council in July 1982 and that at the latter's request it had been annexed to Document No. 5743 (Examination of the financial management of the Union by the Plenipotentiary Conference).

3.4.2 The delegate of the United States, referring to page 55, said that one of the features of ITU was that objectives were established in the first place by conferences and plenary assemblies and not by the Secretary-General and he thought that the Plenipotentiary Conference should play a part in establishing overall budgetary objectives. He asked the Secretary of the Committee, Head of the Finance Department, to give his opinion on the matter.

3.4.3 The Secretary replied that the matter should be submitted to the Secretary-General.

3.4.4 The Chairman then proposed leaving the matter pending until the Secretary-General had given his views.

3.4.5 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany wanted to know the views of the Union concerning medium-term planning (paragraph 2.5).

3.4.6 The Secretary replied that the Administrative Council and the Plenipotentiary Conference could ask the Secretary-General to draw up general plans and to prepare a projection covering the budgets of the next two or three years.

In the light of those comments, the Additional Report by the External Auditor of the Accounts (Annex 10) and the Resolution given in Annex 11 were approved.

4. The Secretary introduced Document No. 27 and recalled that, since the ITU Provident Fund had been in deficit for several years, the actuary had proposed paying into the Fund the sum of 350,000 Swiss francs every year. The Administrative Council had entered that credit since 1979 in the Union budget but wished the matter to be referred to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Document No. 27 and its two annexes were approved.

5. General discussion of financial matters

5.1 The Chairman said that fundamental issues should be discussed in order to obtain an overall view of the subject before examining the individual proposals which had been submitted. The relevant documents, including the summary records of the Committees, had been distributed to all Members. The provisional budget for 1983 was not to be examined by Committee 4. Any amendments to the budget were the responsibility of the Administrative Council.

5.2 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the study of the budget, from the point of view of both effectiveness and economy, was a complex task, which was not made any easier by the tables contained in the Administrative Council's report. It was clear that the budget had been increasing steadily since 1973, for a number of reasons, some of which were fully justified, and others dubious. According to forecasts, the budget would increase by 5% next year, which the U.S.S.R. found unacceptable.

5.3 The delegate of Cameroon said that the Union's budgets could be presented for periods of one year, two years or three years. Since the periods covered by the annual budgets of Cameroon and ITU did not coincide, Cameroon preferred a biennial budget.

5.4 The Chairman suggested that the matter should be examined by the appropriate Working Group of Committee 4.

5.5 The delegate of Nigeria referred to the principle of budget ceilings which had been proposed to the Conference and which had given rise to animated discussions. He pointed out in that connection that developing countries needed assistance more than ever. The arguments put forward by the United States and the United Kingdom did not take the interests of developing countries sufficiently into account. At the present stage, the matter could be examined but no ceilings should be fixed.

5.6 The delegate of India, referring to the budgets for 1973 to 1982 and the budget for 1983, said that a separate document should be produced showing differences between the 1982 budget and the 1983 budget, on the basis of different criteria and different items.

5.7 The Chairman asked whether the delegate of India was referring to the document concerning cost analysis to be drawn up by the Secretariat. That document would not go back further than 1977. It would be sufficient to add a footnote illustrating the differences. If necessary, the Secretariat could supply further details explaining the differences between the 1982 and 1983 budgets.

5.8 The delegate of the Netherlands said that countries which were not Members of the Administrative Council were no less concerned by budgetary matters. They read with interest the reports and documents which were circulated to them, but, in view of the limited resources at the ITU's disposal, they had doubts about the extent of activities in the future. The ITU's programme set a real puzzle in view of the wishes expressed by a great number of countries. It was essential to establish an order of priorities and to arrive at an agreement on the basis of common interest.

5.9 The Chairman was aware of the problems facing countries which were not represented on the Administrative Council. Matters might be clearer when the outcome of the Plenary Meeting was known.

5.10 The delegate of Senegal agreed with the delegate of Cameroon and thought that two-yearly budgets should be adopted. He expressed concern at the continuous increase in the budget and recalled the comments made by the External Auditor about the technical cooperation accounts, in connection with the fact that the UNDP Governing Council had reduced the reimbursement rate for support costs to 13%.

5.11 The Chairman summarized the discussions

1) the financial position of the Union gave rise to concern and strict discipline was required,

2) the general opinion favoured the establishment of an intermediary budget covering a period of two or three years. Definite proposals should be submitted, which would be taken into account by the Working Group chaired by Mr. Duplan,

3) the Plenary Meeting should be presented with an order of priority, based on a consideration of available resources. With regard to technical cooperation and UNDP, Committee 6 could make some useful suggestions;

4) the establishment of budget ceilings for the years ahead could be considered once all the ITU's requirements had been examined in the relevant Committees and conclusions reached. The relevant proposals would have to be considered by Committee 4 at an appropriate stage.

The meeting rose at 1700 hours.

The Secretary

R. PRELAZ

The Chairman .

T.V. SRIRANGAN

A N N E X 1STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

"Mr. Chairman,

When preparing for the Plenipotentiary Conference the German Democratic Republic has been attentively following the proposals submitted by the ITU Members as well as the discussions conducted in the ITU on economic development. The views expressed by ITU Members reveal that the problems connected with the ITU budget and its financing are playing a big part in this connection.

We have been analyzing these views and think that among the various problems to be discussed there are still problems which should be solved in the first place. Therefore, we invite your attention to the following questions .

- 1) The definite fixing of limits for expenses and, inseparably linked with it, their exact observance including a more efficient control by the Administrative Council,
- 2) A clearer limitation of the financial expenses, especially on conferences and meetings of the Consultative Committees and Study Groups. This includes also the guarantee for all ITU Members that the decisions taken there and the measures recommended will not exceed the fixed upper financial limits. Therefore, decisions the economic consequences of which were not clearly defined in advance, becoming part of the budget planning and its confirmation, will not be taken.
- 3) The administrative activity of the ITU organs should be thoroughly investigated, more appropriately organized with regard to economy, and predominantly an efficient rationalization of ITU activity should be attached more importance than so far.

The active participation of ever more Members in drafting the budget, the submission of critical remarks and constructive proposals on it would positively influence the development of the ITU which would otherwise get into an intolerable economic situation. We think that a careful consideration of these proposals would contribute to fulfilling the increased demands to the ITU work with higher efficiency.

The development of the budget until now and the further development to be expected in the years to come makes an efficient control by the Administrative Council indispensable. It requires, however, to our mind, that each ITU organ should feel responsible for it in the same way. We think that, in this respect, a mere appeal will not suffice in all provisions of our acts, as in the work performed by the ITU in implementing them, greater priority should be attached to economic considerations. Therefore, it could also be useful to form expert committees in the Administrative Council in an economically more appropriate form. It would be their task to continuously review the financial situation and, above all, to propose in time suitable measures to increase the efficiency of ITU work. This would be - as we think - in our common interest contributing to fulfilling with greater efficiency the world-wide tasks of the ITU, the successful work of which all of us are very anxious at.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 227-E
13 May 1983

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES OF THE SIXTH PLENARY MEETING

Paragraph 2.27

Correct the spelling of the country name to read :

"2.27 The delegate of Grenada ..."



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 227-E

20 October 1982

Original French

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

SIXTH PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 1 October 1982, at 1415 hrs

Chairman Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

1. Terms of reference of Committee 4 (continued)
2. Deadlines for the submission of candidacies and dates of the elections

Document No.

111, DL/2

94



1. Terms of reference of Committee 4 (continued)
(Documents Nos. 111 and DL/2)

1.1 The Chairman of Committee 4 introduced the report of the Working Party established as directed by the Chairman of the Conference to study the proposed additions to the terms of reference of Committee 4. After lengthy discussions arising from the terms of reference proposed by the United States in Document No. 111, the Working Group suggested, as a compromise solution, the following addition

"Based on the ITU expenditure accounts for the years 1973 to 1982 and the provisional budget for 1983, to provide financial data relevant to the various Committees and Working Groups to assist them in their tasks."

1.2 The Chairman said that, in the absence of any objections, that text would be added to the terms of reference of Committee 4.

1.3 The delegate of Spain said that the Spanish version of the text was unclear. The compromise text should refer to the expenditure actually incurred in the period 1973-1981, the estimated expenditure for 1982 and the provisional budget for 1983.

1.4 The Chairman of Committee 4 explained that the expenditure accounts and the studies approved by the various sessions of the Administrative Council were valid only up to 1981. For 1982, the accounts had been approved on an approximate basis only.

1.5 The Chairman of Committee 4 felt that the text proposed by the delegate of Spain was both clearer and more accurate than the compromise text. He therefore proposed its adoption.

The Chairman said that, if there were no objections, the text proposed by the delegate of Spain was adopted.

2. Deadlines for the submission of candidacies and dates of the elections
(Document No. 94)

2.1 The delegate of Mexico introduced Document No. 94, the proposal was intended to speed up the work of the Conference and had been prepared with the assistance of the outgoing Chairman of the Administrative Council.

Its purpose was two-fold to fix the order of elections and the timetable. However, certain practical problems arose Committee 7 had before it proposals for an increased membership of both the Administrative Council and the IFRB.

2.2 The delegate of Austria, speaking for the first time, congratulated the Chairman on his election and thanked the Kenyan authorities for the hospitality offered to the Conference and the work carried out in preparation for it. He expressed his support for the Mexican proposal.

2.3 The delegate of Italy also supported the Mexican proposal, which he considered to be extremely useful.

2.4 The delegate of Spain proposed that points 2.2 and 2.3 of Document No. 94 should be merged. Point 2.2 would specify that the elections of the members of the IFRB and the Administrative Council should be held as soon as possible from the beginning of the third week of the Conference, as soon as the Conference had taken a decision on the composition of those two bodies.

2.5 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany thanked the delegate of Mexico for his constructive proposal. With regard to the suggestion made by the delegate of Spain, he considered that the election of the members of the Administrative Council, an important organ of the ITU, should take place before that of the members of the IFRB and that a decision should first of all be taken on the size of the Administrative Council. With that reservation, he supported the proposal by the delegate of Spain.

2.6 The delegate of China stated, with regard to the election of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the members of the IFRB, that he endorsed the Mexican proposal, but that it would be preferable to elect the members of the IFRB during the second part of the third week, if the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General were elected at the end of the second week, a tense atmosphere might be created for the election of the members of the IFRB at the beginning of the third week. He therefore proposed that the text of point 2.2 should be amended to read "at the end of the third week".

2.7 The delegate of Brazil, paying tribute to the clarity of the Mexican proposal, further improved by the suggestion from the delegate of Spain, said that it prompted Committee 7 to proceed vigorously in dealing with matters affecting the elections. The Chinese proposal allowed greater latitude to Committee 7 and the Plenary. He supported the Mexican proposal, subject to the amendment proposed by the delegate of China.

2.8 The delegate of Algeria accepted in principle the Mexican proposal, but hoped that account would be taken of the Spanish proposal and that the elections would take place after the adoption of the relevant provisions of the Convention by the Conference. In view of the time which would elapse between the adoption of those proposals and the elections, he doubted that the latter could start before the end of the second week of the Conference. Subject to that reservation, the timetable proposed by Mexico appeared satisfactory.

2.9 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. thanked Mexico for its constructive proposal. He would prefer the election of the members of the Administrative Council to take place before that of the members of the IFRB, but would not insist if the majority favoured the Mexican proposal.

2.10 The delegate of Iran supported the Mexican proposal in principle, particularly with regard to the order of the elections. The membership of the Administrative Council should be coordinated at the regional level and the election of the members of the Administrative Council might take fourth place. The time limits should also be fixed for the deposit of candidacies for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. However proposals for amendment of the provisions of the Convention in regard to these posts should be first considered and decided before the elections.

2.11 The delegate of Argentina thanked Mexico for its proposal. The order of the elections was satisfactory, so far as the timetable was concerned, however, account should be taken of the findings of Committee 7. The timetable given in Document No. 94 might be adopted, taking account, as appropriate, of the discussions within Committee 7 or any other Committee.

2.12 The delegate of Mexico expressed his appreciation at the comments made by the previous speakers. The observations made by the delegate of Brazil and the Chairman of Committee 7 were likewise welcome, but there was no contradiction with the Mexican proposal, which was aimed at speeding up the work of Committee 7. With regard to the comment by the delegate of Spain, which was very much to the point - if Committee 7

had not completed its work relating to the membership of the IFRB and the Administrative Council within the set time limit, the Steering Committee might propose an amended timetable. It was preferable not to change points 2.2 and 2.3. If Committee 7 did not conclude its task, the Plenary was at liberty to extend the deadlines indicated in Document No. 94 for the election of the members of the IFRB and the Administrative Council. The Mexican delegation accepted the Chinese proposal that the members of the IFRB should be elected at the end of the third week.

2.13 The delegate of Algeria, in response to a request for clarification by the delegate of Mexico, said that he supported the latter's proposal. He had merely intended to raise a point of principle the elections could not take place until the Plenipotentiary Conference had decided on the relevant provisions and until they had been inserted in the body of the Convention.

2.14 The Chairman said that the Mexican proposal found wide acceptance. The Plenary could therefore adopt the proposed text, subject to the following amendment of point 2.2 - "Election of the members of the IFRB at the end of the third week of the Conference".

Subject to that amendment, the text of the Mexican proposal contained in Document No. 94 was approved.

The Chairman said that the adoption of the document meant establishing the timelimits for the announcement of candidacies as well as the election timetable. The election of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General would take place before the end of the second week, while the members of the IFRB and the Administrative Council would be elected during the third and fourth weeks of the Conference. The timetable for the deposit of candidacies for those various posts should be proposed.

2.15 The delegate of Mexico proposed the following election dates Wednesday, 6 October 1982 for the election of the Secretary-General and Friday, 8 October for the election of the Deputy Secretary-General.

2.16 The delegate of Algeria said that difficulties would be caused by an attempt to set the dates for those elections at the present juncture. It was in fact for the Plenary to adopt decisions relating to the relevant provisions of the Convention adopted in Committee 7 and it was not until after that process that the Plenary could fix the dates.

2.17 The Chairman said that it had already been decided to fix the dates for the election of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General before the end of the second week. The next step was therefore to establish the deadline for the deposit of candidacies and the precise date of the elections. He requested the Secretary-General to explain the situation.

2.18 The Secretary-General recapitulated the procedure which had already been followed at the Plenipotentiary Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos. The election of the Secretary-General was held on the morning after the deadline for the deposit of candidacies. The deadline for the deposit of candidacies for the post of Deputy Secretary-General was fixed for 24 hours later and the election of the Deputy Secretary-General took place the following day. Hence if one considered the Mexican proposal the deadline for the deposit of candidacies for the post of Secretary-General would be midday on Tuesday, 5 October 1982 and the election of the Secretary-General would be held on Wednesday, 6 October 1982. He thought that the procedure applied for the elections of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General at the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference should be followed, but suggested that as a first step the election procedure outlined in Document No. DT/4 should be adopted. Once the

Secretary-General had been elected, the Plenary Assembly would lay down the deadline for the deposit of candidacies for the post of Deputy Secretary-General, and the election to that post would be held 24 hours later. Since the election of the Secretary-General might take more than two days and the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General must be elected before the end of the second week, the deadline for the deposit of candidacies for the post of Secretary-General should be Monday, 4 October or Tuesday, 5 October 1982 at the latest, with the elections beginning on the following day. It was accepted practice to leave some time between the election of the Secretary-General and the deadline for the deposit of candidacies for the post of Deputy Secretary-General.

2.19 The delegate of the United States considered that 48 hours should be allowed between the deposit of candidatures for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General respectively.

2.20 The delegate of Benin saw no reason why the same deadline should not be set for the deposit of candidacies for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. He proposed that the deadline for the deposit of candidacies be Monday, 4 October 1982, the election of the Secretary-General would then be held on Tuesday, 5 October 1982, with the election of the Deputy Secretary-General following 24 hours later.

2.21 The Chairman pointed out that the purpose of the proposed 48-hour delay was perhaps to enable candidates who had not been elected to the post of Secretary-General to submit their candidacy for the post of Deputy Secretary-General.

2.22 The delegates of Cameroon, Afghanistan and Equatorial Guinea supported the proposal put forward by the delegate of Benin.

2.23 The delegate of Belgium shared the view of the delegate of the United States that 48 hours should be allowed between the deadline for the deposit of candidacies for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General as decisions regarding the election of the Deputy Secretary-General depended on the election of the Secretary-General.

2.24 The delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the proposal put forward by the delegate of the United States and supported by the delegate of Belgium was a logical one, and was thus in favour of a 48-hour delay between the two deadlines.

2.25 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the proposal by the delegate of Benin, on the understanding that the candidates for the post of Secretary-General were allowed to submit their candidacies for the post of Deputy Secretary-General. He felt that the 48-hour delay proposed by the delegate of the United States was too long.

2.26 The delegate of Canada supported the proposal submitted by the delegate of the United States and seconded by the delegates of Belgium and the United Kingdom.

2.27 The delegate of Granada saw no reason for leaving 48 hours when the procedure followed at the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference, where the delay had been only 24 hours, had worked very well.

2.28 The delegate of France supported the proposal put forward by the delegate of Benin.

2.29 The delegate of Spain took it that the thrust of the proposal made by the delegate of Benin was to fix one single deadline for the deposit of candidacies for the two posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. However, he did not think that would be possible since there might be regional incompatibility.

2.30 The delegate of Bulgaria supported the proposal by the delegate of Benin as amended by the delegate of the U.S.S.R.

2.31 The delegate of Poland thought that the proposal by the delegate of Benin and the amendment put forward by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. and supported by the delegate of Bulgaria were acceptable. He pointed out that if the deadline for the deposit of candidacies was fixed for midday on Monday, 4 October 1982, all the administrations would have to be informed, and he thus proposed that the deadline for the deposit of candidacies be 24 hours later to avoid any discrimination.

2.32 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. observed that many delegations had supported the Soviet Union's view. There was no justification for the proposal to extend the time limit for the deposit of candidacies for the post of Deputy Secretary-General since candidates for the post of Secretary-General were also allowed to stand for the post of Deputy Secretary-General. A precedent had been set at the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference in 1965.

2.33 The delegate of the United States thought that the election of the Secretary-General would inevitably have implications for the election of the Deputy Secretary-General as regards regional balance. That was why he was proposing that 48 hours be allowed between the two elections.

2.34 The delegate of Algeria supported the proposal by the delegate of Benin and the remarks made by the delegate of the Soviet Union. The way must be left open to deposit candidacies for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General on the same day and there should be some time allowed during which candidacies for the post of Deputy Secretary-General could be maintained or withdrawn.

2.35 The delegate of France said that depositing the candidacies for the post of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General at the same time would enable the Conference to take an overall view and establish a regional balance.

2.36 The delegate of the Congo supported the proposal by the delegate of Benin and thought that the deadline for the deposit of candidacies should be set for Tuesday, 5 October 1982.

2.37 The Chairman, in the light of the points of view expressed by Benin, Mexico and other delegations, read out the following proposal

"The deadline for the deposit of candidacies for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General shall be set for Tuesday, 5 October 1982 at midday. Candidates shall be allowed to submit their candidacies for one or both of these posts. The election of the Secretary-General shall begin on Wednesday, 6 October 1982 at 0930 hours. The election of the Deputy Secretary-General shall be held 48 hours after that of the Secretary-General. Candidates not elected to the post of Secretary-General shall be eligible for the post of Deputy Secretary-General."

2.38 The delegate of Brazil said the suggested proposal summarized well the opinions expressed until then. Nevertheless, some doubts remained and he would therefore like to hear the views of other delegations.

2.39 The delegate of Belgium supported the Chairman's proposal.

2.40 The delegate of the United Kingdom considered that the Chairman's proposal did not give a faithful picture of the discussions which had taken place, and wished to ask the delegate of the U.S.S.R. why he opposed a delay between the election of the Secretary-General and the deposit of candidacies for the post of Deputy Secretary-General when such a delay had been allowed at the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference in 1973. That practice, which was a fair one, enabled all the delegations to re-assess their position after each election and should be retained. He therefore urged that the Plenary await the announcement of the results of an election before fixing the date for the next one.

2.41 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. felt that the proposed text more or less reflected the foregoing discussions but requested that the restriction regarding the deposit of candidacies for the post of Deputy Secretary-General be deleted. In reply to the delegate of the United Kingdom, he thought that the proposed procedure could not be considered unfair.

2.42 The delegate of India welcomed the Chairman's proposal but wondered whether retention of the deadlines laid down did not depend on the discussions in Committee 7 and the Plenary regarding the election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. Should Committee 7 not have completed its work, the Steering Committee could fix new dates.

2.43 The delegate of Senegal, noting that the traditional practice adopted by the ITU as regards deposit of candidacies and elections to the various posts should be respected, that any candidacy to a post at that level implied a certain number of risks for the candidate and that it was desirable for the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General to form a homogeneous team at the head of the Union, proposed that the candidacies for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General should be deposited on the same date, that any candidate for the post of Secretary-General who was not elected should have the opportunity to submit his candidature for the post of Deputy Secretary-General and that a candidature could be withdrawn.

2.44 The delegate of Algeria, like the delegate of India, wondered whether it was not risky to set the deadlines in advance before knowing the outcome of the work on the matters in question in the Plenary and in Committee 7. However, he supported the proposal by the delegate of Senegal.

2.45 The Secretary-General said that the Committee had not as yet received any proposals concerning the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General and hence the deadlines laid down would not be affected by its work.

2.46 The delegate of Algeria drew attention to the fact that there were several proposals from administrations, including the Algerian Administration, and asked whether the elections would be held before administrations' proposals relating to the relevant chapter of the Convention were examined. All such proposals should be considered, and only then could the elections of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General take place. In any case, he hoped that the Algerian proposal would be given due consideration.

2.47 The delegate of Madagascar supported the Chairman's proposal repeating the proposal put forward by Benin, which had been endorsed by Poland and the Congo and which the U.S.S.R. had proposed amending by deleting the last sentence of the text. He thought that the other regions should be allowed an extra 24 hours to submit candidacies for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. He agreed with the delegate of France that if candidacies for both posts were submitted simultaneously, the Conference would have a better overall view. In that case, a 48-hour gap between the two elections would make it possible to sort out competing candidates in accordance with the criteria of representativity and geographical balance.

2.48 The delegate of Hungary congratulated the Chairman on his election and thanked the people and Government of Kenya for the warm welcome they had extended to his delegation. He supported the Chairman's proposal, which combined the points of view which had been expressed, although, like the delegate of the U.S.S.R., he would have preferred if candidates who had not been elected to the post of Secretary-General could apply for that of Deputy Secretary-General. He thought that the decision adopted on the basis of Mexico's proposal should be maintained, that is, that the election of the Secretary-General and that of the Deputy Secretary-General should take place before the end of the second week of the Conference.

2.49 Submitting a motion of order in accordance with 465 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, the delegate of Iran recalled that his delegation had supported Mexico's proposal, subject to the proviso that the dates fixed for the deposit of candidacies and for the elections might be reconsidered in the light of the relevant decisions of Committee 7.

2.50 The delegate of Niger supported the Chairman's proposal as completed by the delegate of the U.S.S.R., and fully supported Senegal's proposal, which he said clarified the situation and should satisfy both parties.

2.51 The Chairman referred to the questions raised by the delegates of Algeria and India and the motion of order submitted by Iran, in relation to the way fixed dates would be affected by the work of Committee 7.

2.52 In the opinion of the Chairman of Committee 7, the main point was to know whether the proposals for amending the Convention relating to the elections of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General would apply at once or after ratification of the Convention by ITU Members.

2.53 The delegate of Mexico thought that the comments were very relevant and wished to know the opinion of the Union's Legal Adviser. He also pointed out that the three proposals for amending 56 of the Convention presented by Algeria, the U.S.S.R. and China, concerned the functions of the Secretary-General only and not the procedure for election.

He shared the concern expressed by the delegate of Iran and recalled that his delegation had adopted the timetable proposed by Mexico, subject to a possible modification of the number of IFRB and Administrative Council members proposed by Committee 7.

2.54 The delegate of Australia said that the proposal worked out by the U.S.S.R. and by other countries, which seemed acceptable to many administrations, was not so for Australia. He thought that the text proposed by the Chairman was clear and that it should be maintained and approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.55 The delegate of India thanked the Secretary-General for his explanations. Nevertheless, considering that no less than eight or nine proposals had been made concerning the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General and the election procedure, the matter could only be voted on after the proposals had been examined by Committee 7.

2.56 The delegate of Guinea supported the proposals put forward by Benin and Senegal, which would rule out any improvisation. He also supported the Algerian proposal, since it was impossible not to take the relevant conclusions of Committee 7 into account.

2.57 At the Chairman's invitation, the Legal Adviser said that the legal position of the Plenipotentiary Conference was clear to the extent that it had to be based on the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, which had come into force on 1 January 1975 and which would remain in force until such time as the new Convention worked out in the course of the present Plenipotentiary Conference came into effect at a date decided by the Conference and subject to the ratification procedure.

2.58 The Chairman thanked the Legal Adviser and said that in the light of the advice given the elections would not be affected by the work of Committee 7.

2.59 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the suggestions put forward by Algeria and India were justified. He recalled that his delegation had approved the Mexican proposal, subject to the proviso that the dates fixed could be changed in the light of decisions taken by Committee 7. With regard to the conclusions of the Legal Adviser, he was of the opinion that the Plenipotentiary Conference, as the supreme organ of the Union, was entitled to establish new rules and apply them whenever it thought fit. He recalled that, at the 1959 Geneva Conference, the decision to limit the Secretary-General's term of office to the period between two Plenipotentiary Conferences had taken immediate effect.

2.60 The delegate of the Ivory Coast proposed opting for 6 October and ensuring that Committee 7 observed the fixed deadlines in order to maintain the timetable which had been established.

2.61 The delegate of Jamaica proposed that the date of 5 October, as suggested by the Chairman, should be selected for the deposit of candidacies and that the election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General should be dealt with subsequently.

2.62 The Chairman recalled that the elections of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General had to be held before the end of the second week of the Conference, those of IFRB members at the end of the third week and that of Administrative Council members in the course of the fourth week. He referred to the proposal which he had already read out and asked that a final decision should be reached.

2.63 The delegate of Jamaica proposed that deadlines should be fixed for the deposit of candidacies, that Committee 7 should be asked to examine the various proposals and that elections should begin on 6 October once the proposals had been examined.

2.64 The delegate of India, recalling that the Mexican proposal had been accepted subject to discussions in Committee 7, supported the suggestion of the delegate of Jamaica. He agreed with the delegate of the U.S.S.R. that the Plenipotentiary Conference was a sovereign organ which was entitled to take decisions and give them immediate effect and cited as a precedent Additional Protocol VI of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention.

2.65 The delegate of the United States agreed with the compromise suggested by the Chairman, but requested that, in accordance with the practice adopted at the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference, the election of the Deputy Secretary-General should take place within 24 hours of the deposit of candidacies for the post.

2.66 The delegate of Zimbabwe proposed supporting the Chairman's proposal, subject to deletion of the last sentence of the text.

2.67 The Chairman agreed to delete the last phrase.

2.68 The delegate of Thailand agreed with the proposals put forward by India and Iran. After hearing the explanations given by the Legal Adviser, the Thai delegation supported the Chairman's proposal.

2.69 The delegate of Spain thought that decision taken by the Conference could take effect at any time decided by the Conference. Therefore, any decision arrived at by Committee 7 which might affect the permanent bodies of the Union could take immediate effect. However, he did not agree with the delegate of the U.S.S.R. that candidacies for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General should be submitted simultaneously.

2.70 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the proposal put forward by the delegate of Senegal, which gave a fair interpretation of that put forward by the Chairman and which had been supported by Niger and by a number of other delegations, was an appropriate reflection of the discussions which had taken place at the meeting and he therefore suggested adopting that proposal.

2.71 At the Chairman's request, the proposal was adopted. It would be circulated by the Secretariat and telex messages would be sent to ITU Members asking them to submit candidacies for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General not later than 12 noon on Tuesday 5 October 1982.

2.72 The delegate of Spain asked that the request should be sent only to Members who were neither present nor represented.

The Chairman took note of the request.

The meeting rose at 1830 hours.

The Secretary-General

M. MILI

The Chairman

H.K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 228-E
13 May 1983

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

SEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

Paragraph 3.7

Replace by the following :

"At the Chairman's request, the Legal Adviser, in responding to the question put by the delegate of Mexico, referred to Document No. 236 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference. From paragraph 3.24 of that document it was clear that in Committee 4 (Budgetary Questions) several administrative measures of a "sanction" character had been considered and that the Committee, after extensive debate, had come to the following conclusion : Members in arrear in the payments of their contributions due to the Union should temporarily lose their voting rights; temporary suspension of their eligibility to the permanent organs of the Union was, however, regarded as inadvisable. In the light of those conclusions and in the absence of any provision in the Convention to the contrary, the Legal Adviser was of the opinion that Members, though deprived of their right to vote, in accordance with Nos. 97 and 156 of the Convention, remained eligible for posts within the Union's organs."



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 228-E

20 October 1982

Original French

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

SEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

Tuesday, 5 October 1982, at 0930 hrs

Chairman Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. First Report of Committee 7 | 132 |
| 2. Procedure for the election of the Secretary-General
and of the Deputy Secretary-General | DT/4B |
| 3. Loss of the right to vote - countries in arrears in
the payment of their contributions for over two years | 74 (Rev.1), 126
and 130 |
| 4. Allocation of documents to Working Group PL-A | DT/9 |
| 5. Statements | - |
| 5.1 Grenada | - |
| 5.2 Viet Nam | - |
| 5.3 Madagascar | - |
| 5.4 Ghana | - |
| 6. List of the candidates for the posts of Secretary-General
and Deputy Secretary-General | - |



1. First Report of Committee 7 (Document No. 132)

1.1 The Chairman of Committee 7 said that the first meeting of his Committee had been devoted to consideration of the rules governing the elections of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General. He observed that the main decisions reached by Committee 7 and appearing in Document No. 132 would not be applied until the Nairobi Convention came into force. Committee 7 had used the proposal by Algeria (ALG/11/16 MOD 56) as a basis, but the Editorial Committee might wish to take other proposals into account when drafting the text to be included in the Convention.

The First Report of Committee 7 was approved.

2. Procedures for the election of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General (Document No. DT/4B)

2.1 The Secretary-General said that the procedures for elections to the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General had their roots in the procedures followed at the Plenipotentiary Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos and the Administrative Council recommendations for the election of the CCIR and the CCITT Directors. He drew particular attention to Sections 1 to 8 of the above document.

The procedures for the election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General were approved.

3. Loss of the right to vote - countries in arrears in the payment of their contributions for over two years (Documents Nos. 74(Rev.1), 126 and 130)

3.1 The Secretary-General informed the Conference that Equatorial Guinea had deposited the instrument of ratification of the Convention at the Union's Headquarters and hence had recovered its right to vote. Equatorial Guinea should thus be deleted from the list of countries given in Document No. 74(Rev.1). He recalled that Members lost their right to vote when they had not ratified the Convention or were in arrears in the payment of their contribution, the latter aspect was covered in Document No. 130.

He informed the Conference that on 4 October the ITU had received some 140,000 Swiss francs from the Central African Republic. Although that amount was not sufficient to enable the Central African Republic to retrieve its right to vote, he requested that the Plenary show leniency with respect to the above country.

Finally, the delegate of Mauritania had passed him the copy of a telex indicating that his country had ordered the Central Bank to proceed with the transfer of 185,000 Swiss francs to the ITU as part of its contributions in arrears. That amount, when it actually arrived at the ITU, would enable Mauritania to regain its right to vote. All the other countries listed in the document except Sudan had been in arrears for over two years and hence could not vote.

3.2 The delegate of the Central African Republic, recalling the letter which its country's Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications had transmitted to the Secretary-General (Document No. 126), explained that in view of the disastrous economic situation which had prevailed under the former Emperor Bokassa, his country had not been in a position to pay its contributions either to the ITU or to the other agencies of which it was a Member, but it had the firm intention of remedying that situation and cooperating closely with the Members of the Union. He thus requested the Plenary Assembly to take into consideration the exceptional effort which the Central African Republic had just made in paying 140,000 Swiss francs, and re-accord it the right to vote.

3.3 The delegate of France was of the opinion that the Conference should be extremely indulgent with the developing countries which for legitimate reasons were in arrears in the payment of their contributions. The Members of the ITU must remain fully fledged Members of what was a world organization.

3.4 The delegate of the United States said it was extremely sympathetic towards the Central African Republic. Recalling that the Convention was quite unambiguous as regards the payment of contributions and just as clear on the concept of universality, he proposed that a Working Group be set up to examine the position of the 11 countries which were in arrears but might yet recover their right to vote, and submit a report on the matter to the Plenary before the end of the afternoon meeting.

3.5 In connection with Documents Nos. 130 and 74, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that countries which had not ratified the Convention could not participate in the vote, pursuant to 156 of the Convention. On the other hand, the Plenipotentiary Conference should show the greatest possible understanding with regard to countries which had not paid their contributions but which had valid reasons like the Central African Republic. He supported the proposal to set up a Working Group.

3.6 The delegate of Mexico, agreeing that the cases of such countries should be treated extremely flexibly, supported the United States proposal. He asked the Secretary-General whether the countries deprived of their right to vote were eligible for posts of responsibility at the Union.

3.7 The Legal Adviser referred to a document of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference in which Committee 4 (budgetary questions) came to the following conclusions: countries which had not paid their contributions would temporarily lose their right to vote but not the right of eligibility within the Union's permanent organs. In view of those conclusions and the absence of any relevant provisions in the Convention, he thought that Members deprived of their right to vote were eligible for posts within the Union's bodies and organs.

3.8 On the subject of the right to vote and eligibility, the delegate of India agreed in principle with the delegate of the U.S.S.R. Countries which had not ratified the Convention did not have the right to vote. The same applied to countries in arrears with their contributions which had not given any explanation. The case of the Central African Republic and two or three other countries which had not paid their contributions but had expressed the intention to settle them should be treated sympathetically. The principle of equality between the richest and poorest countries should be maintained. He was aware of the problems confronting the Central African Republic and recommended that its right to vote be restored.

3.9 The delegate of Senegal urged that the Conference heed the appeal by the Central African Republic which had twice shown its interest in participating in the work of the ITU, by addressing a letter to the Administrative Council to ask for leniency and by taking part in the current Conference. He supported the proposal to set up a Working Group to study Documents Nos. 126 and 130.

3.10 The delegate of Mauritania confirmed the statement by the Secretary-General who had read out a telex message which was to be followed by a message confirming payment.

3.11 The delegate of Sudan congratulated the Chairman on his election and expressed his gratitude to the Chairman and the Kenyan authorities for the way in which the first Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Africa had been organized. Sudan was one of the countries which had not ratified the Convention. That was due to the fact that over the previous two years a new administrative system had been instituted in Sudan which had somewhat disrupted the ratification process. He requested the Assembly to take the presidential decree into account and not deprive Sudan of its right to vote.

3.12 The Secretary-General recalled the provisions of 154 of Article 45 of the Convention in that connection. The ITU had been informed that Sudan had ratified the Convention, but had only received a photocopy of the instrument of ratification. The Sudanese delegation had been asked to send the original instrument of ratification, but the Conference, which had to decide on the matter, might, pending the deposit of the instrument of ratification itself, authorize exceptionally Sudan to exercise its right of vote during the present Conference.

3.13 The Chairman took it that the photocopy was not signed.

3.14 The delegate of Lebanon recalled that his delegation had been one of the first to request the Steering Committee to submit the problem to the Plenary Assembly, which should show indulgence towards the developing countries. He favoured the establishment of a Working Group chaired by the Chairman of Committee 2.

3.15 The delegate of Algeria said that he had come to more or less the same conclusions as the delegate of the U.S.S.R., but that he was in favour of adding a fourth category, containing only one country . Sudan. Sudan had paid its contributions, but had not been able to deposit a valid instrument of ratification for administrative reasons. The Plenary should exceptionally allow Mauritania, the Central African Republic and Sudan the right to vote. If there were no objections to according those three countries the right to vote, it would not be necessary to convene a Working Group. The Plenary Assembly could take the appropriate decision immediately.

3.16 The delegate of Chile acknowledged that countries must fulfil their obligations but thought that it was necessary to ensure maximum participation, in particular by the developing countries. It was only fair that the developing countries which had not been able to pay their arrears should be allowed to explain their position. Explanations from the Central African Republic, Mauritania and Sudan had already been heard and their presence testified to their will to participate. For those countries, a decision might be taken in the Plenary Meeting. However, he was in favour of establishing a Working Group to consider the cases of the developing countries which had been unable to take the floor.

3.17 The delegate of Spain said that the principle of universality must be upheld. A "clinical" approach to the Convention would deprive some countries of the right to vote. Those countries might justify their position, but no distinction should be made between countries which had lost the right to vote because they were in financial straits and countries which were deprived of such right by reasons of a constitutional nature. He therefore supported the establishment of a Working Group which, after considering the matter, would prepare a draft Resolution duly stating the economic or political position and submit it to the Plenary Meeting.

3.18 The delegate of China said that the countries in arrears with their contributions were all developing countries in financial difficulties. The Conference should show indulgence and not deprive countries which were in difficulties (such as the Central African Republic and Mauritania) of their voting rights. The Conference could fully or partially exonerate them from their debts. He shared the view of the delegate of Algeria that Sudan should be granted the right to vote.

3.19 The delegate of Niger felt that the Convention which had been adopted was perfectly clear and had force of law. Due account should nevertheless be taken of specific cases such as that of the Central African Republic, for which convincing explanations and undeniable facts had been adduced. The Conference should be flexible in view of the obvious good will shown by a Member wishing to fulfil its obligations. Mauritania's case was simple, and only confirmation was required. There again, the Conference should show understanding. The case of Sudan was just as clear - here was a country which had always paid its contributions and would be losing its right to vote for administrative reasons. He also referred to the countries which were not represented at the Conference, such as Chad, a country which had suffered a ruinous civil war. There was no justification for excluding such countries from the list of countries which had the right to vote. He thought that the Working Group should submit a resolution enabling the countries concerned to participate in the Conference as sovereign States.

3.20 Further to the comments by the delegates of Lebanon and the U.S.S.R., the delegate of the United Kingdom requested that some points be clarified by the Legal Adviser. He felt that the Plenary Assembly should respect the principle of universality. As regards the establishment of a small Working Group to study the question of the loss of the right to vote for the countries listed in Document No. 74(Rev.1), he thought that such a step would be useful but that the Working Group should not lose sight of the fact that the provisions of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention were to be applied until the new International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) had entered into force.

3.21 The delegate of Benin shared the opinion put forward by several delegates that the Plenary Assembly should be flexible with regard to the Administrations of Central African Republic, Mauritania and Sudan. He supported Algeria's proposal that the matter should be examined in a Plenary Meeting rather than by a small Working Group.

3.22 The Chairman said there seemed to be agreement on setting up a small Working Group to recommend to the Plenary which of the countries listed in Document No. 74(Rev.1) should be allowed to vote at the Conference. The Working Group could comprise the Chairman of Committee 2 (Philippines) and the delegates of Senegal, Lebanon, Mexico, France, the United States, Spain and the Federal Republic of Germany, and would submit a draft Resolution to the Plenary.

3.23 The delegate of Guatemala informed the Plenary Assembly that his Government would soon be ratifying the Convention and had shown obvious interest in the work of the Conference. He had submitted a document relating to the arrears in his country's contributory payments the previous day which had been distributed among all the Members of the ITU.

3.24 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that the Chairman had made no provision for the Eastern European Region to be represented on the Working Group. He also wished to point out that the matter had already been examined by the Administrative Council and the last Plenipotentiary Conference. The Working Group should therefore take due account of Resolutions Nos. 10 and 11 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973. His delegation had no

authorization to deviate from the provisions of the Convention. He could agree to Sudan being allowed to vote at the present Conference, in view of the fact that the Secretary-General had received a photocopy of the instrument of ratification. He could also agree to that privilege being extended to the Central African Republic and Mauritania considering the payments made by them.

3.25 The Legal Adviser said that the Convention was clear. No. 97 of Article 15 stated that a Member in arrears in its payments to the Union lost its right to vote. From the legal standpoint the Conference did not have the authority or the competence to amend the provisions of the present Convention with immediate effect. A Convention remained in force as adopted and ratified until the date of entry into force of a revised Convention. Unfortunately, the 1973 Malaga-Torremolinos Convention did not contain any provision similar to Article 19 of the United Nations Charter which dealt with the same subject. In drafting the text of the new ITU Convention, the Plenipotentiary Conference might care to refer to that Article, which read

"ARTICLE 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member."

3.26 The delegate of Turkey, speaking on a point of order, said he also wished to refer to Article 19 of the United Nations Charter. At the beginning of the sixties when a country was more than two years late in the payment of its contribution, the loss of the right to vote had not been an automatic decision and the General Assembly could decide to authorize the country to vote. He had no objection to the setting up of a small Working Party but thought that the Legal Adviser might be in a position to supply the Working Party with some relevant information.

3.27 The delegate of Indonesia thought that Sudan should not necessarily lose its right to vote since it had transmitted to the Secretary-General a photocopy of its country's instrument of ratification. He recalled that pursuant to 154 of Article 45 of the Convention, "this Convention shall be ratified by the signatory governments in accordance with the constitutional rules in force in their respective countries".

He could agree to the establishment of a small Working Group under the Chairman of Committee 2.

3.28 The Chairman suggested that the Working Group be composed as follows : Chairman, the delegate of the Philippines (Chairman of Committee 2), Secretary, the ITU Legal Adviser, Members, the delegates of Senegal, Lebanon, Mexico, France, United States, Spain, Federal Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia and Venezuela. The Working Party would report back before the end of the next Plenary Meeting. Its terms of reference would be to recommend which countries in the list in Document No. 74(Rev.1) should be permitted to vote and to submit a draft Resolution.

It was so decided.

3.29 In order to respect the decision to fix Tuesday, 5 October as the deadline for the deposit of candidacies, the delegate of Belgium announced that Belgium was submitting the candidacy of Mr. Jean Biot for the post of Deputy Secretary-General.

4. Allocation of documents to Working Group PL-A (Document No. DT/9)

4.1 The Chairman of Working Group PL-A said that Documents Nos. 26 (proposal 48), 63 (proposal 9), 91 and 105 which appeared in Document No. DT/9 had already been allocated to various Committees, but that nevertheless certain items concerned Working Group PL-A and that was why they had been included in Document No. DT/9. That in no way affected the allocation already made to the other Committees.

Document No. DT/9 was approved on that understanding.

5. Statements

5.1 The delegate of Grenada made the following statement

"Mr. President,
Distinguished Delegates,

The Grenada delegation adds its voice to the very many deserved congratulations to you, and the compliments paid to the President, Government and people of Kenya.

The unanimity in this Conference from representatives of both the developed and developing worlds on the importance of telecommunications in the fields of education, health, nutrition, commercial and economic activities, to name but a few, demonstrates the awareness of the potential of telecommunications as a force for development, world understanding and peace.

The question must be asked therefore how is it that in spite of such universal recognition, 90% of the world's telecommunication resources are to be found in the hands of 10% of the world's population, and 10% of the world's telecommunication resources are in the hands of 90% of the world's population?

The distinguished delegate from Nigeria clearly and critically analyzed the problems existing for the developing countries in the field of telecommunications.

Mr. President,

The Grenada delegation wishes to emphasize that problems like those are all too familiar to the developing world in other fields of human endeavour which spring from a historical world system, long overdue for change.

The responses from some of the developed countries to such a call has been predictable.

The adjustment of the world order sought by the developing countries can be met by an equitable allocation of existing resources - the debate now taking place about the access to the frequency spectrum and satellite orbital position readily comes to mind.

The developing countries are constantly urged to be realistic - whose realism is being discussed? In some developed countries realism may mean a second television set in the home of a family - in some developing countries it may mean provision of the only meal for the day.

The spirit which gave rise to the word 'Harambee' came out of experience based on a shared struggle.

The developing world understands that spirit well.

'Harambee' never was and never could be a theoretical exercise.

Mr. President,

I now wish to draw the attention of the Conference to Document No. 98 submitted by Grenada on the question of membership contributions, and the high cost of publication and documents of the Union to small States.

Grenada, as a new Member and a small State, feels it is not in the interest of the ITU that States, no matter how small, should be constrained from joining the Union because of the scale of contributions for membership.

Mr. President,

Apart from the handicap of underdevelopment, small States, because of their size, have additional problems to which it is hoped the ITU will address itself.

The People's Revolutionary Government and the people of Grenada, recognizing the importance of telecommunications for this century and beyond, are committed in spite of its size to take an active part in the work of the ITU. We sincerely hope the deliberations of the 6th Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union will be constructive and based on the spirit of cooperation."

5.2 The delegate of Viet Nam made the following statement .

"Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all we should like to congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on your election to the top office of this important Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU. We thank you, Mr. Chairman, and through you the Government and people of the Republic of Kenya for providing such good conditions for holding this Conference in Nairobi, in the beautiful country of Kenya on the African continent.

Taking this opportunity, on behalf of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and on behalf of all our colleagues at Posts and Telecommunications in Viet Nam, we send greetings of friendship to all delegates and, through you, to all telecommunications of all Member countries of the ITU.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

The Vietnamese people carried out a long resistance struggle for independence and freedom. After the total liberation of the country, Viet Nam was heavily damaged after 30 years of war and therefore we had many difficulties. Under the leadership of our Government, our people are trying their best to build a new life, and in the rebuilding of our country telecommunications which play a very important role. We rehabilitated the telecommunication network in our country and carried out some important projects for the development of our telecommunications, such as the satellite earth station of the Intersputnik system with the help of the U.S.S.R. We also built some open-wire lines, coaxial cable

and narrow-band microwave links connecting the capital Hanoi with different cities and provinces for both national and international communications. We have also worked out a long-term plan for the development of the telecommunication network in our country up to the year 2000. In the rehabilitation and development of the telecommunication network in Viet Nam we receive great support from socialist and other countries and from international organizations, including the International Telecommunication Union and the Asia Pacific Telecommunity. We consider the help of the ITU as very important for the developing countries, first and foremost in the fields of technical cooperation, telecommunication projects and expert missions for training and planning of the development of the telecommunication network. Therefore, we fully support the statements of many delegations concerning this question. This Plenipotentiary Conference will make important contributions to fulfil the noble tasks of the ITU. It will be a contribution for peace and a happy life for people of all nations, especially the developing countries. Therefore, we strongly support the statements of many delegations at this Conference, condemning the aggression of Israel, protected by the United States, against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. We strongly condemn the terrorist actions of the Israeli soldiers against the Palestinian people. We emphasize here once again the standpoint of our Government and people, namely, that we fully support the just struggle of the Arab people against the aggression of Israel. We fully support the Palestinian people in their heroic struggle for their rights, including their right to build their own State for their people. Therefore, our delegation proposes that this Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU express an opinion on correct behaviour in this situation, as many other delegations have proposed at this Conference.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam warmly endorses the Resolution of the United Nations which proclaimed 1983 as World Communications Year. We hope that all Member countries of the ITU will take this opportunity to develop telecommunications in their countries. We do hope that the ITU will give us further support to develop strongly the telecommunication network in Viet Nam.

Finally, we wish this Conference every success.

Thank you, Distinguished Delegates,

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

5.3 The delegate of Madagascar made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,

To start on a pleasant note, please allow me, Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Malagasy delegation which I have the honour to lead at this august assembly, to join with the other delegations that have preceded me in reiterating our most cordial congratulations on your outstanding election as Chairman of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference which is meeting on African soil for the first time, making I think, an undeniable historic event.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar also extends its most sincere thanks to the Kenyan Government and people for the warm welcome which it has given to all the delegations present here and for the efficient organization of this Conference, all of which augurs well for the complete success for which we hope.

Mr. Chairman and Distinguished Delegates,

I shall not once more reiterate the advantages of a better rotation and of a wider representation in the permanent organs of the Union. My delegation would merely draw attention to a particular feature which seems important in the field of technical cooperation.

We consider, and many delegations have emphasized it before us, that it is in nobody's interest that the gulf between the great industrial powers and the small developing nations should widen, at the risk of threatening the already precarious balance of our planet. However, this is precisely the situation which is likely to arise if the Union does not radically revise its technical assistance policy.

This policy seems to us to be based largely on the organization of seminars and training schemes and also on sending out experts to perform specific studies on particular problems. On the other hand, it is not concerned with tangible achievements. Moreover, the Union's technical assistance is not fairly distributed among the nations which ought to benefit from it.

Needless to say, we do not question the fundamental aspect of training, which forms the very basis of the technological and economic take-off of the poor countries, quite the contrary. However, this covers only one feature of the social problems with which our respective countries are faced.

By the same token, some of our countries are submerged in a welter of studies carried out by international experts which have not been followed up by tangible and palpable results. To illustrate this, I would quote only one example relating to my own country.

About six years ago, the Union sent to Madagascar an experts' mission to carry out a study on the installation of a radio monitoring centre. Five years later, a new mission was despatched to repeat more or less the same study. There was certainly a need to update the file, but when my country recently requested assistance for the actual installation of such a centre, it received in reply a proposal for a new study.

Since the matter was dealt with by experts, it is probably fair to say that, out of these three studies, two were unnecessary, hence a waste of resources which are already fairly limited and which might perhaps have served to make up a little of our leeway in telecommunications.

There is no doubt that situations of this type can only discourage certain countries which do genuinely need the assistance of the Union. For its own part, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar has developed its telecommunications infrastructure on the basis of bilateral agreements with many countries, and this approach has appeared to produce results.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

In our view, it is pointless to speak in connection with Africa of up-to-date techniques and new services such as telematics, while the fundamental needs of the continent are far from being met. The Union must first of all revise its technical assistance policy and, in particular, obtain the means of carrying it out.

We place great hopes in World Communications Year proclaimed for 1983, and it is to be desired that all countries, great or small, will join together in dealing, in a determined fashion and in the correctly understood interest of all, with the problem of development aid in order to meet the rightful aspirations of countries such as ours, particularly in the present extremely difficult international economic situation.

To conclude, I wish to assure you, Mr. Chairman, that my delegation has come to Nairobi to attend this Plenipotentiary Conference in a spirit of frank and faithful collaboration.

Thank you very much."

5.4 The delegate of Ghana made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Ghana delegation, I wish to join other distinguished delegates in congratulating you on your election as Chairman for this historic Conference. We are confident that, under your able leadership and guidance, the Conference will find solutions to the many problems that have beset world telecommunications and be able to mould a World Telecommunications Policy, which takes into account the needs of both the developed and the developing countries. We believe that, under your direction, our deliberations will end in a resounding success.

I wish also to extend my most cordial thanks to the Government of Kenya for its kind invitation to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to hold for the first time a Plenipotentiary Conference on African soil. We are happy to be in this beautiful city of Nairobi, a symbol of African renaissance. On behalf of the Ghana delegation and on my own behalf, I wish to express our sincere gratitude to the President, the Government and people of this great African country of Kenya, for having done everything possible to provide us with the very best of environmental conditions, with an atmosphere for candid discussion and an excellent overall mood, all being factors on which depend the success of an international conference such as we have now started.

Since Ghana joined the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) after her independence in 1957, she has benefitted in many ways from her membership of the Union. Notable among these are

- assistance in the expansion of the Telecommunications Engineering School of the Ghana Posts and Telecommunications Corporation,
- fellowships for training of technical personnel at various levels,
- assistance in the implementation of Ghana's satellite earth station project,
- pre-investment studies for the implementation of the Ghana section of the Pan African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL) and advice on coordination with her neighbouring countries,
- exposure of telecommunications personnel through conferences to advanced techniques in the field of telecommunications.

As a developing country, Ghana needs to improve and develop her technical skills and it is for this reason that she looks forward to this Conference, which will evolve the policy and machinery necessary to ensure the equitable distribution and the proper use of available resources through technical cooperation.

The mention of technical cooperation brings into focus the question of organizing the Union in such a way that developing countries, especially those of us in Africa, will benefit from the experiences of the developed countries within the limits of our financial resources. At the moment, despite the numerical strength of Third World countries in the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), we are a feeble lot, when it comes to contributions to the Study Groups of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT). Most of the contributions, which eventually form the orderly basis of a worldwide telecommunications network, come from the developed countries. Developing countries, like Ghana, are unable to participate in the work of the Study Groups, because they cannot afford the expenses involved. We would, therefore, suggest that the activities of the Study Groups should be structured in such a way that developing countries can participate in such activities without much financial burden.

Truly, we the developing countries can also contribute our quota if given the chance. The fact that, for the first time in the history of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), its most important conference is being held in Kenya, an African country, bears testimony of what Africa, or, for that matter, Third World countries, can do if given the chance. It is in this regard that Ghana would like to suggest that technical cooperation should involve a real transfer of technology. We are advocating for the kind of technical cooperation, which is designed to promote technical know-how, economic, cultural and social activities for mutual benefits.

I cannot conclude without mentioning the fact that we are now in the Electronic Age, where economic and other projects cannot be implemented without the aid of telecommunications. Admittedly, we in Africa are in a decisive phase of our struggle. After the attainment of political independence, there is the need for each African State to achieve economic emancipation. In the field of telecommunications, considerable progress has been made, since the last Plenipotentiary Conference was held. Under the Secretary-Generalship of one of the most illustrious sons of Africa, the Honourable Mr. Mili, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has assisted tremendously in the implementation of the Pan African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL) and in the formation of the Pan African Telecommunications Union (PATU).

Mr. Chairman,

In conclusion, I would like to emphasize the views of my delegation that

- the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) should assist financially the developing countries to participate in the activities of the Study Groups of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) and the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT), and
- developed Members of the Union should be encouraged to offer increased assistance to the developing countries in the development of telecommunications services in the Third World, in the spirit of international cooperation.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to extend to you and all distinguished delegations the fraternal greetings of the Chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) Flight-Lt. J.J. Rawlings and the people of Ghana.

Thank you."

6. List of the candidates for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General

6.1 The Chairman read out the following list .

For the post of Secretary-General

Mr. M. MILI (Tunisia)
Mr. T. LARSSON (Sweden)
Mr. T.V. SRIRANGAN (India)
Mr. R.E. BUTLER (Australia)

For the post of Deputy Secretary-General

Mr. T. BOURAIMA (Benin)
Mr. J. JIPGUEP (Cameroon)
Mr. C.A. ROMERO SANJINES (Peru)
Mr. J. BIOT (Belgium)
Mr. M. APOTHELOZ (Switzerland)
Mr. F. MOLINA-NEGRO (Spain)

The Chairman drew attention to the fact that no candidate was standing for both posts.

The meeting rose at 1250 hours.

The Secretary-General .

M. MILI

The Chairman

H.K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 229-E
13 May 1983

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH PLENARY MEETING

Paragraph 2.33

Amend the beginning of the third sub-paragraph to read :

"There was, however, general agreement that countries which had not ratified after nine years could not enjoy the right to vote..."

Paragraph 3.5

Amend the first line to read :

"3.5 The delegate of Italy said that, for the application of No. 369 of the Convention,..."

Paragraph 3.10

Amend the first two sentences as follows :

"3.10 The delegate of Australia thought that some confusion had arisen. What had in fact happened was that the Governments of Tonga and Fiji had telegraphed notification of the transfer of powers to New Zealand and Papua New Guinea and had further..."



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 229-E

20 October 1982

Original English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

EIGHTH PLENARY MEETING

Tuesday, 6 October 1982, at 1440 hrs and at 2110 hrs

Chairman Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Statements

- 1.1 Saudi Arabia
- 1.2 France
- 1.3 Singapore
- 1.4 Equatorial Guinea
- 1.5 Romania
- 1.6 Nicaragua
- 1.7 Ecuador
- 1.8 Mongolia
- 1.9 Lebanon
- 1.10 Cameroon

2. Loss of the right to vote - countries in arrears in the payment of their contributions for over two years (continued)

74(Rev.1), 126, 130

3. First Report of Committee 2

131, 133, 115(Rev.1),
116(Rev.1)



1. Statements

1.1 The delegate of Saudi Arabia made the following statement

"I am honoured to express, on behalf of the Government of my country, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and on behalf of myself and the members of my delegation, to his Excellency the President of the Republic of Kenya to Your Excellencies, to the Members of your Government and to your great people the most sincere thanks and esteem for His Excellency the President's hosting of our Conference and for the warm welcome, hospitality and reception accorded to us, as well as for the magnificent efforts put into the preparations for this Conference, with a view to ascertaining its success and realizing the hopes which we have all pinned on it, since its importance is not hidden to you. The participation of this large number of people in it is clear evidence of the extent of this importance and the great hopes and sense of responsibility attached to it.

I am quite confident that you will sail with this Conference to the land of security, thanks to the expertise and sagacity you enjoy in organizing its work and thanks also to the factors assuring its success which your Government prepared for it. I trust that success will befriend you in carrying out your great mission.

I do not wish to repeat what other speakers before me have stated, enumerating the reasons and factors that give this meeting the importance and hopes which I have alluded to. These have already been noted by other colleagues and Heads of Delegations, rendering it unnecessary for me to talk about them. But I would like to pay tribute to the tremendous progress that has been witnessed by communication sciences in recent times, subsequent to the last conference of delegates. This period has seen an entirely unprecedented pattern of communications.

This achievement has left its imprints upon all aspects of life - economic, social and political indeed, even psychological - in all countries of the world, without exception. And it has naturally led to fundamental changes in the realms of wire communications and wireless communications, both nationally and internationally. We have already heard from some colleagues, Heads of Delegations, examples of what has been achieved in this field. I hope you will permit me to review very briefly some of the achievements which my country has made in this area since the last conference and up to the present.

Since the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia adopted planning for comprehensive development in all sectors of life, she has given wire communications and wireless communications the importance they deserve, since she realizes only too well the role which these communications play in the establishment of the basic requirements and the structural framework for the national economy and social wellbeing. Thus, plans were made aimed at establishing an integrated national network of wire and wireless communications with all their instrumentalities and acquisitions. The country was able, during the last six years, to achieve the following in this field of communications .

1) Local switching network

About 195 switching centres have been established to serve a total of 160 cities and villages with a total capacity that exceeds 1 1/4 million lines, all of which are of the stored programme control type. We have worked during the last two years on introducing the latest innovations in this field, namely digital switching.

2) Mobile telephones network

Work is proceeding to add 18,000 mobile telephones to the system being used at present which has a capacity of 3,000 lines. This expansion will be implemented this year and next year.

3) Long distance communications network

a) Coaxial cables A network of coaxial cables has been established linking the Kingdom's eastern part with the western side, with a length of 1,700 km. It works on the 12 and 60 MHz systems. It carries 10,800 telephone channels and two colour TV channels. Work is going on now to expand it to cover other areas with a length of 2,500 km using the 60 and 18 MHz systems.

b) Microwave A microwave network was built to criss-cross our country in all directions, in order to complete the coaxial cables in some areas and to complement them as a 'diversity' in the other areas. Its total horizontal extension is 10,000 km. and it carried a total of 35,000 telephone channels and 2 colour TV channels. This network comprises of 300 stations topped by 300 towers, the height of some of which is 70 m. Work is going on now to expand this network and to double its capability.

4) Earth stations

A network of earth stations for local communications via satellites has been established to serve some developing areas which have not been covered by coaxial cables or microwave. Some of these stations are fixed, others are portable mobile. Altogether there are 11 stations.

5) International space communications network

a) Standard earth stations We have three standard earth stations for communication via satellites belonging to INTELSAT which operate with a present capacity of 1,767 telephone channels. From time to time expansion is carried out as the need arises. It is expected that their working capacity will rise to 2,500 channels by the end of next year. This network enables communication with more than 120 countries. Direct dialling with 100 countries and through operator with the rest of the countries.

Preparations are being made to establish two more standard stations which will come into operation in 1984.

b) Station for utilizing the Arab satellite - ARABSAT An earth station is being built now to interact with the Arab satellite which will be put into service early in 1984.

c) Station to interact with INMARSAT satellite An earth station is being built to interact with the satellite, INMARSAT, for serving marine communication.

6) Regional terrestrial communications network

a) A network of coaxial cables has been built between the Kingdom and Kuwait, with a capacity of 96 telephone channels. It was put into service in 1977.

b) A microwave network has been established between the Kingdom and Bahrein with a capacity of 300 channels.

Preparations are being made now to build a coaxial cable network along the sea bridge now under construction between the Kingdom and Bahrein.

- c) A microwave network, linking the Kingdom with Qatar has been built with a capacity of 960 channels.
- d) A microwave network has been established linking the Kingdom with the Sudan across the Red Sea, having a capacity of 960 channels. This link is considered to be the longest link of its kind in the world (crossing a water barrier without the use of repeater stations) since its length, from the station on the Saudi side to its corresponding station on the Sudanese side, is 370 km.
- e) A microwave network has been established linking the Kingdom with the United Arab Emirates, having a capacity of 960 channels.
- f) A microwave network is currently under construction to link the Kingdom with the Yemen.
- g) A coaxial cable network, supported by a microwave network, is currently under construction between the Kingdom and Jordan.
- h) A serious study is currently being made of a project to build a submarine cable between South East Asia and Western Europe across the Middle East region. It is to begin in Meadan in Indonesia and end in Marseilles, France, passing through Singapore, Sri Lanka, Djibouti, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Arab Republic of Egypt and Italy.

7) Telex network

An advanced electronic telex network (stored programme control) has been put into service with a capacity of 15,000 lines. It is being expanded to reach 30,000 lines by next year.

8) Coastal stations network

A network of coastal stations has been built along the Red Sea in the west and the Gulf in the east to serve ships in both regional and international waters.

9) Network of mobile special service communications

A network of mobile communications, carried on vehicles and utilizing small satellite stations, microwaves and other wireless waves, has been built. They have become useful during functions held in developing desert areas, during the inspection of those areas by leading state officials.

10) Supporting facilities

The above networks have been accompanied by the requisite supporting facilities such as maintenance work and storage centres, but the most noteworthy facilities are

- a) National Network Control Centre (NNCC) where the terminals of communication networks are linked with the centre so that they could be supervised electronically on a giant screen. In that way, any fault in the network can be detected immediately, whenever it might be. Repair work takes place centrally and immediately or else it is rectified quickly on site, depending on the nature of the fault.
- b) Telecommunications Data Centre An advanced computer centre has been established to deal with all the technical, operational, financial, commercial and administrative operations concerned with the communications network.

c) Telephonic Information Centre This centre, which is worked by computer, was established to give fast service for telephonic directory information through a central network.

11) Telecommunications institutes

Two telex communications institutes have been built to train national technical cadres in operating and maintaining the communications network. Graduates of these institutes obtain technical diplomas following a theoretical and practical course which lasts two years after high school. There are plans to build three more institutes. It should be noted here that the ITU is providing technical assistance to the Saudi administration in this field. I should like to thank and pay tribute to it for its technical assistance through its experts who are working with us.

12) Fibre optics technology

During the last two years, fibreglass cables were used to link local telephone exchanges. There is a plan to use more of such cables in other telephone networks.

13) The network serves a multitude of purposes

In establishing the long-distance communications network, special care has been taken to make sure that it could provide all kinds of communications service telephonic, telex, telegraphic, radio, TV and data transmission.

Forgive me if I have prolonged my speech unduly, but I did wish to give you a general and quick idea concerning our achievements. We feel that it will contribute towards the realization of the objectives of our Union and its noble humane aims. Although our achievements serve the inhabitants of my own country directly, they also serve the rest of mankind indirectly.

No doubt the Union was formed to realize the high objectives defined by its earliest founders to serve the progress and prosperity of mankind wherever he might be on this globe of ours, without any racial discrimination or inclination. This is the aspiration of the Charter of the United Nations under whose standard our Union shines.

The Charter has come about to safeguard the principles of truth, justice and peace for all humanity. It made it a precondition for accepting any entity into the membership of the United Nations, that that entity would be peace-loving, working truthfully and faithfully for its establishment, fighting any activity or action that is contrary to those principles and objectives of the United Nations, urging the international community to join hands and cooperate in putting an end to such action or activity.

From this point of departure, and bearing in mind what the Zionist entity, which is a Member of this Union, has committed in terms of aggressive and iniquitous acts against several Arab countries, who are Members of this Union since it was established right up to the present (an entity which is the only one that came about as a result of a UN resolution), bearing also in mind what this entity has committed in terms of barbaric massacres and horrible crimes against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples on Lebanese territory during the last four months - crimes that render Nazi atrocities modest by comparison - using all kinds of weapons, lawful and unlawful, among them being electronic weapons which utilize communications which our Union is working hard to exploit for life and prosperity, not for annihilation and destruction, and based upon repeated resolutions adopted by the

United Nations condemning barbaric Israeli aggression against civilians in Arab countries, and lest this Israeli conduct which has dishonoured all human principles become a model to be adopted by similar racist entities I, in the name of my country, appeal to this honourable Conference to support and reinforce the draft Resolution previously put forward, which seeks to expel that entity from this Conference and from all subsequent meetings and activities. In doing so, you will be supporting international law the way the International Atomic Energy Commission supported it. You will also be reinforcing the aims and objectives of international order for which our Union is an important pillar. And that is the least expressions of faith in opposing aggression and repulsing the aggressor.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that the Conference will also adopt the proposal put forward by the Pakistani delegation concerning giving due respect and consideration to Muslim festivals when it comes to fixing dates for future meetings of the Union the way other festivals are given consideration.

Before I end my speech, let me pay tribute to the outstanding work performed by the machinery of the Union's Secretariat, headed by the Secretary-General Muhammad Al-Milli, since the last meeting. They deserve thanks and praise.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.2 The delegate of France made the following statement

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman,

Very briefly, following your suggestions, I would like to say a few words pending the statement which the French Minister for Posts and Telecommunications, Mr. Mexandeau, will be making tomorrow or the day after during his stay in Nairobi.

France, on whose initiative, I would remind you, our organization was established 117 years ago in 1865, is pleased to add its somewhat overdue but nevertheless most cordial congratulations to those you have already received, Mr. Chairman.

My delegation would also like to reiterate the thanks expressed by the other delegations for the hospitality of the Kenyan authorities and people. It is extremely happy to be in this continent of Africa, where it has many friends, and whose traditional warm welcome it has come to know so well.

The French delegation, which has prepared the ground for this Conference very carefully, considers that the meeting should keep its fundamentally 'technical' character in the broadest sense of the term, and I should like to emphasize that point as indeed you yourself have done. We believe that the Conference should restrict its discussions to the specific vocation which constitutes the strength of the International Telecommunication Union.

My country has already submitted a number of proposals to our Conference, which it hopes will be constructive.

France intends to continue its effective participation in the work of this Conference in the same way as it has always taken part in the activities of the Union, whether in the technical committees or in the field of technical cooperation, always looking to make the greatest possible contribution to the development of telecommunications throughout the world and in particular in the countries of the Third World, including the 31 least developed countries whose needs and problems have been described in this forum.

My delegation will continue to examine with great care all the views advanced and will strive to achieve positive and balanced results.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

1.3 The delegate of Singapore made the following statement

"On behalf of the Singapore Government and my delegation, I congratulate you on your worthy election as Chairman of this Conference. May I also take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the Government of Kenya for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to us, and the excellent facilities provided for this Conference.

We in Singapore are ever conscious of the vital role of telecommunication in the infrastructure of a country's development. We firmly believe that for a country to achieve sound and sustained economic growth, efficient telecommunications, both domestic and international, are indispensable. Modern Government and its agencies, as well as modern industry, banking and trading all require efficient and quick means of collecting information, close consultation and swift dissemination of decisions. Limitations arising from the lack of telecommunications must have adverse effects on the development in other sectors of the economy.

Since the last Plenipotentiary Conference held in Malaga-Torremolinos in 1973, Singapore has been able to sustain a high level of growth in the telecommunications field. The telephone network has grown from a penetration of 11.6 phones per 100 of population in 1974 to 34 phones per 100 today. The volume of international telephone and telex calls continues to increase at a steady rate. Through a telecommunication network of satellite links and submarine cable systems, we have access to almost every major city in the world.

As you all know, rapid advances have taken place in the development of new communication services in recent years, one of which is the emergence of electronic mail service. Previously, in Singapore, conveying of mails was handled by the Postal Department. In anticipation of the introduction of electronic mails and to avoid a situation whereby the Postal Department and the Telecommunication Authority of Singapore would be competing for the same mail business, and also taking into consideration the need for better utilization of the scarce manpower resources in our small island republic, these two bodies were merged to form a new Telecommunication Authority of Singapore, only on 1 October this year. The new technological infrastructure and the new information communication services, which the merged organization is and will be providing, are envisaged to support the economic progress of Singapore and in parallel improve the quality of life for its people, by increasing the usefulness of telecommunication services and making them available to the public.

Consistent with the objective of ITU, as set out in Article 4 of its Convention, in promoting the development of telecommunication facilities and their most efficient operation, we have been able to constantly exploit and expand our telecommunication facilities. The result is the provision of a better, cheaper and readily accessible telecommunication service to the public. Among the new services and developments, it is perhaps important for me to mention that this year will see the completion of the last segment of the ASEAN submarine cable system from Singapore, i.e. the Malaysia-Singapore and Malaysia-Thailand cables. The Philippines-Singapore and Indonesia-Singapore cables are already in operation. The ASEAN submarine cable system not only strengthens the cooperation among the ASEAN countries by efficient communication links but also provides for further inter-connection capability with the rest of the world through other cable systems.

Also to be completed this year is the Coast Earth Station which through the INMARSAT satellite system will provide a high quality, world-wide maritime communication service to the shipping community.

Earlier this year, a packet switching system was also put in operation to cater for the rapidly increasing computer and data service users in Singapore.

On the domestic front, timed with our nationwide renewal programme started in 1979, by early 1983 all rotary dial telephones will be replaced by push-button ones thus preparing for the countrywide introduction of non-telephone services through the telephone network. To improve on the efficient utilization of radio frequencies, a high capacity island-wide cellular mobile telephone service will also be introduced by the end of this year.

All this progress would not have been possible if not for the excellent contribution of the ITU in the regulation, coordination and standardization of telecommunications. The 1982 Plenipotentiary Conference in Nairobi will undoubtedly further enhance the basic framework and improve the objectives through review of priorities, according to the needs of the Members of the Union. Of equal importance is the spirit of international cooperation and mutual understanding that binds the Members to achieve their common goals. It is this spirit that has given the ITU - and will continue to give it - the strength to make it effective. We therefore highly value our association with the ITU and will, within our limited resources, continue to play our part in it.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I feel certain that we are gathered here to contribute to the best of our ability, to the success of this Conference. I am confident that under your distinguished guidance, this Conference will succeed in carrying out the tasks which lie ahead.

Thank you for your attention."

1.4 The delegate of Equatorial Guinea made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,

The delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea associates itself with the other delegations in congratulating you, Mr. Chairman, on your election to this difficult office and requests you to transmit to the brother people of Kenya and its President, Daniel arap Moi, the warm and brotherly greetings and thanks of His Excellency Colonel Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, for hosting this important Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, held on our African continent for the first time, in this beautiful city of Nairobi.

The people of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, a country Member of the International Telecommunication Union, a United Nations specialized agency in telecommunications, is convinced that the outcome of this Conference will be productive and beneficial for the development of telecommunications in the interests of mankind.

We recognize and appreciate the technological progress made by the developing countries and we hope that this technology will be used only and exclusively to the benefit of social, economic and cultural communications of the peoples of our planet.

The delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to this Conference categorically rejects and condemns the use of telecommunications technology made by some countries Members of this Union for the purpose of gaining control over the world. Instead, we must recognize the firm resolve of our Union and use these modern inventions in a way that takes account of the needs of the backward countries.

We are just as concerned about some countries' strategic planning for the use of outer space, not for peaceful, but rather for destructive purposes. We are well aware that the developed countries could not in fact pursue their technical and commercial objectives without the contribution of the small and poor countries. Only in this way, which I consider fair and effective, can we jointly strengthen peace and international understanding in telecommunications in general and understanding of the importance of the role we are playing in particular.

As you can see, the Republic of Equatorial Guinea has always supported and will always support peace in the world and mutual understanding between States, and holds that small differences which may arise between countries should be resolved by peaceful means in accordance with the Charters of the United Nations and the OAU.

Mr. Chairman,
Dear Colleagues,

I should like to express our sincere thanks to Mr. Mili and his colleagues for the close technical cooperation in telecommunications which they have maintained with my country. We hope that this technical cooperation will continue to increase, especially now that we need it most.

My country is extremely backward as regards telecommunications and I can therefore give you no specific examples of our progress in it. In view of our obvious backwardness and of the important role which telecommunications have to play in the social, economic and cultural development of countries, I have the honour to request the countries Members of our Union to assist my country in this area with money, equipment or technology. We should, moreover, be most grateful if such help were offered to us on favourable terms.

As many of you will know, the Republic of Equatorial Guinea was liberated on 3 August 1979 by a military coup led by Colonel Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, now President of our country, from the hateful and bloody regime of the past President Macias, which left our people in an appalling state of destitution.

Since then the Government of Equatorial Guinea has taken various steps to build up an economic infrastructure to safeguard social welfare. One important event was the pledging Conference organized and carried out by the United Nations which ended this year in Geneva with appreciable results thanks to the friendly countries and international organizations which promised their support to various projects submitted. We are sure that we will put them all into effect in the near future. We do not, however, have a specific project in telecommunications as yet and I therefore take this opportunity of requesting assistance in that area from friendly countries and international organizations.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, the delegation of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea is convinced that you will lead this Plenipotentiary Conference to a successful conclusion following the principles which the great African statesman, Mr. Daniel arap Moi, President of this brother country and at the same time of the OAU, so sagaciously outlined in his opening speech.

Thank you."

1.5 The delegate of Romania made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,

I would like to extend to you the congratulations of the Romanian delegation on your election as Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference, a Conference which you are guiding with great skill and patience. Allow me also, through you, to thank the Administration, Government and people of Kenya for the warm reception which they have accorded us and for providing the conditions necessary for the Conference's work on African soil.

Mr. Chairman,

Allow me to advance some proposals at the outset of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

1) The Plenipotentiary Conference should be held at regular intervals of a medium length (five years) to afford all the Members of the Union an opportunity to influence the Union's policies and to revise the Telecommunications Convention in the light of rapid technological advances.

2) The Additional Protocol I of the next Convention must apply to all the Union's expenses, taking account, on the one hand, of the requirements and, on the other, of the limited financial capabilities of a good many countries, including Romania, which is a developing country.

3) We recognize the importance of the cooperation and technical assistance activities in which the Union is engaged. These activities have a very special importance for the effective participation of the developing countries. For this reason, attention should be focused on ways and means of improving the efficacy of its work in this area.

4) The Administrative Council must be vested with sufficient authority to enable it to play its governing role efficiently and effectively and thus to perform the tasks laid down in the future Convention.

5) Publications should also be produced in a form and style ensuring their effective use by all the Members and at a reasonable cost for all the Members.

6) I am fully aware that these tasks are not easy ones, but with the experience, wisdom and understanding of the Members of the Union, they will surely find a favourable response."

1.6 The delegate of Nicaragua made the following statement

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This is the first time that the Nicaraguan delegation has taken the floor at this Plenipotentiary Conference.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Please allow me, Mr. Chairman, to express on behalf of my Government and the delegation of Nicaragua, our most sincere gratitude to the people and Government of the Republic of Kenya for the cordial welcome extended to us on our arrival in this beautiful and hospitable land in the African continent.

In the same way as the distinguished delegations that have preceded us, we should like to express our warmest congratulations on your election to the important and delicate post of Chairman of this Plenipotentiary Conference.

In this brief statement, which will not last for more than ten minutes, we should like to refer to the role which the ITU should play after this Conference among the Member peoples and nations. Beforehand, however, we would venture some general comments in the certainty that they will widen our understanding and enable us to find solutions to the formidable problems confronting mankind at this moment in history at which the International Telecommunication Union has to act.

It is well-known to all that mankind is living through crucial times as a result of the grave international tensions which have been sparked off and which today more than ever threaten peace in the world. It is also generally known that these tensions, which in the majority of cases deteriorate into military confrontations, are fundamentally due to the existence of an unjust world economic order which has been denounced on repeated occasions in different international forums by the chairmen of the meetings of non-aligned countries. These tensions and confrontations result from the use made by certain people of the supposed East-West conflict; from the pursuance of adventurist and irrational policies; from the investment of thousands of millions of dollars in an armaments race for which there is no justification. Let us just imagine how many telephone and telex exchanges, how many thousands and thousands of kilometres of coaxial cables we should have if, instead of investing these thousands of millions of dollars in the construction and installation of medium-range missiles, rockets, warships, neutron bombs and all types of expensive, deadly and sophisticated weapons, we were to invest them in the study and production of communication media. Finally, Mr. Chairman, and distinguished delegates, these tensions and confrontations are caused by the constant violation of agreements on the limitation of strategic weapons concluded for the purpose of removing the atomic threat.

As a corollary of the foregoing, our delegation considers that the development of telecommunications is fundamentally inconsistent with the following of colonialist and neo-colonialist policies, with the application of racist policies or apartheid, or the pursuance of Zionist or imperialist policies by world powers which stubbornly refuse to allow positive and constructive results to be obtained from the lessons of history written by the peoples.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

One of the many centres of tension and instability in the world is located in the region of Central America, owing fundamentally to the economic crisis of world capitalism - a crisis which is exported into this sensitive and underdeveloped region of influence.

We ourselves believe that the way to solve the economic crisis in Central America is to recognize that it is the outcome of the exploitation to which the Central American countries have been subjected and, once this principle has been recognized, to introduce a set of measures in keeping with this reality.

We consider that this situation has a negative effect on the activity, principles and objectives of the Union as enshrined in the International Telecommunication Convention of Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973.

Between 1973 and 1981, the external debt of the five countries forming the Central American region rose five-fold and will reach the unprecedented figure of 7,500 million dollars at the end of this year. This debt now represents 145% of our exports, when only three years ago it was equivalent to 80%.

The high rates of interest prompted by the fiscal and monetary policy pursued by the international credit institutions are aimed at rewarding the countries which have most and punishing those which have less. In the first nine months of the last year alone, 1,200 million dollars left Central America to find their natural haven in the banks of the developed countries. In the last three years alone, the countries of Central America have lost 1,235 million dollars in transfers to the banks of the developed countries through lower returns on exports.

Until such time as this situation improves, how can our countries develop? How can the economic crisis which they are undergoing be overcome? How can telecommunications genuinely develop in their various forms?

This deterioration in the terms of trade, to which we have referred is tantamount to a tax on our exports which is pocketed by the developed countries. What would be required, therefore, is a financial compensation for this deterioration from those countries.

In two years, 1979-1980, the Central American countries lost international reserves amounting to 1,181 million dollars. Where, therefore, are our countries going to find the resources required to finance investments for the development of their telecommunications? A massive transfer of resources is needed to finance our strategic projects relating to energy, transport, infrastructures, industrial and farming products and particularly for telecommunication development projects.

In 1979, Nicaragua sold its coffee in the international markets at an average price of 174 dollars per quintal, while the current average price is 85 dollars per quintal. In the same year, Nicaragua sold gold at 600 dollars an ounce against the present price of 448 dollars. The prices of all our products are dropping - our coffee, our gold, our cotton, our sugar and our wood. However, the price of petroleum is rising, and hence also the prices for machinery and other inputs, fertilizers, insecticides and all the raw materials which we have to buy.

This situation, caused by the existence of this unjust world economic order, is dragging the poor countries of the world towards an intolerable crisis. The non-aligned movement therefore proposed recently in the United Nations that the only means of overcoming this world economic crisis would be to cancel the debts of all the Third World countries and in addition to finance social development products to an amount of at least 300,000 million dollars.

After these general comments made by my delegation, we should like to refer briefly to the future of the Union and its role within this cruel and dramatic international context of which we have just spoken.

My telecommunication administration, in keeping with the spirit, expectations and aspirations of the revolutionary Government of the country which we have the honour to represent, considers and believes that the International Telecommunication Union will have to focus its efforts on objectives which are designed to bring about a genuine solution to the problem of bridging the enormous gap between the developed countries and the countries forming the community of countries of the Third World. We think and believe that this great objective can be achieved by genuinely effective and consistent technical cooperation and assistance and by a real transfer of technology for the benefit of these countries. We are convinced that in order to bring about a sustained development in the field of telecommunications, it will be essential to concentrate these efforts on the elimination of the imperialist threat and on the removal of those centres of tension which unfortunately exist in various regions of the world.

Finally, we should like to state that our delegation endorses and supports the draft Resolution in Document No. 120 proposing the exclusion of the Zionist State of Israel from this Conference and from future conferences and meetings of the Union until such time as it fulfils its international commitments. We refer to the draft Resolution submitted to this Conference on the initiative of Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Cuba, Kuwait, Pakistan, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Zimbabwe.

We condemn the genocide and crimes committed by the Zionist State of Israel against the Arab peoples and the international community.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

We wish to express before this exalted Plenipotentiary Assembly the best wishes of my country and delegation for the success of this meeting.

Thank you very much."

1.7 The delegate of Ecuador made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,

The delegation of Ecuador would like to congratulate you most warmly on your unanimous election as Chairman of this Conference. We are convinced that under your chairmanship this Conference will continue its work most effectively and that the results we obtain will be most positive and in accordance with the spirit of the Union.

We should also like to thank the Government and people of Kenya through you for all the kindness they have shown us since our arrival and congratulate them on the excellent work they have done in organizing this Conference which we are sure will continue until its closure.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

We cannot forego this opportunity of extolling in this forum the invaluable technical assistance which our Administration has received from the ITU in the last few years and which has enabled us to make progress in our telecommunication development plans, the results of which will be seen very shortly. Ecuador has embarked on the digitization of its telephone network and in the difficult initial stages of this process the ITU, through its experts, has helped us to formulate project proposals, invitations to bid and technical specifications which we are now using to make our first purchases of goods and services. We intend to increase the number of local telephone lines to about 350,000 over the next five years with an exchange using the most advanced technology. We hope to be operating the first 100,000 lines by 1984.

For the long-distance service, we are acquiring new national and international transit exchanges and the necessary transmission facilities, including a second earth station for satellite communications. In 1983, World Communications Year, we shall be signing the contracts for the purchase of this equipment as well as equipment for other projects in the telegraph and telex services, rural telecommunications, data transmission, etc.

Mr. Chairman,

We have listened with interest and satisfaction to statements on the technical cooperation projects with various countries and we can only support measures that aim at even more effective assistance in the ambitious ITU technical cooperation programme for developing countries like our own.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

We should like to reiterate here the stance we have taken in other forums in defence of the interests of the equatorial countries in the geostationary orbit. We believe that the Convention should be revised wherever it establishes a de facto privilege for the most developed countries which have the economic means and know-how to utilize the geostationary orbit. Some provisions, such as those in Articles 10 and 33 of the Convention, rather than facilitating the use of the orbit, make for an even greater gap between developed and developing countries. These provisions do not reflect the spirit which should pervade a universal Convention whose main purpose should be to facilitate the understanding of peoples on the basis of a fairer distribution of natural resources.

In the nine years in which the present Convention has been in force there has been tremendous scientific progress resulting in a real revolution in satellite telecommunication and it is likely that in the years to come there will be an even more spectacular leap ahead in this area which, unless it is regulated by fairer principles, will only widen the gap between rich and poor countries.

Our delegation will therefore make proposals in the various committees and in the Plenary for the inclusion of provisions in the relevant parts of the Convention and Regulations aimed at ensuring that the needs of developing countries and the special interests of equatorial countries are taken into account in practice.

Mr. Chairman,

My delegation would like to express its readiness to do everything in its power at this Conference to achieve the positive results we are all striving after.

In conclusion we should like to extend our best wishes to you, Mr. Chairman, to the other officials and to all delegations for the successful conclusion of this Plenipotentiary Conference."

1.8 The delegate of Mongolia made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all I would like once again to congratulate you on your election to the exalted post of Chairman of this Conference.

I would like to give you some brief information on the stage reached in the development of telecommunications in our country.

Thanks to the constant solicitude of our party and Government, modern telecommunication facilities in Mongolia are developing rapidly with each year.

I should mention here that capital investments in telecommunications are constantly increasing, as a result of which all the populated areas in our country now have a telephone or radio link with the district centre, through which an operator connection can be made with the capital, Ulan-Bator and between district and regional centres.

Ulan-Bator has a semi-automatic international telephone exchange. Each district centre has an automatic telephone exchange with a capacity of 1,000/2,000 lines.

Low-capacity automatic telephone exchanges have been built in most populated areas.

There is not a single part of Mongolia which is not reached by the radio broadcasting network, which provides the population with information on a mass scale.

Television has become part of the daily life of the Mongolian people. Approximately 50% of the population are able to watch the national and international programmes each day.

Over the last five-year period from 1976 to 1981, with assistance given free of charge by the U.S.S.R., more than 2,000 km of radio-relay lines were installed in a westerly direction, with the result that the number of national and also international telephone and telegraph channels has increased dramatically, enabling the population of the most remote regions of Western Mongolia to watch television.

The construction of radio-relay links in Mongolia is currently in progress in other directions also.

Mongolia has an Intersputnik earth station which enables us to increase the volume of our international telephone and telegraph channels, together with the number of international television programmes which we are able to receive.

I would like to point out that ITU has assisted us in training staff for our telecommunications and postal services. With the help of UNDP and ITU we have founded a communications training centre in Ulan-Bator, where national communications staff are currently being trained. A further UNDP/ITU project aimed at the development of rural communications in Mongolia, is due to begin in the first quarter of 1983.

Notwithstanding these achievements, there is an enormous amount of work yet to be done in order to improve and extend the telecommunication network and, hence, to meet the daily growing requirements of our economy and the population of the most remote rural areas of our country.

To conclude this brief report on the development of Mongolia's telecommunication network, I would like to express our heart-felt gratitude for the comprehensive fraternal assistance of the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries and also to thank the ITU for its contribution towards the above-mentioned achievements in the development of telecommunications in Mongolia.

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Mongolian Government has consistently upheld and continues to uphold the principle of abstention from the use of force enunciated in the Charter of the United Nations as a fundamental principle in international relations.

The military, expansionist policy pursued by Israel against a sovereign State and Member of our Union, the Republic of the Lebanon and the Arab nation of Palestine, is in flagrant violation of the principles set out in the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 1972 Declaration on the banning of the use of force in international relations and the banning forever of the use of nuclear arms.

The Government of Mongolia and the whole nation vigorously condemns Israel's aggression against Lebanon and the Arab nation of Palestine. The monstrous evil perpetrated by Israeli militarism against the Palestinian and Lebanese population, a most cruel assault on peace-loving humanity, is reminiscent of the fascist barbarians of the Second World War.

We demand the unconditional and prompt expulsion of the Israeli military forces from Lebanese territory.

In view of the foregoing, the Mongolian delegation considers it necessary to take urgent measures against Israel.

In the opinion of our delegation, the exclusion of Israel from participation in the present Plenipotentiary Conference and the other meetings and conferences of our Union is the only just decision which our Plenipotentiary Conference can take on this matter.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Mongolian Government honourably observes all the basic principles of the United Nations concerning the strengthening of peace, friendship, equality, security and cooperation between the States and nations of the world.

Prompted by its desire to make its own contribution towards realizing these principles, the Mongolian Government, as you are aware, made a proposal in 1981 to draw up a Convention on mutual non-aggression and on the abstention from the use of force in relations between the States of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. Such a Convention would constitute one of the most important guarantees strengthening the bases of security in the region of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. Our Government's proposal is fully in line with the United Nations Charter, the interests of the countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean and also those of all peace-loving peoples. It is therefore fully supported by many States of Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In conclusion, I would like to assure you that the Mongolian delegation is ready to make its modest contribution towards cooperation with all the participants in this Convention with a view to resolving the numerous important questions on its agenda, thereby promoting the development and improvement of the smooth operation of every form of telecommunication on our planet and, hence, fostering the widening and deepening of friendship, peace, mutual understanding and cooperation between all the countries of the world."

1.9 The delegate of Lebanon made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,

Allow me, on behalf of the Lebanese Republic, to congratulate you on your outstanding election as Chairman of this important Plenipotentiary Conference.

I would like to express our heart-felt gratitude to the Government and people of Kenya for hosting this great Conference.

Mr. Chairman,

Before and during the events in Lebanon and despite the war, the Lebanese Government exerted immense efforts to develop Lebanese telecommunications in close collaboration with the ITU and friendly countries.

Lebanon, is now, more than ever before, keen to strengthen international cooperation in all fields and particularly in that of telecommunications.

Mr. Chairman,

As you are aware, Lebanon, a small country built upon foundations of harmony and understanding between its various communities, would be unable to survive without a close and harmonious relationship of cooperation between the different peoples of the region and within the international community.

The development of telecommunications means for us, above all, the strengthening of cooperation and peace. This is, accordingly, a principle which is directly enshrined in the basic objectives of our Union, which Lebanon has consistently given its unreserved support.

Mr. Chairman,
Dear Colleagues,

There is no need to remind you that despite our modest means, we have spared no effort to take part in all the Union's activities and particularly those of the Administrative Council, the various Conferences of the ITU, the Plenary Assemblies of the CCIs, as well as the world and regional Plan Committees, and last but not least, all the ITU's technical cooperation activities, in particular those concerning our region and those related to the great MEDARABTEL project.

In all these deliberations our concern has been that the specific problems of the developing countries should be given due consideration. To illustrate this, Mr. Chairman, I would like to remind you of the initiatives which we have taken in setting up special autonomous groups, known as GAS, to deal with the particular problems of developing countries such as the economic and technical factors which govern their choice of telecommunication systems, the introduction of the digital system and the promotion of national telecommunication industries.

As for the future of telecommunications, Mr. Chairman, I have difficulty in visualizing any future outside the framework of an ever closer cooperation between the Members of the ITU, a subject so expertly developed by preceding speakers.

I would nevertheless like to make a serious appeal to the countries which possess the necessary means of not frustrating the hopes placed in this Conference by the developing countries as regards increasing the ITU's own resources for technical cooperation, leaving aside what they obtain under the United Nations Development Programme.

Furthermore, my country cannot conceive of any development of regional cooperation between the Arab countries without the increasing use of Arabic as a working language in telecommunications and, in particular, as one of the Union's working languages.

Finally, in conclusion, I would like to express my country's gratitude for all the assistance which the ITU has lent us, in particular through its Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the CCIs and the members of the IFRB.

Thank you for your attention."

1.10 The delegate of Cameroon made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,

It is a real pleasure for me to take part in this Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union which is being held in Africa for the first time in this continent's glorious history and, more specifically, in your magnificent and beautiful country, Kenya, which in the few years since gaining independence has secured for itself a rate of development and a reputation worthy of admiration.

Above all, Mr. Chairman, let me congratulate you most sincerely on your election to the chairmanship of this Conference. The competence, affability and conscientiousness with which you are performing your task have already shown, should that have been necessary, how right the plenipotentiaries were in electing you. There can be no doubt that your outstanding qualities are a warranty for the success of our work.

My congratulations also extend to the most distinguished Vice-Chairmen of the Conference, and the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees and Working Groups who have the delicate task of preparing the important decisions which the Conference will be called upon to take.

Let me add, Mr Chairman, that we feel quite at home on Kenyan soil. Since our arrival in Nairobi, we have continuously felt the warmth of the hospitality which graces your beautiful and green city, poetically, and justly, dubbed 'the city in the sun'. Moreover, we are most impressed by the flawless and admirable organization of this important Conference.

I should therefore like to transmit through you, Mr. Chairman, to His Excellency Daniel arap Moi, President of the Republic of Kenya, and to the Government and people of Kenya the brotherly greetings of His Excellency Ahmadou Ahidjo, President of the United Republic of Cameroon and of the Government and people of Cameroon and express the deeply felt thanks of the Cameroon delegation for the warm welcome we have been given.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference, the sixth since the war, is opening at the beginning of a decade which promises to become even more critical than the turbulent one which preceded it. Our Union is thus at a turning point in its more than 100 years' history characterized by three major facts of national and international communications.

The first is undoubtedly the spectacular progress in telecommunications and data processing which has made it possible to integrate telecommunications and information systems more and more into a vast and dynamic intelligent network widely known as 'integrated services digital network'.

The operation of these digital networks, combined with long-distance and high-capacity transmission systems and the use of satellite communications, has already provided mankind with vast resources and, moreover, they open up unimagined prospects for development.

These new technologies reach out into the future and considerably widen the field of activities of the Union, which has been traditionally limited to telephone traffic, transfer of information, and data transmission and processing. These technological changes will obviously make further demands on the Union which will have to establish general principles and basic standards for digital networks and more generally for all the new services developing out of telematics.

The complexity and multiplicity of these modern systems underscore the need to maintain and extend international cooperation so as to achieve one of the main purposes of the Union, the rational and general use of telecommunications.

The second major fact is the development of the Union into a truly universal organization. Founded by 20 European nations in 1865, it had 146 Members at the Plenipotentiary Conference in 1973 and now comprises 157 independent countries.

In view of the irreversible process of decolonization and liberation of nations still under racist domination, I have the fervent hope that the next Plenipotentiary Conference will unite all the nations of the world as Members of the Union.

Meanwhile, I should like to take this opportunity of saluting and warmly congratulating all the countries which have become Members of the Union since the Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos. Their membership in this organization, like that of their predecessors, is an important contribution and enrichment through the diversity of cultures, thought and approach to telecommunications problems.

The third major fact is that after two decades of United Nations development strategy, there is still a great imbalance in the distribution of communications infrastructure between developed and developing countries and that in the developing countries there is virtually no such infrastructure in the rural and isolated areas in which some 70% of their population live, especially in Africa. Even though global statistics conceal as much as they reveal, figures recently published by the Union show that

- 15% of countries, all developed, have more than 90% of the world's stock of telephone equipments and television sets,
- the remaining 85% of countries, all in the developing world, have hardly 10% of the world's stock of telephone equipments.

These glaring anomalies, harmful to any global balance, are so many challenges thrown up to the international community in this decade, putting the developing countries into more and more cruel dilemmas, these countries are confronted by enormous difficulties due not only to a lack of communications facilities but also to accelerated population growth and a drift from the land which both create serious employment problems. In order to show up these challenges more clearly, the international organizations, under strong pressure from the Third World countries, have formulated, adopted and proclaimed a number of slogans and concepts such as, 'New International Economic Order', 'New World Order in Communications and Information', 'North-South Dialogue', 'United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa', 'Development Assistance', 'Integrated Rural Development and Appropriate Technology', to mention only a few.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Despite the very commendable efforts which have been made to rectify these anomalies, the imbalance between the two worlds is still growing and will continue to grow unless appropriate remedies are applied in good time.

This Nairobi Conference is therefore a forum for reflection and thought on the responsibilities which the Union has already taken on in this regard. Even more than in the past, it will be urgently requested to pursue one of its noble purposes, namely that of developing telecommunications in the developing countries by all the means at its disposal.

The assistance rendered by the Union to the administrations of these countries in staff training, planning and installation and operation of telecommunication services, while still falling short of real needs, has undeniably grown from year to year despite a particularly serious international economic recession.

It is therefore in order for me, as a representative of a country which has enjoyed this assistance, to pay a well-deserved tribute to the Union and all its permanent organs for having established and maintained this mutually beneficial cooperation.

I am glad to be able to say that since the last Plenipotentiary Conference my country has continued to develop its telecommunications network and that we now have two telex exchanges, 35 automatic telephone exchanges all over the country and linked to each other by more than 4,000 km of high- and medium-capacity radio-relay links. Our international traffic has been routed via satellites since 1973 and our telephone links have been progressively automated so that we now have direct-dialling connections with more than 80 countries. In addition to international communications, our earth station at Zamengoé has been providing the important services of tracking, telemetry, remote control and satellite surveillance for INTELSAT since 1975 with two special antennas.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the international level, my country has continued to be particularly active in all the conferences and meetings of the Union as far as its limited resources permitted. We are prepared to make an even more determined contribution to the various organs of the Union in the future. We are convinced of the vitality and solidity of the ITU. We are sure that it can and should encourage the wealthier Members to give more assistance to the poorer Members so that they can further develop their national networks and thereby greatly reduce the imbalance I mentioned earlier. By doing so it would be possible to eliminate the weak links in the smooth operation of the world telecommunications network which these national networks represent. Moreover, it would enable the recipients of such assistance to develop from mere consumers to real partners in the pursuit of a common cause.

Within the Union, a model institution for international cooperation which has removed the barriers between peoples and nations, Cameroon remains willing to take on its share of responsibility in building a new order for world communications.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Among the important problems which we are to deal with at this Conference, I should like to make special mention of two questions which in our opinion are of fundamental importance to all the Members of the Union and in particular to those from the Third World. The first is the financing of the Union Budget which has grown excessively over the last few years, causing us serious concern and forcing some countries into default on the payment of their contributions. Even if the increased expenditure appears fully justified by the corresponding and necessary growth in the activities of the Union, I cannot conceal our deep anxiety over this critical situation, especially in view of the harmful and cumulative effect of galloping inflation and terms of trade which are extremely unfavourable to the poorer countries.

The other question is the future of technical cooperation within the Union, a subject which concerns most of the Members present which have all received varying amounts of assistance in the development of their telecommunication networks. Unfortunately, many new needs for assistance have not been met under the existing institutional arrangements, moreover, in view of the substantial increase in the size and the activities of the Union, it has become necessary to reconsider and readjust assistance procedures and the resources devoted to them to the new realities of the end of the twentieth century.

My delegation is convinced that appropriate solutions to these problems and all the other problems which will be discussed at this Conference, will give new strength and momentum to the Union over the next few years and ample opportunities to adapt its objectives to the requirements and needs of this world and to the spectacular development in telecommunications which affects all spheres of human activity.

We also know that it is futile to expect our Conference to solve all these problems at its current session. A great deal of effort, patience and mutual understanding will be required to solve them and to arrive at the consensus on which the Union's decisions are usually based.

In conclusion, I should like to express my most fervent wishes for the complete success of the 1982 Plenipotentiary Conference in Nairobi. On the threshold of a new era, the International Telecommunication Union can be justly proud of the achievements it has made in 117 years. The past is always a pledge for the future and we need therefore not fear for the future of the Union even though it promises to be particularly difficult and full of mystery and surprise. Strengthened by this past, our Conference should reaffirm the leading role of the Union in the United Nations system as a specialized agency concerned with telecommunications. True to its mission of international cooperation, it will follow a universal trend by striving more and more to promote the development of telecommunications in all countries.

Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

At the end of my speech, I am suddenly reminded of this thought of Georges Bernanos

'There are some who see things as they are and explain why they are so, while I dream of things which have never been and exclaim why not.'

Thank you for your kind attention."

2. Loss of the right to vote - countries in arrears in the payment of their contributions for over two years (Documents Nos. 74(Rev.2), 126, 130) (continued)

2.1 The Chairman invited the Chairman of Committee 2, who had been appointed Chairman of the Working Group set up at the previous meeting to consider Document No. 74(Rev.2) and make recommendations as to which of the countries listed therein should be entitled to vote at the Conference, to report on the outcome of the Working Group's deliberations.

2.2 The Chairman of Committee 2 said that the Working Group, which had been composed of delegates from the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Senegal, Lebanon, Czechoslovakia, Spain, Mexico and Venezuela, had produced the following draft Resolution .

"DRAFT RESOLUTION

concerning the vote during the Plenipotentiary Conference
(Nairobi 1982)

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

that certain Members present at this Conference have encountered insuperable difficulties in complying with the time-limits imposed by the provisions of the Convention concerning the right to vote,

considering

that these countries have expressed their intention of regularizing their situation or have already started to do so in keeping with the relevant provisions of the Convention,

considering further

that the principle of universality should be upheld and that the benefits to be derived from universal participation in the Union should be affirmed,

decides

- that without prejudice to the applicability of the other relevant provisions of the existing Convention, the countries listed below may vote at the present Plenipotentiary Conference

[Central African Republic]
[Republic of Guatemala]
[Republic of Liberia]
Islamic Republic of Mauritania
Democratic Republic of Sudan
[Republic of Zaïre]

- that the exceptional arrangements made with regard to the [6] countries in question shall under no circumstances be taken as a precedent in future conferences."

It had been the unanimous view of the Working Group that Mauritania and Sudan should have the right to vote. Some members of the Group had expressed reservations on the question of compliance with the provisions of the Convention and had reserved their right to speak on the matter in the Plenary Meeting.

2.3 The delegate of Czechoslovakia observed that the draft Resolution had not actually been adopted by the Working Group.

2.4 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the Working Group's failure to reach a clear-cut decision was disappointing. Furthermore, both the comments made at the previous meeting and certain basic principles, such as respect for the Convention and the Resolutions adopted by the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference, seemed to have been ignored in the draft Resolution which had just been read out. In the view of his delegation, the first decision which should be taken was that countries which had failed to ratify the Convention should not have the right to vote, with the exception of Sudan which had made available a photocopy of the instrument of ratification it had prepared. After that, the question of countries which were in arrears but were complying with the provisions of the Convention and had started to regularize their situation, like the Central African Republic and Mauritania, should be settled. Finally, a decision would need to be taken in respect of the remaining countries listed in Document No. 74(Rev.2).

2.5 The delegate of the United States of America endorsed the comments by the previous speaker. The Working Group had certainly not been established for the purpose of derogating from any important provisions of the Convention, but in order to establish the facts on the basis of information provided by individual nations so that the Plenary Meeting could take a well-founded decision on whether certain countries might be exempted from the provisions of 97 of the Convention and allowed to vote in the important elections scheduled for the following day. There had never been any question of granting such exemption across the board. Furthermore, no consensus had been reached on the text read out by the Chairman of Committee 2, which should therefore not be regarded as a formal proposal by the Working Group.

2.6 The delegate of Algeria, recalling the discussion held at the previous meeting, said that he had not been in favour of establishing a Working Group to settle a question in respect of which no opposition had been voiced. The results of the Working Group's deliberations were now being called in question by some of its members themselves and, indeed, the draft Resolution was quite unacceptable in that it took no account whatsoever of the fact that an overwhelming majority of the delegations which had participated in the discussion had expressed support for those countries which were seeking the Conference's understanding. A more correct procedure would be first to ask those of the countries concerned which had not yet done so whether they wished to make explanatory statements, and then to decide whether or not they should be given the right to vote. It was obvious that, with the exception of Sudan, countries which had not ratified the Convention should not be taken into account.

2.7 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany expressed the view that a solution should be sought which, while safeguarding the principle of universality embodied in the Convention and taking into account the provisions of 97 and 156, also took account of the efforts made by individual countries. In that connection, his delegation considered that countries should actually have started to take steps to regularize their situation, a declaration of intent alone was not sufficient. On that basis, it could agree that Mauritania, Sudan and the Central African Republic should have the right to vote.

2.8 The Chairman observed that the Conference must be guided at all times by the Convention, which was very clear on the question of loss of the right to vote. On the other hand, it had been felt that in the case of some of the countries concerned there might be mitigating circumstances which warranted sympathetic consideration and, possibly, exemption from application of the provisions in question. Thus far, three of the 12 countries listed in Document No. 74(Rev.2) had made statements concerning their situation and, in his view, the meeting should concern itself only with deciding whether the reasons advanced by those three countries were sufficient to justify restoration of their right to vote. With regard to the other countries listed, the only course seemed to be to apply the provisions of the Convention.

2.9 The delegate of Spain said that, in accordance with its terms of reference, the Working Group had endeavoured to achieve the understanding which was being sought. It had felt that the goodwill expressed by certain countries and assumed to exist in the case of others might justify restoration of the right to vote, but it had not reached unanimous agreement on which of the countries in the list should be shown understanding and which should not. The question would no doubt be easier to deal with if a proposal could be made available to delegations in writing, bearing in mind the desirability of treating all the countries concerned on an equal footing.

2.10 The delegate of Guatemala stated that his Government had begun the procedures required for ratifying the Convention. No doubt could be cast on the intentions of his country, which was fully aware of its obligations.

2.11 The delegate of Zaire said that his Government was in arrears in the payment of contributions because of the country's current difficult economic situation. However, during the past month the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications had requested the relevant Government departments to make payments and that was being done. Moreover, some 126,000 Swiss francs had been paid the previous year. He therefore urged the Conference to grant his Government the right to vote in view of the efforts it was making to fulfil its obligations.

2.12 The delegate of Lebanon said that if the provisions of the Convention were strictly applied, none of the countries in question was entitled to vote. However, it appeared that a way had been found out of the situation in 1973 and it might be possible to do the same now. In his view, if the right to vote was to be given to any of the countries in question, it should be given to all.

2.13 The delegate of Algeria strongly supported the Chairman's proposal that the Plenary should adopt a decision of principle on the countries concerned. At a later stage, a well-balanced Working Group could produce a draft Resolution for which the present draft Resolution would form a useful basis.

2.14 The delegate of Senegal said that the Working Group deserved praise rather than criticism for its efforts to reconcile almost irreconcilable positions. He suggested that the question might be reconsidered in a Working Group with more clearly outlined terms of reference which should study the countries concerned case by case. In his view, those who had ratified the Convention or were in the process of doing so deserved special consideration, and those who had given no explanation for their failure to ratify or to pay their arrears should be considered separately.

2.15 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. associated himself with the appreciation just expressed for the Working Group's work. Resolutions Nos. 10 and 11 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention referred to the case of States in arrears, certain concessions had been made in 1973 but they should not necessarily be taken as a precedent. At all events, no Resolution could alter the situation of States which had not ratified the Convention. It was essential for them to do so and there was no point in discussing their case further. So far as arrears were concerned, the situation of Mauritania and the Central African Republic and more recently that of Zaire had been explained.

2.16 The delegate of Spain, clarifying for the Lebanese delegate the statement he had made in the Working Group with regard to precedents for derogations from the Convention, said that the adoption of Resolutions Nos. 10 and 11 by the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference had in fact constituted derogations from the Convention in force at that time.

2.17 The delegate of the United Kingdom said he had little to add to the comments made by the delegates of Senegal and the U.S.S.R. It was important to note that efforts were being made to extend the principle of universality to enable as many countries as possible to vote, although strict adherence to the Convention would have excluded certain of them. In that respect, the Working Group had made a valuable contribution and the procedure it proposed was now accepted by the Algerian delegate. However, he wondered whether the Resolution as drafted could be applied immediately or whether it would have to wait until the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.18 The delegate of Australia said the matter should be settled immediately and not referred back to a Working Group. His delegation's views were similar to those of the United Kingdom and Algeria. The cases of the Central African Republic, Mauritania and the Sudan should be decided now as well as those of Guatemala and Zaire. Only Liberia had not yet given an explanation for its failure to pay its arrears.

2.19 The delegate of Malaysia appealed to the Plenary to do what it could to assist those developing countries which had explained why they were unable to pay their arrears to participate in the voting. He suggested that some type of enabling clause should be added to the Convention so that a similar situation would not arise in future.

2.20 The delegate of Algeria apologized if anything he had said had been construed as offensive to members of the Working Group. He again urged the meeting to follow the Chairman's proposal.

2.21 The delegate of Greece endorsed the views expressed by the U.S.S.R. delegate at the Seventh Plenary Meeting. While he understood the need to preserve the universality of the Union, he pointed out that the States in question had had almost ten years in which to ratify the Convention. Moreover, the attempts being made to amend the Convention by means of a Resolution were unacceptable. Pacta sunt servanda and there could be no question of violating international law, in the shape of the Convention, because of the difficult economic circumstances of certain States. He agreed with the Malaysian delegate that the question should be settled by amending the Convention following the due procedure.

2.22 The delegate of Czechoslovakia, stressing the need to abide by the provisions of the Convention, drew attention to the U.S.S.R. delegate's proposal that countries which had not ratified the Convention should be considered separately from those which were unable to meet their financial commitments to the Union.

2.23 The Legal Adviser said that he could only help if the basic instrument of the organization gave rise to different interpretations. That was not the case with the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention and it contained no escape clause such as that in the United Nations Charter. The basic question was whether a distinction should be made between countries which had not ratified the Convention and those in arrears in payment of contributions. The Conference should be very strict in cases of non-ratification but with regard to those in arrears he reminded delegates of his intervention at the Seventh Plenary Meeting. If the Conference wished to act supra legem, it must assume responsibility for doing so and he, as Legal Adviser, could only note that a precedent existed in Resolution No. 10 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, although that Resolution specifically stated that it should not be taken as a precedent. Under 97 of the Convention, it was not justifiable to grant the right to vote to Members in arrears in the payment of contributions.

2.24 The Chairman said there appeared to be a consensus that there were sufficient mitigating factors in the case of the Central African Republic, Mauritania and the Sudan to grant those countries the right to vote and proposed that a Resolution to that effect should be adopted.

2.25 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the proposal, but the delegate of the United Kingdom doubted whether consensus could be said to be reached since he was not sure that the Conference was competent to decide.

2.26 The delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic said that the Working Group's draft Resolution had interpreted the provisions of the Convention in a flexible way, but it did not run counter to them since the Sudan had deposited an instrument of ratification and the Central African Republic and Mauritania were in the process of paying their arrears. He urged all delegations to accept the draft Resolution.

2.27 The delegate of Greece challenged the competence of the Conference to decide on the matter.

2.28 The Legal Adviser noted that 481 of the Convention did not define competence. He submitted that in the case of the Sudan the Plenipotentiary Conference, as the supreme organ of the Union, was competent to correct the situation caused by the deposit of a copy of the instrument of ratification instead of the original. So far as the two countries in arrears were concerned, he could only repeat that 97 did not permit restoration of the right to vote but at the same time the Conference might wish to take into consideration what had been done in Malaga-Torremolinos by the adoption of Resolution No. 10.

2.29 The delegate of Colombia, speaking on a point of order, said that Resolution No. 10 could not be invoked as a precedent in view of what was said in 5 of its resolves.

2.30 The delegate of Algeria said he agreed with the Chairman that the Conference was the supreme organ of the Union and empowered to adopt any decision it considered necessary without invoking Resolution No. 10.

2.31 The delegate of Jordan said the Legal Adviser's advice with regard to both ratification and arrears should be respected. He thought the majority of delegations agreed with the Chairman's conclusion and urged that it be put to the vote.

2.32 The delegate of Mexico agreed that the Plenipotentiary was sovereign and fully competent to take any decision it desired. He asked, however, why special treatment should be given to Sudan, Mauritania and the Central African Republic and not to Zaire and Liberia, who had made great efforts to repay their arrears, or to Guatemala. The right to vote should be given to all those involved or to none.

2.33 The delegate of Ireland stated that the Plenipotentiary Conference was not all-powerful and all-sovereign as some recent statements had suggested. For small countries, and indeed the majority of those present, international agreements which had taken weeks to hammer out and years to process in government departments before States had decided to ratify, could not be overturned by the present Plenipotentiary Conference. It was important for all nations at a conference of the present kind to know the terms and strength of the terms, and the means by which such instruments could be overturned, otherwise they had no security whatsoever and the Convention could be overturned quite simply and its integrity assailed. The protection of sovereign States therefore had to rest in the integrity of a Convention which their Governments had fully considered and agreed to ratify, adhere to and fulfil.

A principle better known in domestic than international law but not unknown in the latter, was that bad cases made bad law. The Irish delegation appreciated as much as any other delegation the problems which beset the countries under discussion, but there had to be some certitude or bedrock to adhere to. While some delegates might, under 364 of the Convention, have full powers to do as they wished without referring to their Governments, and others under 365 might be authorized to represent their Governments without restriction, there were many present under 366 whose Governments had only given some members of their delegations the right to sign the Final Acts. Like many other delegates he had no right to act ultra vires in respect of the Convention to which his sovereign Government had acceded in recent years.

Further, there was no agreement that countries which had not ratified after nine years could not enjoy the right to vote. In the case of Sudan he personally was prepared to accept its instrument of ratification, even though it might have been slightly defective in form.

On the matter of arrears, a degree of discretion without entering the minefield of the possible illegality of the adoption by the current Plenipotentiary of supra-legal powers, should be possible. The time limit for non-payment of arrears and subsequent loss of voting rights was nowhere specified. Two States present had already furnished proof of their intention to liquidate their arrears, thus bringing themselves within the fold of the present Convention, and others might do likewise. He would welcome more views on that subject and in coming to a decision would be guided by the principle that the Conference had no right to act illegally in respect of its documents and would be guided, too, by the advice of the Legal Adviser.

The meeting was suspended at 1845 hours and resumed at 2110 hours.

2.34 The delegate of Kenya supported the views expressed by the delegates of Australia and Algeria in connection with the Central African Republic, Mauritania and Sudan.

2.35 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. fully supported the views expressed by the delegate of Ireland, but had been saddened by Mexico's statement since such important a gathering as the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference must have full respect for its Convention, which was as important as the United Nations Charter and other world political and economic conventions. Indeed such instruments had, on the basis of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, become a body of international law of the highest importance and it was consequently very dangerous even to consider abolishing certain provisions of the Convention. There appeared to be a certain consensus with respect to the Central African Republic, Mauritania and Sudan, but if there was any major disagreement a vote would be necessary.

2.36 The delegate of Korea suggested that the Conference should decide to restore the right to vote to the 13 countries listed in Document No. 74, thus overruling the provisions of the Convention, on condition that the countries concerned provided an explicit statement of their intention and proven capability to ratify the Convention and defray the expenses of the Union. An effort should then be made to solve the problem on a permanent basis by revising the relevant provisions of the Convention, so as to benefit the Union as a whole.

2.37 The Chairman pointed out that since Equatorial Guinea had ratified the Convention, the number of countries concerned was 12.

2.38 The delegate of China said that his delegation considered the Plenipotentiary to be the supreme organ of the ITU and as such was entitled to decide on any subject under discussion. It likewise considered the views of Mexico to be reasonable and fully supported them.

2.39 The delegate of Uganda said that since 1973 every Member State had had the opportunity to take appropriate action to ensure that their position vis-à-vis the Union was in order. Furthermore, when preparations for the Plenipotentiary were first put in hand some two years previously, the Secretary-General had informed all Members of their status in respect of ratification and payment. The Ugandan delegation had come to the Conference with the intention of upholding the principles of the Convention, and even improving or re-building it, and did not like to see those who had been responsible for its establishment in Malaga-Torremolinos now start to destroy it. There was no reason at all why a country which had not met its obligations should enjoy certain rights, and he submitted that the Conference adhere strictly to the provisions of the Convention and not start to break down the Union.

2.40 The delegate of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic said that the provisions of Article 15, 97 and Article 45, 156 should be the legal basis for any decision. His Government had ratified the Convention in 1976 and in so doing had agreed to the present text and all its provisions. Furthermore, his delegation had been given powers to participate in the present Conference within the framework of the Convention and firmly believed that that instrument should be respected, and that no precedent should be created that might have serious consequences. His delegation fully appreciated the situation in which those countries listed in Document No. 74(Rev.2) found themselves, particularly in view of the administrative procedures necessary to ratify the Convention and pay arrears, and was fully prepared to join those delegates who were in favour of making an exception of the Central African Republic, Mauritania and Sudan. As far as the other countries were concerned, their voting powers were covered by the Convention and they clearly had no right to vote at the present Conference.

2.41 The delegate of Bulgaria said that a complex matter had been further complicated at the present meeting. There was obviously a desire to abide by the Convention and at the same time a desire to help countries in difficulties. The matter might easily be solved if 1) there was strict respect for the provisions of the Convention, 11) Document No. 130 were amended on the basis of the statements by the Central African Republic and Mauritania and in the light of documents about to be issued; 111) those two countries were deleted from the list, 1v) Sudan were deleted from the list of the basis of the Secretary-General's statement concerning the Sudanese Government's message. If those conditions were fulfilled, it would be both possible and right to permit the three countries concerned to vote without violating the Convention, that solution would be in line with the Chairman's proposal.

2.42 The delegate of Switzerland fully supported the views expressed by Greece and Ireland, Uganda and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, particularly in respect of the competence of the Plenipotentiary Conference. However, the Plenipotentiary Conference had no right to modify an existing Convention which had been approved and ratified by Member countries, in spite of 38 of the Convention. The Swiss delegation fully appreciated the economic difficulties of some countries and the difficulties involved in internal ratification procedures, but felt that such countries could only be helped if a new and flexible clause were inserted into the Convention. Such a clause could only enter into force when a new Convention entered into force, and for the time being, therefore, the Conference was compelled to abide by the Convention as it stood.

2.43 The delegate of Zimbabwe suggested that all countries who had given valid reasons for not meeting their obligations be allowed to participate fully in the voting procedures. Being the supreme organ of the Union, the Plenipotentiary Conference was in a position to make such a decision.

2.44 The delegate of Liberia said that although his Government much regretted its record of arrears, he wished it to be clear that the situation had come about because of financial constraints. Far from trying to evade its obligations, the country was fully committed to the Union, as their hosting of the Third African Telecommunications Conference in Monrovia only eight months after a change of government bore witness. The cost of that Conference had been extremely high but the country had nevertheless been proud to bear it. Furthermore, since 1976, a substantial proportion of its contribution had been paid and great efforts were being made to improve the present position.

2.45 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that it had clearly emerged from the discussion that the Plenipotentiary Conference was sovereign but nevertheless bound to act within the limits of the Convention, and that to go beyond those limits for whatever reasons would be supra legem or ultra vires. The Convention had been established before the present Plenipotentiary Conference and was therefore its legal source. Sudan's position was legal because it fell within the Convention. On the subject of arrears, the delegate of Ireland had suggested a possible solution by means of a formula enabling all countries in arrears to come within Article 15, 97. Such a formula should apply to all countries in arrears. He therefore proposed that the apparent consensus in respect of the Central African Republic and Mauritania be acknowledged and that any other country able to lodge a firm undertaking with the Secretariat to come within the terms of Article 15, 97 before 0930 hours on the following day would be allowed to vote.

2.46 The delegate of Venezuela said that there appeared to be a large majority in favour of making exceptions to the Convention for certain countries, but said a course of action should be contemplated on the basis of the principle of equity and non-discrimination, and include all the countries listed in Document No. 74(Rev.1). It had been suggested that the countries concerned should state why they had not paid their arrears or ratified the Convention. In fact such a requirement might impinge on their sovereignty since their economic situations and administrative procedures were not fully known. They should not therefore be humiliated but consider in a constructive way with full regard for the universal nature of the Union.

2.47 The delegate of Grenada said that while not every lawyer present agreed with the position of Ireland and the United Kingdom, some kind of agreement appeared to be emerging. However the concept of the rule of law was sometimes as much a political as a juridical question. The United States delegation has raised the question of flexibility in respect of States in arrears, and there had always been a consensus that in cases where the Convention had not been ratified it was very difficult to establish mitigating circumstances. There was no doubt, moreover, that the Central African Republic, Mauritania and Sudan had acute balance of payments difficulties. His delegation considered that all States in arrears as opposed to those which had not ratified the Convention should be granted the right to vote.

2.48 The delegate of Denmark fully supported the views of Ireland. The Plenipotentiary Conference was entitled to interpret the Convention to a certain degree but not to change it without proper ratification. In the case of Sudan therefore, if the Plenipotentiary Conference was convinced that it had received a satisfactory expression of ratification, it could agree that Sudan should be allowed to vote, but there should also be adequate written statements from the Central African Republic and Mauritania. The Secretariat might usefully prepare a document setting forth the payment arrangements which the countries in question had made with the Union.

2.49 The delegate of India said that as far as he could see, under the provisions of the Convention every Plenipotentiary Conference was supreme in that it could over-rule any decision made by an earlier Conference. However, if the Union was to develop in a healthy way, great care should be taken to adhere to juridical principles and not to overthrow the Convention. If the Chairman was sure that there was no discrimination, then the Plenary would undoubtedly agree to go along with his interpretation.

2.50 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that it seemed that a consensus was beginning to emerge. Although it was clear from Section 7 of Article 15 of the Convention that Members in arrears in payments would forfeit the right to vote, the difficult economic situation of certain countries, notably Liberia and Zaïre, and also the fact that they had declared their intention to honour their obligations should be taken into account, the Conference should show flexibility and not adopt too formalistic an approach.

2.51 The Chairman said the matter had now been dealt with exhaustively. There appeared to be a consensus that, while in principle the provisions of the Convention should be upheld at all times, certain mitigating factors in the case of Sudan, Mauritania and the Central African Republic would justify the waiving of those provisions. He therefore proposed that the Conference should agree by consensus to allow the right to vote to those three countries.

2.52 The delegate of Greece said that he could not accept that proposal for reasons of principle, he favoured rather the proposals by the delegates of Switzerland and Ireland. The Union was bound by international law to protect the Convention by applying its provisions, if the Conference wished to change those provisions, then it should do so. He requested that a roll call vote should be taken on the issue, so that the Conference could see which Member countries respected international law and those which did not.

2.53 The delegate of Mexico welcomed the statement by the U.S.S.R. delegate that he could accept that there were mitigating circumstances in the case of Liberia and Zaïre, since it indicated that a consensus was emerging. Agreement by consensus would avoid the tedious and lengthy procedure of a roll call vote and he urged that it be adopted.

2.54 The delegate of the United States of America proposed that since the idea of consensus was rejected by the delegate of Greece, a vote by secret ballot should be taken on the United Kingdom proposal that the Central African Republic, Mauritania and Sudan be allowed voting privileges, and that if any other countries could show by 0930 hours the following morning that they were taking steps to rectify the problem, they too should be allowed voting privileges.

2.55 The Chairman agreed that consensus was preferable to a vote. The Conference now had before it three proposals - one by Mexico, that all five countries referred to in the draft Resolution who were in arrears be allowed voting privileges; one by the United States, that Central African Republic, Mauritania and Sudan be allowed those privileges, and one by the United Kingdom, that privileges be extended also to Liberia and Zaire subject to the giving of certain undertakings. He asked whether there was now consensus on the second proposal.

2.56 The delegate of Mexico asked why the Chairman could not first establish whether there was consensus on the first proposal.

2.57 The delegate of Lebanon said that before any decision was taken, the Conference should be clear on the basic principle at stake. Although he sympathized with the concern of the delegates of Ireland and Greece, there were two distinct issues involved, one was the issue of Member countries who had refused to ratify the Convention, and the other was the issue of Member countries who were in arrears with their contributions. Since all the five countries referred to in the draft Resolution who were in arrears had given proof of their willingness to rectify the situation, the Mexican proposal could be adopted by consensus without the need for any discussion on the legal aspects involved.

2.58 The delegate of Canada said he too would prefer a consensus, and supported the United States' proposal.

2.59 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed that a roll call vote would be too lengthy and that consensus was preferable. He suggested that the United Kingdom proposal might be made more flexible, since it was somewhat unrealistic to expect the delegates of Liberia and Zaire to be ready to make statements by 0930 hours the next morning. He suggested that the statements of those Member countries should be recorded so that the Secretary-General could take them into account for the future.

2.60 The delegate of Greece said that in view of the late hour he would withdraw his proposal for a roll call vote and would join in consensus. However, he reserved the right to make a statement on the issue at a later stage for the reasons already set out by the delegate of Switzerland.

2.61 The delegate of the United States of America said there might be some misunderstanding as to his own position, he would in fact be prepared to support a consensus on the United Kingdom proposal.

2.62 The delegate of Ireland said that the statement he had made earlier had only been intended to bring certain fundamental points to the attention of the Conference. He would not wish to stand in the way of the reaching of a consensus on the issue.

2.63 The Chairman proposed that the Conference decide by consensus to allow voting privileges to the Central African Republic, Mauritania and Sudan.

That proposal was adopted by acclamation.

- 2.64 The delegate of Mexico supported the consensus just adopted, but asked whether the Chairman could not establish whether there was not also a consensus on his own proposal to grant the same privileges to Zaire and Liberia. He would not press his proposal if there was opposition to it.
- 2.65 The Chairman said the Conference could not go back on a decision already taken.
- 2.66 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that to meet the suggestion that his proposal be made more flexible, the delegates concerned could, since they held plenipotentiary powers, simply make statements on behalf of their countries without having first to refer back to their Governments for confirmation.
- 2.67 The delegate of Liberia said that before committing his own Government he wished to clarify certain points. It was in no way Liberia's intention to evade its responsibilities. However, no account had been taken of the financial burden it had shouldered in hosting the Third African Telecommunications Conference in Monrovia only eight months after a change of government. He had already made the point that Liberia could in fact have refused to act as host to that Conference and would then have been in a better position to pay its arrears. It was continuing to make every effort to meet those arrears and had hoped that it would have the Union's support in those efforts. The Mexican proposal, for the granting of voting privileges to all the countries concerned, should have been dealt with first.
- 2.68 The delegate of Iran supported that view. A firm proposal had been made by the delegate of Mexico which had been supported by several countries. In the interests of universality and justice, any decision taken on the matter should be made applicable to all the countries concerned.
- 2.69 The delegate of Zaire said that as he had already stated, Zaire had been prevented from paying its contributions due to economic difficulties. However, a payment had been made the previous year to cover arrears up to 1980, and that payment had demonstrated his country's willingness to rectify the position. He asked that the Conference should permit Zaire to vote in view of the fact that it was making efforts to fulfil its obligations.
- 2.70 The Chairman asked if there were any objection to granting the requests of Zaire and Liberia.
- 2.71 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said he could agree only to the consensus that had just been adopted and not to the Mexican proposal.
- 2.72 The delegate of Lebanon agreed with the delegate of Iran that the Mexican proposal should in fact have been considered first. It would be best to bring an end to the debate by taking a roll call vote.
- 2.73 The delegate of Mexico regretted that the Chairman had not called for a consensus on his own proposal first. However, he would not insist on that proposal if he did not meet with the support of the majority.
- 2.74 The delegate of Guatemala agreed with the delegate of Iran that in accordance with the principle of universality and equity, any decision on granting voting rights should be applicable to all the countries involved.

2.75 The delegate of the United States of America said the matter had already been discussed at great length. The Chairman was to be congratulated for helping the Conference to achieve consensus on the first three countries concerned, but it was clear that there was no consensus on the other two. He urged that the discussion be closed, so that progress could be made with the rest of the work.

2.76 The delegate of Grenada, on the point raised by the delegate of Iran, suggested that the principle of universality might be met if, as proposed by the United Kingdom delegate, the two countries concerned could deposit documents with the Secretariat indicating the date on which they would be able to discharge their responsibilities.

2.77 The delegate of Jordan said that the earlier debate, which had concluded in the reaching of a consensus, had had a basis in legality. The present debate, however, had no basis in legality, and he supported the proposal of the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany that it be concluded.

2.78 The delegate of China said that since the object of the Union was to promote international cooperation, Member countries should also show a spirit of cooperation in adopting a flexible approach to the problems of developing countries. He urged that all five countries concerned be given voting rights.

2.79 The delegate of Spain, on a point of order, proposed that the debate be suspended and that the meeting proceed to a vote on the proposal that voting rights be afforded to Liberia and Zaire in addition to those countries on which consensus had already been reached.

2.80 The delegates of Italy, Niger and Equatorial Guinea supported the Spanish proposal.

2.81 Following a discussion on the voting procedure, in which the Chairman and the delegates of the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, Niger, Guatemala, Italy, United States of America, Jordan, Canada and Greece took part, a vote was taken by secret ballot on the text . "The Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU (Nairobi, 1982) authorizes the delegations of Liberia and Zaire to exercise their right to vote at this Conference".

One hundred and three delegations took part in the vote.

The text was rejected by 64 votes to 32, with 7 abstentions.

3. First Report of Committee 2 (Documents Nos. 131, 133, 115(Rev.1) and 116(Rev.1))

3.1 The Chairman of Committee 2 introduced that Committee's First Report to the Plenary Meeting (Document No. 131) and stated that, in addition, the instrument deposited by the Government of Belize for the transfer of power to the United Kingdom delegation, pursuant to 370 of the Convention, had been examined and found to be in order.

With regard to the cases of Tonga and Fiji, referred to in paragraph 5 of the report, two differing views, expressed in sub-paragraphs 5 a) and 5 b), had been voiced, the Committee had been unable to arrive at a consensus and had therefore decided to submit those cases to the Plenary Meeting.

3.2 The delegate of India said that his delegation was among those which advocated adherence to the provisions of the Convention. In the cases under consideration, 370 and 373 must be applied strictly. His delegation had submitted an amendment to that effect, to sub-paragraph 5 b) of Document No. 131.

3.3 The delegate of New Zealand said that an important matter of principle was involved. The Government of Tonga had formally telegraphed to the Secretary-General of the ITU advice of the transfer of powers to the New Zealand delegation, and had also given notice by telegraph that the formal instrument had been despatched by diplomatic channels. On account of the vast distance involved and the fact that New Zealand had no diplomatic mission in Nairobi - which meant that the instrument had had to be conveyed by means of a third country's mission - the instrument would not be received until later in the week, but of its arrival there was no doubt.

Notwithstanding the provisions of 373, it was established ITU practice to interpret such provisions liberally - an approach reflected, for example, in paragraph 5.18 of the Minutes of the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference at Malaga-Torremolinos in 1973. Traditionally, the ITU had always sought to assist Members in overcoming their problems rather than penalize them on technicalities.

Tonga and Fiji were both small developing Member nations, nevertheless, by their own considerable efforts they had been fully paid up Members of the Union for many years and had also completed the formalities for ratifying the Convention. Although too short of resources to send their own representatives, they were sufficiently interested in the ITU's affairs to make an effort to ensure the representation of their views and the exercise of their voting rights in a responsible manner.

Concern had been voiced in Committee 2 that there could be serious repercussions on election proceedings if delegations were allowed a vote on the understanding that instruments of transfer of powers were being forwarded and those instruments did not, in fact, subsequently arrive. But surely the risk was much less than that involved in having allowed full participation by some 40 delegations which were present at the Conference but had not met the deadline specified for submission of credentials. In fact, in the case of Tonga and Fiji there was no risk; the two Governments concerned had telegraphed copies of the transfer of powers as well as notification of despatch of the signed instruments. It was incomprehensible that the world's foremost telecommunication authority should imply any doubt about the authenticity and acceptability of such a form of communication.

To reject the transfer of powers in the circumstances concerned would be to set double standards and to discriminate against two small developing Member countries entitled to reasonable consideration - a situation to which no Member could wish to be a party. Moreover, it seemed unreasonable to expect those small and relatively inexperienced Member countries to foresee a decision to hold the elections for Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General so early in the session; had a later date been scheduled for the elections, the situation would not have arisen. He strongly recommended that acceptance of transfer of powers should be accepted under the same conditions as those governing the participation of delegations present but not possessing valid credentials, and that the deadline of 29 October 1982 should apply to both types of situation. To do so would conform to previous practice and to the best traditions of the ITU, and would be commensurate with the sensitive approach shown in the case of certain countries in arrears of payment or not having ratified the Convention.

His delegation had great confidence in the wisdom of the ITU and in its ability to reach just and equitable solutions, and it earnestly requested a favourable decision on the immediate provisional transfer of powers by the two countries concerned.

3.4 The delegate of Papua New Guinea recalled that the Government of Fiji had notified the Secretary-General of its intention to deposit an instrument for the transfer of power to his delegation. As in the case of Tonga, arrangements had had to be made for forwarding the instrument through the diplomatic channels of a third country.

Fiji's right to vote should be accorded the same sympathetic consideration as that shown to delegations which had not yet submitted credentials pursuant to 369, particularly in view of the assurance that the relevant instrument would be deposited in the shortest possible time.

3.5 The delegate of Italy said that, for the application of 370 of the Convention, the presence at the Conference of the delegation concerned was essential. Such was not the case in regard to transfer of powers. Therefore, 369 could not be applied. In other words, provisional recognition could not be given in cases of transfer of powers just as in cases of failure to submit credentials on time. The provisions of 369 allowed delegations the possibility of voting, pending a decision by the Credentials Committee. But the situation regarding transfer of powers was different in that the delegation concerned was not present.

3.6 The delegate of Venezuela agreed with the previous speaker, and drew attention to the application of 373 of the Convention.

3.7 The delegate of Grenada said he strongly supported the plea made by the delegates of New Zealand and Papua New Guinea. Grenada was perhaps the smallest country represented at the Conference and fully understood the problems faced by smaller nations such as Fiji and Tonga, Grenada itself had experienced a similar delay during the previous year. His delegation was strongly in favour of upholding the Convention's provisions, perhaps, however, a solution could be found based on the second sentence of 373, and his delegation proposed that the Chairman could arrange for telegrams to be sent accordingly to the countries concerned.

3.8 The delegate of Greece said that his delegation supported those of New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, in a spirit of universality. No. 373, whilst not providing for the despatch of instruments by telegram, did allow the Secretary-General the possibility of ascertaining that instruments had in fact been forwarded. Therefore, particularly in view of the remoteness of the two countries concerned, the transfer of powers should be accepted.

3.9 The delegate of Algeria said that although his delegation had a certain sympathy for small countries and their communication problems, it was not in favour of the transfer of powers in the circumstances, as it had already explained. The relevant provisions were unambiguous, 373 was clearly applicable. Despite the pleas being made, 373 made no allowance for absent Members. The Secretariat had received a simple telegram to the effect that instruments were to be sent, according to 373, such telegrams could not be accepted. Moreover, the second sentence of 373 clearly referred to powers already received, regarding which the Credentials Committee sought some clarification. In short, nothing in the Convention authorized the Conference to accept transfer of powers under the conditions in question.

3.10 The delegate of Australia thought that some confusion had arisen. It seemed that, partly on the advice of the New Zealand delegation and partly on the Secretary-General's advice, the Governments of Fiji and Tonga had telegraphed the notification concerned. That notification was reflected in Documents Nos. 115(Rev.1) and 116(Rev.1). There was absolutely no implication that either of the two countries was seeking to transfer powers by telegram alone, it was difficult, therefore, to follow the Algerian delegation's argument. The two countries concerned were fully paid up Members of the ITU and had given notification in due and legal form. To sympathise with these problems and view their applications favourably would be entirely in keeping with the many statements made earlier on behalf of the principle of universality. The second sentence in sub-paragraph 5 a) of Document No. 131 reflected a valid point, 369 of the Convention did in fact provide a procedure appropriate to the two cases concerned.

3.11 The Chairman invited the meeting to vote by a show of hands on sub-paragraph 5 a) of Document No. 131.

Sub-paragraph 5 a) of Document No. 131 was approved by 48 votes to 13, with 17 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 0050 hours.

The Secretary-General :

M. MILI

The Chairman

H.K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 230(Rev.1)-E

21 October 1982

Original · SpanishCOMMITTEE 8

FIRST REPORT
FROM WORKING GROUP C8-C (CONVENTION - CHAPTER IX)
TO COMMITTEE 8

1. At its first meeting (20 October 1982), the Working Group approved its agenda and its terms of reference (Document No. DT/30).

2. In the absence of the sponsoring delegations, it was not possible to deal with the following proposals :

F/62/5	318	E/64/9	331
KEN/80/14	318	KEN/80/20	331
E/64/6A	319	KEN/80/21	335
KEN/80/15	319	KEN/80/22	336
E/64/7	323	E/64/10	337
KEN/80/16	324	E/64/11	339-1
KEN/80/17	325	CME/107/33	341
KEN/80/18	326	SUI/56/1	341
E/64/8	330	SUI/56/2	342
KEN/80/19	330	CME/107/34	350

It was decided that the above proposals would be dealt with at the next meeting.

3. Proposal IND/87/63 concerning 322 was approved unanimously (see Annex).

4. Proposal USA/15/16 concerning 328 was approved unanimously (see Annex).

5. With reference to proposal CAN/26/30 concerning 350, difficulties arose with regard to the definitions of administrative regions and radio allocation regions.

It was decided that the Chairman of Committee 8 should be requested to ask Working Group C8-E to decide on the definitions of the regions referred to in Canada's proposal, before the proposal was discussed again in Working Group C8-C.

6. Discussions began on proposals MEX/59/4, VEN/69/7, IND/87/64 and YUG/136/1 ADD 358A concerning 358. At the end of the time allowed for the meeting, discussions were suspended with Argentina, Iran, Japan, Spain and France still to speak.

Francisco A. SANZ
Chairman of Working Group C8-C

Annex : 1



A N N E X

TEXTS ADOPTED BY WORKING GROUP C8-C

ARTICLE 60

Invitation and admission to Plenipotentiary Conference
when there is an inviting Government

.....
322 6. All permanent organs of the Union shall be represented at
the Conference in an advisory capacity.
.....

ARTICLE 61

Invitation and admission to Administrative Conferences
where there is an inviting Government

.....
SUP 328
.....

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 230-E

20 October 1982

Original SpanishCOMMITTEE 8Working Group C8-C

(Convention-Chapter IX)

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE DISCUSSIONS OF
THE FIRST MEETING OF WORKING GROUP C8-C

1. At its first meeting (20 October 1982), the Working Group approved its agenda and its terms of reference (Document No. DT/30).

2. In the absence of the sponsoring delegations, it was not possible to deal with the following proposals

F/62/5	318	E/64/9	331
KEN/80/14	318	KEN/80/20	331
E/64/6A	319	KEN/80/21	335
KEN/80/15	319	KEN/80/22	336
E/64/7	323	E/64/10	337
KEN/80/16	324	E/64/11	339-1
KEN/80/17	325	CME/107/33	341
KEN/80/18	326	SUI/56/1	341
E/64/8	330	SUI/56/2	342
KEN/80/19	330	CME/107/34	350

It was decided that the above proposals would be dealt with at the next meeting.

3. Proposal IND/87/63 concerning 322 was approved unanimously.

4. Proposal USA/15/16 concerning 328 was approved unanimously.

5. With reference to proposal CAN/26/30 concerning 350, difficulties arose with regard to the definitions of administrative regions and radio allocation regions.

It was decided that the Chairman of Committee 8 should be requested to ask Working Group C8-E to decide on the definitions of the regions referred to in Canada's proposal, before the proposal was discussed again in Working Group C8-C.

6. Discussions began on proposals MEX/59/4, VEN/69/7, IND/87/64 and YUG/136/1 ADD 358A concerning 358. At the end of the time allowed for the meeting, discussions were suspended with Argentina, Iran, Japan, Spain and France still to speak.

Francisco A. SANZ
Chairman of Working Group C8-C



PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 231-E
20 October 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.1

FIRST SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for first
reading.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
COM 5	202	Resolution No. COM5/1

P. BASSOLE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 1 page



RESOLUTION No. COM5/1

In-Service Training

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

having noted

the section of sub-paragraph 2.2.5.1 of the Report of the Administrative Council dealing with the implementation of Resolution No. 7 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), as well as the separate Report of the Administrative Council on the subject (Document No. 28),

having considered and endorsed

the suggestions made by the Administrative Council as regards the principles governing in-service training in ITU in the future,

instructs the Secretary-General

to apply the "Rules for In-Service Training of the ITU staff" as amended by this Conference;

instructs the Administrative Council

to keep the subject under review and allocate appropriate credits for in-service training within the limit of 0.25% of the credits for staff.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 232-E
25 October 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.2(Corr.1)

Second series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting

Replace the text of Resolution No. COM4/5 on page 5 of Document No. 232 by attached new text.

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 1 page



RESOLUTION No. COM4/5

Budget structure and analytical cost accounting

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

having examined

the separate Report of the Administrative Council on budget structure and analytical cost accounting (Document No. 45);

taking into account

the provisions of No. 287 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973);

instructs the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee

1. in future, to combine all the documents relating to the budget in one single document with a table of contents;
2. to supplement the present budget presentation with a functional presentation;
3. in future, to prepare budget forecasts for the second and if possible the third year;
4. to continue with cost analysis, while endeavouring to improve it;
5. to inform the Administrative Council of the financial implications, in particular for the contributory unit, of the decisions of conferences and plenary assemblies;

calls upon the Administrative Council

1. to revise the Financial Regulations of the Union as appropriate;
 2. to inspect the management of the Union with the help of experts from the Administrative Council provided free of charge;
 3. to reconsider with the External Auditor of the Union the need to set up an internal audit department within the Union.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 232-E
20 October 1982

NAIROBI 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.2

SECOND SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for first
reading

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
COM 4	209	Resolutions Nos. COM4/1, COM4/2, COM4/3, COM4/4 and COM4/5

P. BASSOLE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex 5 pages



RESOLUTION No. COM4/1

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 No. 34 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),
- b) sub-paragraph 2.2.7.3 of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 65), the separate Report relating to the financial management of the Union during the years 1973 to 1981 (Document No. 43) 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 (Annex 10 to Document No. 43),

resolves

to give its final approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 1973 to 1981.

RESOLUTION No. COM4/2

Assistance given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation
in connection with the finances of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

that in the years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1981, the Government of the Swiss Confederation placed funds at the disposal of the Union to improve its liquidity,

expresses

1. its appreciation to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for its generous assistance in financial matters;
2. the hope that the arrangements in this field may be renewed,

instructs the Secretary-General

to bring this Resolution to the notice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

RESOLUTION No. COM4/3

Auditing of Union accounts

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

that the external auditor appointed by the Government of the Swiss Confederation audited the Union accounts for the years 1973 to 1981 most carefully, competently and accurately;

expresses

1. its warmest thanks to the Government of the Swiss Confederation;
2. the hope that the existing arrangements for the auditing of the Union accounts may be renewed,

instructs the Secretary-General

to bring this Resolution to the notice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

RESOLUTION No. COM4/4

Rehabilitation of the Pension Fund of the Staff Superannuation
and Benevolent Funds of the ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

the situation of the Pension Fund in the light of the conclusions of the actuarial report as of 31 December 1981,

taking into account

the measures in support of the Pension Fund decided on by the Administrative Council at its 32nd (1977), 33rd (1978) and 35th (1980) sessions,

instructs the Administrative Council

to examine closely the results of the next actuarial evaluations of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds of the ITU and to take any measures it deems appropriate,

resolves

that the annual contribution of 350,000 Swiss francs from the ordinary budget to the Pension Fund shall be continued until such time as the Fund is able to meet its commitments.

RESOLUTION No. COM4/5

Budget structure and analytical cost accounting

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

having examined

the separate Report of the Administrative Council on budget structure and analytical cost accounting (Document No. 45),

taking into account

the provisions of No. 287 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

instructs the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee

1. in future, to combine all the documents relating to the budget in one single document with a table of contents,
2. to supplement the present budget presentation with a functional presentation,
3. in future, to prepare budget forecasts for the second and if possible the third year;
4. to continue with cost analysis, while endeavouring to improve it,
5. to inform the Administrative Council of the financial implications, in particular for the contributory unit, of the decisions of conferences and plenary assemblies,

calls upon the Administrative Council

1. to revise the Financial Regulations of the Union, in particular Articles 8, 9 and 12,
 2. to inspect the management of the Union with the help of experts from the Administrative Council,
 3. to explore the possibility of establishing an internal audit department for the Union.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 233-E
20 October 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.3

THIRD SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

reading : The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for first

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
PL-C	214	Resolutions Nos. PLC/1 and PLC/2

P. BASSOLE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 4 pages



RESOLUTION No. PLC/1

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

- a) 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 volume of traffic carried;
- b) the separate Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the updating of Resolution No. 35 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) (Document No. 35),

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.

RESOLUTION No. PLC/2

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 separate Report of the Administrative Council relating to the Joint Inspection Unit (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 understandings :

i) since the basic instrument of the Union, the International Telecommunication Convention, does not provide any mechanism for the JIU to become a subsidiary organ of the legislative organs 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,

ii) 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;

(111) 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 stipulated 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

1. 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,

2. 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 it deems fit.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 234(Rev.1)-E

21 October 1982

Original : English

COMMITTEE 7

Report of Working Group C7-B

1. Working Group C7-B met on the morning of Wednesday, 20 October 1982 to consider the modifications required to 32 of the Convention, taking into consideration proposals by Algeria, Czechoslovakia and France.
2. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Ali Belhadj of Algeria and the delegations of the United Kingdom, France, Czechoslovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany were represented.
3. After considering all three proposals the Working Group unanimously decided to recommend the adoption of the following text :
 - 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 all relevant aspects of the work of the Union in that period, including a the programme of conferences and meetings the-administrative-conferences-and-meetings of-the-Union-foreseen-in-that-period and any medium-term plan submitted by the Administrative Council,
4. This text was introduced by the spokesman of the Working Group in a statement to the ninth meeting of Committee 7. Subject to confirmation in writing no objections were raised in the adoption of the modified text for 32 of the Convention.

M. ALI BELHADJ



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 234-E

20 October 1982

Original : English

COMMITTEE 7

Working Group 7B

SUGGESTED TEXT OF 32 OF THE CONVENTION

Working Group 7B, which was set up by Committee 7 on 19 October 1982, met on 20 October 1982 from 0930 to 0945 hours. It was made up of delegates from Algeria, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Czechoslovakia. It unanimously adopted the following text proposed by the delegation of the United Kingdom and submits it to Committee 7 for approval.

- 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 all relevant aspects of the work of the Union in that period, including ~~a the programme of conferences and meetings the administrative-conferences-and-meetings-of-the-Union-foreseen-in that-period~~ and any other medium-term plans submitted by the Administrative Council;

Reasons : 1. To broaden the references to the work of the Union to be considered when determining the fiscal limits.

2. To embody ALG/11/6 and TCH/57/2.

3. To embody F/14/1 which introduces a reference to medium-term planning of which the conference programme is one element and can be included as an example of this type of planning.

M. Ali BELHADJ
Chairman of Working Group 7B



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 235-E

21 October 1982

Original . Russian

PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 5

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

LETTER TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Dear Sir,

The Soviet delegation considers it necessary to express its serious concern regarding developments in Committee 5 of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The work of Committee 5 was based on Document No. 53. This document, entitled "General staff policy and personnel management in ITU" was not adopted by the last session of the Administrative Council and after lengthy discussions was submitted as an information document to the Plenipotentiary Conference (see Addendum No. 1 to Document No. 53). This document is composed of tendentiously selected quotations and extracts taken arbitrarily and out of context from United Nations documents, and also of tables of extremely dubious value. Furthermore, the document contains conclusions and proposals which might have far-reaching financial implications for the Union and disrupt personnel management. The document is aimed at strengthening the bureaucratic principles of the selection and work of personnel, interfering with the smooth flow of qualified specialists into the Union's permanent organs and striking a fatal blow at the principle of staff recruitment on the basis of the equitable geographical representation of all regions.

This is illustrated, in particular, by the attempt to re-adopt without amendment Resolutions Nos. 5 and 6, which are outdated and do not meet current requirements.

The document completely glosses over the fact that from 1978 to 1981 the Administrative Council introduced a new system of post classification, as a result of which more than 300 staff members of the Union, including almost all those in the Professional category, were promoted from, for example, P.3 to P.4. Although this was in the interests of the staff, it led to a significant increase in the Union's current expenditure. The Soviet delegation considers that the conclusions and proposals in Document No. 53 cannot be approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The entire document should be referred back to the Administrative Council for further action.

Committee 5 should be entrusted with the task of preparing a draft Resolution instructing the Administrative Council to take whatever steps it considers necessary, in the light of changes in the classification of posts in the United Nations common system, without incurring unreasonable expense, as stipulated in Plenipotentiary Conference Resolution No. 6 (Montreux, 1965) and Resolution No. 4 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).



I would appreciate it if this letter were published as a document of the Plenary Meeting of this Conference.

Yours faithfully,

E.A. MOTINE
Deputy Head of the delegation of
the U.S.S.R.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 236-E
13 June 1983

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES OF THE NINTH PLENARY MEETING

Paragraph 2 1

In the penultimate sub-paragraph, delete the underlining

Paragraph 2 2

Replace by the following

"The delegate of Greece made the following statement

Mr Chairman,
Honourable Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Government of Greece, our delegation would like to present warm greetings to the Plenipotentiary Conference and to express its warm and sincere wishes for the success of its work

At the same time, we should like to address our thanks and appreciation to the people of Kenya and to its Government not only for the welcome we have been shown, but also for the exemplary organization of this Conference and for the constant efforts being made to ensure that our stay in Nairobi will be a comfortable and pleasant one

We should also like to associate ourselves with the other delegations in expressing our best wishes and congratulations to the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Conference and to the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees and Working Groups on their election Our delegation will do everything in its power to facilitate and assist in your efforts

Mr Chairman,

At the present time, as has been pointed out by Arthur Clark, telecommunications constitute the nervous system of mankind Thanks to the new technology and in particular to artificial satellites, distances on our planet have shrunk to the equivalent of minutes. This is surely the most astonishing development of our time Thanks to modern telecommunication systems, instant communication has now become a reality and the peoples of the world now have a chance of establishing closer and more sustained links than ever before Modern telecommunications provide us with faster, more efficient and more fruitful possibilities for achieving international cooperation which will certainly be conducive to the happiness and well-being of men everywhere, independent of their level of development.

The ITU is called upon to play a fundamental role in this process of uniting humanity - which has been divided and weakened through strife for so many centuries. It is therefore vital and urgent to strengthen the mechanisms of ITU in order that it be more efficient It will then be able to fulfil its noble and august duties which are based on the principles of cooperation, accessibility and universality In this way, the ITU will be able to make a more positive contribution to the balanced and harmonious development of international telecommunications throughout all regions of the world and, in so doing, it will make a considerable contribution towards promoting the economic, social and cultural progress of all peoples And, finally, in



this way free access to telecommunication facilities, which has long been an inalienable and indefeasible right of all men and peoples, can be consolidated, safeguarded and respected by all governments. This is one of the major challenges of our time.

Mr. Chairman,

Greece, one of the constituent Members of the Union, is a country which is making every effort to develop and modernize its telecommunication systems. The considerable expenditure involved is obtained by making savings wherever possible and cutting other investments of a social nature (education, public health, social welfare). Greece, on the other hand, is conducting a peaceful and multi-dimensional foreign policy inspired by the principles of sovereign equality, independence and territorial integrity of states, and also by the principles of international cooperation involving the peaceful settlement of disputes and world peace. Inspired by these noble principles, the delegation of Greece will endeavour to make its contribution to the success of the present Conference, which will certainly leave its mark on future development of telecommunications.

While I am on the subject of international cooperation, Mr. Chairman, I would like to mention the fraternal support which our country has given to the victims of the invasion of Lebanon. In particular I refer to the humanitarian aid given by our people to the Palestinians during their recent tragedy, and also to the international political support we have given including the convening by Greece of an extra-ordinary meeting of the Security Council following the massacre of civilians in Beirut. Greece's position in favour of the Palestinians' problem and its attitude to the territorial integrity of the State of Lebanon are well-known and appreciated by the international community.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I should like to exercise my right of reply, which I invoked on the second day of the general debate, in connection with the observations made by the delegate of Turkey following the intervention of the Minister of Communications of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Mavrellis. I should like to draw the Conference's attention to the following facts

Despite the arguments presented here, Turkey did not act as a guarantor power in July 1974. It simply used a coup d'état against the Greek Cypriot element as a pretext to invade the Republic of Cyprus. It subjected large parts of Cyprus in the north of the country to military occupation and in general, conducted a well-organized military occupation against the Greek Cypriots, i.e. against the victims of the coup d'état.

The fact that Turkey has acted as a conqueror and not as a guarantor State has been demonstrated by its behaviour during the invasion of the Turkish troops and by its behaviour since then. The ultimate objective of the so-called "intervention" of Turkey was not the re-establishment of the constitutional order but its complete overthrow. The whole world knows that the Turkish army occupied over one-third of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus in two stages and continues to occupy this territory. The occupation forces displaced about 200,000 inhabitants, i.e. forty percent of the population of the Republic. As a result of this invasion, the fate of a considerable number of Cypriots is unknown. Property, crops and the treasures of civilization of the Island have been destroyed or stolen. Very grave violations of human rights have been, and continue to be, perpetrated against the Greek Cypriots who have remained in the occupied territories. Turkey has also endeavoured to falsify the ethnological composition of the Cypriot population by transporting migrants from Anatolia to the Island. Finally, Turkey continues to maintain a powerful army of occupation in Cyprus backed by a considerable tank force.

All this happened despite the fact that the United Nations have repeatedly condemned the invasion and have demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of the Republic. In the meantime, Turkey, despite protestations in favour of inter-community dialogue with a view to re-establishing the integrity of the State of Cyprus, has been in fact sabotaging this dialogue. On the one hand it refuses to withdraw its troops and on the other hand it is encouraging the Turkish Cypriots in their intransigence."

Paragraph 2.4

In the fourth sub-paragraph, correct the third line to read .

"...Intelsat system in the early 1970s. More recently, this was supplemented by . "

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 236-E

21 October 1982

Original Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES
OF THE
NINTH PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 6 October 1982, at 0930 hrs

Chairman Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

1. Election of the Secretary-General
2. Statements
 - 2.1 Yugoslavia
 - 2.2 Greece
 - 2.3 Lesotho
 - 2.4 Jamaica
 - 2.5 France

Document No.

6, 7, DT/4B



1. Election of the Secretary-General (Documents Nos. 6, 7, DT/4B)

1.1 At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary-General explained the voting procedure as contained in Document No. DT/4B and so approved at the Plenary Meeting.

1.2 At the request of the Chairman, the delegations of the Ivory Coast, Cuba, the Netherlands, Thailand and Yugoslavia designated the tellers, who took up their seats.

1.3 The Chairman asked the delegates to desposit their voting slips as Mr. Bardoux announced the name of the relevant countries.

1.4 The result of the secret ballot was as follows

Delegations present and voting	133
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Votes obtained

Mr. R.E. BUTLER	47
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Mr. Torsten LARSSON	23
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Mr. M. MILI	40
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Mr. T.V. SRIRANGAN	23
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1.5 The Chairman announced that, no candidate having obtained the requisite majority, there would be a fresh ballot at the following meeting.

2. Statements

2.1 The delegate of Yugoslavia made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,

Representatives of many of the countries of the Union have already expressed their appreciation to the people and Government of the Republic of Kenya and the President of the Republic, His Excellency Daniel arap Moi, for the warm welcome we have been shown and for the efficiency which has been displayed. Nor have they failed to address to you personally their congratulations on your election, Mr. Chairman, above all on the judicious manner in which you are carrying out the difficult tasks we have entrusted to you.

The delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia associates itself fully with these congratulations and these expressions of appreciation.

Mr. Chairman,
Honourable Delegates,

Since we have so many specific questions to discuss in the weeks ahead, I feel I should not take up much of your time with a general statement.

There is however one question which is of central importance. It is a question which does not only concern us here today in connection with the ITU, it is a question which has troubled peoples and States throughout the history of mankind. I am referring to the problem of the relations between the haves and the have-nots. This is no mere academic issue, it is a thoroughly practical, topical and vital problem.

Peace and security, so precarious in our modern world, cannot be safeguarded, and certainly they cannot be strengthened, in a world where the existing immense inequalities continue to grow, increasing the gap between developed countries and countries engaged in a struggle for their future.

In this connection the point has already been made on this floor that the accelerated and sustained development of communications in these latter countries can be of vital importance in solving the grave problem of under-development.

The ITU, being the only world organization bearing responsibility for telecommunications, has a duty to mankind to ensure that all peoples, and particularly the developing countries, derive benefit from telecommunications.

We all have an obligation to display increasing efficiency in achieving this aim and to devote ourselves primarily to problems of fundamental importance.

The delegation of Socialist non-aligned Yugoslavia will spare no effort to make a constructive contribution to the success of our work. It will resolutely support any proposals aimed at achieving more democratic relations within our Organization, defining priorities for the ITU and deciding on the resources and organization required to achieve the specific objectives we are endeavouring to define.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.2 The delegate of Greece made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,
Honourable Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Government of Greece, our delegation would like to present warm greetings to the Plenipotentiary Conference and to express its sincere wishes for the success of its work.

At the same time, we should like to address our thanks and appreciation to the people of Kenya and to its Government not only for the welcome we have been shown, but also for the exemplary organization of this Conference and for the constant efforts being made to ensure that our stay in Nairobi will be a comfortable and pleasant one.

We should also like to associate ourselves with the other delegations in expressing our best wishes and congratulations to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Conference and to the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees and Working Groups on their election. Our delegation will do everything in its power to facilitate and assist in your efforts.

Mr. Chairman,

At the present time, as has been pointed out by Arthur Clark, telecommunications constitute the nervous system of mankind. Thanks to the new technology and in particular to artificial satellites, distances on our planet have shrunk to the equivalent of minutes. This is surely the most astonishing development of our time. Thanks to modern telecommunication systems, instant communication has now become a reality and the peoples of the world now have a chance of establishing closer and more sustained links than ever before. Modern telecommunications provide us with faster, more efficient and more fruitful possibilities for achieving international cooperation which will certainly be conducive to the happiness and well-being of men everywhere, independent of their level of development.

The ITU is called upon to play a fundamental role in this process of uniting humanity - which has been divided and weakened through strife for so many centuries. It is therefore vital and urgent to strengthen and increase the efficiency of the facilities available to the ITU. It will then be able to fulfil its noble and august duties which are based on the principles of cooperation, accessibility and universality. In this way, the ITU will be able to make a more positive contribution to the balanced and harmonious development of international telecommunications throughout the world and, in so doing, it will make a considerable contribution towards promoting the economic, social and cultural progress of all peoples. And, finally, in this way free access to telecommunication facilities, which has long been an inalienable and inalienable right of all men and peoples, can be consolidated, safeguarded and respected by all governments. This is one of the major challenges of our time.

Mr. Chairman,

Greece, one of the constituent Members of the Union, is a country which is making every effort to develop and modernize its telecommunication systems. The considerable expenditure involved is obtained by making savings wherever possible and cutting other investments of a social nature (education, public health, social welfare). Greece is conducting a peaceful and multi-dimensional foreign policy inspired by the principles of sovereign equality, independence and territorial integrity, and also by the principles of international cooperation involving the peaceful settlement of disputes and world peace. Inspired by these noble principles, the delegation of Greece will endeavour to make its contribution to the success of the present Conference, which will certainly leave its mark on future development of telecommunications.

While I am on the subject of international cooperation, Mr. Chairman, I would like to mention the fraternal support which our country has given to the victims of the invasion of Lebanon. In particular I refer to the humanitarian aid given by Greece to the Palestinians after the recent tragic events and also to the political support we have given including the convening by Greece of an extraordinary meeting of the Security Council following the massacre of civilians in Beirut. Greece's position with regard to the Palestinian problem and its attitude to the territorial integrity of the State of Lebanon are well-known and appreciated by the international community.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I should like to exercise my right of reply, which I invoked on the second day of the general debate, in connection with the observations made by the delegate of Turkey following the intervention of the Minister of Communications of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Mavrellis. I should like to draw the Conference's attention to the following facts

Despite the arguments presented here, Turkey did not act as a guarantor power in July 1974. It simply used a coup d'etat against the Greek Cypriot element as a pretext to invade the Republic of Cyprus. It subjected large parts of Cyprus in the north of the country to military occupation and in general, conducted a well-organized military occupation against the Greek Cypriots, i.e. against the victims of the coup d'état.

The fact that Turkey has acted as a conqueror and not as a guarantor State has been demonstrated by its behaviour during the invasion of the Turkish troops and by its behaviour since then. The ultimate objective of the so-called 'intervention' of Turkey was not the re-establishment of constitutional order but its complete overthrow. The whole world knows that the Turkish army occupied over one-third of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus in two stages and continues to occupy this territory. The occupation forces displaced about 200,000 inhabitants, i.e. forty percent of the population of the Republic. As a result of this invasion, the fate of a considerable number of Cypriots is unknown. Property, crops and the treasures of civilization have been destroyed or stolen. Very grave violations of human rights have been, and continue to be, perpetrated against the Greek Cypriots who have remained in the occupied territories. Turkey has also endeavoured to falsify the ethnological composition of the Cypriot population by transporting migrants from Anatolia to the island. Finally, Turkey continues to maintain a powerful army of occupation in Cyprus backed by a considerable tank force.

All this has happened despite the fact that the United Nations have repeatedly condemned the invasion and have demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of the Republic. In the meantime, Turkey, despite protestations in favour of inter-community dialogue with a view to re-establishing the integrity of the State of Cyprus, has been in fact sabotaging this dialogue. On the one hand it refuses to withdraw its troops and on the other hand it is encouraging the Turkish Cypriots in their intransigence."

2.3 The delegate of Lesotho made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,

Permit me on behalf of the Lesotho delegation to join other delegations in congratulating you upon your election to preside over this important Conference. On this occasion, allow me to relay through you to His Excellency, President Daniel arap Moi, the fraternal greetings from His Majesty King Moshoeshoe and the Prime Minister, The Right Honourable Dr. Leapua Jonathan. I further bring along the best wishes and hopes of the Government and people of the Kingdom of Lesotho for the success of this ITU Plenipotentiary Conference which the Government of Kenya and the African continent as a whole is honoured to host. The time has passed when an individual country found it proper to shout and boast in many different ways about how civilized and technologically advanced it was while on the other hand the same country would rejoice over the backwardness and poverty of other countries.

The new era has dawned marking the age of enlightenment and the time when all countries of the world should have a desire to care and unite to help one another and in particular to help those countries pushed into troubles by fate.

To this end, there could never have been a better expression of this burning desire than by the very fact that so many countries of the world - developed and developing - as well as the different organizations of the world - big and small - have found it necessary to leave their countries and their daily work and instead converge into this city of Nairobi in order to put their heads and thoughts together in this Conference of Plenipotentiaries of ITU so that they can act in unison on matters of communications.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

The Kingdom of Lesotho wishes to echo the sentiments and concerns already expressed by the many distinguished delegates who have been taking the floor since the beginning of this ITU Plenipotentiary Conference.

We are hopeful that this meeting will sincerely address itself, among other matters, to the following pressing issues, especially those which are worrying the developing countries, namely

1) Proposals on the definitive and practical ways by means of which transfer of technology - in particular telecommunications technology - from developed to developing countries can be achieved in the shortest time possible. These methods should include technical training and introduction of manufacturing of telecommunications equipment within developing countries themselves.

2) Proposals on the definitive and practical ways of helping developing countries to establish integrated basic telecommunications infrastructures in their remote villages and sparsely populated areas.

3) Proposals on the definitive and practical ways of transforming the huge quantities of existing analogue systems into the digital systems with minimum inconvenience and loss while attaining cheap but reliable methods of interfacing and replacement.

4) Making it possible for direct financing of projects carried out by ITU expertise from the ordinary budget of ITU rather than financing these projects mainly through other bodies like UNDP.

5) Mandating ITU to conclude agreements directly with regional and sub-regional telecommunications organizations.

Mr. Chairman,

By the very nature of its geographical position whereby the whole country is completely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa, the Kingdom of Lesotho joined hands with the rest of the African countries in the building of the PANAFTTEL network by establishing an HF link with Nairobi.

This HF link is the only route from the Kingdom of Lesotho which does not pass through South Africa and it is insufficient. Together with the other independent countries of Southern Africa, the Kingdom of Lesotho is participating in the Southern Africa Telecommunications Administrations (SATA) to evolve the telecommunications systems of that sub-region.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

Because of the importance we attach to the international relations and contacts, within the next three years the Kingdom of Lesotho will have commissioned a microwave system with a TV transmission capability as a national backbone network, a standard B satellite earth station, an international automatic telex exchange and an international transit switching centre with ISD.

This is a very heavy programme and without the financial and technical help of some individual Member countries of ITU and that of ITU as an organization in the form of experts on training, experts manning some of the operational services, evaluation of viability studies of projects like the standard B earth station, etc., we would not have budgeted an inch and for all this help we are most grateful and we wish to see it continue.

Mr. Chairman,

I would like to reiterate the importance the Kingdom of Lesotho attaches to the project already started under the leadership of ITU, namely, Appropriate Modern Telecommunications Technology for Integrated Rural Development (AMTT/IRD). We wish to enjoy the final fruits of that project.

Last but not least, we confirm that the Kingdom of Lesotho attaches great importance to the proclamation of 1983 as the World Communications Year by the General Assembly of the United Nations. During that year stress on communications infrastructures as a fundamental element for the economic and social development of all nations should be made.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, the delegation of the Kingdom of Lesotho wishes you a successful leadership of the deliberations of this important Plenipotentiary Conference and assures you and the distinguished delegates that it shall give the cooperation necessary to make this Conference a success."

2.4 The delegate of Jamaica made the following statement

"First, let me on behalf of the Jamaican delegation offer you congratulations on your election as Chairman of this Conference. I would also like to thank the Government and people of Kenya for having kindly offered to host this most important Plenipotentiary Conference, and they are doing so successfully.

Mr. Chairman,

Jamaica is proud to be associated with the ITU and the principles that the ITU stands for. We have actively participated in the work of the Union since 1963 following our independence in 1962. Our participation has been of a limited nature since we also face the same financial difficulties that other developing countries have. Nevertheless we always try to participate in the most important meetings of the Union, and as such this is our third Plenipotentiary Conference. Through our association with the Union we have seen the need for improvement of our telecommunication infrastructure, and this we have pursued, with valuable assistance from the ITU and Member countries

One of the most important achievements was the establishment of a telecommunication training centre in Kingston. This was done with valuable assistance from the ITU.

Our international telecommunication services have seen rapid growth in recent times, with the advent of a standard A earth station operating on the Intelsat system. In the early 1970s, and more recently this was supplemented by a non-standard earth station. The satellite service along with sub-marine cables help to provide communication with most countries of the world, and also provide information for the people of Jamaica.

Direct dialling facilities are available to North America, and this will soon be extended to other areas.

The national telephone service is also being continually upgraded, but at the present time these facilities are mainly available in the urban areas. To this end the Jamaican Government is examining the possibility of extending the rural telecommunication facilities. Studies have been done, but there are difficulties in implementing the results at the present time.

Other telecommunication facilities are in existence and they all help to improve the life of the people of Jamaica. Medium-wave and FM broadcasting stations cover almost all the island, and there are plans to extend the television coverage areas.

Mr. Chairman,

The cases of both the developing and the developed countries with respect to technical activities have been advanced at this Conference. We believe that in the statements made there is hope.

Mr. Chairman,

In the work of this Plenipotentiary Conference I wish to mention two important points

1) In our deliberations I would urge Members not to forget the spirit of compromise which has always existed in the ITU, and we should be guided by this spirit in our deliberations.

2) I do believe that the lower end of the ITU contributory scale should be carefully examined and indeed modified (to a lower level) so that more of the smaller and lesser developed countries of the world may be facilitated thus ensuring their participation in the work of the Union, thereby ensuring that the principle of universality is complied with.

This modification can be done either by reducing the smallest contributory unit, or providing for joint membership for two or more countries.

Mr. Chairman,

I wish to refer to one problem which exists in Region 2 at the present time. In 1981, the Regional Broadcasting (MF) Conference was held, but the results of this Conference were inconclusive. Jamaica, like other countries of the region, is anxious to play its part in resolving the outstanding difficulties.

It has been said, Mr. Chairman, that this Plenipotentiary Conference is one of the most important ever. The Jamaican delegation shares this opinion, and as such is willing to assist in the resolution of the problems we may encounter. We hope that by the end of this Conference we will have found the right solutions and the ITU will be properly equipped to continue its important work - until the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

It is my fervent hope that all the delegations here present will do their part, and along with your able leadership Mr. Chairman we will make this Conference a success.

Thank you."

2.5 The delegate of France made the following statement

"I should like first of all, as PTT Minister of the French Republic, to greet you, Mr. Chairman, and the Kenyan people.

If any proof were needed of the interest France attaches to international cooperation in the field of telecommunications, could I do any better than to recall that it was at France's invitation that the representatives of 20 European States met in Paris on 1 March 1865 for the first international conference on telegraphy? As all Members of this assembly are aware, that conference was really the ancestor of the present Plenipotentiary Conference, since it drafted the first telegraph convention, which was signed, also in Paris, on 17 May 1865 and marked the founding of the International Telegraph Union.

Ever since, France has always taken a very active part, both in the conferences through which the Union has evolved into its present form, and in the work of the specialized committees. These were set up, once again in Paris, in 1924 for telephony (CCIF) and in 1925 for telegraphy (CCITT), before they were merged in 1956 into a single CCITT, and in 1927 in Washington for radiocommunications (CCIR).

A number of French nationals have filled and still fill senior posts in the Union. I would particularly like to remember the names of

- Mr. Valensi, Director of the CCIF and the first winner of the ITU centenary prize,
- Mr. Mulatier, Deputy Secretary-General and subsequently Secretary-General of the ITU,
- Mr. Petit, member of the IFRB, and
- Mr. Rouviere and Mr. Croze, Directors of the CCITT,

as well as to pay tribute to Mr. Burtz, the present Director of the CCITT, who is here today. Nor should I wish to forget all the French nationals serving with the Union, who give the best of themselves.

Since the 1947 Plenipotentiary Conference in Atlantic City, France has been a member of the ITU Administrative Council. It has also been very active in all the Study Groups and Working Parties of the CCITT and CCIR, recognizing the essential role of these bodies in helping to standardize telecommunication services.

France takes no less an interest in the Union's aid and technical cooperation activities. This has taken the form, in particular, of a contribution to the work of the groups responsible for drafting handbooks and of the assignment of an increasing number of experts.

France is all the more willing to take part in international efforts in this field, in that, as you know, telecommunications constitute one of the priority objectives of the development of new technologies in our country. I only have to mention the fact, very briefly, that, with an increase in the number of telephone lines from 4 million in 1970 to almost 20 million today, France has experienced in that period the highest rate of growth ever observed in any country of the world.

At present, French telecommunications are making widespread use of digital technology, and time-division switching in particular, and each year over a million digital lines are being connected to second generation exchanges.

This effort will be continued in the years ahead thanks to the recent decisions taken by the French Government concerning the development of electronics, in which telecommunications are bound to play a leading role.

There will be further development in the field of telematics, in particular of Videotex, which already provides subscribers in the Department of Ille-et-Vilaine with an electronic directory service, and which is also being tried out in the Paris suburb of Vélizy and in more than 40 other places, offering users a variety of services connected with their work, in the form of professional telematics, their relations with local or regional authorities, in the form of community telematics, or their private activities, in the form of telematics for the general public.

The French Government has also decided recently to extend still further the possibilities available to the public through new technologies by developing videocommunication services, and especially cable television. With the experimental cabling of the town of Biarritz with optical fibres, yet another field of research is opening up as a means of meeting the immense need for information and communication.

France is one of the main world contributors to international cooperation, both in the multilateral framework of ITU and in the framework of bilateral exchanges.

The number of experts sent abroad on cooperation missions in the field of telecommunications is growing steadily. It increased from 480 in 1981 to over 500 in 1982 and it will probably reach the figure of 600 missions by 1983. A substantial number of these missions are carried out in the framework of the ITU, which accounted for 99 missions in 1981, thus giving France the second rank in this respect.

A comparable effort is made to receive foreign trainees in France. Numbers in that field have also been growing steadily, since almost 600 trainees were received in 1981, including 99 in the framework of the ITU, which makes France a leading country in that respect. This trend is to continue, since my Administration is planning to adapt teaching centres and training programmes to this requirement.

There is something, however, which I would like to add. France's involvement in technical cooperation is not restricted to French-speaking countries. ITU still makes infrequent use of French experts for English-speaking posts, although the PTT have introduced considerable facilities for intensive training in English and sent out 177 telecommunications experts in 1981 as part of bilateral exchanges to countries where the working language was English. France can face cooperation questions with equanimity, since it devotes considerable resources to that purpose. Nevertheless, I would like to say that, among the political objectives which our Government wishes to pursue, the ITU is of particular interest to us on two grounds. Assistance and multilateral cooperation should not make us forget the basic aim of standardization. It is through the CCITT and the CCIR that the technical basis is laid not only for the exchange of traffic between countries but also and especially for compatibility between different types of equipment, and hence for competition between suppliers.

If we want, and we do want, to place all the countries of the world in a position to exercise free technical and technological options, we must clearly begin with standardization in ITU.

It is quite understandable that the question of what share of the Union budget should be attributed to technical cooperation should raise a problem, in so far as it should not be allowed to lead to transfers which would restrict the share devoted to the Union's traditional activities.

This having been said, France has always shown and will continue to show in the future, through its contribution to the Union's budget and to the Union's activities, that it gives first priority to the essential solidarity between developed countries and developing countries in the field of telecommunications.

Mr. Chairman,

I wish this Conference every success. In a world troubled by economic crisis, the development of telecommunications appears doubly important economically, because this is a prime sector in industrial development, and especially advanced industry, and also politically and morally, since telecommunications contribute to the strengthening of friendship and relations between peoples. There is no doubt that the next five years will be very productive in this respect. I say five years, because the next Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU is to be held in 1987.

On behalf of the French Government, I have pleasure in inviting all Member countries to Paris, which is proposed as the host of that Conference. France and Paris will be pleased to receive you."

The meeting rose at 1255 hours.

Secretary-General

M. MILLI

Chairman

H.K. KOSGEY

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 237-E

21 October 1982

Original English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

TENTH PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 6 October 1982, at 1740 hrs

Chairman Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

- Election of the Secretary-General

Document No.

6, 7, 138,
DT/4B



Election of the Secretary-General (Documents Nos. 6, 7, 138 and DT/4B)

1. The Chairman proceeded to the second ballot for the election of the Secretary-General.

The tellers, provided by the delegations of Cuba, the Netherlands, the Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, Ivory Coast and Thailand took their places.

Delegates were requested to deposit their ballot papers as their country's name was called out.

On completion of the voting, the Chairman said that 133 votes had been cast, with neither invalid votes nor abstentions, the simple majority therefore being 67.

The result of the voting was

Mr. R.E. Butler	74
Mr. T. Larsson	11
Mr. M. Milli	41
Mr. T.V. Srirangan	7

2. The Chairman announced that Mr. R.E. Butler, having obtained the required majority, was elected Secretary-General of the Union. (Applause)

3. Mr. Butler made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Forgive me if I am a little emotional at this point in time but I do wish to thank you warmly for the honour which you have extended to me, my family, my country and the Australian Government in your decision to choose me to lead the ITU Secretariat in the years until the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

It seems now a very long time ago that some Ministers, Deputy Ministers and other officials in various regions indicated to me their feelings on the leadership needs of the ITU for the 1980s. I wish to express particularly my appreciation of their finger-tip understanding of my position on this question. It was my position that I would take no action, whatsoever, to disrupt the on-going management of the Union but would merely convey their sentiments to the Australian authorities. Those confidences, which remained so loyal in the recognition of my service, fill me with deep gratitude at this moment.

I thank publicly my two assistants, Miss Taillefer and Miss Tulloch who are sitting on the rostrum behind me (Applause). I realize that life has not been easy for them in the past few months - more so as I have been away from Geneva. Their loyalty, discretion and assistance to me could not be surpassed.

To the other junior staff members, I have seen the distraction on your faces in recent months, as I walked through the building and travelled in the lift. Your few but very discreet words 'Je vous souhaite bon succès M. Butler', gave me great heart, but I wish to say to you now that the Members of the Union have made their decision. It is for us as officials, you and I, and our other colleagues, to meet the challenge of the work pressures that will face us over the coming five years or so to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

I thank too, all my senior colleagues for their sensitive understanding, since I informed them early this year of the pending announcement of my candidature by the Australian Government. It has been a wonderful experience and honour for me to have worked with Mr. Milli over the last decade. Coming from the New World to Europe, I learned a lot from Mr. Milli and his many admirable characteristics, including his great quality of resilience in times of stress. I wish Mohammed and Mrs. Milli a prosperous, long and happy retreat from the ITU. I am confident that Mr. Milli will always be available for consultation by me in times of need. At another point in time I hope that I will be able to pay a complete tribute and testimonial to Mr. and Mrs. Milli in the recognition of their great service to the international telecommunications community. (Applause)

Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Today, you have elected me not merely to lead the ITU General Secretariat for the substantial part of the 1980s, but also to act as your legal representative for the necessary coordination of ITU activities with the other institutions in the UN system, included, too, is the representation of your telecommunication interests and the desirable inputs to achieve those broader policy objectives established by Governments in the United Nations bodies for the urgent social and economic development requirements of Member Governments organized through the UN family. The ITU is designated a Specialized Agency and our participation is, of course, subject to the guidance, which you will give me from the Plenipotentiary Conference as well as of the new Administrative Council which you will shortly elect in order to see that the necessary requirements, as seen by you and the Administrative Council from the policy point of view, are observed. Many of you know that I have always been sensitive to the Union's obligations to respond appropriately to the needs for such coordination and collaboration, more so now that we have witnessed the 'communications' debate in the last two years and the development of the undefined concepts of a New World Information and Communication Order. It is heavily dependent upon telecommunication infrastructures.

Hence, the importance of the future work of the Union in providing the technical and related regulatory frameworks and standards to enable the objectives of balanced and equitable communication flows between and within all countries to be met. These are, of course, matters for the Members to resolve in their own relationships between one another.

For the Secretariat, there are the contributions for the promotion and assistance for the realization of development efforts, that is, the translation of national plans into action to assist in the setting up of appropriate telecommunications and the desirable cooperation between Members and their authorities, and indeed all of their telecommunication entities.

In the United Nations family there are now some twenty organizations with an interest in communications. Many have user interests, while others have specific and dedicated responsibilities such as the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and UNESCO. I look forward to an even closer relationship in the future with Dr. Sobhi, Director-General of the UPU and Mr. M'Bow, Director-General of UNESCO, especially in our contribution to the work of the newly-established International Programme for the Development of Communications.

I wish to express my special thanks for the encouragement which I have received from the regional telecommunications organizations, some of whom are with us today. We serve the same administrations and countries and I look forward to close collaboration with their many joint endeavours to serve our joint Members by appropriate complementarity of action.

Already our meeting has been described here as the African Plenipotentiary Conference. In addition to my own feelings, I know that your decision here, that I should lead the General Secretariat of your Union, will bring great satisfaction to many Australians and the Australian Government. Australia, with its relatively small economic base, and still developing, has tried hard over the last decade or so to understand African difficulties and its development problems. The Australian authorities will be gratified, I am sure, by the confidence, friendship and recognition which has been bestowed on me and our country here today.

Again, I thank you for the personal honour that you have accorded me and my family, without whose endearing loyalty and support my effective international public service could not have been possible. It is an unforgettable moment for me and for my wife, who is with me here today with the Australian delegation. We look forward to thanking you all, personally and individually, over the coming days.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank you for the assistance and guidance of our meeting and the fact that this event has taken place in your lovely country. It has many geographical features similar to those of my country and thus, after being here only two weeks, it has made me feel like being at home, especially when I look out and see those eucalyptus trees and birds very close to the city itself.

Once again, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you deeply for the honour that you have paid to me and I trust that I shall fully justify the confidence that has been expressed." (Applause)

4. Mr. Mill made the following statement .

"Mr. Chairman,

I should like to be the first to congratulate my colleague Mr. Butler with whom I have worked as a team for 15 years - fifteen years which may seem a long time but to me seems as if it were merely yesterday. Fifteen years of working as a team during which we have done our utmost to make the International Telecommunication Union the organization that you yourselves wish it to be.

I do not wish to take up your time but I would like to thank not only those delegations who voted for me but all the others as well. As Secretary-General of the ITU I have collaborated with all administrations in a spirit of comprehension and collaboration, something which has helped us to do our work properly. I have got to know, and I still know, very many eminent representatives of the world of telecommunications which as you all know constitutes a very large family. I know that this family is very united so I should just like once more to say 'Thank you' to you all for your collaboration for almost 17 years."

5. The Head of the Australian delegation said he would wish, perhaps at a later stage, to make a number of comments on the election which had just taken place.

6. The Chairman assured him that an opportunity would be given to all delegations who so wished to express their congratulations to the Secretary-General elect.

The meeting rose at 1920 hours.

The Secretary-General

M. MILI

The Chairman

Mr. H.K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 238-E

21 October 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Tuesday, 12 October 1982, at 1445 hrs

Chairman . Mr. A.C. ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

Document Nos.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Discussion of items related to the election of the Administrative Council | DT/1 and Add.1(Rev.1),
11, 23, 81, 82, 83, 84,
86, 87, 89, 112, 142 |
| 2. Periodicity of Administrative Council sessions | - |
| 3. Geographical distribution of seats on the Administrative Council | 22, 87 |



1. Discussion of items related to the election of the Administrative Council (Documents Nos. DT/1 and Add.1(Rev.1), 11. 23, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 89, 112, 142)

1.1 The Chairman said he would suggest, in order to accelerate proceedings, that the meeting should start with one specific proposal as the basis for its deliberations. In the light of the discussion which had taken place on the issue at the previous meeting of the Committee, he proposed, with the support of the delegate of Lebanon, that the point of departure should be the proposal to increase the number of seats on the Administrative Council to 39, the Regions of the Americas, Africa and Asia each gaining an extra seat.

1.2 The delegate of Indonesia drew attention to the fact that his delegation together with the delegations of Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines, and with the support of Papua New Guinea, had in Documents Nos. 81, 82, 83, 84 and 86 respectively, proposed the addition of five more seats to the present Administrative Council, two of those seats to go to Region D (Africa), two to Region E (Asia and Australasia) and one to Region A (the Americas). The reasons for which an increase in the representation of Region E were imperative were set out in the documents mentioned. The increase proposed was not excessive. Region E represented half the area of the globe and had half the world's population, it also had a tremendous range of levels of development among its countries. Those points all deserved consideration.

1.3 The delegate of Chile, introducing Document No. 142, said that it was very important that there should be a significant representation of the ITU membership on the Administrative Council. To ensure such representation the number of Council seats should be not less than one third of total membership, which would mean an increase to 52. The financial repercussions of that increase were dealt with in Document No. 142, which showed that the additional burden on the Union Budget would be insignificant. A further argument in favour of a larger Administrative Council was the need for greater representation of Regions A, D and E, for, if the present number of seats were retained, then other Regions would have to lose seats to ensure a proper balance. Fears that increase Council membership would reduce its efficiency were unfounded; efficiency could be maintained despite a greater number of councillors by using more efficient work procedures, data processing and other techniques.

1.4 The delegate of France was gratified to see how much interest there was in participation in the work of the Administrative Council, but regretted that the function of the Council often appeared to be confused with that of an annual shareholders meeting. The Administrative Council was an assembly of competent persons who represented all Union Members and acted in the interests of all. A seat on the Council was not only an honour, it was an onerous charge for the administration concerned and it was important that the Regions choose councillors who were fully capable of assuming that task efficiently. Not only that, it was essential that councillors were committed to their task and willing to work at it outside sessions of Council. The efficiency of the Administrative Council depended on such dedication, as well as on a greater dissemination of information and a greater degree of cooperation from the General Secretariat. Although his delegation did not feel that a larger Council was desirable, they were not against a very limited rise in the number of seats in order to take account of the increased membership of the Union.

1.5 The delegate of the U.S.S.R., although regretting that no account had been taken of the proposal by Yugoslavia, acceded to the Chairman's proposal. The criteria that could be used for determining the number of seats on the Council were endless, an increase in the number of seats by three was the most suitable

solution. Credence should be given to the views of experienced Council members as to what the optimum number of councillors was, their recommendation for a modest increase was based on pragmatic considerations. Rotation was a useful and even essential principle provided it was properly organized. The East European countries, in friendly agreement among themselves, already observed a regular 50% rotation.

1.6 The delegate of Japan said that great care and prudence should be exercised in deciding the number of seats for the Administrative Council. Account should be taken of the fact that the Council was already overloaded. However, in view of the increase in Union membership since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference, he would accept, as a reasonable compromise, an increase in Council membership to 39.

1.7 The delegate of Jamaica said consensus had been reached that it was necessary to increase the membership of the Administrative Council, but there had been disagreement regarding the criterion on which the increase should be based. He believed that the single most appropriate factor was the membership of each of the five regions expressed as a percentage of the total membership of the Union, and that formed the basis of the proposal made by the delegate of Barbados at Committee 7's third meeting. Basing the increase on a percentage of total membership would mean increasing the membership of the Administrative Council to 47, however, if membership was kept at its present figure, it would mean that two regions would have to give up seats, which would be quite unacceptable. Another factor to be taken into account was that Regions A, D and E contained more of the developing countries in ITU's growing membership and therefore deserved special consideration.

1.8 The delegate of Senegal said that his delegation had already supported the principle of increased membership at Committee 7's third meeting. In order to avoid a repetition of the current discussion at future Conferences, his delegation believed that the Plenipotentiary should adopt a definitive mathematical formula, and he proposed that that should be a ratio of 25%, which would mean a theoretical increase of two members. However, since the application of the proposed ratio would take two seats from Region B and one from Region C, which would clearly be unacceptable for those Regions, he proposed an increase of five seats. Bearing in mind the evolution of Administrative Council membership from 1947 to 1973, the proposed increase was very reasonable and would constitute a dynamic compromise. Having decided on the number of members of the Administrative Council, the Plenipotentiary Conference should then consider ways and means of improving the efficiency of the Council, in view of the enormous increase in its work. In that connection, he recalled the proposals made by previous Administrative Councils to the Secretary-General to that end.

1.9 The delegate of Australia said that his delegation had opposed any increase in the number of members of the Administrative Council or in the length of its sessions on grounds of efficiency. However, after listening to the arguments which had been advanced, he could accept the proposed increase to 39 or even 41 seats.

1.10 The delegate of Colombia said that the criterion for elections to the Administrative Council was that there should be due regard to the need for equitable distribution of the seats among all regions of the world. While there appeared to be a consensus in favour of a limited increase in Council membership, equitable distribution might be interpreted in various ways. He suggested that the criterion of competence, which did not appear in the Convention, might be of interest, since Council members represented not only their respective countries but also all Members of the Union. He fully supported the U.S.S.R. delegate's comments

regarding rotation in each region and suggested that each regional group should evolve an objective criterion by which to judge candidates rather than merely following a mathematical formula.

It could be accepted that some Regions were now over-represented in the Administrative Council but it was too late to alter that situation and he would merely ask them to show understanding towards the under-represented countries. In conclusion, he supported a moderate increase of not less than three additional members together with adequate implementation of the principle of rotation.

1.11 The delegate of Spain shared the view expressed by the Colombian delegate regarding the difficulty of interpreting the principle of equitable distribution. There appeared to be a consensus that because of the increase in Union Members since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, it was necessary to increase the membership of the Administrative Council, and the proposed increase of three, one for the Americas, one for the Africas and one for Asia and Australasia, was acceptable to his delegation. He did not think that strict rules governing rotation should be laid down since that would impose a certain restriction on the eligibility of candidates.

1.12 The delegate of Mexico supported the views expressed by the U.S.S.R. delegate. His own delegation would originally have preferred no increase in the number of members since it believed that the Administrative Council was carrying out its work in a perfectly efficient manner with its present membership. However, after hearing the arguments in favour of a moderate increase, he could support the Chairman's proposal for an increase of three. With a view to saving time, and since there were two clear proposals before the meeting, one for an increase of three and one for an increase of five in Administrative Council membership, and no other valid options before the meeting, he formally moved closure of the debate and asked the Chairman, in the absence of agreement, to put the two proposals to the vote.

1.13 The delegate of Canada endorsed the Mexican delegate's motion and said that he supported the proposed increase to 39.

1.14 The Chairman noted that since there was a formal motion for closure of the debate he could give the floor only to two speakers opposing the motion.

1.15 The delegate of Grenada said that in addition to the two main proposals before the Committee, as mentioned by the delegate of Mexico, two others had been tabled, one by the delegation of Barbados and the other by the Chilean delegation. Instead, therefore, of having an immediate vote on the first two proposals, it would be preferable to set up a working party consisting of the delegations who had submitted proposals to see whether they could reach a compromise.

1.16 The delegate of Chile opposed the motion for closure of the debate and supported the Grenadan delegate's proposal to set up a working party.

1.17 The Chairman put to the vote the motion for closure of the debate.

1.18 The delegate of Colombia, speaking on a point of order, asked whether the vote about to be taken was only on closure of the debate or whether it also implied acceptance of one or other of the two main proposals.

1.19 The Chairman confirmed that the vote was only on closure of the debate.

The motion for closure of the debate was approved by 60 votes to 17, with 17 abstentions.

1.20 After a brief procedural discussion in which the delegates of Grenada, Chile, Lebanon and Colombia intervened, the Chairman said that the original proposal before the meeting had been the proposal for an increase in Administrative Council membership to 39. The various other proposals tabled had not received sufficient support, except for the Indonesian delegation's proposal which was the same as the original proposal except that it modified the number of seats on the Council from 39 to 41. He therefore accepted the suggestion by the delegate of Lebanon that the Indonesian proposal was an amendment to the original proposal and, since it was furthest from the existing text, he would put it to the vote first.

The proposal to increase the membership of the Administrative Council to 41 was adopted by 57 votes to 36, with 9 abstentions.

2. Periodicity of Administrative Council sessions

2.1 The Chairman observed that the Committee had been asked to discuss periodicity of Council sessions by Working Group PL-A, but there were no written proposals on which the Committee's discussions could be based.

2.2 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. much regretted that it had just been necessary to vote on an issue of principle and that there had been no consensus. Such a procedure was not a positive step and it would not have a positive effect on the work of the Conference. The questions before the Conference had to be decided upon bearing in mind the interests of all Regions. His own Region covered part of Asia and Europe and was as important as any other, yet the recent decision appeared to push it to one side, and he regretted that his delegation's wish to solve the question in an equitable way had been ignored. He sincerely hoped that when dealing with other questions, everything possible would be done to achieve a consensus.

On the subject of periodicity of Administrative Council sessions, he felt that no serious arguments had been put forward in favour of two meetings a year for ten days instead of once a year for three weeks. On the contrary, the Union would have to pay twice as much as it did at present for travel alone. The budget was approved only once a year, and staff matters considered and salary scales adopted retroactively as of 1 January. He was therefore firmly in favour of adhering to the status quo.

2.3 The delegate of Mexico drew attention to his delegation's Document No. 5, paragraph 2 of which indicated his Administration's preference for maintaining No. 232 of the Convention, providing for one session per year.

2.4 The delegate of Australia said that he was opposed to extending the length or frequency of the Council meetings. Delegates attending from his region lost a week in travel time for each meeting they attended. If less detail were given in papers and the debates were better coordinated, the procedures in the Administrative Council would be much more efficient. His delegation therefore favoured one meeting a year lasting three weeks.

2.5 The delegate of France drew attention to his delegation's Document No. 14 and in particular F/14/2, MOD 234, containing a proposal to facilitate the convening of a second session if one-third of the members so requested. Hitherto, with the present numbers on the Council, a request had had to be made by 19 members, but with 41 members, only 14 members would need to make the request. The French delegation was fully aware of the travel difficulties of some members, but was also aware that the present three-week session was sometimes insufficient, and that the executive bodies of many other organizations, such as INTELSAT, had to meet more than once a year.

2.6 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the Committee should bear in mind the cost implications of more than one meeting a year. Efforts had always been made to keep the contributory unit at a low level, yet many proposals had been put forward which were bound to generate additional expenditure. He therefore supported the proposal not to increase the number of Council meetings. The possibility of a second session might be considered in special circumstances only. On the other hand, a number of proposals had been put forward aimed at increasing the efficiency of the Administrative Council. One idea might be to appoint working groups to meet in the interim period and process a large number of subjects in advance of Council meetings. The cost of such groups would be far less than the cost of a full Council meeting.

2.7 The delegate of Bulgaria fully supported the proposal to maintain the status quo, bearing in mind the financial consequences of extra sessions. An improvement in the preparatory work, however, would greatly improve the work in the Council itself.

2.8 The delegate of the United States said that the costs of the Union had already been added to by increasing the size of the Administrative Council. Extra meetings would only mean even higher costs and financial difficulties, and he was not convinced that the arguments already put forward proved that more sessions would increase the overall efficiency of the Council or reduce the overall number of its working days. More thought should rather be given to improving the work of the Council so that it would be more useful as a principal organ of the Union. In conclusion his delegation was of the view that the present provisions of the Convention should be upheld and a single session maintained, and that all the proposals dealing with efficiency should be dealt with at once and the same time.

2.9 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that he had been surprised and disappointed by the way in which economic factors had been brushed aside in the Committee's discussion of the membership of the Council, and how factors relating to the effectiveness of the Council had similarly been brushed aside. There was no doubt at all that with an increased membership, costs would rise and the Council would be less effective. According to the Budget, the cost of a Council meeting amounted to some 75,000 Swiss francs and largely, although not only because of that, the United Kingdom delegation considered that one normal annual meeting was sufficient. The Council's present difficulties would be compounded by an increase in numbers. His delegation had submitted proposals in G/18/3 to G/18/7 concerning Article 55, for certain measures including an Advisory Group to enable the Council to do its work. Those proposals would be presented at the appropriate time. In the meantime, his delegation wished to see the provision of one annual meeting kept intact.

2.10 The delegate of China was in favour of maintaining the status quo in order to keep down costs. The efficiency of the Council, furthermore, did not depend on the number of Council meetings.

2.11 The delegate of Romania was in favour of one Council session per year, which should be well prepared to achieve the desired level of efficiency. It was essential that expenditure, including travel costs, be kept to a minimum at all times.

2.12 The delegate of Cuba was also in favour of maintaining the status quo for reasons of cost, and because he was not convinced that extra meetings would increase the efficiency of the Administrative Council. Some of the preparatory problems might be solved through the postal and telegraph services.

2.13 The delegate of Lebanon considered that both the ITU and the Administrative Council would benefit if the latter were to meet twice a year. There could be a preliminary ten-day meeting in early June attended by senior officials from administrations who would thus be enabled to give instructions to delegates. There would then be an interval in which Administrations could be consulted, following which a second meeting could be held late in October or early November to discuss the Budget. He fully appreciated, however, that with five additional members on the Council, the costs of meetings would be increased, consequently it might be advisable to concentrate on improving working methods. Nevertheless in order to avoid the night meetings and occasional Saturday meetings involved in a three-week annual session, an October meeting in addition to the Spring session might make it possible to supervise the running of the Union more closely.

2.14 The Chairman pointed out that the time of year and duration of Council meetings was for the Council itself to decide, and the Committee should bear in mind the need to allow the Administrative Council room for manoeuvre.

2.15 The delegate of Venezuela, referring to the statement by the delegate of Lebanon, pointed out that many countries, including his own, would have no idea of their budgetary possibilities in October. Figures would be available later on, and would not require revision.

2.16 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the Committee was now entering a field which was completely within the purview of the Administrative Council. Its meetings were timed with various factors in mind, inter alia the need for the Union to present its Report and accounts to ECOSOC at certain periods of the year. Those matters were for a newly-elected Council to decide upon.

2.17 The Chairman suggested that Working Group PL-A should be informed that No. 232 of the Convention, in the opinion of the Committee, should remain unchanged.

It was so agreed.

3. Geographical distribution of seats on the Administrative Council

3.1 The Chairman drew attention to two proposals before the Committee that of Poland contained in Document No. 22 and that of India contained in Document No. 87.

3.2 The delegate of Poland said that his delegation's proposal to delete No. 226 of the Convention had been prompted by its apprehensions on the subject when it was discussed in Committee 8. However, as a decision had now been taken by Committee 8 on the subject, Poland wished to withdraw its proposal on the grounds of its invalidity.

3.3 The delegate of India said that his delegation's proposal was intended to amend No. 266 of the Convention so as to include emphasis on the need for geographical distribution of seats on the Administrative Council.

3.4 The Chairman replied that as he understood it, the Indonesian proposal for 41 Council members, as approved by the Committee, had also covered the distribution of posts by Region, and that the problem raised by the delegate of India had therefore been solved.

3.5 The delegate of the United Kingdom drew attention to the existence of the five United Kingdom proposals concerning the Administrative Council, in connection with Article 55, which had not appeared on the agenda. He requested that they should be included at a later date.

3.6 The Chairman explained that the agenda had only concerned decisions which might have had consequences on the elections, and assured the delegate of the United Kingdom that all other proposals would be discussed later on.

The meeting rose at 1735 hours.

The Secretary

A. MACLENNAN

The Chairman

A.C. ITUASSU

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 239-E

21 October 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

(STAFF MATTERS)

Monday, 11 October 1982, at 1435 hrs

Chairman Mr. H.L. VENHAUS (Federal Republic of Germany)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. General discussion on the work of the Committee | DT/7 |
| 2. Statement by the Chairman of the Staff Council | - |
| 3. Report of the Administrative Council to the
Plenipotentiary Conference | 65 + Corr.1 |
| - Personnel - Section 2.2.5 | |
| - Pensions - Section 2.2.6 | |
| 4. In-service training | 28 |



On a proposal by the Chairman, it was agreed that, as was customary, the Chairman of the Staff Council should be invited to participate in the work of Committee 5.

1. General discussion on the work of the Committee (Document No. DT/7)

1.1 The Chairman reminded the meeting that the terms of reference assigned to Committee 5 by the Plenary were set out in Document No. 135. The documents allocated to Committee 5 were shown in Document No. DT/7. He announced various additions to that document which would be published in Document No. DT/7(Rev.1).

1.2 The delegate of Algeria drew attention to two Algerian proposals to be added to the list of related documents before other Committees.

In response to a question by the Chairman, the Committee accepted the Plenary's decision that the individual proposals in the right-hand column of Document No. DT/7 should be dealt with in Committee 7, Committee 8 and Plenary. The Chairman of Committee 5 would, however, inform the Chairmen of those other bodies if Committee 5 had any points to make in connection with the documents in question.

2. Statement by the Chairman of the Staff Council

2.1 The Chairman of the Staff Council made the statement reproduced in Annex 1.

2.2 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he would not at that stage discuss the statement by the Chairman of the Staff Council, although he considered many of the points made to be incorrect. However, as a matter of principle, he did not consider that the Staff Council was entitled to submit proposals to the Plenipotentiary Conference. Those were matters for discussion by the Administrative Council.

2.3 The Chairman said it was correct that individual proposals for the amendment of the Convention must be made by Member countries. However, an outline of the proposals which the Staff Council wished to introduce was given in Document No. 53, Annex 2, as requested by the Administrative Council, and delegates might consider that with a view to seeing how the points made might be dealt with in their discussions. He drew attention to Document No. 53, Addendum No. 1, which contained the summary record of discussions at the 37th session of the Administrative Council on the points in question.

2.4 In reply to a question by the delegate of Brazil, the Chairman of the Staff Council said that Document No. 42 showed the financial implications of regularizing the situation of supernumerary staff employed over long periods.

2.5 The Chairman said that a sum of about 200,000 Swiss francs a year was involved.

3. Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 65 + Corr.1)

3.1 The Chairman noted that Document No. 65 as a whole had already been introduced to the Plenary Meeting by the Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Council. He drew attention to pages V and VI of the document which listed other relevant documents.

3.2 Section 2.2.5 - Staff

3.2.1 Section 2.2.5.1 - Implementation of Resolutions of the last Plenipotentiary Conference concerning Union staff

3.2.1.1 The Chairman said, with reference to Resolution No. 4, that questions concerning grading standards and post classification were considered by the Administrative Council at nearly every session. He recalled the setting up of the Group of Experts in accordance with Administrative Council Resolution No. 737 and the recruitment of a post classification specialist. As a result of the post classifier's proposals there had initially been 234 upgradings as well as a number of downgradings. Appeal against the changes was permitted and 162 requests for review had been made, as a result of which 81 additional changes had been approved by the Administrative Council.

3.2.1.2 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, referring to the penultimate paragraph under Resolution No. 4, which said that a point factor grading system and Master Standards for the classification of common occupational groups must be progressively implemented, asked whether the Plenipotentiary Conference was entitled to decide whether or not that system should be introduced in ITU.

3.2.1.3 The Chairman said that point would be discussed when Document No. 53 was considered.

3.2.1.4 The Secretary of the Committee said that the ITU Administrative Council had accepted the statute of the International Civil Service Commission thus committing the Union to abide by it. One of the tasks of ICSC was to make recommendations for the standardization of the common system. It was necessary to ensure that the duties and responsibilities of, say, a P.3 official in the ITU were equivalent to those of P.3s in the other international organizations since their pay was equal. The present system of job classification in ITU should therefore be progressively replaced by the ICSC system, which had been approved by the United Nations General Assembly. The ICSC system was merely a slightly more refined version of that recommended by the post classification specialist employed by ITU. However, in order to implement it, it would be necessary to translate job descriptions on the ICSC form and when the grade of a post was to be changed the job description would have to be reviewed by two classification experts. That would involve certain minor changes in the Personnel Department. Grading matters could have been dealt with by a separate section but the Administrative Council had decided to entrust the responsibility to the Personnel Department.

3.2.1.5 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that his delegation did not share the view that the ITU had no option but to join the proposed United Nations system, on the contrary, it was free to opt for part of that system or not, as it thought fit.

3.2.1.6 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the question of post classification would need to be considered in some detail since its ramifications were not easy to follow, particularly for delegates who did not participate in the work of the Administrative Council. As a reclassification exercise affecting the entire staff of the ITU had been carried out only a few years previously, the Conference would be well advised to adopt a cautious approach to the issue, since permanent reclassification did not serve the interests of any administration, national or international.

3.2.1.7 The delegate of France said that there was certainly no such thing as an ideal, universally acceptable classification system. Any existing system would have to be adapted to the special features and requirements of telecommunications and the ITU.

3.2.1.8 The delegate of China, referring to Resolution No. 5 on the geographical distribution of Union staff, said that a serious imbalance still existed in that respect, despite the efforts which had been made since the last Plenipotentiary Conference to improve the situation. When filling vacant posts in the professional grades in particular, priority should be given to the developing countries in order to achieve more equitable geographical representation of the five regions of the Union.

3.2.1.9 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that there had been no radical change in the geographical distribution of the Union's staff since the adoption of Resolution No. 5 at Malaga-Torremolinos. Regions C and D, in particular, were still insufficiently represented. Accordingly, his delegation supported the draft Resolution submitted on the matter by the U.S.S.R. delegation together with other proposals aimed at achieving more equitable geographical distribution and safeguarding the representation of all five regions in the Union.

3.2.1.10 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that an entirely new approach should be adopted to the question of geographical distribution, which should be discussed very thoroughly by the Conference. His Administration's proposal, to which the previous speaker had referred, was that a substantial proportion of ITU staff should be engaged on fixed-term contracts of not less than five years, which would be renewable. As well as making it possible to secure the services of skilled specialists, such a system would ensure better geographical representation. In its Resolution No. 795, the Administrative Council had expressed its concern about the situation and had requested the Secretary-General to fill vacant posts in the professional category on the basis of fixed-term appointments, but that had not been done. It was essential to give very serious consideration to the problem since the future work of the Union and the Secretariat depended on its satisfactory solution.

3.2.1.11 The delegate of Bulgaria fully endorsed the view that a system should be introduced for the replacement of ITU staff on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, since the effectiveness of the Union's permanent organs would thus be enhanced. Officials who remained in service for many years were unable to keep abreast of technological developments and, in addition, the existence of a more competitive basis for the selection of candidates would result in the engagement of higher-calibre staff. His delegation therefore supported the proposal by the U.S.S.R. and other countries that Resolution No. 5 should be recast.

3.2.1.12 The delegate of the United States of America said that the principles governing the recruitment of staff were set out in 87 of the Convention, which stated very clearly that the paramount consideration was to secure for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. The Secretary-General's efforts to improve geographical distribution must necessarily be subordinated to that imperative.

3.2.1.13 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. referring to Resolution No. 6 concerning manning table posts, considered that permanent posts should not be the general rule in the ITU. One of the results of Resolution No. 6 was that when it had become necessary to reorganize frequency registration work in the IFRB, it had been found that the Union did not have staff qualified to perform the related tasks. There was also an unfortunate tendency to renew temporary contracts

repeatedly, eventually forcing the Administrative Council to transform them into permanent appointments. In the view of his delegation, only basic work should be performed by permanent staff, all work of an episodic nature should be the object of short-term contracts. The Conference should prepare a more balanced and realistic resolution than Resolution No. 6, which had outlived its usefulness.

3.2.1.14 There being no further comments on Section 2.2.5.1, the Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the Committee considered that the Administrative Council had carried out its mandate in the interval between the Malaga-Torremolinos and Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conferences. More detailed discussion would be held on the issues dealt with in the Resolutions which had just been reviewed when the related documents were taken up individually.

It was so agreed.

3.2.2 Section 2.2.5.2 - Other staff questions

There were no comments.

3.3 Section 2.2.6 - Pensions and social security

3.3.1 Section 2.2.6.1 - Implementation of Recommendation No. 3 of the last Plenipotentiary Conference concerning pension adjustments

There were no comments.

3.3.2 Section 2.2.6.2 - Other pensions and social security questions

3.3.2.1 The delegate of Algeria, referring to sub-section 4 b) concerning insurance of personnel engaged for conferences and other short-term periods, asked why technical cooperation experts were automatically provided with life insurance coverage when, as far as he knew, such insurance was generally contracted on a voluntary basis.

3.3.2.2 The Secretary of the Committee replied that the risk of accident or death was higher for experts in the field than for Headquarters staff.

3.4 The Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that Sections 2.2.5 and 2.2.6 of the Administrative Council's report to the Conference were acceptable to the Committee.

It was so agreed.

4. In-service training (Document No. 28)

4.1 The Secretary, introducing the document, said that the last Plenipotentiary Conference had, having discussed the subject of in-service training, adopted Resolution No. 7 which instructed the Secretary-General to implement the rules for in-service training and instructed the Administrative Council to keep the subject under review. The document represented the Administrative Council's report to the present Plenipotentiary Conference.

The three government experts who had made a survey on organization, methods and grading of posts, had recommended that the training of ITU staff should amount to 0.5% of the ITU Budget. The Council, unable to provide the necessary sum for training, since it was limited by the ceilings fixed at Malaga-Torremolinos, had consequently asked the Secretariat to prepare a five-year training development plan. That plan had not been implemented for lack of funds. Finally, as paragraph 8 of the document indicated, the Council had concluded that it would be reasonable to reduce the cost of training to 0.25% of the Budget.

The credits allocated for training in the ITU had not been very realistic, although that could not be said to be the fault of the Administrative Council. The 0.25% was well below ICSC recommendations, and also well below training standards of most national administrations and other international organizations.

Five basic principles had been established by the Council as a possible basis for the provisions governing the future of in-service training in the ITU, and were set forth in paragraph 9 of the document. The Council had likewise suggested that the rules for in-service training appearing in Annex 1 of the document, and adopted by the last Plenipotentiary Conference, should be modified to include the new concepts in paragraph 9.

One of the principles was that at least 30% of the training should be done in the staff member's free time. As far as he knew, that 30% was not a requirement in national administrations. As far as language training was concerned, 50% of the courses were already followed in staff members' free time, but he doubted whether it was reasonable to ask engineers, for example, to use their vacation time for training purposes in the interest of the Union. Furthermore, as paragraph 4 of the document indicated, staff members wishing to follow lengthy courses could not be replaced for the period concerned so frequently could not be allowed to go. That situation seemed to carry some contradictions. The Secretariat therefore suggested that they be allowed to replace such staff members temporarily, and that the necessary credits should be made available.

If the present Plenipotentiary Conference decided to follow the suggestions in paragraph 9, it would be necessary to modify the rules to provide inter alia an equitable distribution between the different organs of the Union and to ensure that the funds totalled 0.25% of the regular Budget.

4.2 The Chairman drew attention to the lists on pages 8 and 9 of the document showing the funds granted for training by the Council for 1974 to 1981. Most of the funds appeared to have been spent on language training, and there appeared to be a considerable difference between the budgetary allocations and actual expenditure.

4.3 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that in principle his delegation supported the need for a system of in-service training in the ITU to improve staff qualifications. He asked what 0.25% represented in Swiss franc terms in the 1982 Budget.

4.4 The Chairman replied that 0.25% represented some 200,000 Swiss francs. The Committee should bear in mind, however, that at present the training costs amounted to about 0.1%. If the proposals contained in paragraph 9 of the document were adopted, 0.15% would have to be added to the present amounts.

4.5 The delegate of France said that the Committee should approve the proposed recommendations. The Secretary-General and the Council had fulfilled the terms of Resolution No. 7, but as the Council had been inhibited by severe budgetary constraints it had been unable to release the necessary funds. It now proposed more precise and more generous provisions, contained in paragraph 9, which in effect meant almost tripling the present allocation for staff training.

4.6 The Secretary agreed that there had been differences over the years between the budgetary allocations for language courses and expenditure but great efforts were made to keep within the allocations. The ITU had a Training Committee which made recommendations to the Coordination Committee which in turn decided on training priorities in accordance with the credits and staff time available.

Heads of Department were also consulted to determine whether or not the courses applied for were justified. In the case of language courses, requests were not usually refused since it was generally felt to be in the interests of the organization for staff members to be familiar with as many of the ITU languages as possible, as had been explained to the Administrative Council. Furthermore, the Council had decided to help candidates from the developing countries by demanding a working knowledge of only one of the languages of the Union. It was therefore in the interests of both the organization and the individual to ensure that the new member learned a second language so that he could carry out his duties more competently. If the suggestions of the Council were adopted, however, staff nearing retirement would not in future be allowed to follow language courses at the expense of the organization. Some restrictions on language courses had already been imposed, in particular by requiring those staff members who only attended classes irregularly, to pay for the course if they wished to continue.

4.7 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that in general the United Kingdom was in favour of the proposals contained in paragraph 9. It believed that it was not only in the interests of the organization that training should be undertaken, but also in the interests of the individual himself, to enable him to further his career. His delegation therefore believed that staff members should be prepared to follow 50% of a training course in their own time. There had to be some incentive for the individual, however, as well as willingness on the part of the organization.

4.8 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that in principle his delegation was also in favour of an in-service training programme in the ITU, both from the point of view of the ITU and the individual. His delegation had no problem with the proposed 0.25% of the regular Budget being devoted to training. However, he wondered what percentage of language courses represented training in a second language, and what percentage was devoted to third and fourth languages. He also wondered where the additional credits came from, when, as in 1981, expenditure had been about double the budgetary allocation.

4.9 The Secretary said that the second question could only be answered properly either by the Secretary-General or the Secretary of the Finance Committee. Excess expenditure was undoubtedly due to language training, but for other types of training over-expenditure had been minimal, and in some cases the expenditure had been below the budgetary allocation. He would endeavour to obtain figures, possibly from Headquarters, in order to answer the first question raised by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany. However, it should be borne in mind that French was an essential language in Geneva-based ITU, and had to be acquired by any new staff member, even if that member already had two of the other languages of the Union. Such cases were frequent in the ITU.

4.10 The Chairman observed that the question of financing was one which the Council should have under control, and that perhaps Committee 4 could account for the differences in expenditure. He noted, however, that the ITU had taken certain measures to ensure that staff actually benefitted from the training courses.

4.11 The delegate of Algeria said that in general his delegation was in favour of the development of in-service training in the ITU and was, generally speaking, in favour of the Council's recommendations. Such training was necessary both for the Union and the individual. As he recalled, the Council had recommended that 50% of training courses should be followed in the staff member's time, yet somehow the percentage had been changed to 30.

Judging by the tables contained in Document No. 28, a very large number of requests for training had been satisfied, in 1981 it appeared that more than half the total number of Headquarters staff were being given some training or other each year. Many countries, including his own, would indeed be envious if that were true. It was quite appropriate for language training facilities to be provided for nations of the developing countries, since they often had only one language, yet he knew of at least one expert from a developed country who did not possess a knowledge of even one working language of the Union. That case had caused legitimate concern and he suggested that the Secretary-General should pay much closer attention to the matter of recruitment.

4.12 The Chairman of the Staff Council, commenting on points raised, said that he had recently carried out an informal survey in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Scandinavian countries and the United Kingdom and had found that between 5 and 7% of regular budgets were spent on training, only 2 or 3% of which was for in-service training, which put the proposed 0.25% in a rather different perspective. Administrations were prepared to devote such sums to training because they realized that it was an investment. Furthermore, the replacement of staff every five years or so would be a far more costly solution since it was well known that at least two years were needed before an employee became fully competent.

Again, according to his survey, it was doubtful that United Kingdom staff spent much of their own time on in-service training, it was done in very agreeable circumstances and in the firm's own time, but he agreed that as long as a training course led to promotion, staff would have the incentive to follow the course. However, it did not seem compatible, as paragraph 9 of the document suggested, that training should be done strictly in the interest of the organization, without some incentive being offered. He therefore suggested that the wording be more flexible, by the insertion of such a phrase as "coupled with career development".

4.13 The delegate of Kenya said that since geographical distribution of ITU posts was to be encouraged and that to that end it had already been agreed that people from developing countries with only one ITU language could be allowed to apply for posts normally requiring two languages, and although agreeing that some economies were necessary, felt that it was too much to ask staff members to devote their own time to training courses, after a full day's work, and suggested that that might be the cause of the reported absenteeism. To encourage people particularly from the developing world to be comfortable in Geneva, where French was essential, a concession might be made by removing or greatly reducing the 30% proposed.

4.14 The delegate of the United Kingdom, referring to the statement made by the Chairman of the Staff Council, said that the facts were that as far as his own Directorate (training) was concerned, many staff followed all of their in-service training in their own time.

4.15 The delegate of Canada said that Document No. 28 showed a consistent increase from year to year in the cost of training, until 1981 when the cost was almost double that of 1980, amounting to a little over 97,000 Swiss francs, in spite of the small increase in the number of people involved. He wondered whether that had been due to an increase in the cost of the training.

4.16 The Secretary said that that question had partly been answered by his indication that in some cases, particularly in the past three years, the cost of language training in one year had been paid for in the next. Teachers' fees had also risen and new audio-visual methods were expensive. Referring to the figures quoted by the delegate of Algeria which would be almost too good to be true, he pointed out that the explanation was simple 385 very brief orientation courses had been given in 1981, whereas there had only been 22 in 1980, and none at all in 1979 so the figures should be looked at with care.

4.17 The Chairman said that there appeared to be a general consensus that the principles in paragraph 9 should be approved, with the exception of the percentage of training time required to be carried out in an individual's free time, some delegates favouring as much as 50% while others required less than 30%. Financing, at the rate of 0.25% of the regular Budget, seemed to be agreed, so that figure would be put forward to Committee 4 for insertion in their Additional Protocol I to be established for future years. Since the principles in paragraph 9 needed redrafting and since amendments were required to Resolution No. 7, he proposed that a small working group consisting of the delegates of the United Kingdom, Kenya and India and convened by the delegate of Algeria should examine the rules for in-service training in Annex 1 and decide whether the Plenipotentiary Conference should give the Secretary-General further instructions.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1800 hours.

The Secretary

M. BARDOUX

The Chairman

H.L. VENHAUS

A N N E X 1

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STAFF COUNCIL

"Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

Let me start by saying that it is very encouraging for the staff that I, as their humble representative, have been invited to address the distinguished delegates of this Conference. We would like to be able to interpret this as an expression of a new style of personnel management, which no doubt will be of benefit to the Organization.

Since this is the first time that I have addressed this Conference, I should like to take the opportunity to thank publicly Mr. Mill, on behalf of the staff, for the many years he has guided our Organization.

I myself have worked for Mr. Mill for nearly 14 years. Even though I have not always been able to share entirely his opinions regarding staff management, I have learned always to respect Mr. Mill for his professionalism, for his extraordinary capacity, for his readiness to stand up to the consequences of his decisions and support wholeheartedly those in whom he has faith. And last but not least for his thorough insight into and understanding of the problems the staff is facing.

There are among us staff members who have worked even longer for Mr. Mill than I have and who would be better placed to praise his eminent capabilities and personal charisma.

I know that many staff members have immensely appreciated Mr. Mill's fatherly concern for his staff, his many efforts to improve our working conditions and to show his appreciation of our work when extraordinary efforts have been required during, for example, Conferences like this one.

Many are those who will miss his familiar face in the corridors and elevators of the ITU buildings.

On behalf of the ITU, I express once more, our gratitude for his wise leadership and wish him and his family a very happy and active retirement from the ITU.

Then, Mr. Chairman, I should also like to congratulate warmly on behalf of the staff, Mr. Butler and Mr. Jipguep on their election as Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General respectively.

Mr. Butler is of course well-known to the staff. He is known to be a man with modern democratic ideas on staff management, a man of dialogue. He too has a thorough knowledge of the problems the staff are facing and we are convinced that he is prepared to work in close cooperation with the staff to solve these.

We expect more delegation of responsibility, at all levels, more participation of staff members in the decision process and other incentives too for the staff to try their best to cope with the ever-increasing workload. We also expect fair treatment of staff at all levels. I am particularly pleased to have been given the assurance by Mr. Butler that he will give particular attention to the staff at the lower grades who are performing the least glamorous (but often highly essential) tasks for the lowest salaries.

In turn, I should like to give Mr. Butler the assurance of the staff's full cooperation in coping with the heavy workload that no doubt will be entrusted to the ITU as a result of this Conference.

Mr. Jipguep finally is also well known by many staff members through his participation in the Administrative Council, where he has always shown sympathy for staff concerns. My first contact with Mr. Jipguep dates back to a visit to Cameroon in 1975 and I have always known him as a hardworking and competent technical man. No doubt he will make an excellent collaborator with Mr. Butler and will contribute to the continuous improvement of the ITU. On behalf of the staff of the Union, I am very pleased to welcome Mr. Jipguep most warmly to the ITU.

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I should like to finish by summarizing briefly the proposals made by the staff with a view to improving the performance of the Organization.

As many of you know, staff representatives have worked hard in the past two years to come up with concrete proposals for improvements which would result in a better performance by the Organization and, hence, savings for the Member countries in the long run and improved job satisfaction for the staff.

In this context I would like to insist that there is no fundamental conflict of interest between the staff and its employers, the Member States.

The overwhelming majority of the staff want to do a good job if only they are given adequate conditions of work and recognition for their efforts.

No one wishes to be considered inefficient and unproductive. We therefore hope that participation and contributions from the staff will be viewed in the future in a positive light and not as a necessary evil that one has to live with. Many of our proposals could be implemented without any additional cost for the Union. The minor financial implications of some of our proposals, we are convinced, will be paid off many times in the longer perspective through increased productivity.

There is no need for me to describe at this point the details of our proposals since they are summarized under the title 'Views of the ITU staff' in Annex 2 of Document No. 53 (General staff policy and personnel management in the ITU) and further detailed in Document No. 5819/CA37 (which is available in the Secretariat for those who wish to examine it).

Our proposals, which are based upon a very thorough analysis of the reasons for certain shortcomings, cover three main domains. These are interdependent and the proposals must therefore be considered as one and a whole.

The three domains are

1. Job security and regular contracts for those who work on continuing tasks in the Union

The fact that we feel that so-called 'permanent' contracts are the only reasonable solution for people performing tasks which can be assumed to continue for the foreseeable future does not mean that we are opposed to short or intermediate-term contracts for staff members working on specific projects or as members of ad hoc task forces, limited in time and with clear objectives. On the contrary, a development in that direction would probably be an excellent way of coping with temporary tasks, introducing more management by objectives and more accountability for those involved in such projects. This is also one way of delegating work which as a principle is favoured by the staff.

2. Career development programmes for all staff members employed over a longer period of time by the Union

Such programmes require not only planning of potential careers with individual staff members but also an in-service training programme which matches the needs.

In a relatively small organization like the ITU the number of career paths is extremely limited.

We therefore feel there must be possibilities to give personal promotions to employees as they assume more and more qualified tasks and acquire more experience and competence subject, of course, to objective performance appraisal and to the job classification standards introduced in the United Nations system. This concept, sometimes called 'linked grades' avoids the problem of 'grade creep' since the post does not necessarily have to be upgraded for ever but would be reclassified in its initial grade when a new incumbent is employed.

3. Staff participation in management

I have already suggested that the staff can and is willing to contribute constructively towards improving the performance of the Union if only given the means of doing so.

Unfortunately, ways of providing for effective staff participation have not yet been found. It must be recognized as it is in most other organizations of the size of the ITU that time is needed also for staff representatives to produce useful outputs.

Staff participation on an equal footing in all joint staff management committees is indispensable to create the atmosphere of trust and solidarity which is an essential condition for any organization to work well.

Mr. Chairman, and Distinguished Delegates,

I am at your disposal for any questions or further explanations of the rationale for our proposals that you may wish to have.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 240-E

21 October 1982

Original : English

COMMITTEE 6

Ethiopia, Ghana, Uganda, Togo

ITU REGIONAL ADVISERS

1. The regional presence of ITU through the ITU Regional Telecommunication Advisers in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East has made very positive contribution in providing general advice to administrations in a broad range of problems in telecommunications and in promoting joint and cooperative effort in areas of training, planning, operation and maintenance in these regions.

2. The Regional Telecommunication Advisers also have been a focal point for the collection and exchange of information on the state and development of telecommunications in their respective sub-regions and have liaised closely with UN regional bodies and other regional organizations in this respect.

3. The presence of Regional Advisers through their regular missions to countries and close contact with government authorities and telecommunications administrations, have also contributed substantially in the early identification of technical assistance requirements and has resulted in increases in the funding by UNDP of technical cooperation projects in telecommunications and broadcasting sectors.

4. Regional Advisers have also provided an important interface between administrations and ITU Headquarters.

5. Particularly in Africa, the size of the continent, the specific and different needs of the various sub-regions require a continued presence of ITU at close range to enable quick response to the needs of the many administrations who are in need of quick and specific assistance.

6. The project has been so far funded by the UNDP and host administrations have made substantial contributions by providing office, secretarial and telecommunication services.

We understand that in 1981 the UNDP advised the ITU that it will no longer continue to finance the posts of Regional Advisers starting from the next cycle 1982-1986. However, as a result of negotiation between the ITU and UNDP the latter decided to continue financing for an additional year, i.e. until the Conference of the Plenipotentiary in 1982. Thus there will be no more UNDP funds for Regional Advisers from 31 December 1982.

7. In the light of the above, therefore, the Plenipotentiary Conference is requested to provide resources for the continuation of the activities of the Regional Advisers as part of the regular ITU programme.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 241-E
21 October 1982,
Original · English

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6
(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Thursday, 7 October 1982, at 0935 hrs

Chairman : Mr. M. SAMOURA (Senegal)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. General discussion on Technical Cooperation
(continued)
2. Report by the Administrative Council to the
Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982
- 5.1.2 Resolutions and Recommendations of WARC-79

65, 148



1. General discussion on Technical Cooperation (continued)

1.1 The delegate of the United States of America said his delegation fully endorsed the plea made earlier by the United Kingdom delegate that ways should be found to bridge the gap between developed and developing nations. The aim should be to provide for a proper sharing of resources, so that all peoples had the opportunity to benefit from advances in telecommunications. It was in that spirit that the United States had recently announced the setting up of the United States Telecommunications Training Institute. The Institute would offer free instruction to more than 300 students from developing countries in 1983, in such areas as switching systems, satellite communications management, network design, and spectrum management.

The United States hoped that the voluntary sharing of telecommunication technology between developed and developing countries could be substantially increased in the years to come. He urged other developed countries to establish similar programmes on a voluntary basis as a positive step towards bridging the gap between the developed and the developing. At the same time, every developing country should do its utmost to be a donor of technical assistance, as well as a recipient, by providing suitable training or services to a less developed neighbour country. True international cooperation, through a combination of spontaneous contributions and self-help, offered the best hope for progress towards common goals in telecommunications.

The United States continued to support UNDP as the primary source of funding and overall coordination for technical cooperation activities conducted within the United Nations system. It also welcomed the funding possibilities opened up by the new International Programme for Development of Communications (IPDC). Those two multilateral programmes, coupled with voluntary commitments and the traditional assistance provided by the IFRB and the CCIs, should be the basis for the Union's activities in that important area.

He suggested that the Committee should begin by critically examining existing programmes with a view to improving the worthwhile ones and eliminating those which were ineffective. Secondly, it should examine new activities, and consider adoption of those which had been shown to be cost-effective, useful to the broad majority of Members of the Union, and capable of implementation within available resources. Finally, it should establish clear priorities and institute sound management and fiscal procedures in order to maximize benefits to all Members of the Union, especially those in special need. The United States delegation would shortly be submitting proposals which dealt with those points in greater detail.

1.2 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said his delegation had noted Document No. 46 with interest. The reports under the headings of the various Resolutions gave useful information on results obtained in the field of technical cooperation. The report on the implementation of Resolution No. 23 (Training Standards) was directly related to the decisions adopted by the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference, and was thus helpful in indicating to what extent those decisions had been put into effect. However the reports on the implementation of Resolution No. 16 (Participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme) and of Resolution No. 17 (Improvement of Union Facilities for Providing Technical Assistance to Developing Countries) did not give any very clear indication of what action had been taken. He would appreciate some further information from the Secretary-General on the specific measures taken to improve the Union's participation in UNDP.

In 1980, his country had participated in technical cooperation projects for the first time, and hoped to continue such activities in the future. He therefore welcomed the report on the implementation of Resolution No. 22, concerning the probable need for missions of experts for the following year. However, it would be more helpful to have a specific indication of the countries to which missions were to be sent.

Since 1974, his Administration had sent 69 experts to countries of Africa and Asia under a bilateral programme of technical and scientific cooperation, and had enabled 341 nationals of those countries to enter the German Democratic Republic for training in telecommunications. He believed that in the future, activities within the framework of UNDP and bilateral cooperation with developing countries would remain the best way of achieving technical cooperation in the telecommunications field.

1.3 The Chairman thanked the delegate of the German Democratic Republic for his statement. The points he had raised would be looked into in more detail when the Committee came to consider the Resolutions and Recommendations of the 1973 Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 46). He suggested that the Committee should first take up the Resolutions and Recommendations of WARC-79 (Section 5.1.2 of the Report of the Administrative Council) (Document No. 65).

It was so agreed.

2. Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982 (Document No. 65)

5.1.2 Resolutions and Recommendations of WARC-79

2.1 The representative of the IFRB said he would not comment on the Resolutions and Recommendations as a whole but only on Resolution No. 7 (paragraph 3 of Section 5.1.2), which directly concerned the work of IFRB. The importance of the 1979 Conference for radiocommunications generally and for the work of the Union specifically was well known. It was first time that there had been such a high degree of cooperation between developed and developing countries at a World Administrative Radio Conference; it had been generally accepted that the frequency spectrum belonged to all mankind, and that the Radio Regulations had hitherto not been designed to permit developing countries easy access to it. Thanks to the common efforts of developed and developing countries alike, a procedure had been devised to permit easier access to the HF band. Under the Radio Regulations, the IFRB was now required to give priority attention to applications for developing countries for frequencies. If any country refused to take the necessary steps to enable the developing country concerned to have access to a frequency, IFRB was empowered to take steps to reduce the degree of protection afforded to existing assigned frequencies. The procedure he had described was not referred to in any of the documents before the Conference, but he had mentioned it as representing an important step in the Union's development; it was the result of a common decision to take measures to help those who had not until then had the technical or administrative facilities for access to the spectrum.

Resolution No. 7 had been adopted because the Conference, after having adopted the procedure he had described, had felt it would be ineffective unless the countries for which it was intended were capable firstly of understanding the procedure when it was published, and secondly of contributing to IFRB's studies on choice of frequency. It had been agreed that spectrum management and frequency monitoring were closely connected with the state of security in the country concerned, and thus had a highly political aspect.

It would therefore be preferable, rather than simply sending experts to the developing countries, to organize round-table discussions and seminars so that developing countries could describe the problems facing them and that experts could suggest solutions. The Administrative Council had decided that the most economic and effective way of providing for such discussions was to combine them with the IFRB seminars which were held as part of ITU's normal work programme. The first such combined seminar and round-table discussion would be held in 1983 on a date to be decided by the Conference.

2.2 The Director of the CCIR said that some of the CCIR studies and activities in response to Resolutions Nos. 5 and 7 were included in the section of the report now under discussion. However, he wished also to draw attention to a more substantial review of CCIR activities on technical cooperation in Section 4.4.5 of the report.

In regard to Resolution No. 5, Study Groups had engaged in a number of studies on propagation in tropical areas, and a CCIR seminar was planned for 1983 once a venue became available and sources of funding for participants had been found. Certain projects were also under way for which CCIR had provided technical guidance and a framework for measurement, and had also assisted in obtaining equipment.

In regard to Resolution No. 31, work on the first edition of the Handbook was now completed, and it was to appear at the end of the year or early 1983. In regard to Resolution No. 15, a study had been undertaken by CCIR in response to Resolution No. 8 of the 1973 Malaga-Torremolinos Conference (Document No. 46). The study had concerned low capacity earth stations and associated satellite systems. A report on the subject had been approved and was to be published before the end of the year. CCIR's Study Group 4 was in the process of preparing a handbook on satellite fixed service planning; the first draft of the handbook was to be considered in February 1983 and it was hoped to issue it early the same year.

CCIR was involved in many other technical cooperation activities, but he had confined his remarks to those connected with the Resolutions now under discussion.

2.3 The delegate of Indonesia, referring to Resolutions Nos. 7 and 31, said that Mr. Berrada had just explained that it had been decided that the best way to develop radio frequency management at national level was through seminars in which both developed and developing countries participated. Although that decision was a good one, it was first necessary to establish some minimum frequency requirements, otherwise it would not be possible to come to any common understanding and the seminars would not be fruitful. He would therefore suggest that for the future ITU and its permanent organs should investigate more actively in developing countries to find whether basic minimum requirements were met. The acquiring of skills in that field by means of training and fellowships was most important; ITU should not confine itself to the holding of seminars and conferences. While the handbook referred to by the CCIR representative would be useful, developing countries would need guidance on how to use it. In general, it was integrated assistance, rather than assistance in a few selected areas, that was needed. ITU, IFRB and CCIR should be more active in ensuring that developing countries understood, and were interested in, the issues involved, and were not confined merely to answering questionnaires.

He drew attention to his own delegation's paper (Document No. 148) which had just been circulated.

2.4 The delegate of the United States of America strongly endorsed the Indonesian delegate's comments concerning the need for a fully integrated approach to technical cooperation.

His Administration attached great importance to the development of national radio frequency management and intended to hold a course on the subject in June 1983 in its new institute. Since his Administration was anxious to cooperate closely with the IFRB, he suggested that the latter might submit a document giving a brief description of the objectives of the seminars on radio frequency management which it had organized in the past and indicating how the proposed new type of seminar would differ, to enable his own and other administrations to achieve the desired integrated approach.

2.5 The delegate of Cameroon also endorsed the Indonesian delegate's views on the integrated approach to radio frequency management. Noting the importance of Resolution No. 5 of WARC-79, he stressed the need for its provisions to be applied for the benefit of African countries where the lack of propagation data constituted a serious handicap. While the seminar-cum-workshop proposed mainly for West African countries would be of value, it did not go far enough. Similar seminars should be organized for the whole African continent and for all tropical areas.

2.6 The delegate of Algeria expressed his agreement with the Indonesian delegate's comments. With regard to Resolution No. 7, he noted that the Secretary-General was to inform Member governments of its content with a view to its implementation as required. There were very good radio frequency management systems in some countries while in others such systems were almost non-existent. He praised the seminar-cum-workshop approach which as well as reducing costs made it possible to train the staff who would in future be responsible for frequency management. Moreover, since problems varied from country to country, workshops constituted a useful forum for the exchange of experiences.

2.7 The representative of the IFRB, referring to the use of computers, said that the Radio Regulations constituted an exceptionally complex international treaty. One of its basic principles was that of the equality of rights between countries, as shown by the right of each country to comment on or object to any action taken by another administration within the IFRB procedures. Those procedures had become increasingly complex but a feature of them was the need for administrations to study IFRB publications and submit comments thereon within a specified time, since failure to do so implied acceptance. The majority of developing countries were not administratively equipped to do that and even the developed countries were beginning to find it difficult. Moreover, the daily workload of the IFRB had increased enormously.

The IFRB had drawn the attention of the Administrative Council to the problem and studies had been carried out on the extended use of the computer including procedure for access to the radio frequency spectrum. The cost involved would be very heavy and studies were being carried out by Working Group PL-B with a view to making it possible for administrations to use the system. One of the first studies to be undertaken was designed to select the most appropriate mini-computer for use in the IFRB and administrations would be kept informed so that they could select appropriate and compatible equipment for their computers.

The integrated approach to frequency management had various aspects. The first aspect embodied the legal framework whereby the use of the radio spectrum within a country could be controlled and a government enabled to fulfil its international obligations. The second aspect was technical, and in that connection the IFRB had at its disposal a great amount of data which it could extract as countries desired. The third aspect was administrative, and in that respect the developing countries varied greatly, ranging from those which had no staff available

to keep in touch with developments in the IFRB to those which had large departments. When Resolution No. 7 had been discussed in WARC-79, it had been found-difficult to define the minimum size of administration required in a developing country. He hoped that the workshop seminar to be held the following year would initiate a study of that subject and that it would use informatics in the most efficient way. The fourth aspect was control of the radio frequency spectrum. In that area the national element was the most important but the CCIR and IFRB should be able to provide purely technical assistance to that end.

Referring to the United States delegate's comments on IFRB seminars, he explained that the Administrative Council had authorized the organization by the IFRB of seminars on frequency management, and such seminars had been held every second year with the exception of the present year which had a particularly full conference programme. The next seminar would therefore be held in 1983 in conjunction with the Administrative Conference for FM Sound Broadcasting. Up to 1979, the aim of seminars had been to provide information to all Administrations on the standards and procedures used by the IFRB. However, WARC-79 had taken two fundamental decisions : in the first place, it had decided that the technical standards and procedures of the IFRB would be published and circulated for comment by administrations so that it would no longer be necessary to hold special seminars on them, secondly, Resolution No. 7 had been adopted. It had therefore been decided to change the orientation of IFRB seminars and to use them to inform participants of their obligations under international agreements and of the technical assistance which could be provided by the Union. The new seminars would be followed by workshops in which participants could discuss the best way to solve their problems.

The questionnaire mentioned by the Indonesian delegate might be very useful but considerable time and effort would be required to draw it up and to interpret the replies to it. He suggested that the first new type workshop seminar to be held in 1983 might draft a questionnaire with a view to ascertaining the minimal requirements of administrations.

2.8 The Director of the CCIR commended the integrated approach which had been suggested, pointing out that different contributions could be made by the various organs of ITU and that so far as Resolution No. 7 was concerned what was proposed represented an integrated approach by the IFRB, the CCIR and the ITU Secretariat. The IFRB was ITU's operational arm in frequency management, while the CCIR provided the technical bases for spectrum utilization through the studies carried out by administrations. Referring particularly to the work of Study Group 1, he explained that the CCIR as a whole devoted at least 50% of its effort to the basic technical criteria for frequency management.

The CCIR had just completed the first edition of a handbook on computerization in frequency management which strongly emphasized the use of mini and micro computers. The handbook would be introduced in the context of the meeting to be held under Resolution No. 7. He hoped that it would become apparent at that meeting what needs were not met by the first edition of the handbook so that it could be usefully revised.

A very important area of CCIR's studies was propagation in tropical regions and a first seminar aimed at Africa was due to be held in 1983 with a view to establishing a satisfactory framework for the technical studies and measurements needed and a framework for the consolidation of those studies and measurements so as to provide prediction techniques for the entire region. While the measurements and studies must be carried out by the countries themselves, CCIR could provide valuable guidance and assistance.

2.9 The Chairman, summing up the discussion which had taken place thus far, said that there seemed to be general agreement on the need to subject the implementation of WARC-79 Resolutions concerning technical cooperation to fairly close scrutiny, in order to ensure that the action taken in that respect was satisfactory to all countries. The comments made with respect to Resolution No. 5 reflected the importance attached by Members to the organization of seminars on propagation in tropical areas. As to Resolution No. 7 relating to radio frequency management, it emerged from the comments made by the delegate of Indonesia and supported by a number of other delegations that countries were at different stages of development and that attention should be focussed first on assessing administrations' needs in that regard and then on working out an integrated approach to the problem. The Committee might wish to recommend that the Conference should instruct the Administrative Council to provide both the IFRB and the other organs concerned with the ways and means of continuing to implement Resolution No. 7, having regard to the comments made by the delegate of Indonesia in particular and bearing in mind the need to develop such an integrated approach. In the light of the comments made by Mr. Berrada and the Director of the CCIR, he asked whether the United States delegation still considered it desirable for a document on the implementation of Resolution No. 7 to be prepared by those two organs.

2.10 The delegate of the United States of America said he understood from Mr. Berrada's statement that the thrust of the IFRB seminars was to be altered in order to correspond more closely to the requirements of Resolution No. 7. In his view, it was not essential for a document to be issued on the subject.

2.11 The Secretary of the Committee, replying to the question raised by the delegate of Cameroon with regard to Resolution No. 5, said that the Administrative Council had not been able to provide any funds for the award of fellowships to participants in the African seminar on propagation in tropical areas, and that ECOWAS had therefore been approached in that connection. That was why the seminar-cum-workshop was being proposed mainly for West African countries, however, other regions of Africa also would clearly benefit from any resources made available in the future. Referring to the regional study on propagation in Africa to which reference was made in the second paragraph of page 218, he said that it was not yet clear when funds would be forthcoming for the project.

2.12 The delegate of Iran, after expressing his delegation's full support for the Indonesian delegate's proposal that an integrated approach should be developed, said that a considerable bureaucratic gap appeared to exist between the Technical Cooperation Department's experts in the field on the one hand and the IFRB and CCIR experts at Headquarters in Geneva on the other. It would seem that the former had no direct access to the latter for information or advice, and it would be interesting to hear the views of the CCIR and the IFRB on how that gap could be closed. Furthermore, along the lines of the suggestion made by the Canadian delegate at the previous meeting, he considered that it might be useful to draw up certain proposals for consideration by other Committees, particularly Committee 7.

2.13 The delegate of Australia said that the IFRB must quite clearly be provided with the modern computer facilities it needed to handle its heavy workload. Seminars such as the one organized at Port Moresby in April 1981 could serve only to identify the frequency management problems of developing countries, and he fully supported the comments made in that connection by previous speakers, particularly the delegate of Indonesia. Countries which were just starting to make spectrum management arrangements should perhaps endeavour, particularly as far as software was concerned, to ensure that the systems they developed were as compatible as possible with those applied in the ITU. It would be useful to hear the IFRB's views on the extent to which the development of national frequency management arrangements might be facilitated through the exchange of IFRB-produced software programmes.

2.14 The delegate of Guyana said that he too supported the proposal for an integrated approach. Referring to the categories defined by Mr. Berrada earlier in the meeting to indicate the state of development of frequency management services in developing countries, he said that one important category had been omitted, namely, administrations or territories which for one reason or another were not Members of the Union. In view of the international implications of frequency management, it might be useful to reflect on the desirability of associating such territories in some way with the information services, seminars and other activities related to the development of frequency management.

2.15 The delegate of India, referring to Resolution No. 5, said that the length of time required to conduct valid propagation experiments, the country-to-country variations in the exploitation of frequency bands and the need to ensure coordination between different parts of the world in order to avoid duplication of work were all factors which underlined the need for a cautious approach to propagation studies. Although imported expertise would no doubt be required in the initial stages of development of such studies, it was essential to secure the total involvement of local personnel as early as possible.

With regard to Resolution No. 7 and the question of frequency management, he stressed the importance of tailoring local capabilities to real needs. There was a point at which computers ceased to pay dividends, and countries should be prepared to make a modest start in that respect, although computerization was clearly a necessity for the IFRB, it should not be regarded as a universal remedy.

2.16 The delegate of Indonesia, while endorsing the Chairman's summing up, emphasized the importance of establishing very specific minimum requirements and standards for the implementation of Resolution No. 7 and the development of an integrated approach or plan. It was also essential to ensure that the required funds were forthcoming, otherwise the project could only be superficial and ephemeral.

The meeting rose at 1235 hours.

The Secretary :

T. RAS-WORK

The Chairman :

M. SAMOURA

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 242(Rev.2)-E

21 October 1982

Original French

COMMITTEE 7

Report of ad hoc Working Group C7-C

1. Ad hoc Working Group C7-C, composed of representatives of the delegations of Cameroon, Canada, Hungary, the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland, met on 13 October 1982 to discuss the texts of provision No. 43 and an addition to No. 388 of the Convention.

2. The Group submits the following texts to Committee 7 for approval .

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 and decisions, administrative conferences should take into account the foreseeable financial implications and shall try to avoid adopting resolutions and decisions which might give rise to expenditure in excess of the upper limits on credits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

ADD 388A hA) when adopting resolutions and decisions, the Plenary Assembly should take into account the foreseeable financial implications and shall try to avoid adopting resolutions and decisions which might give rise to expenditure in excess of the upper limits on credits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

3. The Group noted, furthermore, that Articles 77 and 79 were also affected (see proposals to amend or complete Nos. 443, 444 and 556 of the Convention). It was pointed out that Article 79 came within the scope of Committee 4.

A.R. BASTIKAR
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 242(Rev.1)-E
21 October 1982
Original French

COMMITTEE 7

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ADD 388A hA) when adopting resolutions and decisions, the Plenary Assembly must ensure that the implementation of these resolutions and decisions does not entail financial commitments in excess of the limits fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

3. The Group noted, furthermore, that Articles 77 and 79 were also affected (see proposals to amend or complete Nos. 443, 444 and 556 of the Convention). It was pointed out that Article 79 came within the scope of Committee 4.

A.R. BASTIKAR
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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21 October 1982

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COMMITTEE 7

Report of ad hoc Working Group C7-C

1. Ad hoc Working Group C7-C, composed of representatives of the delegations of Cameroon, Canada, Hungary, the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland, met on 13 October 1982 to discuss the texts of the new provisions 47A and 389A of the Convention.

2. The Group submitted the following texts to Committee 7 for approval

ADD 47A 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 ensure that their implementation does not entail financial commitments in excess of the limits fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

ADD 389A hA) when adopting resolutions and decisions, the Plenary Assembly must ensure that the implementation of these resolutions and decisions does not entail financial commitments in excess of the limits fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

3. The Group noted, furthermore, that Articles 77 and 79 were also affected (see proposals to amend or complete Nos. 443, 444 and 556 of the Convention). It was pointed out that Article 79 came within the scope of Committee 4.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

CANDIDATURES FOR THE ELECTIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

At the deadline for the deposit of candidatures for election to the Administrative Council (Thursday, 21 October 1982, at 1900 hours - see Document No. 192(Rev.2)) 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
Guyana
Mexico
Peru
Venezuela (Republic of)

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

M. MILI
Secretary-General

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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PLENARY MEETING

SECOND REPORT OF WORKING GROUP PL-C

Working Group PL-C has adopted unanimously a draft Resolution on the electronic mail/message service after having studied and discussed Document No. 38. The draft Resolution has been submitted to the Editorial Committee for subsequent submission to the Plenary Meeting (see Document No. 245).

I. GIRMAW
Chairman of Working Group PL-C



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 245-E

21 October 1982

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

SECOND SERIES OF TEXTS FROM WORKING GROUP PL-C
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

The draft Resolution on the electronic mail/message service is submitted
herewith for examination by the Editorial Committee.

I. GIRMAW
Chairman of Working Group PL-C

Annex : 1



A N N E X

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. PL-C/3

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 of 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 on 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;

further instructs the CCITT

to recognize that its concern is with defining the service and not considering or deciding questions concerning as to who operates it, which is a national matter;

instructs the Administrative Council

to study the reports submitted by the Secretary-General and take appropriate action as may be deemed necessary.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 246-E

21 October 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 8

FIRST REPORT OF WORKING GROUP C8-D

(CONVENTION - CHAPTER XI)

TO COMMITTEE 8

1. At its first meeting (20 October 1982), Working Group C8-D approved its agenda and its terms of reference (Document No. DT/30).
2. Attention was drawn to the fact that proposal D/16/14 concerning No. 427 was connected with proposal D/16/13 concerning No. 270A. Some delegations would have liked the concept of "prior coordination on a regional basis" to have been introduced. It was pointed out in this regard that this concept could be taken into account by Committee 7 in its consideration of the above-mentioned No. 270A. The adopted text is published in the Annex hereto.
3. Proposals ARG/117/2 to ARG/117/14 were presented with a view to assembling and laying down various provisions relating to the establishment of committees.
4. An agreement has been reached on proposals ARG/117/2 to ARG/117/9, the texts of which are published in the Annex hereto.

Stanley MALUMBE
Chairman a.i. of
Working Group C8-D

Annex. 1



A N N E X

CHAPTER XI

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and
other Meetings

ARTICLE 77

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and
other Meetings

.....

2. Inauguration of the Conference

- 427 1. (1) The inaugural meeting of the conference shall be preceded by a meeting of the Heads of Delegations 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 plenary meeting and committees of the conference taking into account the provision under No. 431.

.....

4. Appointment of Committees

.....

- ADD 441A Subject to the provisions of Nos. 440 and 441, the following committees shall be set up.
- ADD 441B 1. a) Steering Committee . This Committee shall normally be composed of the Chairman of the Conference or meeting as Chairman, by the Vice-Chairmen of the Conference and by the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees which are established.
- ADD 441C b) The Steering Committee shall coordinate all matters connected with the smooth execution of work and shall plan the order and number of meetings, avoiding overlapping wherever possible in view of the limited number of delegates of some administrations.
- ADD 441D 2. Credentials Committee . The Committee shall verify the credentials of delegations and shall report on its conclusions to the Plenary Meeting within the time specified by the latter

- ADD 441E 3. a) Editorial Committee 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.
- ADD 441F b) The texts shall be submitted by the editorial committee to the Plenary Meeting, which shall approve them, or refer them back to the appropriate committee for further examination.

SUP

5. Budget Control Committee

- (MOD) 442 4. a) Budget Control Committee .
At the opening of each conference or meeting, the Plenary Meeting shall appoint a budget control committee to determine the organization and the facilities available to the delegates, and to examine and approve the accounts for expenditure incurred throughout the duration of the conference or meeting. In addition to the members of delegations who wish to participate, this committee shall include a representative of the Secretary-General and, where there is an inviting government, a representative of that government.
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 247-E

21 October 1982 ,

Original . French

COMMITTEE 7

Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic),
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of), Iraq (Republic of),
Kuwait (State of), Lebanon, Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya),
Morocco (Kingdom of), Mauritania (Islamic Republic of),
Oman (Sultanate of), Syrian Arab Republic, Sudan (Democratic Republic of the),
Tunisia, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Some of the above-mentioned countries have already submitted proposals for the introduction of Arabic with a view to having a more efficient language system within the International Telecommunication Union and to ensuring that their own requirements can be met.

The present document has been drawn up in support of this proposal and adduces a number of additional arguments.

1. Arabic is the official language of all the Arab countries which account for 21 of the Member States of the International Telecommunication Union and have a population of about 150 million.
2. Arabic has now been recognized officially as a working language or as an official language in a number of United Nations organizations including the United Nations itself, FAO, ILO, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, WHO, and ICAO (see Document No. 32, page 31).

By Resolution No. 35/219 A, the United Nations General Assembly has asked the Security Council to use Arabic as one of its official and working languages and has asked the Economic and Social Council to use it as an official language.

As a specialized agency of the United Nations, the International Telecommunication Union will eventually have to align itself on the other United Nations organizations.

3. The Plenipotentiary Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973, adopted a compromise in No. 106 of the Convention providing for interpretation between the languages of the Union and Arabic at Plenipotentiary Conferences and at administrative conferences.

This decision was considered by the Arab countries as a first step towards the introduction of Arabic in the International Telecommunication Union. It has had a significant impact on Union activities involving increased participation of the countries concerned.



4. The Arabization project No. RAB/82/3 shows that for a period of two years the International Telecommunication Union has been establishing cooperative links with the Administrations of the Arab States Members of the Union with a view to facilitating the introduction of Arabic by supervising the preparation of the glossary of ITU technical terms at an estimated cost of 1,800,000 dollars, with 90% financing by the Arab States. At the same time the Member countries are endeavouring to standardize the official translation of the Acts of the Union and plan to use this glossary as soon as it becomes available. The adoption of Arabic by the International Telecommunication Union would make an appreciable contribution to the achievement of this objective.

5. Since the entry into force of No. 106 of the Convention, the International Telecommunication Union has acquired substantial experience in the use of Arabic and the Convention should be modified accordingly so that Arabic is included on the same footing as the other languages.

It should be pointed out that a number of Arab States have already announced their intention of increasing their contributions to the Union and that others would certainly not hesitate to do so if a positive decision were adopted by the Conference

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**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 248-E

22 October 1982

Original : English

MINUTES

OF THE

OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY

Tuesday, 28 September 1982, at 1500 hrs

1. Opening address by the Secretary-General of the ITU
2. Address by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Kenya

The meeting was called to order by the Hon. H.K. Kosgey, Minister for Transport and Communications.

1. Mr. Monamed Mili, Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, delivered the following address

"Your Excellency
The President of the Republic of Kenya,

I should like, respectfully, to pay a tribute to you on behalf of the International Telecommunication Union and to convey to you the sincere gratitude of all delegations here present for the honour you have done us by presiding over this opening ceremony of the Plenipotentiary Conference. Your presence here among us today is not just a most welcome encouragement but is also of symbolic importance.

First of all, it offers striking confirmation of the interest taken by you yourself and by your Government in the work of the ITU. May I say what a pleasure it is for me to reiterate, on behalf of the 157 Member countries which make up our Union, our sincere thanks for your Government's kind and generous invitation to hold this important conference in Nairobi, at this splendid International Kenyatta Conference Centre, an invitation which was greeted with enthusiasm by all Members of the Union.

With its pleasant climate, the legendary hospitality of its people and the beauty of its natural environment, Nairobi must be one of the best possible places to hold such an event.

Secondly, you are, Mr. President, the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity. It can be said that through your august person it is the whole of Africa that is honouring us today. This happy coincidence makes today a red-letter day in our Union's century and more of history.

This is in fact only the third time since its establishment 117 years ago that the ITU has held such a meeting outside the European continent where it was founded, and the first time that this great event has taken place in the heart of Africa. The happy initiative taken by Kenya in inviting the Conference to Nairobi and the circumstances which have led to its being convened during the period when you are Chairman of the OAU make this a historic event.

The developing countries have at last decided to give telecommunications the importance it deserves, not just by developing their networks adequately but also by taking a vigorous part in the work of the ITU. The fact that you have yourself agreed to preside over this opening ceremony of a conference in which delegations from those countries will play an active part as never done before thus takes on genuine symbolic importance.

Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The fact that almost all Members of the Union are taking part in our work and that such a large number of Ministers, Deputy Ministers and Directors-General are present lends special significance to this governmental conference.

That is due to the increasingly important position that telecommunications occupies in Governments' thinking. But it is also due to Africa, this young and dynamic continent, which has opened its doors to progress and through its natural fascination has attracted this impressive assembly.

Impressive in the number and quality of its participants, impressive in the importance of the subjects to be dealt with and, finally, impressive because of the decisions which it will take in order to raise our Union to the same level as the major international organizations.

In point of fact, as we approach the end of the millenium and enter a new era which is the era of telecommunications, the ITU is called upon to play a primordial role in assisting the development of all countries, including the least developed, in order to secure the progress desired by all the families of mankind and to preserve and strengthen world peace, without which all efforts would be vain.

For the last thirty years or so, we have been witnessing a veritable explosion in the means of telecommunication, and the figures are there to prove it. Without wishing to blind you with statistics, I should nevertheless like to quote a few figures which will bring out this exceptional growth in telecommunications of all kinds and show that we are confronted with one of the major phenomena of our time.

Two items are particularly revealing in this respect : firstly, the number of telephones in the world, an indicator of point-to-point transmissions, and, secondly, the number of television receivers, which shows the importance of telecommunications for mass communications and for the education of the masses of the people.

It is noteworthy that both these two means of communication reached the 500 million level last year. What is even more significant is that the average annual rate of growth for each of them is around 7%. Obviously, the expansion of new services is much more rapid, because they are still in their infancy, but unfortunately there are not yet any regular statistics on them.

In short, it can be said, roughly speaking, that since 1950 the means of telecommunication have doubled every 10 years.

This increase in telecommunication activities throughout the world naturally involves an increase in ITU activities. A comparison between the periods 1969-1971 and 1979-1981 reveals a 50% increase in the number of meeting and conference days. During the period 1979, 1980 and 1981, our conferences and meetings were in fact attended by 18,000 delegates.

The report of the Administrative Council, which is before you, gives a full account of the progress made since the last Plenipotentiary Conference. You will forgive me, however, if I refer to some particular aspects which bring out the vitality and vigour that our Union has shown during this period.

Vitality and vigour, I say, but also adaptability in its methods and means so as to enable the permanent organs to carry out their tasks successfully.

For the CCITT, the last two periods totalling eight years have been marked by intense activity, mainly in the field of transmission media and switching.

Thus the studies on optical fibre cables with potential capacities of several thousand circuits have made good progress. The same is true of the use of coaxial or symmetric pair cables for the digital transmission system. The large number of Recommendations adopted in the field of digital techniques gives an idea of their rapid development and their progressive penetration of telecommunications networks.

Great efforts have also been made to establish the general principles, basic standards and policy to be followed in establishing the future integrated services digital network (ISDN).

For public data transmission networks there now exists a set of consistent texts concerning the different types of networks, including criteria for service quality and an international numbering plan for a world data transmission network.

In telephone switching, the progress made in the definition of Signalling System No. 7, in programming languages and in the specifications for digital exchanges bears witness to the considerable amount of work devoted to the development of all these new technologies.

As a practical example, I might mention the definition of the signalling conditions required at the interface of the terrestrial telephone network with the satellite maritime mobile systems which will make it possible to open an automatic service via satellite between subscribers of the terrestrial network and ships' passengers in the near future.

Let us now turn to the CCIR. In the period under consideration this permanent organ of the Union has been busier than ever before since its foundation. One reason for this is that there have been significant technological developments, especially in space technology, and a new era in the planning and regulation of the utilization of the radio spectrum has been ushered in.

At the same time, the CCIR prepared the technical bases for eight world or regional administrative radio conferences, including conferences for the maritime and aeronautical mobile services and for the broadcasting services.

In the case of the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference, the preparation of the technical bases involved not only the regular studies of the CCIR but also a special preparatory meeting.

Furthermore, the XVth Plenary Assembly adopted an important Recommendation which provides the basis of a world standard for colour television with digital modulation.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that the CCIR undertook a thorough review of its organization and working methods in order to be able to cope with the impressive increase in its workload. In the period under consideration it recorded an increase of 50% in its documentary output and of 30% in the number of countries which participate in the work of the Study Groups.

The International Frequency Registration Board has had its functions reconfirmed and expanded by the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979. Its workload has considerably increased due to the number of administrative radio conferences and to the ever-growing volume of frequency requirements of all Members of the Union.

In addition to the examination and orderly recording of frequency assignments with a view to ensuring formal international recognition thereof, the Board has become increasingly involved in the prior coordination between Members of the Union of the use of frequencies and the geostationary satellite orbit.

The Board has also been called upon to provide a considerable volume of technical assistance in the preparation for and organization of radio conferences and in the accomplishment of post-conference tasks of both a medium-term and an on-going nature.

In all of these activities there is a growing demand for assistance to administrations.

As the Administrative Council has reported to you, the timely and accurate discharge of this work of the IFRB is vital to the international management of the radio frequency spectrum but the handling and storage of the great quantities of data involved 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 the manual processes to deal with them. The Union would appear, therefore, obliged to make a substantial new investment in extending the use of the computer by the IFRB to the benefit of all Members of the Union.

To conclude my brief stocktaking, I should like to mention the salient features of the ITU's activities in the field of technical cooperation and of our Union's relations with the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

Since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, the global technical cooperation programme administered by the ITU has risen from 11 million dollars in 1973 to 40 million dollars in 1981, which represents a remarkable increase even in real figures.

In Africa there has been exemplary cooperation between organizations thanks to the initiative taken by the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa. Indeed a committee of regional and international organizations known as the PANAFTTEL Coordination Committee has been very instrumental in enhancing the growth and harmonization of our technical cooperation programme.

I take this occasion to thank all the regional and subregional organizations of all the regions of the world from whom we have received and continue to receive excellent cooperation.

The most important aspect of the development of our activities in this area, however, is to be found in the quality of the assistance provided and in the way in which governments intend to finance this system in the future.

Since the middle of the last decade, requests for assistance have shown an increasing demand for highly qualified specialists who are needed for relatively short periods of between three and six months in all kinds of fields ranging from planning through maintenance and management to satellites and electronic switching technology. This development is very encouraging, as it proves that the developing countries have reached the stage of specialization where they have less and less need for general experts, as they did at the time we began our technical assistance activities.

It is believed that this trend will become even more marked as countries channel more of their resources towards the improvement of the quality of service and the orderly and planned development of their networks.

This need will also make it necessary for countries to resort to ITU assistance more and more often despite the inadequacy of resources that may be allocated to them by UNDP.

However, the recent action taken by many governments, especially those of Latin America and the Middle East, which consists of requesting ITU assistance using their own funds, demonstrates how much they appreciate the technical cooperation service that is rendered to them. This form of financing, which supplements the resources allocated by UNDP, is known as cost sharing. In some cases where governments consider certain projects urgent and of top priority, they do not hesitate to provide the entire funding from their own budgets.

This new trend, which is being greatly encouraged by the UNDP, will become more marked in the course of this decade and will eventually affect all the regions of the world. Governments have become aware of the importance of telecommunications and since international assistance is not sufficient to cover all their needs, financial participation by countries themselves becomes unavoidable.

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The ITU will have an ever more important place within the United Nations family because of the leading role which it is called upon to play in all its areas of competence.

I should like to recall the excellent relations which we have always had with specifically technical international organizations such as ICAO, WMO, IMO and UPU.

Our collaboration with the United Nations has also been fruitful, in particular with regard to space and to science and technology. Our participation in the work of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has increased general awareness of the ITU's activities in this field. Our organization also contributed to the preparation of the second United Nations Conference on Space held in Vienna this August, and took an active part in the Conference.

I should like to take advantage of this solemn occasion to thank most warmly Mr. Pérez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, for his firm support and all the understanding he has already shown with respect to our problems.

My thanks go also to all the regional Economic Commissions : the ECA, the ECLA, the ESCAP, the ECWA and the ECE, as well as to their Executive Secretaries for their excellent cooperation in the field of technical cooperation.

Allow me to dwell for a moment on our close collaboration with UNDP and to express to Mr. Morse, its Administrator, and to his colleagues, our heartfelt gratitude for the support they have consistently lent us and for their contribution to the very satisfactory progress made by our technical cooperation programme.

Our relationship with UNESCO has been clarified with a view to avoiding all duplication or overlapping. In particular, we are fully involved in the IPDC (the International Programme for the Development of Communication), since telecommunications occupy a predominant place in this extremely ambitious programme.

Your Excellency The President,
Your Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The importance of telecommunications for economic, social and cultural development and the central international role played by the ITU have been officially recognized by the United Nations General Assembly.

By Resolution No. 36/40, adopted last year, the General Assembly proclaimed "1983, World Communications Year, with the International Telecommunication Union serving as the lead agency for the year".

This Resolution highlights two points on which I should like to dwell for a moment or two.

In the first place, it recognizes the "fundamental importance of communications infrastructures as an essential element in the economic and social development of all countries". This recognition is nothing new in itself, but when included in a United Nations resolution, it points to a new awareness in the political world. This new awareness, which we have seen gradually emerging over the past decade or so, has taken practical shape in the proclamation of a World Year exclusively devoted to the question of how to approach the development of communications infrastructures.

It is a fact that all fields of human activity will from now on be dependent on the proper functioning of such infrastructures, whether we are talking about the land, maritime, aeronautical or space services or about great world projects such as the new world information order. To illustrate my point, I will simply mention the 16 organizations or agencies of the United Nations system which are actively collaborating with the ITU in an Inter-Agency Committee set up for the purpose of achieving the aims of the World Year.

In the second place, the United Nations General Assembly states its conviction 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 stimulate the accelerated development of communications infrastructures". Thus, the United Nations General Assembly has given us a precise indication of the aim to be attained : namely, to make it possible for countries to undertake an in-depth review and analysis of their policy on communications development. This is, indeed, the primary objective of World Communications Year, and the programme of activities submitted to the ITU Administrative Council, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly was prepared with this objective in view.

The task ahead of us is, admittedly an enormous one, and perhaps an ambitious one, but it answers an urgent need which is felt today by all countries, whatever their degree of development. The priorities to be determined and the basic choices to be made, given the immense possibilities offered by technology, are extremely complicated - in particular, in respect of their financial implications. There is general perplexity regarding this matter, and it must be recognized that World Communications Year has come in the nick of time to help all countries to formulate consistent policy on the development of their infrastructures.

The fact that the ITU has been designated by the United Nations as the lead agency for the World Year shows the confidence it inspires in this highest of international assemblies. But at the same time, it has been entrusted by the General Assembly with an awesome responsibility, which it cannot fulfil successfully without the effective support of all its Members. The World Year must, as we all realize, produce results first and foremost in the countries themselves.

Your Excellency The President,

In conclusion, allow me once again to thank you for your generous hospitality and for the warm reception accorded to all the delegates.

Mtukufu Rais wa Jamhuri ya Kenya,
Muheshimiwa Daniel arap Moi.

Kwa kumaliza, naomba uniruhusu tena nikushukuru kwa ukarimu wako ambao umetupatia sisi sote tuliofika hapa kuhudhuria mkutano huu.

NYAYO JUU!"

2. His Excellency President Daniel T. arap Moi, C.G.H., M.P., delivered the following address :

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

On this important occasion I wish to warmly welcome the distinguished delegates from all participating States. This I do on behalf of the Government and people of the Republic of Kenya and also as an expression of my personal and sincere greetings to yet another important assembly of visitors in this International Conference Centre.

There is no doubt that the end products of this important global Conference will both reflect and make their further contribution to the story of continued human progress. We are therefore pleased and proud that such an assembly has been convened here in Nairobi. Every effort has been made to provide adequate facilities for your debates and proceedings. And I trust that, before finally leaving Kenya, you will manage to enjoy some of our diverse and exciting opportunities for recreation.

In this short speech, I shall make a few observations about the work, and the subject matter, associated with the International Telecommunication Union. To the professionals in this field, or to executives with years of service, most of these points may seem quite elementary. But I always believe that in an opening address on an occasion like this an effort should be made to increase and widen the understanding of why a Conference like this very impressive one has been organized.

Although it is true that, within this present century, there have been some remarkable revolutions in the speed and convenience of travel, the advance of telecommunications has been most critically responsible for removing the old constraints of time and distance. This is easy to say. And through a simple word-picture it is also quite easy to demonstrate. If, for example, all global telecommunications were suddenly to stop functioning, then everyday human experience would find itself groping around in some confined condition of complete bewilderment.

A few centuries ago, any person who sought to foretell the scientific marvels of this present age would have been condemned and perhaps persecuted by his fellows. Today, by contrast, science has broken through so many barriers that people take the most fantastic capacities for granted. This is also wrong, inasmuch as it tends to subtract from universal human grasp the valuable attributes of reflection and perspective.

Everyone should be encouraged to appreciate the vital importance, to the social and economic interests of mankind, of all forms of communication which lie within the purview of the International Telecommunication Union. Exchanging news or negotiating some arrangement with the man next door has always been possible. But today this can be done, just as casually, between individuals in Singapore and Brazil, or between companies operating in New Zealand and Alaska. Such swift and reliable communications can serve so many of our busy human purposes. And the same facilities are there also to serve even more important purposes - for example worldwide peace and stability - if the human race becomes more sensible and devoted to finding such a solution to the many problems now facing the international community.

Looking across the whole international spectrum, we see clearly that society is made up of structures and processes which have evolved - in part - through administrative design, but very largely from advancements in technology. And in this latter context, telecommunications have served both as pioneer and as catalyst. Such a dual role has encompassed the spread of all scientific discoveries, making impact within and beyond such primary fields as agricultural techniques, the sophistication of industry, and the capabilities of medical practice. Then in modern times, authorities have sought to harness the further development and more widespread application of communication systems in the cause of environmental activity seeking to enhance the quality of human life.

It must follow that all expansionist plans and programmes have to be sensibly coordinated on a global scale, so that networks in all countries - really the composite of equipment and modes of operation - are able to fit into a pattern. To such an end, technical standards have to be defined, alongside practical rules and guidelines for universal compliance. This kind of work has always been one of the major and most meaningful responsibilities of the ITU.

It is not always realized that in such connections your Union has the status of a specialized agency within the United Nations system. And so among many other duties and preoccupations at this time, you will be actively preparing for functions associated with the declaration of 1983 as World Communications Year. Beyond this, I should draw particular attention to your other current engagement, related to implementing the United Nations resolution on 'Transport and Communications Decade in Africa'. We have already been greatly encouraged by initiatives displayed, and by evidence that substantial improvements may soon be realized.

Such considerations give me opportunity to record that this is the first time, in the long history of your distinguished Union, that you have held a conference on African soil. I regard this as symbolic of recognition that the greatest benefit, to humanity at large, can only now accrue if facilities and technologies are more widely spread and deployed throughout the developing nations. In every department of human concern, including economic welfare of all countries and international peace and stability, the destiny of mankind is critically dependent upon injections of new strength and new hope to all countries of the developing world.

Springing from all that, I should pay tribute to the fact that in Africa and elsewhere the ITU has been energetically involved in projects of technical cooperation. Some of these have been pursued through specialized bodies concerned with telegraph and telephone services, or with radio systems and registration of frequencies. Many of the younger countries have been greatly assisted in establishing various networks to global standard, and one dramatic breakthrough is related to the availability now - throughout Africa - of direct communications by microwave radio. Manpower development programmes have also been introduced, for the training both of technicians and of instructors. This is, of course, a field which will always call for more effort and emphasis.

Moving now into a final topic, I should observe that your work over the coming days will include a review of the Convention promulgated by your last Conference, which was held in Spain in 1973. Within this intervening period of almost a decade, there have been some tremendous advances in sophisticated technology. At the same time, there can be a more positive input from Member States themselves, rooted in their worldwide accumulations of experience and competence.

Any new or revised Convention must, of course, carefully examine all factors with the aim of launching a decade of progress embodying set objectives and goals to be realized in the foreseeable future. To produce this blend of already evolved ingredients and the ensuing new requirements will demand the best of your collective efforts. With old constraints of time and distance so effectively tackled, interdependence now embraces all countries and all communities of mankind. And to give this condition reality, we must welcome and support every forum of mutual cooperation in which global consensus is directed creatively towards planning and implementation of important decisions.

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In such a spirit, I now have the greatest pleasure in declaring this Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union to be formally open.

Thank you."

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

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COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7
(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Wednesday, 13 October 1982, at 1440 hrs

Chairman Mr. A.C. ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

Document No

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Approval of the agenda | C7-5 |
| 2. Draft Second Report of Committee 7 | 170 |
| 3. Date of application of the decisions
relating to the Administrative Council | 146 |
| 4. Consideration of Article 5 of the Convention | DT/1 and DT/11 |
| 5. Consideration of Article 7 of the Convention | DT/1 and DT/11 |



1. Approval of the agenda (Document No. C7-5)

1.1 The delegate of Chile objected to the wording of No. 48 of the Convention which appeared in the provisional agenda (C7-5) as a definitive decision of Committee 7. The discussion at the previous meeting had in fact been limited strictly to the question of the number of Administrative Council members and the corresponding distribution of seats. It had not touched upon eligibility for re-election and the introduction of a system of rotation, on which his delegation had submitted a proposal that had not yet been taken up by the Committee.

1.2 The delegate of Peru, agreeing with the previous speaker, observed that his delegation too had submitted a proposal regarding the rotation of members of the Administrative Council.

1.3 The delegate of Iran, supported by the delegates of Mauritania, Singapore, Venezuela and Saudi Arabia, expressed the view that the Committee had completed its discussion of No. 48 of the Convention, on the basis of a proposal submitted by the Indonesian delegation, and that a decision on the subject had been taken at the previous meeting. He questioned whether it was admissible for the issue to be re-opened.

1.4 The delegate of Spain was in favour of pursuing the discussion and proposed that the Committee examine the matter of the distribution of seats before considering the composition of the Administrative Council.

1.5 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with the delegate of Spain. He felt that there had been no substantive discussion of the regional distribution of seats at the previous meeting. He also had grave reservations regarding the manner in which the voting had been conducted at that meeting, which had chosen - in his view, incorrectly - to proceed on the basis of No. 506 of the Convention which required that, when two or more amendments to a proposal were submitted, the amendment furthest from the original text should be put to the vote first. It should, instead, have applied No. 500 which stipulated that, when there were two or more proposals on any one matter, they should be put to the vote in the order in which they were presented. Under that provision, the Algerian proposal would have been voted upon before the Indonesian proposal. He reserved his delegation's right to revert to the matter of the distribution of seats on the Administrative Council in the Plenary Meeting.

1.6 The delegate of Colombia, supported by the delegate of Grenada, reminded the delegate of the United Kingdom that the question of which provision should be applied had been raised at the previous meeting and that the Committee as a whole had elected to abide by the procedure indicated in No. 506.

1.7 The delegate of Hungary felt that that decision had been incorrect since the Committee had not been dealing with amendments to a proposal but with a number of concurrent proposals, which was governed by No. 500.

1.8 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that, although some delegations might not be satisfied with the results of the previous day's work, it was too late to challenge the decisions taken. It was therefore not appropriate to re-open the discussion on provision No. 48 of the Convention, which should be incorporated in a draft report of Committee 7 to the Plenary Meeting.

1.9 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. expressed his concern at the confused and acrimonious turn which the debate seemed to be taking. The reason was that the Committee had not been at sufficient pains to progress in its work by means of consensus, which was the only satisfactory method of arriving at decisions that could command the general approval of the Conference. Since a large number of

delegates had spoken against increasing the membership of the Administrative Council to 41 at the previous meeting and since there was still no clear criterion for determining the regional distribution of seats, the Committee should adopt the provisional agenda unchanged and proceed with its discussions.

1.10 The delegates of Peru and Chile also felt that discussion of provision No. 48 should be contained so that the Committee could decide whether the wording which appeared in the provisional agenda was a faithful rendering of the action decided upon at the previous meeting. They supported the view of the delegate of Spain that the Committee should first consider the matter of the regional distribution of seats.

1.11 The delegate of Algeria, seconded by the delegates of Iraq, Kuwait, Congo, Senegal, Saudi Arabia, Argentina and India, proposed that discussion of provision No. 48 of the Convention not be included in the agenda, on the grounds that a decision on the matter had already been taken at the previous meeting, and that the text as revised by the Committee be included in a draft report to the Plenary Meeting.

1.12 The delegate of Chile requested that the matter be put to the vote.

1.13 The Chairman put to the vote the Algerian motion not to include discussion of provision No. 48 of the Convention in the agenda.

The motion was carried.

1.14 The delegate of Colombia said that he had not taken part in the vote because the question of eligibility for re-election to the Council had not been discussed by the Committee. His delegation wished to protest at the manner in which that issue was being evaded.

1.15 The delegate of Ecuador said that account should be taken of all the proposals submitted in respect of each provision of the Convention. In the case of No. 48, for instance, no attention had yet been paid to the Chilean and Peruvian proposals (CHL/89/1 and PRU/112/11) and he therefore reserved the right to revert to the question.

1.16 The delegates of Peru and Chile also reserved their delegations' right to take the matter up at a later stage.

1.17 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that, for reasons of principle, his delegation had not voted in favour of deleting the two items in question from the draft agenda. Only matters of crucial importance should be put to the vote, in the vast majority of cases, it was preferable to seek a consensus.

1.18 The delegate of Yugoslavia said that his delegation would have abstained if a full vote had been taken, because it had doubts about the procedure which the Committee had followed in taking its decision at the previous meeting. With regard to the comments by the United Kingdom delegate, it would be interesting to hear the Legal Adviser's opinion on the value of a decision which was taken through application of an incorrect procedure.

1.19 The delegate of the United States of America expressed the view that the Committee's deliberations should be based on the principle of full debate culminating in consensus, so that the decisions taken were acceptable to all, thus obviating the need to take matters up a second time in the Plenary Meeting.

1.20 The delegate of Greece supported the views expressed by the delegates of the United Kingdom, Hungary and Yugoslavia concerning the serious procedural problems which had arisen, and endorsed the comments by the delegates of the U.S.S.R. and the United States of America in respect of the consensus rule.

Following a procedural discussion in which the delegates of France, Belgium, the U.S.S.R., Colombia and Uganda took part, the Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the Committee wished the text of provision No. 48 of the Convention originally placed on the provisional agenda to be reproduced in the form of a draft report to be considered by the Committee at its next meeting.

It was so decided.

The draft agenda, as amended, was approved.

2. Draft Second Report of Committee 7 (Document No. 170)

2.1 The Chairman introduced the draft Report in Document No. 170. He proposed that both sets of square brackets which appeared in paragraph 5 should be deleted and that the word "and" should be inserted before the phrase "in the appropriate forums".

2.2 The delegate of China said that his delegation would not press for the amendment of No. 63 of the Convention. Following the Committee's discussion of the matter, however, it noted that the principle of rotation of the membership of the IFRB was acceptable to a majority of delegations. In its view, such rotation would not interfere with the requirement for continuity, for the Board had the Final Acts of Conferences, the Radio Regulations and a complete set of Rules of Procedure on which to base its work and, in addition, new members would certainly receive assistance from the IFRB's highly experienced staff. The draft Report in Document No. 170 reflected in general the opinions expressed by an overwhelming majority of delegations and was therefore acceptable to his delegation.

2.3 The delegate of Bangladesh fully endorsed the comments by the previous speaker and said that he too could accept the draft Report.

2.4 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the amendment proposed by the Chairman to paragraph 5 of the draft Report.

2.5 The delegate of Spain, supported by the delegate of Mexico, suggested that, in addition to the amendment proposed by the Chairman, the last phrase of paragraph 5 should be reworded along the following lines "taking into account the summary records of meetings of Committee 7 and other bodies".

With those amendments, the draft Second Report of Committee 7 was approved.

3. Date of application of the decisions relating to the Administrative Council (Document No. 146)

3.1 The delegate of Thailand introduced proposal THA/146/5 in Document No. 146.

3.2 The delegate of Spain supported the proposal.

The proposal was adopted.

4. Consideration of Article 5 of the Convention (Documents Nos. DT/1 and DT/11)

4.1 The delegate of Algeria, introducing his proposed amendment to Article 5, No. 25, said the change put forward was a purely editorial one designed to improve the clarity of the existing text. In reply to the delegate of the U.S.S.R., he said that the purpose of the word "also" was to make clear the distinction between the organs of the Union and its permanent bodies, which were listed as a subset.

4.2 The Algerian proposal was supported by the delegates of Spain and Greece.

4.3 The delegate of the United Kingdom was of the opinion that as far as the English language version was concerned the existing text was perfectly satisfactory. It was correct English usage to follow the word "comprise" with a list of the elements making up the whole, regardless if some were a subset of others. The proposed amendment added no clarity to the English text, nor did it improve its style.

4.4 The delegate of France shared Algeria's view that the French version of the existing text left something to be desired. Perhaps the conflict between the two language versions could be resolved by adding the word "and" at the beginning of the existing text of No. 25.

4.5 Following a query from the delegate of Benin, a discussion took place as to the precise difference of meaning between the words "organes" and "organismes" as used in the French text, from which it emerged that the meeting perceived no significant difference between the two terms, despite a suggestion from the delegate of Algeria that "organes" was applicable to governing bodies and "organismes" to structures with a permanent staff.

4.6 The delegate of Benin noted that the word "organ" was used in both instances in the English text and suggested that the French text might do the same.

4.7 The delegate of the United States of America fully supported the United Kingdom's remarks on the English text. However it was clear that there was some confusion of interpretation between the different language versions of Article 5. He suggested that the existing text of Article 5 together with an account of the problem raised by Algeria be forwarded to Committee 9 with a request to produce an acceptable alignment of the three texts.

It was so agreed.

4.8 The delegates of Poland and Cameroon, who had submitted proposals to add the Coordination Committee to the list of permanent organs of the Union in Article 5, concurred with the delegate of Spain, who, deeming that acceptance of those proposals would anticipate consideration of Article 12 designating the duties and status of the Coordination Committee, proposed that discussion of the point should be postponed until after Article 12 had been dealt with.

The proposal of the delegate of Spain was accepted.

5. Consideration of Article 7 of the Convention (Documents Nos. DT/1 and DT/11)

Nos. 41 and 42 of Article 7 were adopted without change as they appeared in the 1973 Convention.

5.1 The delegate of Hungary, introducing his proposed amendment to No. 43, said that it was intended to ensure that future Administrative Conferences took the financial repercussions of their decisions into account before adopting them.

5.2 The Hungarian proposal was supported by the delegates of the U.S.S.R., the German Democratic Republic, Cuba and France.

5.3 The delegate of Lebanon, while approving the principle of the proposal, wondered whether it was necessary at all. The provisions of Additional Protocol I were quite clear and should provide an adequate safeguard, especially if the Plenipotentiary Conference were in future to meet every five or six years.

5.4 The delegate of Indonesia was of the opinion that the proposal had no force since the use of the words "must try" laid no obligation on Administrative Conferences to respect the financial limits laid down by Plenipotentiary Conferences.

5.5 The spirit of the Hungarian proposal was endorsed out the place of its insertion in the text of the Convention was queried by the delegate of Spain, who suggested Article 75 or Additional Protocol I as more appropriate places and pointed out that a draft Resolution on the subject had been proposed by the United Kingdom, by the delegate of Poland, who had a proposal on the same lines for Article 77, which was included in the work of Committee 8, by the delegate of Canada, who had a similar proposal for insertion in Additional Protocol I and by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, who had a similar proposal for a new Article 79A, tabled for consideration by Committee 4.

5.6 The Chairman proposed that an informal group consisting of the delegates proposing amendments similar to the Hungarian one should meet to see whether they could find a common proposal to put before the Committee.

After a procedural discussion, in which the delegates of Indonesia, the United Kingdom and Kenya argued that further debate on the issue was needed to allow a consensus to emerge, it was agreed that the discussion would continue at the next meeting of Committee 7.

The meeting rose at 1750 hours.

The Secretary

A. MACLENNAN

The Chairman

A.C. ITUASSU

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 250(Rev.2)-E

29 October 1982

Original · English

COMMITTEE 6

Working Group 6-III

RESOLUTION No. ...

Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

recognizing

- a) the central role of improved telecommunication in the achievement of balanced economic and social development;
- b) the interest of all telecommunication administrations and operating agencies in fostering the expansion of the worldwide networks based on well-developed national telecommunication networks, as rapidly as possible, and recognizing in particular,
- c) the requirement for specific technical assistance in many countries in order to improve the capacity and efficiency of the telecommunication equipment and networks, and thereby narrowing the large gap between the developing and developed countries.

considering

that the funds within the regular budget for technical cooperation and assistance activities of the permanent organs of the ITU are not sufficient to cover the needs of the developing countries to improve their national networks;

considering also

that ITU can play a very useful catalytic role for identifying development projects and bring them to the attention of bilateral and multilateral programmes with a view to a better matching of resources with needs,

resolves

to set up a special voluntary programme for technical cooperation based on contributions in currency, training services, or in any other form to meet as much of the telecommunication needs of developing countries as possible;



urges Member countries, their RPOAs and SIOs, and other entities and organizations

to make available ~~directly-or~~ in close collaboration with the ITU the technical cooperation in any form required to meet more effectively the telecommunications needs of the developing countries,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to take immediate steps to ascertain the specific types of technical cooperation and assistance required by developing countries which are suited to this special voluntary programme,
2. to seek actively wide support for the programme ~~in-an-aggressive-manner~~ and publish the results for the information of all ITU Members on a regular basis,
3. to establish within the existing resources of the Technical Cooperation Department the necessary regulations, the management structure, framework and procedures to administer and coordinate the programme;
4. to take the necessary steps to ensure proper integration of this programme with other activities in the area of technical cooperation and assistance;
5. to submit an annual report on the development and management of the programme to the Administrative Council,

instructs the Administrative Council

to review the results achieved by the programme and take all steps necessary to promote its continued success.

UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TELECOMMUNICATIONS

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum N° 1 au
Document N° 250(Rév.1)-F/E/S
27 octobre 1982

COMMISSION 6

COMMITTEE 6

COMISIÓN 6

MODIFICATION AU DOCUMENT N° 219

Ajouter la République Centrafricaine dans la liste des pays
signataires.

AMENDMENTS TO DOCUMENT No. 219

Add Central African Republic to the list of signatory countries.

ENMIENDA AL DOCUMENTO N.º 219

Añádase la República Centroafricana en la lista de los países
signatarios.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 250(Rev.1)-E
25 October 1982
Original . English

COMMITTEE 6

Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo,
Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico,
Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Togo and Tunisia

AMENDMENT TO DOCUMENT No. 219

RESOLUTION No. ...

Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation =====

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication
Union (Nairobi, 1982),

recognizing

a) the central role of improved telecommunication in the achievement of
balanced economic and social development;

(original point b) deleted)

b) the interest of all telecommunication administrations and operating
agencies in fostering the expansion of the worldwide networks based on well-
developed national telecommunication networks, as rapidly as possible, and
~~recognizing~~ in particular,

c) the requirement for specific technical assistance in many countries in
order to improve the capacity and efficiency of the telecommunication equipment
and networks, and thereby narrowing the ever increasing gap between the developing
and developed countries to achieve a new world economic order;

considering

that the Technical Cooperation Fund in the regular budget may not be
sufficient to cover the cost of the expected required assistance through ITU
for the developing countries to improve their national telecommunication networks;

considering also

that ITU can play a very useful catalytic role for identifying
development projects and bring them to the attention of bilateral and multilateral
programmes with a view to a better matching of resources with needs;



resolves

to set up a special voluntary programme for technical cooperation based on contributions in currency, training services, or in any other form to meet part of the telecommunication needs of developing countries;

urges Member countries, their RPOAs and SIOs, and other entities and organizations

to make available ~~directly~~ or through the ITU or other appropriate body the technical cooperation in any form required to meet more effectively the telecommunications needs of the developing countries;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to take immediate steps to ascertain the specific types of technical cooperation and assistance required by developing countries which are suited to this special voluntary programme;
2. to actively seek canvass wide support for the programme ~~in an aggressive manner~~ and publish the results for the information of all ITU Members on a regular basis;
3. to establish within the existing resources of the Technical Cooperation Department the necessary regulations, the management structure, framework and procedures to administer and coordinate the programme;
4. to take the necessary steps to ensure proper integration of this programme with other activities in the area of technical cooperation and assistance;
5. to submit an annual report on the development and management of the programme to the Administrative Council;

instructs the Administrative Council

to review the results achieved by the programme and take all steps necessary to promote its continued success.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 250-E

22 October 1982

Original . English

COMMITTEE 6

Algeria, Argentina, Benin, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia,
Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Niger,
Nigeria, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Togo and Tunisia

AMENDMENT TO DOCUMENT No. 219

RESOLUTION No. ...

Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation =====

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication
Union (Nairobi, 1982),

recognizing

a) the central role of improved telecommunication in the achievement of
balanced economic and social development;

(original point b) deleted)

b) the interest of all telecommunication administrations and operating
agencies in fostering the expansion of the worldwide networks based on well-
developed national telecommunication networks, as rapidly as possible, and
recognizing in particular;

c) the requirement for specific technical assistance in many countries in
order to improve the capacity and efficiency of the telecommunication equipment
and networks, and thereby narrowing the ever increasing gap between the developing
and developed countries to achieve a new world economic order,

considering

that the Technical Cooperation Fund in the regular budget will not be
sufficient to cover the cost of the expected required assistance through ITU
for the developing countries to improve their national telecommunication networks;

considering also

that ITU can play a very useful catalytic role for identifying
development projects and bring them to the attention of bilateral and multilateral
programmes with a view to a better matching of resources with needs,



resolves

to set up a special voluntary programme for technical cooperation based on contributions in currency, training services, or in any other form to meet part of the telecommunication needs of developing countries;

urges Member countries, their RPOAs and SIOs, and other entities and organizations

to make available directly or through the ITU or other appropriate body the technical cooperation in any form required to meet more effectively the telecommunications needs of the developing countries,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to take immediate steps to ascertain the specific types of technical cooperation and assistance required by developing countries which are suited to this special voluntary programme;
2. to actively seek canvass wide support for the programme ~~in an aggressive manner~~ and publish the results for the information of all ITU Members on a regular basis;
3. " to establish within the existing resources of the Technical Cooperation Department the necessary regulations, the management structure, framework and procedures to administer and coordinate the programme,
4. to take the necessary steps to ensure proper integration of this programme with other activities in the area of technical cooperation and assistance;
5. to submit an annual report on the development and management of the programme to the Administrative Council;

instructs the Administrative Council

to review the results achieved by the programme and take all steps necessary to promote its continued success.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 251-E

22 October 1982

Original : EnglishCOMMITTEE 8Australia

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

AUS/251/1 MOD 400

3. The Plenary Assembly shall normally appoint a Chairman and one Vice-Chairman a Deputy-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.~~ If, in the interval between two meetings of the Plenary Assembly, a group Chairman is unable to carry out his duties and ~~only one Vice-Chairman has been appointed,~~ then such Vice-Chairmen the Deputy-Chairman shall take the Chairman's place. ~~In the case of a study group for which the Plenary Assembly has appointed more than one Vice-Chairman, the study group at its next meeting shall elect a new Chairman from among such Vice-Chairmen and if necessary, a new Vice-Chairman from among the members of the study group. It shall likewise elect a new Vice-Chairman if one of the Vice-Chairmen is unable to carry out his duties during that period.~~ At its next meeting the study group shall elect a new Deputy-Chairman and it shall likewise elect a new Deputy-Chairman if the Deputy-Chairman is unable to carry out his duties during that period.

AUS/251/2 ADD 400A

4. If the workload of any study group requires, or if other reasons make it desirable, the Plenary Assembly may appoint one or more Vice-Chairmen to that study group. If, in the interval between two meetings of the Plenary Assembly, a Vice-Chairman is unable to carry out his duties, the study group at its next meeting shall elect a new Vice-Chairman.

Reasons : To provide for automatic succession to the chairmanship within a Plenary period so that adequate preparation can be made to ensure that the time available for meetings, which is restricted by budgetary constraints, is used as effectively as possible.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 252-E

October 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 9

First series of texts from Committee 7 to the Editorial Committee

The following texts concerning Article 5 were adopted by Committee 5 at its fifth meeting :

ARTICLE 5

NOC

Structure of the Union

- NOC 22 The Union shall comprise the following organs
1. the Plenipotentiary Conference, which is the supreme organ of
the Union;
- NOC 23 2. administrative conferences,
- NOC 24 3. the Administrative Council,
- 1) 25 4. the permanent organs of the Union, which are
- a) the General Secretariat,
- NOC 26 b) the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB),
- NOC 27 c) the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR),
- NOC 28 d) the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative
Committee (CCITT).
- [ADD][28A] [proposal still under consideration]

A.C. ITUASSU
Chairman

- 1) The attention of Committee 9 is drawn to proposal ALG/11/4 and to the discussions in Committee 7 relating to this proposal concerning the alignment of the texts of No. 25 of the Convention in the different languages. These discussions are reported in the Summary Record of the fifth meeting of Committee 7, Document No. 249.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 253-E
23 October 1982
Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

Note by the Chairman of Committee 7
to the Chairman of Committee 8

1. I have been requested by Committee 7 to invite your attention to proposal ALG/11/9 concerning a modification to No. 39 of Article 6 of the Convention which introduces a distinction between an international organization and a regional organization.

2. During the debate the delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that regional organizations are also international in character and proposed the introduction of the phrase :

"other international organizations of a world or regional nature."

3. Neither of these proposals found consensus in the Committee and it was decided to seek the opinion of Committee 8 concerning the definitions of international organizations and regional organizations which may appear in Annex 2 to the Convention, Nairobi, 1982. Particular reference was made to proposals appearing in Document No. 64.

A.C. ITUASSU
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 254-E
26 January 1983

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

Paragraph 1.1.6

At the end of the second line, replace the word "gulf" by "gap".



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 254-E
23 October 1982
Original English/
French

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Tuesday, 12 October 1982, at 1445 hrs

Chairman Mr. M. SAMOURA (Senegal)

Vice-Chairman Mr. A. PETTI (Italy)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Implementation of Resolutions, etc. relating to the technical cooperation activities of the Union Resolutions and Recommendations of WARC-79 | 65, Section 5.1.2 |
| 2. Resolutions and Recommendations of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos (1973) | 46, 65, Section 5.1.1 |
| 3. Extended use of the computer by the IFRB | - |



1. Implementation of Resolutions, etc. relating to the technical cooperation activities of the Union (continued) (Document No. 65)

1.1 Section 5.1.2 - Resolutions and Recommendations of WARC-79

1.1.1 The Chairman recalled that the previous meeting had considered Resolutions Nos. 5 and 7 relating to technical cooperation with the developing countries in the study of propagation in tropical areas and the development of national radio frequency management, respectively. He proposed that note should be taken of those Resolutions and of the comments on them and that they should then be examined closely before being submitted to the Plenary. He gave the floor to those delegates who had not been able to speak at the previous meeting.

1.1.2 The delegate of Benin congratulated the Chairman and Vice-Chairman on their election. With regard to Resolution No. 7, she said it could not be denied that all countries recognized their obligation to comply with the Radio Regulations but that presupposed a technical and administrative infrastructure suited to the management of the radio frequency spectrum which some administrations did not have. She therefore proposed that the ITU should give priority to the establishment of those infrastructures and to the organization of seminars for developed and developing countries and unconditionally supported the draft Recommendation contained in Document No. 41.

1.1.3 The delegate of Thailand also congratulated the Chairman on his election. Because telecommunications were a means of bilateral and multilateral communication between countries and peoples, technical cooperation should be devoted to ensuring their adequate operation and, as the delegate of the United Kingdom had said, both developing and developed countries should benefit from it. As there were budgetary constraints on the technical cooperation activities of the ITU, it would be desirable to approach other United Nations sources than the ITU and also private companies and manufacturers of telecommunication equipment who were very experienced in the field and could assist developing countries in developing their software, for example. Thailand welcomed the statement by the delegate of the United States who had said that his country would grant assistance in 1983 in the form of a project which would reduce the workload of the Technical Cooperation Department of the ITU. He would welcome even more projects of that kind from the industrialized countries.

In connection with Resolution No. 5, he supported the Indian point of view that the ITU should re-examine a number of projects on propagation studies in tropical areas in the context of technical cooperation. He wished to draw the ITU's attention to the importance of a wider interregional cooperation and closer technical cooperation between the Union and the various regions.

1.1.4 The delegate of Kenya welcomed the proposal by Indonesia for an integrated approach to questions of technical cooperation. He was worried by the lack of locally available installations and by the fact that the seminars and symposia organized in remote areas often did not take account of the conditions obtaining in those areas, which reduced the long-term benefit of those seminars. It would be desirable for the IFRB to emphasize those aspects of propagation research which were most useful to developing countries.

1.1.5 The delegate of Mali congratulated the Chairman on his election. It was necessary to have an integrated approach to frequency management, which, as the delegate of India had observed, should allow for optimum utilization of the radio frequency spectrum provided that the developing countries had the necessary means.

Tropospheric propagation in tropical areas was a less well-known subject. Satisfactory data existed only for MF and HF bands and theoretical forecasts were usually belied by reality. He therefore supported the relevant Resolution, the application of which would require organizational support and well-trained specialists from the ITU.

1.1.6 The representative of the IFRB replied to a number of queries raised at the previous meeting. In reply to the delegate of Iran, who had spoken of the gulf which separated the permanent organs from the Technical Cooperation Department of the ITU, he said that that was a general problem raised by technical cooperation within the ITU. One of the functions of the IFRB was to assist all administrations, especially in developing countries, which it did daily at all stages of its work. Matters were complicated by the widening of the scope of technical cooperation since the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference, i.e. in the last twenty years. Perhaps a clear distinction should be made between technical assistance from the permanent organs of the ITU and technical cooperation linked to the implementation of UNDP programmes. The Technical Cooperation Department did not make that distinction and perhaps the question ought to be reviewed it would be conceivable to set up a technical cooperation department (or UNDP department) and a technical assistance department which would cover vocational training, the activities of the Group of Engineers and other activities which the Conference might decide upon. That distinction was necessary and would facilitate relations between organs of the Union, especially between the IFRB and the Technical Cooperation Department. There had been cases where requests for information concerning the IFRB had been transmitted to the Technical Cooperation Department. Part of the day-to-day work of the IFRB was to give special assistance to administrations in accordance with No. 1218 of the Radio Regulations when it was applying regulatory procedures on behalf of administrations for which it undertook to carry out calculations and correspondence work in connection with space telecommunications and broadcasting. He recalled that the coordination of the great majority of earth stations of developing countries was performed by the IFRB. Assistance was also furnished in seminars organized every two years and by providing officials seconded from administrations with short, medium or long-term periods of training specially adapted to their needs, despite the limited capacity of the IFRB secretariat and its currently exceptionally heavy workload.

In short, the assistance requested by administrations should continue to be furnished to them directly and the resources of the Technical Cooperation Department would be more efficiently used if there was a clear distinction between assistance from the ITU and cooperation involving UNDP.

In response to a query by the delegate of Guyana, he discussed the situation of small countries in the Caribbean Region which had not yet gained independence and were not Members of the ITU. If such countries desired to take part in seminars, his personal opinion was that they should be welcomed. The Radio Regulations mentioned administrations, not administrations of Member countries. In any case, the IFRB accepted notifications from non-Members and treated them in the same way as notifications from Members, merely indicating with a symbol that the relevant data had been provided by a source outside the Union. That problem had been raised at the Broadcasting Conference for Region 2 which had adopted a Resolution enabling countries not Members of the Union to join the Rio Agreement and to enjoy international protection on the same basis as Member countries.

In response to a question on the development of an administrative structure suitable for frequency management and monitoring, he said that the developing countries did not give the question of frequency management the attention it deserved. That was due to the lack of career prospects for officials working on that subject, who soon branched out to other fields of activity. That trend had harmful implications for the vocational training given at seminars. The effectiveness of management and the development of the appropriate organization depended on countries themselves. Once that organizational structure had been established, those countries could count on the assistance of the IFRB in the form of seminars, periods of training, etc. to preserve that capital resource. With regard to monitoring, he said that, while a simple reflector might be sufficient, monitoring stations nevertheless had some importance for the security and even the independence of a country. The IFRB and the CCIR could provide all necessary technical information on monitoring but it was for each country to make use of it.

Coming from a developing country himself, he felt obliged to make his views on frequency management and monitoring known to all administrations.

The problem of propagation arose in a number of frequency bands, services and developing countries. It had initially been studied empirically and had now reached the stage of scientific study. The difficulty, incidentally, was not the measurements but the analysis of measurement results in such a way as to furnish reliable indications. A project had been developed on VHF and HF propagation in the Gulf area. Mr. Harbi (IFRB) had prepared a programme for recording measurement results covering a long period of time which could serve as a basis for analysis and study by various organs. Again, it was for countries themselves to decide on the propagation conditions in any given area. Every little project would provide data which would be collected, analyzed and studied with a view to deriving theoretical results which would be included in the Reports of the CCIR.

In conclusion, he reminded the Committee of the advantages, especially for developing countries, of the regional symposia and seminars administered by the technical organs of the ITU. Those seminars were very useful, even if it was only for the officials of the countries or regions in which they were organized.

1.1.7 The representative of the CCITT drew attention to the wide gap between the information available to the ITU's technical cooperation experts and that available from its technical organs. The former was sometimes out of date, despite the fact that up-to-date information was available to the CCITT. There was no doubt that, with regard to technical assistance, appropriate measures should be taken to enable experts sent on mission to keep abreast of the latest information.

1.1.8 The Chairman stated that the different parts of Resolutions Nos. 5 and 7 had just been reviewed. When the future of technical cooperation was examined, the Union's organs could take the floor in order to explain what measures were necessary with regard to technical assistance and technical cooperation.

1.1.9 Regarding Resolution No. 5 the Secretary-General elect said he wished to add a few words to the statements made by the representative of the IFRB. Studies of propagation had been in progress for a long time, but, in addition to the activities pursued at Headquarters and the analysis of results, attention should also be drawn to the steps taken in recent years. With respect to the Gulf States, the Technical Cooperation Department had worked in close cooperation with the countries concerned and, in some cases, with the CCIR. The delegate of Papua New Guinea could report on a project which was currently in the hands of the Technical Cooperation Department, in close cooperation with the CCIR,

the CCIR Secretariat and the Administration of the United Kingdom. The results of that project would be of the greatest interest for the countries of the region. Similar cooperation could be observed in Africa with respect to the radio-relay systems being constructed in order to extend the major network routes. A more extensive form of technical cooperation was evolving, as demonstrated by the work undertaken jointly by ITU and various administrations and the collaboration between ITU and universities. ITU Headquarters was taking coordinated measures. For example, the Director of the CCIR had held an unofficial meeting with delegates to discuss the recent Region 1 Conference. He also pointed out that because of the United Nations system application, the ITU's resources were at the disposal of all the countries, whether or not they were Members of the Union. The 1965 Plenipotentiary Conference and WARC-79 had confirmed provisions in relation to the Radio Regulations for facilitating coordination with countries not Members of the ITU.

1.1.10 The Chairman said that the purpose of discussing Resolutions Nos. 5 and 7 was to take account of what WARC-79 had asked the Union to do in the relevant fields. The speakers who had taken the floor had expressed their satisfaction at the work underway in various parts of the world and he therefore felt that that work should be reoriented, consolidated and continued.

With regard to WARC-79 Resolution No. 7, it was necessary to adopt a comprehensive and coordinated strategy in order to establish national frequency management at administration level. That would, however, call for an inventory to be made of existing means and needs and would also require the participation of local staff.

The Chairman therefore suggested taking note of the Resolutions and all the comments made with a view to improving the application of the above Resolutions. It would then be possible to present Recommendations and suggestions to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

It was so decided.

5.1.2 was approved.

1.1.11 The delegate of India felt, with respect to technical cooperation in the field of space radiocommunications, that the Plenipotentiary Conference should take account of the conclusions of the UNISPACE Conference which took place in Vienna in August 1982 and should pay particular attention to the question of the establishment of a Space Centre to assist developing countries. He proposed that the Secretariat draw up a document summarizing the conclusions of that Conference on that matter.

1.1.12 The Secretary-General elect agreed to the request.

The proposal of the delegate of India was approved.

1.2 Section 5.2 - Appraisal of the technical cooperation activities carried out by the Union during the period 1973-1981

1.2.1 The delegate of Senegal said that at the Committee's last meeting the delegate of Indonesia mentioned Document No. 148 which, in his opinion, should be included in the above part of the report. He stated that the PANAFTTEL Coordinating Committee should take account of the financing activities of ECOWAS and pointed out that the joint ECOWAS/PANAFTTEL meeting had, with respect to its sub-region, highlighted the question of the financing of various routes planned by the ITU. He also thanked Canada for its assistance in the establishment of the PANAFTTEL network.

1.2.2 The delegate of Benin said that the PANAFTTEL Coordinating Committee whose members were OAU, ECA, ADB, ITU and PATU, had set up coordination sub-committees for the PANAFTTEL network in the various sub-regions in 1975, and wondered whether ITU might not take over, for example, the travel and operating costs of the officers of the sub-regional committees.

1.2.3 The Secretary-General elect said that ITU would try to ensure that the question raised was included on the agenda of the next meeting of PANAFTTEL Coordinating Committee.

1.2.4 The Chairman hoped that the same type of relationship as that between the Union and the regional and sub-regional American organs could be established between the Union and the equivalent African organizations.

1.2.5 The delegate of Argentina drew attention to the close collaboration which existed between the Technical Cooperation Department and CITEI. That collaboration was yielding good results, as shown by a study project on ground conductivity. The delegate of Argentina felt that technical cooperation and its financing should be defined more precisely.

1.2.6 The Chairman stated that according to the documentation, the link between ITU and CITEI appeared much closer than that between the ITU and Africa. The possibility of having very close relations between the ITU and all regional organizations should be encouraged.

1.2.7 With regard to promoting the development of the regional telecommunication networks in Asia, the delegate of the Philippines thanked the ITU and UNDP for the studies which they had undertaken towards the standardization of a regional signalling scheme for the countries of ASEAN.

1.2.8 Referring to Section 5.2.6, the delegate of India expressed his satisfaction at the progress made in the past nine years. However, there were perhaps other questions which should be examined in greater detail such as, for example, the nature of the technical assistance lent. That assistance should enable the developing countries to help themselves and to achieve self-reliance by making the most of their own expertise. Despite their undeniable value, the services of experts tended to be self-perpetuating and were not, in the end, cost-effective. He advocated the organization of short-term missions, which could be followed up by local counterpart staff.

1.2.9 In that regard, the delegate of Canada drew the attention of the participants to Section 5.2.5 a) of the Report which indicated that the percentage of short-term missions had substantially increased. That was an encouraging sign.

1.2.10 The delegate of Pakistan considered the Administrative Council's Report to be excellent. A total of 200 million US dollars was far from negligible. It was, however, questionable whether the objective had been attained and whether the amounts spent on helping the developing countries had been spent judiciously.

1.2.11 The delegate of the Congo, on the subject of the effectiveness of bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation, felt that the results yielded were not lasting. The recipient countries did not possess the necessary will to continue the activities initiated. Most important was the training of counterpart staff, which required a great deal of time. It was also necessary to consider how best to utilize the resources provided by UNDP.

1.2.12 The Chairman, returning to the statement made by the delegate of India, said that the optimum utilization of UNDP resources was a matter which called for further consideration. Furthermore, the problem concerned a number of different fields of activity. Notwithstanding the value of the results obtained, study should be devoted to the problem of increasing the effectiveness of the services rendered by experts.

The Chairman drew attention to Annexes 11, 12 and 13 of the Report, which contained tables giving detailed information of relevance to the actual text of the Report.

1.2.13 In reply to the request made by the delegate of Botswana for clarification regarding the 86 fellowships mentioned in Appendix 3 of Annex 11, the Secretary of the Committee explained that that number included the fellowships granted to trainees sent to the Multinational Centre located in Blantyre, Malawi, established for the benefit of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and Swaziland.

2. Section 5.1.1 - Resolutions and Recommendations of the
Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos (1973)
(Document No. 46)

2.1 The Chairman drew attention to the note by the Secretary-General (Document No. 46) concerning implementation of resolutions, etc., relating to the Union's technical cooperation activities.

2.2 Resolution No. 16 (Participation of the Union in the UNDP)

Sections 1 and 2

Approved.

Section 3

The Secretary of the Committee, replying to a question by the delegate of Benin, said that Gambia was the country referred to in the penultimate paragraph 3.2.4.5.

Section 3 was approved.

Section 4

Approved.

2.3 Resolution No. 17 (Improvement of Union facilities for providing technical assistance to developing countries)

Approved.

2.4 Resolution No. 18 (Application of science and telecommunication technology in the interest of developing countries)

2.4.1 The Secretary-General elect, replying to a question by the delegate of the United States of America concerning the studies mentioned in paragraph 5, said that the results of some 16 case studies, conducted largely in developing countries, on the impact of telecommunication investment were currently being appraised at Headquarters, with a view to producing a report which, it was hoped, would be valuable for national investment planning. The work had not been

completed, however, and it was hoped that additional funds would be forthcoming for that purpose and also to support the separate studies relating to activities in rural areas south of the Sahara, whose continuation had been requested. It was hoped that the report, including all the separate topics relating to the various field studies, would be available by December 1982.

2.4.2 The delegate of the United States of America thought that the Committee should examine the matter when it came to consider the future of technical cooperation, since a task so highly important to the development process warranted guidance by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.4.3 The delegate of Senegal, referring to paragraph 12, thought it useful for the Chairman of the CCITT and CCIR study groups to have participated in Regional Plan Committee meetings, and it was desirable, for the purposes of technology transfer, for the developing countries to participate in the work of those study groups.

Resolution No. 18 was approved.

2.5 Resolutions Nos. 19 (Special measures for the least developed countries) and 20 (Inter-country projects financed by the UNDP in the field of telecommunications)

Approved.

2.6 Resolution No. 21 (The Special Fund for Technical Cooperation)

2.6.1 The delegate of Tanzania said that the level of contributions, reflected in the table, was disappointingly low. Some countries, developed and developing, had indeed made a generous effort, which his Administration acknowledged, but there were others - again, developing as well as developed - which, on account of their relatively favourable economic situation, could have contributed. The Special Fund was of great importance, and a means must be sought to boost it. Perhaps the Secretary-General could arrange a meeting of potential donors to consider forms of assistance and means of assuring donors that funds would be put to acceptable uses. His delegation requested the Committee to bear Resolution No. 21 in mind, and perhaps consider it when discussing the future of technical cooperation, in response to the wishes expressed at the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Chairman noted that those observations were applicable to Resolution No. 19 also, inasmuch as reference was made, in the latter, to Resolutions Nos. 17 and 21.

Resolution No. 21 was approved.

2.7 Resolution No. 22 (Recruitment of experts for technical cooperation projects (Malaga-Torremolinos 1973))

2.7.1 The delegate of the United States of America drew attention to his Administration's proposals, contained in Document No. 163, Annex 2 which contained a modification to Resolution No. 22, which his delegation would refer to later.

Resolution No. 22 was approved.

2.8 Resolution No. 23 (Training standards)

2.8.1 The delegate of Gabon thought that the CODEVTEL projects were of great benefit and should be continued, within the framework of technical cooperation. His Administration was grateful for the decision to hold two of the courses in Gabon.

Resolution No. 23 was approved.

2.9 Resolutions Nos. 24 (Training of refugees) and 25 (Seminars)

Approved.

3. Extended use of the computer by the IFRB

3.1 The delegate of the United States of America, referring to the enhancement of IFRB computer capability, thought that the Committee might wish to transmit a statement on the subject to Working Group PL-B. The subject seemed to have wide support because of its relevance to technical cooperation assistance through the IFRB, pursuant to the decisions taken at the World Administrative Radio Conference, 1979.

3.2 The delegate of India said that he appreciated the spirit of the United States delegate's suggestion, IFRB computerization would make a contribution to the developing countries' progress, especially in the context of Radio Regulation 1218. However, Committee 6 should do nothing which might prejudice the work of other Committees or of Working Group PL-B.

3.3 The delegate of Indonesia, whilst agreeing with the delegate of India, thought that the United States delegation had made a very valid point. The benefits of IFRB computerization would be global, however, only certain countries were aware of the issues being dealt with in Working Group PL-B. Because of the pace of technological evolution, it was important for ITU to provide its Members, especially in the developing countries, with timely notice so that they could make preparations. Otherwise, there was a danger that some countries would never come abreast of the latest developments.

3.4 The delegate of Kenya agreed and thought that developing countries should be involved in the system throughout its evolution.

3.5 The delegate of Senegal said that computerization was clearly a matter which should involve all developing countries within the framework of technical cooperation. Because of the complex technical problems involved, a working group had been established. Perhaps a statement could be transmitted to it by the representative of the IFRB, but his delegation saw no need for Committee 6 to do so.

3.6 The delegate of the United States of America said that the computerization involved in the enhancement of IFRB - a topic being considered in Working Group PL-B - was a different matter from that relating to national frequency-management systems, which was currently being discussed. His delegation's view was simply that because of Working Group PL-B's progress, it might be useful to indicate Committee 6's interest. He assumed that the aspect relating to frequency-management systems would be considered under future technical cooperation activities, and specifically during the first frequency management seminar to be held in 1983.

3.7 The Chairman noted that observance of the Committee's terms of reference implied due regard for the appropriateness of any communications transmitted to other Committees and the Working Groups. However, he considered that there appeared to be no need for a formal communication to Working Group PL-B on the matter.

The meeting rose at 1735 hours.

The Secretary

T. RAS-WORK

The Chairman

M. SAMOURA

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 255-E

23 October 1982

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

COMMITTEE 6

Note from the Chairman of Committee 8
to the Chairmen of Committees 4 and 6

1. In the course of its examination of Article 4 of the Convention "Purposes of the Union", Committee 8 has considered several proposals (ALG/11/2, CME/107/2, ALG/11/3, CME/107/3) having the following objectives :
 - to promote and provide technical assistance to developing countries in the field of telecommunications,
 - to devote a part of the ordinary budget of the Union to activities to promote technical cooperation.
2. Before considering further the inclusion of these objectives in Article 4, Committee 8 wishes to draw the attention of Committees 4 and 6 to the referred proposals and would be obliged if it could be informed of the results of the deliberations of Committees 4 and 6 on these and similar proposals which may have already been examined by the Committees.

E.J. WILKINSON

Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 256-E

23 October 1982

Original . French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

(Republic of Suriname - Federative Republic of Brazil)

The delegation of Suriname has informed me that it will have to leave the Conference on 23 October 1982 and will not be able to return.

In accordance with the provisions of No. 371 of the Convention, it therefore gives the delegation of Brazil the power to vote on its behalf as from the above date.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 257-E

23 October 1982

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

(Republic of Djibouti - Ethiopia)

The delegation of Djibouti has informed me that it will have to leave the Conference on 24 October 1982 and will not be able to return.

In accordance with the provisions of No. 371 of the Convention, it therefore gives the delegation of Ethiopia the power to vote on its behalf as from the above date.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 258-E
23 October 1982
Original · English/
French/
Spanish

COMMITTEE 6

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE EXPLORATION AND PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

At the request of the Committee, enclosed is an extract from the Report of the UNISPACE 82 Conference in regard to "The Role of the United Nations an assessment and recommendations", paragraphs 422 to 438.

M. MILI
Secretary-General

Annex 1



A N N E X 1F. The role of the United Nations: an assessment and recommendations

422. As is obvious, space science and technology have developed over the last quarter of a century at a most dramatic rate. In recent years there has been an equally dramatic growth in the field of space applications, many of which have now reached an operational stage. Space technology clearly has important socio-economic implications, some of which are already visible; at the same time, its effects on all mankind - not merely on those who use it - could be substantial. All these considerations, which led to the convening of this Conference, and the initiatives which will result from it, call for an assessment of the role of the United Nations and for appropriate recommendations regarding its contribution to the process of enabling all States to benefit from space technology.

423. Regarding the financial implications of the recommendations made by this Conference, it is understood that the proposed new or expanded activities, including personnel costs, of the United Nations are to be funded mainly through voluntary contributions of States, either in money, or in kind. However, the decision itself to convene UNISPACE 82 demonstrates clearly that space science and technology are an area of increasing importance at the international level and should thus be given adequate priority within the United Nations. The Conference recommends therefore that the General Assembly through its competent organs rearrange priorities within the United Nations' next regular budget in such a way that the modest increase in personnel costs proposed below may be absorbed within the available resources.

424. From the foregoing paragraphs reviewing the role of various elements of the United Nations system and taking into account concerns and suggestions expressed by States in their national papers, in COPUOS and other fora, the Conference examined the following specific points with regard to the role of the United Nations:

(a) Strengthening and expanding the role of COPUOS, in accordance with its mandate, as the only standing committee of the General Assembly for international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space,

(b) Giving fresh impetus and reorientations where necessary to the United Nations Programme on Space Applications;

(c) Strengthening and expanding the role of the Outer Space Affairs Division and the relevant divisions of the Regional Economic Commissions so as to better enable them to fulfil their tasks in the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference,

(d) Finding appropriate ways and means to ensure smooth and prompt implementation of the Conference recommendations;

(e) Ensuring full co-ordination within the United Nations system with regard to space activities.

425. The following paragraphs briefly examine these and related issues and make specific recommendations.

426. The Conference strongly recommends that the competent organs of the United Nations in particular, the General Assembly, and also the Committee on Disarmament when dealing with measures aimed at a prevention of an arms race in Outer Space, in particular those mentioned in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, give appropriate attention and high priority to the grave concern expressed in paragraphs 13 and 14.

427. COPUOS, which is responsible to the General Assembly, will remain the only intergovernmental body exclusively concerned with all aspects of peaceful uses of outer space and all related activities in the United Nations system. It should include on its agenda regular items pertaining to the follow-up of the Conference recommendations. COPUOS continues to be assisted by its two sub-committees, the Legal and the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committees. The Conference recommends that COPUOS should continue consideration of the best and most suitable working methods for the Committee and its two sub-committees.

428. Earlier sections of this report have recommended the conduct of a number of studies. While some of these studies fall into the prerogatives of Member States and regional organizations and require their direct initiative, many of the proposed studies will have to be conducted within the United Nations in association, where appropriate, with concerned specialized agencies and intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations. The studies proposed vary in scope and importance as well as in qualitative aspects. It is therefore recommended that the primary responsibility for arranging and/or conducting those studies remain with COPUOS, in accordance with the order of priorities established by COPUOS. The Committee will also have to decide on the most appropriate methods of conducting these studies, be it through the establishment of working groups of governmental experts within the framework of the Committee and its sub-committees, through ad hoc task forces or through hired consultants.

429. As noted earlier, the United Nations Programme on Space Applications plays an important role in promoting awareness about space technology and its benefits. It has performed this task to the satisfaction of Member States despite the very limited resources at its disposal. However, as needs grow and more and more countries become interested in the applications and use of space technology, it may not be able to meet satisfactorily the demands made on it. Developing countries have pointed out the need for not only more seminars, training courses, etc. but also for longer periods of exposure, greater depths of training and adequate financing for these activities. COPUOS has discussed for several years the need to expand the Programme on Space Applications and, at its request, the Expert on Space Applications has prepared a plan for such an expansion (see A/CONF.101/BP/11/Add.2).

430. At the same time, the Programme on Space Applications should move forward and play a more concrete role in helping requesting countries to select, execute and benefit from appropriate applications. Therefore, the Programme should be directed towards the following objectives:

(a) Promotion of greater exchange of actual experiences with specific applications;

(b) Promotion of greater co-operation in space science and technology between developed and developing countries as well as among developing countries;

(c) Development of a fellowship programme for in-depth training of space technologists and applications specialists, with the help of Member States and relevant international organizations; establishment and regular up-dating of lists containing available fellowships in all States and relevant international organizations;

(d) Organization of regular seminars on advanced space applications and new system developments for managers and leaders of space application and technology development activities as well as seminars for users in specific applications for durations as appropriate;

(e) Stimulation of the growth of indigenous nuclei and an autonomous technological base, to the extent possible, in space technology in developing countries with the co-operation of other United Nations agencies and/or Member States or members of the specialized agencies;

(f) Dissemination - through panel meetings, seminars, etc. - of information on new and advanced technology and applications, with emphasis on their relevance and implications for developing countries;

(g) Provision or arrangement for provision of technical advisory services on space applications projects, upon request by Member States or any of the specialized agencies..

The Programme should continue to make full use of the expertise available in other organs of the United Nations system, and should be implemented in close co-operation and co-ordination with the concerned specialized agencies/departments of the United Nations system.

431. Apart from the Programme on Space Applications, being executed through the Outer Space Affairs Division, a number of other units of the United Nations system are involved in operational activities, training, etc. The Conference recommends that these activities be continued and strengthened as appropriate, but places special emphasis on the imperative need to avoid duplication of programmes and to achieve full co-ordination in this field (specific recommendations have been covered in chapter II).

432. As mentioned in chapter II, the need and the desirability of setting up an international space information service has been emphasized by many countries. The Conference therefore recommends that this international space information service should be established, initially consisting of a directory of sources of information and data services, so that Member States or any of the specialized agencies, upon request, could be directed through the service to accessible data banks and information sources. It is desirable that the basic information mentioned above is made available to all countries - particularly developing countries - requesting for it, at a reasonable cost. At a later stage, COPUOS could evaluate its performance and examine the need and possibilities of expanding the service, bearing in mind the financial implications of such a step.

433. The expanded role of the Outer Space Affairs Division and the relevant divisions of the Regional Economic Commissions, the new orientation of the Programme on Space Applications and the setting up of an international space information service will require augmentation of technical personnel as appropriate, though a nucleus does exist. Closer and more active co-ordination of space activities is needed, especially in light of their growing importance and magnitude and in order to ensure the best possible cost-efficiency. In addition to servicing COPUOS, the tasks to be carried out by the Outer Space Affairs Division and the relevant divisions of the Regional Economic Commissions will thus considerably increase.

434. These tasks will include :

- (a) Present task of the Outer Space Affairs Division;
- (b) Servicing the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in the implementation of the approved Conference recommendations, with special regard to the proposed studies;
- (c) Conduct of studies, if so requested by COPUOS;
- (d) Implementing the reoriented and expanded programme on space applications as recommended by the Conference;
- (e) Organizing and operating the international space information service.

In order to meet these enlarged responsibilities, one possibility could be to consider an integration of the activities mentioned above into a Centre for Outer Space which would consist of the Outer Space Affairs Division of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs. Alternatively, the proposed integration and expansion could take place within the existing Outer Space Affairs Division strengthened with additional personnel and resources. The Conference requests the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session to consider both alternatives. In either case the financial considerations set out in paragraph 423 should be borne in mind.

435. Since this is basically an intensification of present functions of the Division, the activities of specialized agencies and other United Nations organs will not be infringed upon or duplicated. Indeed, the Conference stresses the need to avoid duplication of efforts and to observe the best possible cost-efficiency in the execution of programmes. This goal could be achieved by establishing or expanding close linkages between all United Nations bodies engaging in space or space-related activities, such as, for instance, the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology and UNDP. Also, the ad hoc Sub-Committee on Outer Space Activities of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination should continue to meet annually. It should discuss ways of ensuring closer co-ordination between the various agencies concerned and should also examine the feasibility of using each other's expertise more fully through joint co-operative programmes. All space-related programmes of each of the agencies should be discussed and co-ordinated at this forum before finalization. The procedures of co-ordination should be such as to minimize delays in implementation.

436. The Outer Space Affairs Division with enlarged responsibilities or the Centre for Outer Space should work in close co-operation with the various technical agencies in the United Nations system - ITU, WMO, FAO (Remote Sensing Centre), UNEP, UNESCO and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (Natural Resources and Energy Division), in particular - as well as with funding agencies like the World Bank and UNDP, so that proper co-ordination of projects is ensured within the United Nations system.

437. The Conference recognizes that the effective participation of the regional economic commissions in the execution of activities resulting from the recommendations of the Conference necessitates the reinforcement of the role of the regional economic commissions concerned and therefore recommends the provision of adequate resources.

438. The basic considerations of the Conference with regard to the aspect of financing its recommendations, are set out in paragraph 423 above. In addition, however, the Conference recommends that its approved proposals be forwarded to the funding agencies and bodies with established operational activities, so that they may be taken into account in the planning and setting up of programmes.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 259-E
25 October 1982
Original French

COMMITTEE 8

Italy

DRAFT AMENDMENT

ARTICLE 30

Monetary Unit

The monetary unit used in the composition of the tariffs of the international telecommunication services and in the establishment of the international accounts is the Special Drawing Right (SDR) as defined by the International Monetary Fund.

The procedures to be used are laid down in the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

Reasons : This draft amendment has been drawn up in the light of the information given by Mr. Stephen A. Silard of the International Monetary Fund. A draft Resolution "Procedures for applying Article 30 of the International Telecommunication Union : Payment of Balances of Accounts" has been submitted by the Italian Administration to Committee 8 for consideration in Document No. 260. This draft Resolution, which covers the points raised in the information supplied by the IMF (particularly in connection with the situation of countries which are not members of the IMF) and the above draft amendment should be examined by Committee 8 at the same time as the present document.



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 260-E
30 October 1982
Original French

COMMITTEE 8

Italy

In paragraph 11, page 3, delete the sentence between brackets.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 260-E

25 October 1982

Original : French

COMMITTEE 8

Italy

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Procedures for the application of Article 30 of the International Telecommunication Convention : Payment of Balances of Accounts

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, (Nairobi, 1982),

having adopted

the monetary unit of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as the monetary unit used in the composition of the tariffs of the international telecommunication services and in the establishment of international accounts,

considering

- a) that the relevant procedures will have to be laid down in the Administrative Regulations,
- b) that the Conference competent to revise these Regulations cannot be held until / 1988 /;
- c) that some of the provisions of the present Appendix 1 to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations are no longer valid following the adoption of the Special Drawing Right (SDR) of the IMF as the new monetary unit of account for the International Telecommunication Union,

recognizing

that it is necessary to provide transitional methods for the settlement of balances of accounts for international telecommunications pending amendment of Telegraph and Telephone Regulations,

resolves

that, pending the decisions of the Conference competent to revise the Administrative Regulations, administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies shall apply, for the payment of balances of accounts, the transitional arrangements specified in the Annex instead of the provisions of Appendix 1 to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

Reasons : The adoption of the SDR as the new monetary unit of account makes it necessary to update the text of Appendix 1 to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations to bring it into line with the new situation obtaining following the replacement of the gold franc and in order to meet the requirements of Administrations Members of the ITU and recognized private operating agencies.

Annex : 1



A N N E X

Payment of balances of accounts

In the absence of special arrangements between administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies, the currencies used for the payment of balances of international telecommunication accounts - which pursuant to the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) are required to be drawn up in Special Drawing Rights (hereinafter referred to as SDR) - and the methods of conversion into such currencies shall be as follows :

1. The payment of balances of international telecommunication accounts shall be made in the currency selected by the creditor after consultation with the debtor. If there is disagreement the choice of the creditor shall prevail in all cases subject to the provisions in 6.1. If the creditor does not specify a currency the choice shall rest with the debtor.

2. The amount of the payment, as determined hereafter, in the selected currency shall be equivalent in value to the balance of the account.

3. If the balance of the account is expressed in SDRs, the amount of the selected currency which is equivalent in value to that balance shall be determined by the relationship in effect on the day before payment between the value of the SDR and :

- a) the equivalent value of the selected currency published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF);
- b) or the equivalent value of the selected currency fixed unilaterally by the appropriate government or official issuing authority (hereafter designated as fixed unilaterally). This equivalent value shall be fixed in such a way as to reflect as closely as possible in the appropriate national currency a value identical to that expressed in the monetary unit.

3.1 If the selected currency does not have a value of the kind shown in 3, or if the margins recognized by the Articles or Executive Board decisions of the IMF 3 a), or established beforehand by the appropriate Government or issuing authority 3 b) are not being observed, the equivalent value of the selected currency shall be determined by its relationship on the official or generally accepted foreign exchange market, as provided in 6, to another currency with a value of the kind shown in 3.

4. If the balance of the account is expressed in a currency other than SDRs and the selected currency is the same as the currency of the balance of the account, the amount of the selected currency for payment shall be the amount of the balance of the account.

5. If the balance of the account is expressed in a currency other than SDRs and the selected currency for payment is different from the currency in which the balance is expressed, the amount of the selected currency for payment shall be determined by relating the equivalent value of the currency of the balance of the account to the equivalent value of the selected currency by reference to their respective values as in 3.

- 5.1 If either or both of the currencies mentioned in 5 do not have an equivalent value of the kind shown in 3, or if the margins recognized by the Articles or Executive Board decisions of the IMF or established beforehand by the appropriate government or issuing authority are not being observed, the equivalent value of one currency to the other shall be determined by their relationship on the official or generally accepted foreign exchange market, as provided in 6.
6. For the purpose of determining the official or generally accepted foreign exchange market equivalent referred to in 3.1 and 5.1, the rate used shall be the closing rate for currency which can be used in the majority of merchandise trade transactions for spot delivery cable transfers in the official or generally accepted foreign exchange market of the main financial centre of the debtor country on the day prior to payment or the most recent rate quoted.
- 6.1 If a creditor selects a currency with an equivalent value with respect to the SDR fixed unilaterally or a currency the equivalent value of which is to be determined by its relationship to a currency with an equivalent value with respect to the SDR fixed unilaterally, the use of the selected currency must be acceptable to the debtor.
7. The debtor shall transmit, on the date of payment, the amount of the selected currency as computed above by a bank cheque, transfer or any other means, acceptable to the debtor and the creditor. If the creditor expresses no preference, the choice shall fall to the debtor.
8. Provided the periods of payment are observed, administrations or recognized private operating agencies may by mutual agreement settle their balances of various kinds by offsetting credits and debits in their relations with other administrations and/or recognized private operating agencies. The offsetting may be extended by mutual agreement to debts arising from postal services where both administrations or recognized private operating agencies operate both postal and telecommunication services.
9. The payment charges imposed in the debtor country (taxes, clearing charges, commission, etc.) shall be borne by the debtor. The charges imposed in the creditor country, including payment charges imposed by banks in intermediate countries, shall be borne by the creditor.
10. If, between the time the remittance (cheque, etc.) is effected and the time the creditor receives it, a variation occurs in the equivalent value of the selected currency calculated as described in 3, 3.1, 5, 5.1 or 6 and if the difference resulting from such variation exceeds 5% of the amount due as calculated following such variation, the total difference shall be shared equally between debtor and creditor.
11. If there should be a radical change in the international monetary system (e.g. a substantial general change in the official price of gold, or if gold ceased to be used generally as a basic reference for currencies) which invalidates or makes inappropriate one or more of the foregoing paragraphs, administrations and recognized private operating agencies shall be free to adopt, by mutual agreement, different procedures for the payment of balances of accounts, pending a revision of the above provisions.
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document N° 261-L
25 October 1982
Original . French

COMMITTEE 9

NOTE BY THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE 4

TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

During consideration of the second report of Committee 4 by the Plenary, draft Resolution COM4/5 was amended as follows

calls upon the Administrative Council

1. to revise the Financial Regulations of the Union as appropriate,
2. to audit the management of the Union with the help of experts from the Administrative Council provided on a cost-free basis,
4. to review with the External Auditor of the Union the need to set up an internal audit department within the Union.

T.V. SRIRANGAN
Chairman of Committee 4



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 262-E
25 October 1982
Original : English

COMMITTEE 7

China

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 16

Languages

CHN/262/1 MOD 103 (2) All other documents of these Conferences shall be issued in the working official languages of the Union.

CHN/262/2 MOD 105 (2) All other documents for general distribution prepared by the Secretary-General in the course of his duties shall be drawn up to the greatest extent feasible in all the three-working official languages.

Reasons : To further implement the purpose of the Union, broaden the scope of cooperation and the exchange between the Members of the Union and study and discuss the problems of the techniques and services in the field of telecommunications and meanwhile taking into account the existing language system and practice within the United Nations and many of its specialized agencies.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 263-E
26 January 1983

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

Paragraph 3.2

Correct the last sentence to read :

"It would, however, be prepared to support the existing system if the lower category were to start with the 1/8 unit class."

Paragraph 3.16

Replace by the following :

"3.16 The delegates of Hungary and Barbados expressed their support for the retention of the free choice system currently in force; the latter supported the Soviet proposal as contained in Document No. 60 and amended by the Grenada proposal in Document No. 160 as the basis for further discussion."



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 263-E

25 October 1982

Original : Spanish

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Tuesday, 12 October 1982, at 0930 hrs

Chairman Mr. T.V. SRIRANGAN (India)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Terms of reference of the Finance Committee | 135, DT/19 |
| 2. Cash resources of the Union | 164 |
| 3. Contributory shares for defraying Union expenditure | 9, 122, DT/18 |



1. Terms of reference of the Finance Committee (Documents Nos. 135, DT/19)
 - 1.1 The Chairman said that, if everyone agreed, the various Committees could be provided with whatever information in Document No. DT/19 was relevant to their work.
 - 1.2 The delegate of the United Kingdom thanked the Secretary for preparing Document No. DT/19, and said that it might be useful for some Committees to have details of increases in different years.
 - 1.3 The delegate of Indonesia asked what the inflation rate had been in Switzerland in recent years.
 - 1.4 The Secretary of the Committee said that it had been 3.74 in 1976, 1.28 in 1977, 1.03 in 1978, 3.65 in 1979, 4.02 in 1980 and 6.48 in 1981, all those figures being in comparison with the previous year. The inflation rate was estimated at present to be 5.5.
 - 1.5 The delegate of Kenya asked whether a document could be prepared indicating percentage increases for the various items shown on page 18 of Document No. DT/19, in order to facilitate comparisons between different years.
 - 1.6 The delegate of France thought it would be premature to request further information until the Committees had begun to study the data which were already available and which might well prove to be sufficient.
 - 1.7 The delegate of Switzerland said that the tables contained in Document No. DT/19, from page 18 onwards, provided the necessary information, and that it would be an easy matter for each delegation to recalculate a few growth rates and to ascertain which of the items of the Budget had changed most. He thought that a further document would be unnecessary.
 - 1.8 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed.
 - 1.9 The delegate of Indonesia asked why there was a difference between the figure of 67 million given in Document No. 43, page 48, as the Ordinary Budget for 1981 and the figure of 70 million given in Document No. DT/19 on page 18.
 - 1.10 The Secretary said that the difference was due to the fact that Document No. 43 did not include amounts relating to the Region 2 Broadcasting Conference.
 - 1.11 The Chairman said that the information contained in Document No. DT/19 would be distributed to the relevant Committees.

It was so agreed.
 - 1.12 The delegate of the United Kingdom asked for a brief indication of the growth rates for the various items shown on page 18 of Document No. DT/19.
 - 1.13 The Secretary said that he would prepare an addendum giving a summary account of the percentage increases.
 - 1.14 The delegate of the United States suggested that the Secretary examine the categories used in the ACABQ table in Annex 2 to Document No. DT/19 and provide the Committee with information on growth areas - staff, general services, special projects - over the last four or five years.

1.15 The Secretary said that he did not have details of the growth of expenditure in the various individual sectors. If detailed information became available, he would issue an addendum to Annex 2.

1.16 The Chairman said that the matter had been examined in the Council in 1982 and as far as he could recall the information requested by the delegate of the United States was not available.

2. Cash resources of the Union (Document No. 164)

2.1 The Secretary introduced Document No. 164 and said that the problem resided in the fact that in the first months of the year, the Union had substantial sums available, which were invested on a short-term basis, while in the months of September and October, cash resources ran out, so that expenditure for the last months of the year had to be met from contributions already received for the initial months of the following year. This anomaly was due to the fact that liquid resources were inadequate. Since 1965, 1981 had been the first year in which funds had not been sufficient.

2.2 The delegate of Mexico thought that Document No. 164 was very useful and that appropriate ways would have to be considered of collecting contributions in arrears.

2.3 The Chairman said that the question of arrears would be dealt with later on.

2.4 The Secretary, replying to a question by the delegate of Canada, explained that the Reserve Account was not a cash account, but an account used purely for accounting purposes.

2.5 The delegate of France emphasized the extent to which the financial management of the ITU was complicated by accounts in arrears, which had compelled the Administrative Council to withdraw funds from the Reserve Account in order to avoid raising contributions and to settle 1982 expenditure from 1983 funds in order to avoid requesting further advances from Switzerland.

2.6 The delegate of Lebanon agreed and said that the Reserve Account should be kept at the level established.

2.7 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked for a clear explanation regarding the amounts of the Reserve Account which were available for use and on what terms. It was essential to have financial rules which were precise.

2.8 The Chairman said that the Committee would later return to the question concerning the use of the Reserve Account. He hoped that the delegations would put forward some concrete proposals.

2.9 The delegate of Kenya said that there was no guarantee that the Reserve Account could cover the 5% of income that remained unpaid in any particular year although it might be able to do so. Steps should be taken to cushion the effects of the 25% paid throughout the year in view of the difficulties caused by that method of payment.

2.10 The Chairman said that the Committee would examine the Reserve Account and contributions in arrears in more detail later on and considered that Document No. 164 was approved.

3. Contributory shares for defraying Union expenditure
(Documents Nos. 9, 122, DT/18)

3.1 The Secretary introduced Document No. 9, in which the Administrative Council gave arguments in favour and against the two systems of free choice and fixed scale of contributions, without indicating any preference.

3.2 The delegate of Tanzania said that the so-called free choice system which had so far been applied in the ITU only really allowed a free choice to countries contributing in the upper brackets. His country made a Budget contribution of 0.12% in the lower category, whereas if the United Nations system were applied, it would only pay 0.01%. His delegation was therefore in favour of the United Nations system, which took into account the economic capacity of different countries. It would, however, be prepared to support the existing system if the lower category were to start at 0.08% of the Budget.

3.3 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the United Nations system was very complicated and not directly applicable to the ITU, which was a special case. Due consideration should be given to the financial needs of the Union and to difficulties encountered by different countries. He suggested that the lowest class of contribution should be set at 1/4 of a unit and that the class of contribution of the least developed countries, which he thought would involve about 30 countries, should be set at 1/8 of a unit. He also drew attention to the proposals of Grenada in Document No. 160(Rev.1) which had just been distributed.

3.4 The delegate of Chile thought that the fairest system was the one which related the contributory unit to the financial capacity of each country, i.e. to its gross national product. On the other hand, it was not desirable that some countries should make a preponderant contribution to the Union's finances. Lowering the units to 1/4 and 1/8 would be equivalent to extending the contributory scale from 1 to 60 up to 1 to 240. He suggested that, for practical reasons of accountancy, neither fractions nor decimals should be used, in other words, that the lowest amount should be a whole unit, since all that mattered was the difference between the highest and the lowest.

3.5 The delegate of Gabon explained that under the current system some countries did not always have the necessary resources to contribute towards defraying the Union's expenses. A similar system to that applied in the United Nations, on the basis of each country's level of economic development, would be preferable.

3.6 The delegate of Brazil was of the opinion that the current ITU system had not created any serious problems, however, in view of the fact that arrears concerned mainly the developing countries, there should be more values at the lower end of the scale. The proposal put forward by Grenada seemed interesting and should be examined.

3.7 The delegates of Greece, Romania and the German Democratic Republic supported the proposal by the U.S.S.R. to include two new classes (1/4 and 1/8 of a unit respectively) at the lower end of the scale.

3.8 The delegate of the United Kingdom thought that since the ITU operated on a system of subsidies provided by financial contributions from recognized private operating agencies, scientific and industrial bodies and international organizations, the Union's expenses should not be financed in the same way as in the United Nations, and it would be enough to modify the current system so as to give the smallest contributors a genuinely free choice.

3.9 The delegate of Venezuela recalled that his country had submitted a proposal, set out in Document No. 17, for a contribution system on the basis of each individual country's GNP. Whilst he recognized that the proposal implied a substantial change, he thought it was better suited to the needs of some developing countries which had difficulty in paying their contributions under the current system. He also pointed out a serious potential drawback with the current system - at the Plenipotentiary Conference countries' contributions could vary considerably with respect to the contributions offered at the previous Conference. He considered that the system proposed by his country would make for equitable apportionment of the Union's expenses among its Member countries according to their possibilities, and such a system had been recommended by United Nations General Assembly resolution 2474 (1968).

3.10 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the principle of voluntary contributions. In his opinion, the ITU, an organization which differed somewhat from the other organizations in the United Nations system, should also have a different system of financing. He was in favour of the proposal made by the U.S.S.R.

3.11 The delegate of Mongolia thought that the system of voluntary contributions had yielded excellent results and satisfied all countries, particularly the developing countries, and supported the U.S.S.R. proposal to establish two more classes at the lower end of the contribution scale, i.e. classes 1/4 and 1/8.

3.12 The delegate of the United States of America reaffirmed his delegation's support for the current ITU financing system, with a more equitable distribution of contributions and taking due account of the implications which the contributions might have for the Budget.

3.13 The delegate of Lebanon thought that the system of free choice should be retained with the scale of contributions completed by the addition of two more classes as proposed by the U.S.S.R. Furthermore, Resolution No. 21 called for voluntary contributions, which he considered should be provided by the rich countries.

3.14 The delegates of Australia and Japan supported the proposal by the U.S.S.R.

3.15 The delegate of Kenya said that it was important to strive for a more equitable distribution, and to respect the dignity of the less privileged countries, which must continue to feel they were contributing to the finances of the Union.

3.16 The delegates of Hungary and Barbados were in favour of retaining the system of free choice of class of contribution now in force, with the amendment proposed by the Soviet Union to add a 1/4 unit class and a 1/8 unit class for the least developed countries on the United Nations list.

3.17 The delegate of Algeria, who had proposed that contributions should be assessed according to the United Nations scale, said that the advantages of the United Nations system were set out on page 6 of Document No. 9, and included constant updating by a special Committee and the fact that there was no element of prestige. Nevertheless, he acknowledged the merits of the Soviet proposal, which did broaden the range of contributions, although not as much as the United Nations system.

3.18 The delegate of Guyana, whilst in favour of the United Nations system, was willing to accept the solution put forward by the Soviet Union. He observed that the question of countries which did not fulfil their financial obligations had not been discussed and would still have to be solved.

3.19 The delegate of France was in favour of setting up a Working Group to put forward a solution acceptable to all along the lines of the one proposed by the United Kingdom.

3.20 The delegate of Benin shared Algeria's views in favour of the United Nations system which took due account of each individual State's financial means.

3.21 The delegate of Grenada supported the Soviet proposal and noted that when the current system for financing the activities of the Union had been approved, there had been no country as small as Grenada. Under the current scale of contributions Grenada would be paying proportionally, per capita, at least fourteen times more than the main contributors.

3.22 The delegate of Cameroon said that the current contribution system was not totally fair and although he intended to abide by the consensus reached by the Committee, he thought it would be appropriate for the subject to be discussed in Plenary Meeting of the Conference where there were a few more countries represented than on the Committee.

3.23 The delegate of Canada acknowledged that some difficulties had arisen from the current contribution system, and it might be wise to add classes for 1/4 and 1/8 of a unit. Canada's proposal, which appeared on page 7 of Document No. DT/18, gave the Administrative Council the right to reduce contributions in case of proven hardship.

3.24 The delegate of Cuba was in favour of each country paying according to its means and said that it was an insult to a country's dignity to deprive it of the right to vote because it was not able to pay its contributions. In line with the idea that the best system was that which favoured the countries with least financial resources, he would vote for the Soviet proposal.

3.25 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. was not in favour of establishing a Working Group at the present stage in the discussions and thought that the Soviet proposal, which had been supported by a majority of delegations, should be examined further.

3.26 The Chairman said that since differences of opinion had only been slight delegates might wish to reflect on the issue with a view to reaching a consensus at the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 1730 hrs.

The Secretary

R. PRELAZ

The Chairman

T.V. SRIRANGAN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 264-E

25 October 1982

Original : English

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP C7-D

1. Working Group C7-D met on the morning of Monday, 25 October 1982 to consider the modifications required to No. 65 of the Convention, taking account of the discussions which took place during the eleventh meeting of Committee 7.
2. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Louis Pucheu of France and the delegations of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, the United Kingdom, France and Canada were represented.
3. The following text was prepared for the consideration of Committee 7 .
MOD 65 3. The essential duties of the International Frequency
Registration Board shall be
 - a) to effect an orderly recording and registration of frequency assignments made by the different countries ~~so-as-to-establish~~ in accordance with the procedure provided for in the Radio Regulations and in accordance with any decision which may be taken by competent conferences of the Union, ~~the-date,-purpose~~ ~~and-technical-characteristics-of-each-of-these-assignments~~, with a view to ensuring formal international recognition thereof; [to secure the consent of the Members concerned for publishing additional remarks],

SUP 66A

4. The Working Group reached unanimous agreement on the first part of the text but it was not possible to agree on the phrase within square brackets. The majority of the members of the Working Group were in favour of deleting this phrase.

L. PUCHEU
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 265-E

25 October 1982

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COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(PURPOSES, COMPOSITION RIGHTS, ETC.)

Monday, 11 October 1982, at 1440 hrs

Chairman Mr. E.J. WILKINSON (Australia)

Subjects discussed :

Document No.

1. Organization of the work of Committee 8
2. Terms of reference
3. Confirmation of attribution of documents and of the order of their study by Committee 8

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135

12, 24, 125,
DT/13(Rev.1)



1. Organization of the work of Committee 8

1.1 The Chairman suggested that the Committee proceed by considering the Articles in the Convention from Article 1 onwards in numerical order, subject to any requests from the Plenary concerning consideration of specific texts.

Replying to questions by the delegates of Algeria and the German Democratic Republic, he suggested that the Committee should first of all consider the Preamble, without prejudice to questions raised under agenda items 3 and 4.

Referring to observations made by the delegate of Poland, he noted that there were proposals concerning the Convention itself, such as those submitted by the Polish delegation in Document No. 22, which, in his view, could certainly be considered before the Preamble.

2. Terms of reference (Document No. 135)

2.1 The Chairman noted that the Plenary had confirmed Committee 8's terms of reference, the text of which appeared in the Annex to Document No. 135.

3. Confirmation of attribution of documents and of the order of their study by Committee 8 (Documents Nos. 12, 24, 125, DT/13(Rev.1))

3.1 The Chairman referred the Committee to the proposals listed in Documents Nos. 125 and DT/13(Rev.1); the latter document seemed the more useful as a basis on which to plan the Committee's work.

Referring to an observation made by the delegate of Poland, he drew attention to two corrections to be made on page 6 of Document No. 125, under the heading Proposals : in the item relating to Document No. 22, the figures 34-40 should be followed by "(para. 2.7)", and "(para. 3.8)" should be amended to read "(para. 3.7)". Since consideration of the Polish delegation's proposals before the Preamble might cause difficulty for some delegations, he suggested that those proposals should be tabled the next day.

3.2 The delegate of Papua New Guinea endorsed the Chairman's suggestion for proceeding with the Committee's work.

It was so agreed.

Preamble

3.3 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that, under the Agreement signed with the United Nations, the ITU had undertaken to further the achievement of the aims laid down in Article 55 of the Charter, including the establishment of peaceful and friendly relations among nations.

Precisely in view of the current international situation, the Union should follow the example of UNESCO, ILO and WHO by including an appropriate declaration in its own basic instrument.

Since one of the main tasks was to foster the economic and social development of the developing countries, that task should be reflected, as a matter of urgency, in the Preamble to the Convention.

His delegation therefore proposed the amendment contained in Document No. 12.

- 3.4 The delegates of Algeria and the U.S.S.R. supported the proposal.
- 3.5 The delegate of the United States of America said that, since the issue of social and economic development applied to all countries, his delegation proposed that the words "particularly the developing countries" should be omitted from the text proposed by the delegation of the German Democratic Republic.
- 3.6 The delegates of Gabon, Spain and Italy supported the proposal made by the United States delegation.
- 3.7 The delegate of Kenya said that his delegation had no difficulty with the text proposed by the delegate of the German Democratic Republic. However, preambles were meant to be brief, and matters deemed of special significance ought to appear in the main body of a document. Therefore, the proposed text would be better indeed elsewhere, unless it was felt that an exceptional omission would result; but if the Preamble was to be so amended, his delegation too felt that the words "particularly the developing countries" should be omitted.
- 3.8 The Chairman said that the delegate of Kenya had outlined a procedure which the Committee should perhaps adopt in general; for that purpose, specific proposals should make clear their effect on the other parts of the Convention's text.
- 3.9 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with the delegate of Kenya and with the Chairman's suggestion on the way the Committee should proceed. His delegation had submitted a draft Resolution, contained in Document No. 24, which had been attributed to the Committee, perhaps the sentiments which the delegation of the German Democratic Republic wished to express could be reflected in that draft Resolution by means of an appropriate amendment to sub-paragraph e) of the preambular part.
- 3.10 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said it was clear from the discussion that the questions raised by his delegation were deemed important; the Preamble should be amended accordingly. His delegation would accept deletion from its proposed text of the words "particularly the developing countries", that point could appear elsewhere in the Convention. However, the Preamble should reflect the need for regard to the growing importance of telecommunications for the preservation of peace.
- 3.11 The delegate of Greece supported the United States amendment. However in view of the need to keep the Preamble brief and explicit, bearing in mind that it had the same legal standing as the main body of the Convention, he proposed that the existing text of the Preamble be retained with the third line amended to incorporate the spirit of the German Democratic Republic's proposal. The full text would then read .

"While fully recognizing the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunication, the plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Governments, with the object of facilitating peaceful relations, international cooperation and economic and social development among peoples by means of efficient telecommunication services, have agreed to establish this Convention which is the basic instrument of the International Telecommunication Union."

3.12 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany found the Greek proposal very constructive. While there should be unanimity in acknowledging peace as an overriding objective of the Union, he found that the wording proposed by the German Democratic Republic introduced a political element that was inconsistent with aims of a technical specialized agency such as the ITU.

3.13 The delegate of Lesotho supported the German Democratic Republic's proposal as amended by the United States. He felt that the Editorial Committee should be left to change the wording if it considered there were any untoward legal implications in the text.

3.14 The delegate of Colombia noted that many charters and documents of the United Nations and its specialized agencies made specific mention of the needs of developing countries. If it were agreed that the Preamble were not the proper place for such a reference, he would support the Greek proposal but with the proviso that the specific needs of developing countries were mentioned elsewhere in the Convention.

3.15 The delegate of Yugoslavia supported the German Democratic Republic's proposal as it drew attention to issues of the utmost importance for all mankind.

3.16 The delegate of Switzerland supported the Greek proposal, which incorporated the main points of the German Democratic Republic's proposal in an elegant way, keeping the Preamble brief and confining it to general concepts as was proper for such a text.

3.17 The delegate of Venezuela endorsed the comment by the delegate of Colombia with regard to developing countries. Specific mention of the needs of developing countries was made in Article 4 of the Convention. He supported the Greek proposal.

3.18 The delegate of Iran supported the German Democratic Republic's proposal as amended by the United States, with the proviso that specific reference was made to the needs of developing countries elsewhere in the Convention.

3.19 The delegate of Zimbabwe also supported the German Democratic Republic's proposal as amended by the United States. He found that proposal very similar to the Greek one, the differences being of a semantic nature only. He therefore proposed, supported by the delegate of the Congo, that it should be left to the Editorial Committee to decide a proper formulation for the text in the light of the discussion.

3.20 The delegate of Tanzania said that political issues were an inescapable fact of everyday life and could not be avoided even in a technical organization. The important point was to keep references to political matters within proper bounds. There was a need for special emphasis on and help for developing countries and that should be mentioned somewhere in the Convention.

3.21 The Chairman drew the meeting's attention to the fact that reference to the need to meet the specific needs of developing countries appeared in Article 4, paragraph 19 e) of the present Convention.

3.22 The delegate of Australia made a plea for retention of the existing wording of the Preamble, which was concise and all-embracing. It already contained the idea of peace and technical cooperation in making reference to relations and cooperation between peoples. He supported the suggestions made to take up in a Resolution or in other parts of the Convention the specific ideas contained in the proposed amendments to the Preamble.

3.23 The delegate of Cuba supported the German Democratic Republic's proposal as amended by the United States.

3.24 The delegate of Canada endorsed the comments of the delegate of Australia. Participants had come to the Plenipotentiary Conference to work in the spirit of Resolution No. 41. That meant that only essential changes to the Convention should be considered. Although she considered that the original wording of the Preamble should be retained she was prepared, in a spirit of compromise, to accept the Greek proposal.

3.25 The delegate of Ireland fully supported those remarks.

3.26 The delegate of Algeria supported without reserve the remarks by the delegates of Colombia and Tanzania. It was not possible to avoid political issues on the grounds that the Conference was a purely technical meeting. He supported the German Democratic Republic's proposal as amended by the United States.

3.27 The delegate of the Byelorussian SSR, after pointing out that references to the preservation of peace were contained in the preambles to the constitutions of numerous United Nations bodies, expressed full support for the proposal by the German Democratic Republic. The Union must participate in the worldwide concern for peace and economic and social development. In that connection he contested the interpretation of the proposal given by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany.

3.28 The delegate of Kenya endorsed the views expressed by the delegate of Algeria. Since a Convention was not usually interpreted from its Preamble, he considered that the reference to the special needs of the developing countries should be included in the body of the text.

3.29 The delegate of Turkey felt that the proposals by the German Democratic Republic and Greece were complementary and could both be accepted. He supported the deletion of the words "particularly the developing countries" from the Preamble, but agreed with the delegate of Kenya that they should appear in the body of the Convention. At the same time, he had no objection to the present text of the Preamble.

He wished to propose that the reference to plenipotentiaries should be deleted from the Preamble, since it was the Contracting Governments that agreed to establish the Convention, not the plenipotentiaries.

3.30 The delegate of Iraq supported the Turkish proposal.

3.31 The delegate of Benin endorsed the proposal of the German Democratic Republic, as amended by the United States delegate. In the course of the debate a consensus had emerged in favour of referring to peace and economic and social development in the Preamble. The only difficulty was one of wording. Consequently, the various proposals should be submitted to the Editorial Committee with a view to producing a single text.

3.32 The delegate of Kuwait supported the proposal by the German Democratic Republic, particularly the reference to the special needs of the developing countries, which he saw no objection to including in the Preamble.

3.33 The delegate of the United States of America, clarifying his position, pointed out that the deletion of the words "particularly the developing countries" was not his only objection to the proposal by the German Democratic Republic.

3.34 After a procedural discussion, the Chairman put to the vote the Australian proposal to retain the existing text of the Preamble.

The proposal was rejected by 45 votes to 36, with 2 abstentions.

3.35 After a further procedural discussion in which several delegates stressed the need for written texts of the Greek and Turkish proposals, the Chairman put to the vote a Kenyan motion, seconded by the Canadian delegate, to adjourn the meeting until the texts of all proposals were available.

The motion was adopted by a large majority.

The meeting rose at 1755 hours.

The Secretary :

P.A. TRAUB

The Chairman .

E.J. WILKINSON

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 266-E

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COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(PURPOSES, COMPOSITION, RIGHTS, ETC.)

Tuesday, 12 October 1982, at 0930 hrs

Chairman Mr. E.J. WILKINSON (Australia)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Consideration of the Preamble (continued)

DT/1, 12, 169, 171

2. General remarks concerning the basic instrument of
the Union (continued)

DT/1, pp. 1-2, 13,
19, 22



1. Consideration of the Preamble (continued)

Documents Nos. 12 and 171

1.1 The delegate of Greece introduced Document No. 171, which embodied the proposals he had made verbally in the first meeting, and pointed out that he regarded the French version of that document as the original.

1.2 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that in accordance with a proposal made on the previous day, the words "particularly the developing countries" at the end of his proposed amendment should be deleted.

1.3 The delegates of Poland, Spain and Kenya supported the proposal of the German Democratic Republic.

1.4 The delegates of Venezuela and Australia spoke in support of the Greek proposal.

1.5 The delegate of China said that, to him, the two proposals were practically identical.

1.6 The Chairman put to the vote a Colombian motion to close the discussion.

The motion was carried by a large majority.

1.7 The Chairman pointed out that the Committee had to choose between two proposals, that of the German Democratic Republic and that of Greece. In accordance with No. 500 of the Convention, he first put to the vote the proposal of the German Democratic Republic, as amended.

The proposal, as amended, was approved by 54 votes to 30, with one abstention.

Document No. 169

1.8 The delegate of Turkey, introducing his proposal to delete the words "the plenipotentiaries of" in the Preamble, said that the plenipotentiaries negotiated and signed the Convention on behalf of the Contracting States, which were in fact the parties engaged in international relations.

1.9 The delegate of Greece opposed the Turkish proposal, as international treaties always referred to plenipotentiaries, the words should not be deleted.

1.10 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic supported that view.

1.11 The delegate of Poland pointed out that the retention of the words in question gave Governments greater flexibility of action.

1.12 The delegate of Switzerland supported the views of Greece and Poland.

1.13 The delegate of Brazil suggested adding a reference to Contracting Governments rather than deleting the reference to plenipotentiaries.

1.14 The delegate of Spain, supported by the delegate of Australia, proposed that the question of the Turkish amendment be settled by a small group, with the assistance of the Legal Adviser.

- 1.15 The delegate of Turkey said he could accept the Brazilian suggestion.
- 1.16 The delegate of Colombia said that in that case the Brazilian version of the amendment could be put to the vote, and there would be no need to set up a Working Group.
- 1.17 The Chairman put to the vote the Brazilian proposal to amend the Preamble to read "... plenipotentiaries on behalf of their respective Contracting Governments ...".

The proposal was rejected by 50 votes to 5, with 28 abstentions.

1.18 The delegate of Sweden said he was concerned at the slowness with which work was proceeding. The Plenary was spending unnecessary time, and even voting, on points on which there seemed to be very little difference of opinion. It should be borne in mind that if the revised Convention was to be binding on Governments, it would have to be ratified, and if the Committee continued to decide issues by voting rather than by attempting to reach consensus, some Governments might feel unwilling to ratify the Convention or might table reservations, which would make the Convention more difficult to interpret and apply. He urged that all should do their utmost to discuss matters in a constructive atmosphere with the aim of reaching general agreement. If that general agreement could not be secured, he urged the Chairman not to proceed with the general debate but rather to set up a Drafting or Working Group to reconcile the different views.

1.19 The delegate of Ireland supported that suggestion. The four hours spent in debate the previous day and the two hours that morning had shown the need to improve the Committee's working methods if it was to accomplish its task. Most delegates present were technical rather than legal experts, and in amending the Convention they should take as their basic guideline the principle of consensus, the principle which was generally followed by other international organizations when adopting new agreements or amending existing ones. He urged that the Committee should not spend excessive time debating points of substance, and whenever there seemed to be some degree of agreement, should set up a Working Group to try to achieve consensus.

1.20 The delegate of Canada fully supported the views of Sweden and Ireland. The Convention had not, after all, given rise to many problems of interpretation in its existing form. In view of the shortage of time her delegation was willing to withdraw its amendments to Article 1 (Document No. 26 - proposals CAN/26/1 and CAN/26/2) since although they would have improved the text, they were not essential.

1.21 The delegate of Iran was also concerned with the slow pace of work. He agreed that the setting up of small Working Groups would help to improve the Committee's efficiency.

1.22 The delegate of Colombia shared the concern of other delegates over the slow progress of the work, and congratulated the delegate of Canada on her willingness to withdraw her own delegation's proposal. He agreed that the Convention should not be subjected to revision except where deemed essential and supported the Japanese proposal (Document No. 13) in that connection. He also supported the setting up of small Working Groups when necessary to expedite the work.

1.23 The delegate of India said he was not opposed to the setting up of Working Groups, but pointed out that some delegations had too few members to enable them to participate in a number of such groups at a time. In view of that, he would prefer that Working Groups were resorted to only when the Committee felt it essential.

1.24 The Chairman thanked the delegates who had expressed their eagerness to expedite the work of the Committee. So far, the succession of points of order had left little scope for the Chairman to intervene. He was anxious that, in subsequent discussion, the ITU's tradition of ensuring adequate exposure of all opinions, moving on quickly wherever consensus was possible and, when necessary, setting up Working Groups to seek such consensus be maintained. The full Committee was too large a body to handle the minutiae of the Convention, whereas smaller groups should be able to form bridges between differing viewpoints and work towards general agreement. He reminded delegates that the Committee had so far succeeded in dealing with only one of the 240 proposals submitted to Committee 8.

2. General remarks concerning the basic instrument of the Union
(Document No. DT/1, pages 1-2 : J/13, HNG/19, POL/22/1, 2 and 3)

2.1 The delegate of Japan recalled that, at the two previous Plenipotentiary Conferences, his Administration had proposed that that part of the ITU's Convention stating the principles for the organization and operation of the Union be given a permanent character. Although at the time that view had not prevailed, he felt that it was still relevant. His delegation therefore proposed that the existing Convention be separated into two documents on the one hand, a permanent Charter or Constitution embodying the essential elements of the basic provisions and, on the other, a Convention which could be amended by future Plenipotentiary Conferences in the light of changes in international telecommunications. His delegation was convinced that the legal stability, continuity and sound management of an international organization such as the ITU depended on a Charter or Constitution such as all other United Nations specialized agencies possessed. Moreover, the present system of extensively revising such a comprehensive document as the present Convention was extremely uneconomical. If the Japanese proposal was adopted, the workload would be greatly reduced and greater efforts could then be expended on other affairs. His delegation intended, in conjunction with some other countries, to submit a draft Resolution to the Plenary instructing the Administrative Council to prepare draft texts of a new Charter or Constitution and of a new Convention and to submit them to the next Plenipotentiary Conference. He strongly urged all Member countries to support that draft Resolution.

2.2 The delegate of Hungary expressed the view that the present organizational structure of the Union and the form of the Convention adopted in 1973 had proved satisfactory and that it was unnecessary to change the latter into a Constitution. Besides, the limited time at its disposal made it impossible for the present Conference to envisage carrying out such a task. On the other hand, certain changes were necessary in order to adapt the Convention to developments in the field of telecommunications and the Committee should apply itself to that.

2.3 The delegate of Poland noted that, in its report, the Administrative Council stated that it had not been able to examine in depth the question of the procedure necessary for the revision of the Convention and to submit specific recommendations on the subject, as requested by Resolution No. 41 adopted at Malaga-Torremolinos in 1973. It was in the interests of international cooperation that the organization have a sound and permanent basis that did not change from one conference to the next. Moreover, the repetitions to be found in the existing Convention were fraught with danger. His delegation believed that the revision of the two parts of the basic instrument of the Union should be entrusted to the Administrative Council or to a special drafting group, it was therefore very much in favour of adopting a draft Resolution along the lines indicated by the delegate of Japan, which it hoped would enable the existing Convention to be transformed into a more flexible instrument.

2.4 The delegate of Papua New Guinea suggested that further debate be postponed until the Committee had a clearer idea of what exactly was involved in the draft Resolution to be submitted by Japan.

2.5 The delegate of the United Kingdom stated that his delegation found itself increasingly in sympathy with the proposal that the ITU adopt a permanent instrument in the form, for example, of a Charter. He agreed with the delegate of Hungary, however, that the Conference lacked the time to embark upon such a task and must therefore decide how it should be tackled. He suggested that a strongly worded Resolution was needed requesting the Administrative Council to prepare a draft document for submission to the next Plenipotentiary Conference. As to subsequent changes in the Union's basic instrument, his delegation considered that any amendments to it should be adopted by a qualified majority of, for example, two-thirds.

2.6 The delegate of Thailand considered that the issue deserved the most careful consideration. It was unfortunate that the Administrative Council had been unable to submit specific recommendations to the Conference, as requested by Resolution No. 41. His delegation was convinced that an international organization such as the ITU needed a permanent basic instrument. Although rapid technological developments in the field of telecommunications argued in favour of a flexible instrument, there was also the need for legal stability which only a Charter or Constitution could provide. His delegation therefore agreed that the Administrative Council should be invited anew to carry out the tasks it was assigned by the previous Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.7 The delegate of Switzerland said that his Administration had always been in favour of a Charter or Constitution and was glad that there now seemed to be a general movement in favour of providing the Union with a more solid and stable juridical basis. It was convinced that the adoption of such an instrument would be seen as an affirmation of the Member countries' determination to raise, discuss and resolve within the ITU all issues relating to telecommunications that arose anywhere in the world - a psychological consideration that deserved particular attention. He therefore supported the Japanese proposal and the suggestion that Resolution No. 41 be restated in stronger terms.

2.8 The delegate of France recalled that his delegation had spoken in favour of the adoption of a permanent Charter at the previous Plenipotentiary Conference. It was greater stability that was needed, not permanent revolution within the Convention. He therefore endorsed the proposal voiced by the delegates of Japan, United Kingdom and Switzerland that the Administrative Council be instructed to examine, in whatever way it saw fit, the possible separation of the Convention into two parts - an instrument providing the Union with a permanent legal basis, and a set of more flexible provisions that could be amended in the light of technical developments.

2.9 The delegate of Ireland supported the views expressed by the delegates of the United Kingdom, Switzerland and France regarding the adoption of a basic Charter or Constitution and of a strongly worded Resolution requesting the Administrative Council to submit a draft instrument to the next Plenipotentiary Conference. As to the subsequent modifications of the Charter or Constitution, he felt that all amendments made to the texts should be agreed by consensus or by a two-thirds majority.

2.10 The delegate of Zambia endorsed the proposal that the Union be given a more permanent character by means of the adoption of a basic instrument such as had been outlined by the delegates of Japan and the United Kingdom.

2.11 The delegate of Zimbabwe expressed surprise that the ITU had so far been governed only by a treaty, unlike all other United Nations organizations, and supported the adoption of a permanent Charter and of a draft Resolution along the lines indicated.

2.12 The delegate of Yugoslavia, encouraged by those speakers who had pleaded for a more rational approach to the Committee's work, wondered whether all the proposed changes to the Convention were really necessary and how they should be tackled. He was anxious that no further time be wasted on issues that were not fundamental and welcomed the proposal that a well-structured and carefully thought out draft Charter be submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference. To provide guidance to the Administrative Council in its work, it would be useful for all delegations to express their basic views on the subject.

2.13 The delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. emphasized the need to provide the Administrative Council with very clear terms of reference.

2.14 The delegate of Senegal congratulated the Japanese Administration on its untiring efforts in favour of the adoption of a permanent legal instrument and suggested that the procedure outlined by the delegate of France seemed altogether appropriate.

2.15 The delegate of Colombia supported the Japanese proposal. He noted that after nine years, no action had been taken on Resolution No. 41 and suggested that a small group be set up by the Conference to determine exactly the procedure to be followed in drafting a Charter or Constitution in order to prevent a similar occurrence.

2.16 The delegate of Gabon supported the Japanese proposal and the adoption of a draft Resolution giving a clear mandate to the Administrative Council.

2.17 The delegate of Sweden expressed the same views, adding that the Administrative Council might be instructed to place the subject on the agenda of its next meeting. As to subsequent changes in the Charter, amendments should be carried by a two-thirds majority.

2.18 The Chairman suggested that the Committee might wish to ask the delegate of Japan, working in conjunction with a small group consisting of the delegates of France, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Canada, to embody in its draft Resolution the points of view that had just been expressed.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1245 hours.

The Secretary ·

P.A. TRAUB

The Chairman ·

E.J. WILKINSON

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 267-E
25 October 1982
Original English/
French

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6
(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Thursday, 14 October 1982, at 1435 hrs

Chairman Mr. M. SAMOURA (Senegal)

Vice-Chairman Mr. A. PETTI (Italy)

Subject discussed

Document No.

1. Review of the state of telecommunication services in the least developed countries and concrete measures for telecommunication development

48



1. Review of the state of telecommunication services in the least developed countries and concrete measures for telecommunication development
(Document No. 48)

1.1 The Secretary of the Committee, introducing Document No. 48, referred to Resolution No. 19 adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos which instructed the Secretary-General to examine the situation of telecommunication services in the least developed countries. The Report prepared by the Administrative Council pursuant to that Resolution reviewed the state of telecommunication services in the least developed countries as identified by the United Nations General Assembly and drew attention to the gap between the least developed countries and the other countries in telecommunications. The Report was based on studies, which were still proceeding, conducted by experts in economics and telecommunications in all countries. The United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Paris in 1981 had used that Report as a basis for its discussions.

Referring briefly to the various sections of the Report, he pointed in connection with Annex 3 to Section E to the adoption by the Paris Conference of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, with which ITU was associated. Moreover, the Administrative Council had thought it useful to include an excerpt from the summary record of the third meeting of Committee 3 in the Report.

1.2 The delegate of the Congo asked to be informed, in connection with Section B (paragraph 3.6), which government of a least developed country had recognized the "infrastructure complementarity".

1.3 The Secretary of the Committee replied that that part of the Report dealt with general considerations which did not apply to a particular country and that the question raised might be studied in an informal meeting.

1.4 The Chairman pointed out that the purpose of the Report was to outline common or particular problems facing various countries and that it was intended to serve merely as a source of information.

1.5 The delegate of the United States said that he encountered for the first time the concept of "infrastructure complementarity" in that Report, which he considered excellent. On the other hand, it was in fact possible to infer from paragraph 3.6 of Section B that only one country had accepted that concept. It was therefore to be hoped that several delegations representing least advanced countries would provide some information on the experience gained in that connection.

1.6 The delegate of Iran enquired whether the countries had produced any comments on that Report and, if yes, whether such comments had been included in the Report.

1.7 In reply to that question, the Secretary of the Committee said that the Report had taken account of the comments made by various administrations, which generally matched the views expressed by the Administrative Council.

1.8 The delegate of Iran said that it was clear that the objectives for which the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation had been established had not been achieved.

1.9 The delegate of Indonesia said that the development of telecommunications in a country did not necessarily go hand-in-hand with its overall development. In view of the lack of progress by some of the least advanced countries, the ITU should issue instructions to enable the Technical Cooperation Department to provide direct assistance to the countries themselves. In connection with the tables in Section B, he requested further particulars on the number of telephones and telephone density for the Sudan in Table 6.

The Recommendations in Section D could be progressively applied in the next five or six years, a measure of selectivity was required and the effort should be focussed on particular aspects. Priority should be accorded to training, which was usually the main need in the least advanced countries.

Since, in his view, the Report submitted to the Committee was theoretical in character, he felt that if the ITU did not have at its disposal more specific and more up-to-date information, it would be unable to progress towards the integrated programme, the need for which was recognized by all delegations of Committee 6.

1.10 The delegate of Benin recalled that Resolution No. 19, adopted at Malaga-Torremolinos, had instructed the Administrative Council to take the necessary measures to develop telecommunication services in the LDCs, using resources from the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation for that purpose. In her view, the Report failed to provide any information indicating that concrete results had been obtained.

1.11 The Secretary of the Committee, replying to the delegate of Indonesia, said that as of June 1980 there had been 61,000 telephones in Sudan, which gave a figure of 0.23 for direct exchange lines and 0.33 for telephone density per 100 population.

The Report had been compiled from four main sources reports by administrations, studies by international agencies, reports by ITU experts and statistics provided by Member countries themselves. It could not, therefore, be termed theoretical, since it was based on field surveys.

He agreed that figures for telephone density were no more than a guideline. He further wished to emphasize that the ITU was not responsible for drawing up the list of least developed countries, which was established by the United Nations on the basis of the criteria given in Section A of the Report. As far as training was concerned, programmes were being carried out, at the national or multinational level, in all the LDCs. The ITU attached high priority to training activities, although it had to be recognized that the task was a daunting one.

Following the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the United Nations system was undertaking a series of round-table discussions, under the chairmanship of UNDP or the World Bank, with multilateral and bilateral donors and each of the LDCs, which were invited to draw up their own priorities in the various sectors. The purpose of the discussions was to see what kind of boost could be given to all sectors, including telecommunication. Thus, individual countries were adequately associated in the work of identifying requirements and establishing priorities.

In reply to the delegate of Benin, he stated that the measures carried out by the Administrative Council in response to Resolution No. 19 had been to study the questions and submit a report on the state of telecommunication services in the LDCs to the Conference and to participate in the overall study of those countries carried out by the United Nations system. As far as concrete action was concerned, a report on the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation had been submitted indicating that the response had been poor and that the funds available were too meagre to make a very positive impact.

1.12 The delegate of Ethiopia, after commending the Secretariat on a comprehensive and informative Report, said it was disturbing to note the high degree of inequality between the least developed and the developed countries in the matter of telecommunication facilities. The only remedy was an intensified effort of international cooperation. In his view the Report should have included a specific recommendation to increase the funds available for technical cooperation and a reference to the possibility of using the ordinary budget for that purpose.

1.13 The delegate of Senegal, after congratulating the Department of Technical Cooperation on its efforts, endorsed the views expressed by the delegates of Indonesia and Ethiopia. His own country had made some progress in the matter of "infrastructure complementarity" and he hoped to be able to provide the United States delegation with information on that subject at a later stage.

Referring to draft Recommendation No. 2 in Section D of the Report, he recalled that the Deputy Secretary-General had informed the Conference that the joint OECD/ITU study was due to come out in December 1982. He hoped that it would be made available, free of charge, to administrations as soon as it appeared. In his view, national administrations were well aware of the benefits of telecommunications for socio-economic development. The difficulty was not lack of awareness, but the fact that, in the competition for funding, other sectors received higher priority. A further difficulty was that outside experts often took the view that telecommunication projects were not an economic proposition. They should be better briefed on the subject.

1.14 The delegate of Nigeria enquired about the relative values attached to the three criteria used to identify the least developed countries listed in Table 1. In his opinion, the list was incomplete and should be expanded.

1.15 The delegate of Sweden considered the Report sound but depressing. In connection with draft Recommendation No. 7, he wished to draw attention to Sweden's approach to aid. His Government provided a little more than 1% of its GNP under bilateral agreements or through multilateral organizations. In the case of the ITU, its funds were supplied via UNDP or under the ordinary budget. In the view of his Government, an adequate number of sources of financing already existed within the United Nations system and it opposed the creation of new sources, since they did not mobilize additional funds. If a need for more technical cooperation and assistance arose, they should be financed from the ordinary budget. For those reasons, Sweden had made a small contribution only to the Special Fund, but in future would be prepared to provide equipment.

While all the draft Recommendations were useful, he considered that Nos. 1, 2 and 5 were probably the most urgent.

1.16 The delegate of Indonesia, referring to the Secretary's reply to his comments, pointed out that in the first paragraph of Section D it was stated that the Report consisted of a desk study that could not replace an in-depth analysis supported by visits. The point he had been trying to make was that further detailed

studies and field surveys in the LDCs were essential. In that connection he recalled a study carried out by his own Administration some nine years ago when it had been faced with the choice between a satellite or terrestrial system for broadcasting to the many islands in its Eastern region. On the basis of the findings a satellite system had been chosen, which would shortly be replaced by a second-generation satellite. Other countries must be faced with similar decisions, and the ITU should be ready to help them make the leap to modern technology when it could be shown to be advantageous.

His next priorities were draft Recommendations Nos. 2 and 5.

As the delegate of Sweden had made clear, aid was provided through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, in the case of the ITU principally through UNDP. If the ITU was to undertake an integrated programme, it must make sure that it received sufficient funds from donors for that purpose.

1.17 The delegate of the U.S.S.R., after stating that the Report provided a basis for further work, expressed special interest in Sections B and C. It would have been useful if Section A could have mentioned the underlying cause of the present situation in the LDCs, which was the disastrous effects of the economic crisis in the Western world. A glance at the United Nations list of least developed countries showed that they were those that had suffered most grievously from colonialism, neo-colonialism and the disruption of the capitalist system.

The Soviet Union was sympathetic towards the determination of the developing world to overcome its difficulties and had made the provision of assistance one of the most important aspects of its foreign policy. It offered many different forms of technical cooperation and was constantly stepping up its aid. A memorandum on Soviet assistance to developing countries and especially the least developed among them had been distributed. It showed that the U.S.S.R. provided more than 1.3% of its GNP in aid, including substantial resources for the development of telecommunication facilities under both multilateral and bilateral arrangements.

At the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries had pledged considerable contributions to the Substantial New Programme of Action. However, the U.S.S.R. considered that the Recommendations of that Conference, as well as the draft Recommendations in the Report, were directed mainly at the capitalist countries, since the Soviet Union bore no responsibility for the worsening situation of the developing world.

In his view, the organization of ITU's technical assistance activities should be improved. As the delegate of Benin had pointed out, the Report contained no concrete results or measures. A fundamental drawback was the lack of any clear concept of what the basic aims and trends of technical cooperation should be. The meagre resources allocated to such activities were not used effectively. It was essential to ensure that available resources were devoted to concrete projects integrated in national development plans and not dissipated on administration.

1.18 The delegate of Iran said that the Report painted a sad picture of the state of telecommunication services in the LDCs as compared with the developed countries. It was obvious that special measures were needed, but, as had been pointed out, the means to achieve that aim were not available.

In connection with draft Recommendation No. 2, he agreed that the joint OECD/ITU study should be made available as soon as possible to aid agencies and bankers, but considered that concrete action by the ITU itself was even more necessary. The provision of reports and studies was not enough to bring about the development of telecommunications in the developing world.

Draft Recommendation No. 7 called for voluntary cash contributions to the Special Fund, which had so far not succeeded in its aims. However, as other speakers had pointed out, no mention was made of including funds for technical cooperation in the ordinary ITU budget. In his view, technical cooperation was one of the most important issues at the Conference, which should make sure that adequate means were provided.

1.19 The delegate of Kenya welcomed the Report as comprehensive, detailed and enlightening, though there were important omissions. Aspects of civil aviation and maritime communications systems should also have been included, as well as an input from the developing countries indicating the direction in which they wished to make progress, the type of cooperation to be envisaged and the type of contribution needed.

With reference to Recommendations Nos. 3, 5 and 6, he asked what would be the fields of the experts mentioned and the contributions that must be made.

The criteria for the classification of a country as a least developed country from the aspect of telecommunications might be inappropriate. Feedback from the LDCs was also necessary in that respect.

He suggested examining whether contributions to telecommunications development should perhaps be made on a regional basis.

1.20 The delegate of Ethiopia said that one of the main constraints with regard to the development of telecommunications services was the lack of appreciation of the role that telecommunications played in socio-economic development, and the lack of an exact quantification of the benefits that could be derived from telecommunications services. National planners and international lending institutions still gave low priority to telecommunications projects because telecommunications were treated as a private rather than a public good. The effective implementation of Recommendation No. 2 would be a very good step forward in that respect.

He asked the Secretariat about the status of the study undertaken jointly by the Union and OECD.

1.21 The delegate of Nepal welcomed the report which, despite the lapses mentioned, covered a large number of countries and a large area. An in-depth study was needed regarding the technology that would be suited to different countries, there being no cut and dried solution applicable to all. The report provided a good starting point in that respect by identifying the financial constraints operating against the development of telecommunications in the least developed countries and the lack of support by planners resulting from their failure to recognize the indirect benefits of telecommunication to different economic sectors. He therefore supported the creation of a special fund for the development of telecommunications in the least developed countries, channelled through the Union.

In view of the remarks by the delegate of Sweden concerning the percentage of gross national product allocated by his country to multilateral and bilateral projects, he suggested that, if a country donated a certain number of dollars for such development projects, it might specify a proportion of that sum that should be allocated to the development of telecommunications. Such action would stimulate the development of telecommunications in all developing countries.

Financing assistance to the least developed countries from the regular budget, which was maintained out of unit contributions, might jeopardize other activities of the Union. He suggested that pledges should be made by the industrialized nations, that would not raise the contributory unit and the requirements of the least developed countries could thus be taken into account.

1.22 The delegate of Tanzania said that much remained to be done and drastic action was necessary to provide telecommunications services to rural areas, since the services available in the least developed countries were heavily concentrated in the towns, while the economies of those countries were mainly agricultural. Because existing equipment was very expensive, it was necessary to develop low-capacity, low-cost equipment suitable for rural areas. He urged that the results of the study carried out by ITU on such equipment for rural areas be made available as soon as possible. Since most equipment needed generators, which consumed expensive fuel, he suggested the development of efficient solar systems, especially for remote areas.

Manufacturers of equipment should take into account conditions in the developing countries, for instance switching equipment which did not need to be operated in air-conditioned rooms, such as a British design he had seen in Nairobi.

The industrialized countries could provide skilled manpower and equipment to help developing countries to work out well-programmed development plans in order to ensure that administrations provided services not under pressure but in the light of carefully established priorities.

The developing countries also needed assistance in regard to training.

1.23 The delegate of the United Kingdom congratulated the Technical Cooperation Department on the report but thought that no profound rationale had been provided for the minimum needs concept in the parts of the report dealing with the common carrier and the broadcasting sectors. He agreed with the delegate of Tanzania regarding the different problems of urban and rural areas, however, the problem could be analyzed from many different points of view.

Further study or a survey of training needs without consideration of the practical means of meeting needs identified would take time and use resources and there would be no certainty of a return. Much remained to be done, however, and, in association with other countries, his delegation would be making a proposal to the Committee for further action consistent with the principles mentioned by Sweden, that proposal could be discussed at a later meeting of the Committee.

1.24 The delegate of Gabon congratulated the Secretary-General on the report and said that Resolutions Nos. 2, 5 and 7, which formed its dynamic conclusion, were particularly important. He supported the delegates of Senegal and Sweden regarding the use of the Special Fund.

In view of the remarks made by the delegate of the United States regarding complementarity between road transport and telecommunications in the least developed countries, he pointed out that the two departments often had autonomous budgets, which made the problem difficult to solve. It was also difficult to obtain external finance for projects not requiring mass imports of manufactured equipment.

1.25 The delegate of Syria pointed out the need for up-to-date information to show the state of development of telecommunications in the developing countries, which needed such services more than the developed countries. The gap between the two should not widen. The development of telecommunications called for a great deal of money and trained personnel, and the lack of such personnel made it necessary to provide training.

The Union had done a great deal for the developing countries but its resources were inadequate and it should be possible to enable the Union to conclude its work successfully so as to fulfil the aims set. More resources should be provided for technical cooperation, particularly through the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation mentioned in draft Recommendation No. 7. Training centres were highly necessary but, after assessing needs, it was necessary to find the optimum method for achieving the result desired.

He thought that the offering of fellowships to the developing countries should be added to the list of donations in kind mentioned in draft Recommendation No. 7.

1.26 The delegate of the United States of America said that the document was an excellent status report but should have dealt with the reasons for the problem, which he believed were related to the question of infrastructural complementarity. The Paris Conference had revealed the broader problem of the need to improve the basic physical infrastructure in the developing countries. It would also have been useful to have had an input from the 31 least developed countries mentioned in Table 1. In his view, development must be initiated in the developing country itself and it was ITU's task to provide the tools to get the process started. He therefore supported the speakers who had urged the distribution of the report on the benefits of telecommunications.

Document No. 48 was also lacking in its treatment of priorities. In his country's experience, giving priority to the business area led naturally to widespread progress in the economy. He asked other delegations to indicate where their priorities lay.

He agreed with the delegate of Kenya that it was better to establish priorities on a sub-regional rather than a global basis.

1.27 The delegate of Morocco expressed appreciation of the report and pointed out that the density of telephone traffic was only one aspect. It was also important to consider the quality of service and the management and planning methods used in the least developed countries. The high cost of telecommunications in developing countries as compared with the situation in developed countries was mainly due to the absence of local telecommunication industries in the individual countries because of such factors as low demand for telecommunication services and low population density. Therefore, administrations in developing countries had to choose either viable equipment with far too great a capacity or low-capacity equipment that did not meet the needs and had high operating costs. The developed countries had not the same problem and did not help enough to find a solution.

While he supported the Recommendations he thought that solutions to the problem could be brought about by working out precise specifications and studying the possibility of creating regional telecommunications industries in the developing countries.

1.28 The delegate of Benin suggested that the question whether the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation should be supported out of the regular budget, which had been raised by a number of delegations, should not be forgotten and should be discussed later when other relevant documents were studied.

1.29 The Secretary-General Elect, replying to the remarks made by various delegations, said that the contributions that ITU had already made to solving the problems stated should not be forgotten. However, he agreed that the least developed countries were faced with very urgent problems, and the action taken by various Plenipotentiary Conferences had led to the preparation of the report before the Committee.

Some of the questions asked, such as that of Benin, were dealt with in Document No. 47 (Future of Technical Cooperation).

Replying to the delegate of Nigeria, he said that the Union had adopted the same classification criteria regarding the least developed countries as the United Nations. As to the action by ITU, he pointed out that the desk study mentioned had drawn on various field studies as well as on the questionnaire and consultations with the 31 least developed countries. Document No. 46 would also throw light on that point. Also in the application of Resolution No. 19 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference, he pointed out that the services of the Group of Engineers had been made available specially to give assistance to the least developed countries regarding specifications of equipment and the technical evaluation of bids as well as through short missions on planning networks - a matter also dealt with in Document No. 46.

Turning to the Recommendations, he said that some action had been taken on Recommendation No. 1 to bring the importance of telecommunications to the notice of the authorities concerned.

Recommendation No. 2 dealt with a fundamental question. Thanks to the provision of extra-budgetary funds by a number of countries, several studies had been launched showing telecommunications as a public good rather than highlighting the aspect of the rate of return, that provided some contribution to the concern expressed by Ethiopia. With the agreement in principle of the Administrative Council, a member of the Group of Engineers, an engineer economist financed out of regular budget funds had guided the studies with OECD and with sub-contracts from the extra-budgetary funds on the importance of telecommunications to the central planning and national policy-making levels in some countries. More studies were, however, needed when the overall report was distributed.

Some action had been taken with the approval of the Administrative Council on a number of Recommendations, but some action required a decision by the Plenipotentiary Conference regarding the allocation of the necessary additional resources, for instance, with regard to Recommendations Nos. 3, 4 and 6.

The delegate of Iran had mentioned the unawareness in aid agencies and investment authorities of the importance of telecommunications for development. The Union had recognized that aspect and had shown how communication bottlenecks retarded development in other areas. Fifteen case studies had been carried out and the report on them would be available by December 1982.

In general, the question of aid to the least developed countries by the Union should not be considered solely in the light of Document No. 48.

With regard to technological studies, obviously conditions differed from country to country. Some countries would seek further assistance from the Union, some would take decisions themselves and some would seek assistance from other sources. ITU had made possible a better understanding of the problem of the LDCs and had promoted action, some of which would depend on decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and would be continued under UNDP projects and in other ways including bilateral and multilateral arrangements.

ITU had had some success with regard to investigating the use of modern technology, such as satellite communication and low-cost radio, to facilitate information transfer in Africa and the South Pacific. Following studies on the South Pacific, similar studies would be initiated in the Caribbean.

Where space technology was involved, there had to be willingness among countries to share facilities, as the individual countries could not afford such technology on their own. A meeting had been held in Addis Ababa in March 1982 with the aim of harmonizing satellite studies in Africa and presenting African countries with enough information to enable them to choose the appropriate options.

He agreed with the delegate of Tanzania regarding the need to encourage manufacturers to take into account conditions in the developing countries. It was also necessary to consider savings in other sectors for instance, energy.

The delegate of the United States was correct in saying that it was impossible to decide at international level what the individual priorities of individual countries would be. A report had in fact been prepared in association with the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation, SPEC, and ITU through the assistance of United States experts on social needs in the South Pacific in the context of telecommunications. In that region, one of the major priorities was related to communications regarding natural disasters such as cyclones. The social priority could also include health care and distance learning. There were also "business" requirements in that region related to fishing and agriculture. In detailed discussion with nine African countries various alternatives had been studied in a pre-feasibility project which had produced information so that each country could select appropriate technologies for itself.

Replying to the delegate of the U.S.S.R. he said that each country would undoubtedly judge for itself the effectiveness of technical cooperation by the Union. The orientation of technical cooperation would change in the light of the priorities of different countries. International officials could only try to make technical cooperation more effective from the management point of view. Some interesting proposals had been put to the Conference and the outcome of discussions should be awaited. It might be necessary to find new ways of orientating the administration of the technical cooperation activities of ITU.

He agreed with the delegate of Morocco about the need to provide lower cost telecommunication facilities for rural areas. That aspect should not be forgotten in any overall review. Different solutions could be found in different countries and detailed studies should be made at the country level by the Union or other agencies.

The Conference would have to decide on the extent to which it could provide resources for that purpose in the light of all the questions before it.

Replying to the delegate of Kenya he said that Document No. 48 dealt with the common carrier and broadcasting and TV sectors because the Union was more directly involved in development work regarding those aspects, though it had a role to play in the regulatory aspects of communication areas that were the province of ICAO and IMCO.

ITU would also have a role to play in carrying out the wishes of the new Intergovernmental Programs for the Development of Communication (IPDC) established by the General Assembly of the United Nations in cooperation with UNESCO with regard to mass communication and telecommunication. That would entail special responsibilities for UNESCO, ITU and UPU. ITU's contribution was being discussed in the present Conference.

In reply to the delegate of Senegal, he said that the ITU/OECD report would be widely distributed to administrations free of charge and was intended for central and economic planners. It would also be of interest to specialists and would show the importance of telecommunication in their particular fields.

1.30 The Chairman, summing up the debate, said that, in spite of certain shortcomings, the report had received broad support from the Committee. A consensus had emerged on the need to take special measures to help the LDCs to develop their telecommunication services, and various priority areas had been suggested. It was commonly felt that the present debate would serve as a useful introduction to the examination of the report on the future of ITU technical cooperation activities (Document No. 47). Once that document had been examined, the Committee could return to the question of the draft Recommendations. He therefore suggested that the Committee approve the report in Document No. 48, with the exception of the draft Recommendations, which it would take up again at a later stage.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1810 hours.

The Secretary .

T. RAS-WORK

The Chairman

M. SAMOURA

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

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25 October 1982

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COMMITTEE 8

SECOND REPORT OF WORKING GROUP C8-D

(CONVENTION - CHAPTER XI)

TO COMMITTEE 8

At its second meeting (25 October 1982), Working Group C8-D agreed to the texts published in the Annex hereto.

M.O. SOBA
Chairman

Annex 1



A N N E X

CHAPTER XI

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and
other Meetings

ARTICLE 77

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and
other Meetings

.....

5. Budget Control Committee

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- (MOD) 443 b) Before the budget approved by the Administrative Council for the conference or meeting is exhausted, the budget control committee, in collaboration with the secretariat of the conference or meeting, shall present an interim statement of the expenditure to the Plenary Meeting. The Plenary Meeting shall take this statement into account in considering whether the progress made is sufficient to justify a prolongation of the conference or meeting after the date when the approved budget will be exhausted.
- (MOD) 444 c) At the end of each conference or meeting, the budget control committee shall present a report to the Plenary Meeting showing, as accurately as possible, the estimated total expenditure of the conference or meeting, as well as an estimate of the costs that may be entailed by the execution of the decisions taken by these bodies.
- MOD
- (MOD) 445 d) After consideration and approval by the Plenary Meeting, this report, together with the observations of the Plenary Meeting, shall be transmitted to the Secretary-General for submission to the Administrative Council at its next annual session

6. Composition of Committees

NOC 446 6.1 *Plenipotentiary Conferences*

Committees shall be composed of the delegates of Members and the observers referred to in 324, 325 and 326 who have so requested or who have been designated by the Plenary Meeting.

NOC 447 6.2 *Administrative Conferences*

Committees shall be composed of the delegates of Members and the observers and representatives referred to in 334 to 338 who have so requested or who have been designated by the Plenary Meeting

7. Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Sub-Committees

NOC 448 The Chairman of each committee shall propose to his committee the choice of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the sub-committees which may be set up

8. Summons to Meetings

NOC 449 Plenary Meetings and meetings of committees, sub-committees and working groups shall be announced in good time in the meeting place of the conference.

9. Proposals presented before the Opening of the Conference

NOC 450 Proposals presented before the opening of the conference shall be allocated by the Plenary Meeting to the appropriate committees appointed in accordance with Section 4 of these Rules of Procedure Nevertheless, the Plenary Meeting itself shall be entitled to deal with any proposal

10. Proposals or Amendments presented during the Conference

NOC 451 1 Proposals or amendments presented after the opening of the conference must be delivered to the Chairman of the conference or to the Chairman of the appropriate committee, as the case may be They may also be handed to the secretariat of the conference for publication and distribution as conference documents

NOC 452 2. No written proposal or amendment may be presented unless signed by the Head of the delegation concerned or by his deputy

MOD 453 3. The Chairman of a conference, or committee or sub-committee may at any time submit proposals likely to accelerate the debates.

NOC 454 4 Every proposal or amendment shall give, in precise and exact terms, the text to be considered

- 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 451.
- NOC 456 (2) In general, the texts of all major proposals to be put to the vote shall be distributed in good time in the working languages of the conference, in order that they may be studied before discussion.
- NOC 457 (3) In addition, the Chairman of the conference, on receiving proposals or amendments referred to in 451, shall refer them to the appropriate committee or to the Plenary Meeting as the case may be
- NOC 458 6 Any authorized person may read, or may ask to have read, at a Plenary Meeting any proposal or amendment submitted by him during the conference, and he shall be allowed to explain his reasons therefor.
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 269-E
25 October 1982
Original. French

COMMITTEE 8

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP C8-E (CONVENTION - ANNEX 2 - DEFINITIONS) TO COMMITTEE 8

1. Before beginning to consider the proposals for amendments to the definitions in Annex 2 to the Convention, at its first meeting on 22 October 1982, Working Group C8-E made a point of first of all identifying the basic principles it intended to follow in deciding whether to retain or delete certain definitions.

2. After lengthy discussion on the matter involving many delegations, the following principles were generally accepted

- the definitions in Annex 2 may be classified into several categories:
 - a) terms specific to the Convention (sometimes called "administrative terms"),
 - b) essential or basic technical terms not specific to the Convention (mainly terms taken from the Administrative Regulations);
 - c) other terms.

Of the terms in category b), a distinction should be made concerning those which for legal reasons should appear in the Convention. For, although No. 147 of the Convention lays down that "the provisions of the Convention are completed by the Administrative Regulations which regulate the use of telecommunications and shall be binding on all Members", some delegations were of the opinion that in the hierarchy of Union texts it was indeed the Convention which constituted the supreme instrument (pending the outcome of moves to draft a "basic instrument of the Union");

- due account should be taken of Resolution No. 68 of WARC (Geneva, 1979).

A.R. BASTIKAR
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 270-E

25 October 1982

Original: English

COMMITTEE 7

Note from the Chairman of Committee 8 to the Chairman of Committee 7

1. In the course of its examination by Working Group 8-D of proposal D/16/14, number 427 (Article 77), dealing with "Inauguration of the Conference", attention was drawn to the fact that this proposal was connected with D/16/13 concerning number 270A.
2. Some delegations would have liked the concept of "prior coordination on a regional basis" to have been introduced. It was pointed out that this concept could also be taken into account by Committee 7 in its consideration of the above-mentioned number 270A.
4. Before considering further the inclusion of this concept in number 427, Committee 8 wishes to draw the attention of Committee 7 to the referred proposal and would be obliged if it could be informed of the results of the deliberations of Committee 7 on this matter.

E.J. WILKINSON
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 271-E

23 October 1982

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Fourth Report of Committee 7

1. The first series of texts concerning Article 5 adopted by Committee 7 have been sent to Committee 9 for alignment and submission to the Plenary Meeting. These texts, which were adopted unanimously will be found in Document No. 252.
2. At the ninth and tenth meetings of Committee 7 all proposals relating to an addition to No. 37 of Article 6 of the Convention were considered. These proposals concern the election of a Director of an International Consultative Committee.
3. No consensus was possible in the Committee with regard to the addition of an item concerning the election of a Director although a majority of the delegates who spoke were in favour of rejecting the proposed addition in Article 6 of the Convention.
4. In view of the importance of this matter Committee 7 decided to refer this subject to the Plenary Meeting for further action.
5. Many delegations reserved their right to return to this subject during the Plenary Meeting.

A.C. ITUASSU
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 272-E

25 October 1982

Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

First series of texts from the Plenary Meeting to the Editorial Committee

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE EIGHTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

RESOLUTION No. PLEN-1

Measures adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference regarding Israel and assistance to Lebanon

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi 1982),

recalling

the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

considering

that the fundamental principles of the International Telecommunication Convention are designed to strengthen peace and security in the world by developing international cooperation and better understanding among peoples;

bearing in mind

the Resolution No. 48 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos 1973);

noting

that Israel has refused to accept and carry out the numerous relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

alarmed by

the grave situation in the Middle East resulting from Israel's invasion of Lebanon;

concerned at

the destruction of telecommunications in Lebanon;



condemns without appeal

the continuing violation by Israel of the international law;

further condemns

the massacres of the Palentinian and Lebanese civilians;

directs

the Secretary-General of ITU to study and report to the Administrative Council at its next session on measures to assist Lebanon in re-establishing those telecommunication facilities destroyed during Israel's invasion of Lebanon,

requests

the Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference to bring this Resolution immediately to the attention of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

H.K. KOSGEY
Chairman

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 273-E

25 October 1982

Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

Note by the Chairman of the Conference

UNRESTRICTED TRANSMISSION OF NEWS

Document No. 168, in which a draft Recommendation entitled "Unrestricted Transmission of News" has been proposed for consideration in Working Group PL-C, is also referred to Committee 8. Committee 8 is requested to deal with those elements of the document not directly connected with relations of the Union with UNESCO.

H.K. KOSGEY
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 274-E
3 May 1983

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

Paragraph 2.8

Replace by the following :

"2.8 The delegate of India considered that the Plenipotentiary Conference, being the supreme organ of the Union, should meet at regular intervals. The present conference was being held after an unduly long period of nine years because of reasons best known to those who were responsible for it. When his Administration first made a proposal for convening the conference to the Administrative Council in 1978, there was considerable opposition on the grounds that important Study Group meetings of CCIs were scheduled to be held and that the convening of the conference was not that urgent. He considered that that was most unfortunate."

Paragraph 2.10

Replace by the following :

"2.10 The delegate of Guinea said that, in proposing the amendments in Document No. 110(Rev.1), his delegation had two concerns : firstly, that the Plenipotentiary Conference should be held regularly, and secondly that the interval between two such conferences should be reasonable. He thought that regularity would facilitate the task of administrations and of the permanent organs of the Union in their work programme. The word "normally" which appeared in Articles 6 and 53 was too flexible and had been badly exploited in the past. The tendency was to double the fixed interval. He did not insist unduly on the term "obligatory" being proposed in place of "normally", but regularity was essential. Five years seemed a reasonable interval, but he could go along with any consensus around that figure."

Paragraph 2.13

Replace by the following :

"2.13 The delegate of Spain expressed his agreement with the retention of the original text, which had not been properly applied. However, to avoid future difficulties, the Convention should determine a deadline not to be exceeded. The Chinese proposal would be acceptable, although with a slight amendment to take account of the fact that it was not obligatory for the Plenipotentiary Conference to establish a new



Convention as was deduced from the Chinese proposal. Since that proposal envisaged an interval of five to six years, the most suitable formulation would be to indicate minimum and maximum limits."

Paragraph 2.38

Replace by the following :

"2.38 The delegate of Indonesia shared the Indian viewpoint and supported the proposal for an interval of five years which could be extended or curtailed by six months, with a view to taking policy decisions on the functioning of the Union to match the rapid developments in the field."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 274-E

25 October 1982

Original Spanish

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Thursday, 14 October 1982, at 1430 hrs

Chairman Mr. A.C. DE ARAUJO ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

1. Approval of the agenda
2. Periodicity of the Plenipotentiary Conference

Document No.

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DT/1 and DT/11

Proposals

Malaga-Torremolinos Convention

Article 6

ALG/11/5 CHN/25/1
CAN/26/5 ARG/71/3
KEN/80/2 PNG/85/4
IND/87/2 CME/107/5
GUI/110/1 THA/147/1



1. Approval of the agenda

1.1 In a lengthy discussion in which the delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Canada, Algeria, United Kingdom, Brazil, Iran, United States of America, France and Spain took part, the delegations of Canada, Algeria and India proposed that Committee 7 first of all examine those questions requiring a swift decision on the part of the Plenary Meeting.

1.2 The Chairman suggested that the Committee might consider the items on agenda C7-6, but that, instead of confining their examination to a limited number of provisions of Article 6 of the Convention, they might study the Article in its entirety.

It was so agreed.

2. Article 6 - The Plenipotentiary Conference (Documents Nos. DT/1 and DT/11)

2.1 The Chairman asked the delegations which had proposed amendments to No. 29 of Article 6 to present them.

2.2 The delegate of Algeria said that his proposed amendment (11/5) recommended that the Plenipotentiary Conference should meet every five years, i.e. at fixed intervals. He acknowledged that his proposal was somewhat inflexible and stated that he would be willing to admit a greater degree of flexibility through the Administrative Council, which would decide on the best time to convene the Plenipotentiary Conferences.

2.3 The delegate of China said that the need for flexibility was taken into consideration in his proposal (25/1) that the Plenipotentiary Conference should meet five years at the latest after the date of the Convention's entry into force. It would then be impossible for a period of eight or nine years to elapse, as between the present Conference and the previous one, and the Member countries could play a part in formulating the Union's policies at reasonable intervals.

2.4 The delegate of Canada said that his idea resembled that of the delegate of China, except that his proposal (26/5) was that the Plenipotentiary Conference should meet at intervals of no more than seven years.

2.5 The delegate of Argentina, in presenting his proposal (71/3), said that in the light of the various arguments put forward he would be willing to support India's proposal (87/2) to the effect that in exceptional circumstances the period of five years could be extended or reduced by a maximum of six months.

2.6 The delegate of Kenya said that the present wording of No. 29 of the Convention did not facilitate the convening of Plenipotentiary Conferences. The latter were held at intervals of six, eight or nine years, despite the fact that the rapid technological, social and political changes taking place in the world called for a higher frequency, since the Plenipotentiary Conference was the directing organ of Union policies. Kenya therefore proposed that the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences should be no more than five years (80/2).

2.7 The delegate of Papua New Guinea agreed that it was not expedient to allow periods of eight or nine years to elapse between two Conferences. Reviewing its functions every five or six years at most would enable the Union to adapt better to the needs of all its Members with respect to communications. That was the reasoning behind the Papua New Guinea proposal (85/4) to the effect that intervals between two Conferences should not exceed five years, counting from the date of the Convention's entry into force.

2.8 The delegate of India presented his proposal (87/2) that an interval of five years should be fixed between two Conferences and that, in exceptional circumstances, that period might be extended or curtailed by a maximum of six months. The same proposal had been submitted in 1978 to the Administrative Council, but the convening of Plenipotentiary Conferences within the above period had met with opposition on the grounds that important meetings of the International Consultative Committees was scheduled.

2.9 The delegate of Cameroon presented his proposal (107/5) that Article 6 of the Convention should stipulate the interval between the Conferences, which in no circumstances should exceed six years.

2.10 The delegate of Guinea presented his proposal (110/1) that the interval between two Conferences should be five years and stated that Guinea would not stand in the way of a consensus on a different proposal, although it felt that the five-year period was reasonable.

2.11 The delegate of Thailand felt that it would be expedient to fix an interval of six years between two Conferences, but that a degree of flexibility should be allowed, as suggested by the Chinese proposal.

2.12 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered it irregular that such long periods should be allowed to elapse between Plenipotentiary Conferences. Whatever proposal was adopted should fix the most suitable interval and should also state that some degree of regularity was necessary. The main requirement, however, was to apply such provisions. He could therefore support the proposals made by China, India and Algeria, and felt that the existing text would be satisfactory if the Plenipotentiary Conference adopted a Resolution to the effect that the Administrative Council should convene the Plenipotentiary Conference within the period indicated.

2.13 The delegate of Spain agreed with the proposal to maintain the existing text, which had been improperly applied. The Convention should therefore stipulate a time limit which should not be exceeded. The Chinese proposal recommending a slight editorial amendment was acceptable, since it was not mandatory that a new Convention should be enacted after each Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.14 The delegate of Australia agreed with the delegate of Spain.

2.15 The delegate of Switzerland felt that an interval of five years was insufficient to get used to the operation of a new Convention and to prepare for the following Plenipotentiary Conference. He was therefore in favour of a flexible solution. If the current Convention had not been correctly applied, the ITU's excessive workload was to blame.

2.16 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany was also in favour of a flexible solution and supported the proposals recommending an interval of five to six years.

2.17 The delegate of Brazil agreed that a very long period between two Conferences was inadvisable. He was in favour of Papua New Guinea's proposal that the above period should be five years at the most from the Convention's entry into force, with the proviso that a Plenipotentiary Conference could, if necessary, be convened before that period had elapsed.

2.18 The delegate of Mexico referred to his Document No. 95 containing a proposal on ITU conferences and meetings and setting out his views on the periodicity with which Plenipotentiary Conferences should be convened, flexibility being derived from the fact that it had never been possible for the Convention to be applied in its entirety. The document also contained a table of Plenipotentiary Conferences held in Atlantic City (1947), Buenos Aires (1952), Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965), Malaga-Torremolinos (1973) and Nairobi in 1982, showing the different periods which had elapsed between consecutive Conferences. Document No. 95 also gave a basic calendar which endeavoured to rationalize the convening of Plenipotentiary Conferences, the Administrative Council, the Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees and the meetings of the World Plan Committee. He felt that a consensus on the new version of No. 29 of the Convention was imminent and, for his part, supported the proposals made by China and Papua New Guinea.

2.19 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that the present discussion had arisen because Working Group PL-A needed to know when the next Plenipotentiary Conference was to be held, the timetable of meetings being overloaded. Accordingly, as had already been suggested by the U.S.S.R., he proposed that the status quo be maintained without the present wording being changed and that a Resolution or Recommendation be adopted enabling Working Group PL-A to fix the dates of the following Conference with a measure of flexibility.

2.20 The delegate of the United States of America pointed out that the existing text stated that normally the Plenipotentiary Conference should be convened every five years. The 36 members of the Administrative Council represented all the Members; if they wished, they could observe that timing. The existing wording was clear and afforded the necessary degree of flexibility for the Union to adapt swiftly to any new situation. Too short a period would be prejudicial to the ITU's stability and it was not desirable for the Members to be constantly in a state of preparation.

2.21 The delegate of Japan was in favour of an interval of five to six years. The Chinese proposal was a sensible one. A suitable wording should be found since the text currently under discussion was that of the existing Convention. He agreed with the views expressed by the delegate of Spain.

2.22 The delegate of Senegal was gratified to see that all the speakers were basically in agreement. He supported the Chinese and Soviet proposals, which made for the adoption of a Resolution affording the Administrative Council sufficient flexibility to safeguard the ITU's interests.

2.23 The delegate of Iran recommended maintaining the status quo, Plenipotentiary Conferences should be held at intervals of five years with a margin of approximately six months.

2.24 The delegate of Sudan felt that, from the practical standpoint, it would be advisable to convene the Plenipotentiary Conference at an interval of five years from the entry into force of the new Convention, which would allow a margin of five to seven years.

2.25 The delegate of Denmark said that Plenipotentiary Conferences had been convened at excessively long and irregular intervals. He was in favour of maintaining the present wording and allowing the Administrative Council flexibility in its decisions. He supported Canada's proposal and also that of China. He felt that a period of five to seven years would be reasonable.

2.26 The delegate of Lebanon felt that all the proposals presented were acceptable, but that China's proposal was the most satisfactory. He was also very much in favour of adopting a Resolution to that effect with Recommendations to the Administrative Council.

2.27 The delegate of Argentina said that the word "normally" in the provision of the present Convention referring to a periodicity of five years had been interpreted too freely. His delegation's proposal therefore specifically recommended an interval of five years with a qualifying clause giving the Administrative Council some latitude to change the dates. Such changes could be made at a request by one quarter of the Members of the ITU or a proposal by the Administrative Council. He felt that his delegation's proposal could be of value.

2.28 The delegate of Tanzania said that the present discussion had arisen because the word "normally" in the present text of Article 29 had been incorrectly construed. Other organs of the Conference were exploring the possibility of creating a permanent instrument of the Union with a view to avoiding such constant changes. He considered that excessively long intervals between Conferences ran counter to the interests of the Members wishing to take an active part in the Union's activities. He was afraid that too long a period might elapse before the new Convention came into force, thus nullifying the benefits of the Chinese proposal. The Plenipotentiary Conference should therefore also fix a time-limit for the entry into force of the new Convention.

2.29 The delegate of Cuba considered that every effort should be made to comply with the provision that the Conferences should normally be convened at intervals of five years. The existing text should be maintained and observed.

2.30 The delegate of Bulgaria said that the wording of the Convention was not the only condition governing the periodicity of meetings. Despite the fact that the existing Convention stipulated a five-year interval, nine years had elapsed since the previous Conference. He supported the Soviet proposal to maintain the status quo and to adopt a Resolution issuing directives to the Administrative Council.

2.31 The delegate of Italy agreed with the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany that the interval between Conferences should be five to seven years, counting from the entry into force of the new Convention.

2.32 The delegate of Libya was in favour of an interval of five years with a margin of approximately six months. He felt that such a provision would allow the Members sufficient time to prepare for the Conferences, which, in view of modern progress in telecommunications technology and the development of telecommunication services, was of the utmost importance.

2.33 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that the Committee was not being very realistic. Delegates should consider what they were in a position to decide. It was unnecessary to change the existing text. The Chinese proposal was a sound one.

2.34 The delegate of India, clarifying his proposal, agreed with the Tanzanian view that the interval should be reckoned from the date of the entry into force of the new Convention. Plenipotentiary Conferences were intended not only to amend the Convention but mainly to serve as a forum for the exchange of ideas and discussion of the situation of telecommunications and the progress of telecommunications technology and services. That explained the importance attaching to the periodicity of meetings and why a five-year interval, give or take six months, should be compulsory irrespective of the cost involved.

2.35 The delegate of Togo was in favour of a five-year period, but allowing a margin, so that the interval might count from the date of entry into force of the new Convention. He supported the proposals by China and Canada.

2.36 The delegate of Venezuela said that the flexibility allowed by No. 29 of the Convention had been misinterpreted but that the Conference was at liberty to fix the date if it so wished. If the Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos had decided that the next Conference should be held in 1977 or 1978, there would be no need for the present discussion. Furthermore, the Administrative Council could have brought the date of the current Conference forward. He had no objection to period being fixed, provided that it was observed. He also agreed that the status quo should be maintained and that a Resolution should be passed authorizing the Administrative Council to ensure compliance.

2.37 The delegate of Uruguay said that the Plenipotentiary Conference had other tasks apart from the review of the Convention. He hoped that each Conference would find less to change in the Convention and recalled a proposal under discussion which called for a permanent basic instrument and a Convention which would be subject to a limited number of changes. The Argentine proposal should be adopted, allowing an interval of five years.

2.38 The delegate of Indonesia shared the Indian viewpoint and supported the proposal for an interval of five years which could be extended or curtailed by six months.

2.39 The delegate of Czechoslovakia pointed out that the Plenipotentiary Conference was the supreme organ of the Union and could issue directives to the permanent organs. A five-year interval seemed reasonable, an alteration of the text would not in his opinion guarantee regular intervals between meetings. He therefore advocated simply adopting a Resolution as the delegate of the U.S.S.R. had proposed.

2.40 The delegate of Nicaragua said that the present text should be kept and a Resolution to the Administrative Council adopted containing the essentials of the proposals made by Algeria and the U.S.S.R. The interval should not be less than five years or more than six.

2.41 The delegate of Peru supported the proposal for a five-year interval give or take six months. He agreed with the delegate of Venezuela. No. 202 should be complied with and the date of the next Conference fixed, in view of the invitation received to hold the next Conference in France.

2.42 The delegate of Uruguay said that the purpose of Plenipotentiary Conferences was not only to revise the Convention, since there would be a decreasing need for change, but also to renew authorities and to deal with other important questions and that they should therefore not be held more often than once every five years.

2.43 The delegate of Indonesia agreed with the the delegate of India in that an interval of five years should be fixed with a six-month margin, in other words, that the Conference should be able to meet from a date six months before the elapse of the five years up to a date six months after that time.

2.44 The delegate of Czechoslovakia said that the Plenipotentiary Conference was the supreme organ of the Union and as such empowered to issue directives to the permanent organs, an interval of five years was therefore reasonable. He requested, however, that a Resolution to that effect be prepared, as the U.S.S.R. had proposed.

- 2.45 The delegate of Nicaragua said that all the proposals were intended to regulate the interval between meetings of the Plenipotentiary Conference. No. 29 of the Convention should not be altered. He agreed with the delegates of Algeria and the U.S.S.R. in that the interval between Conferences should not be more than six years or less than five.
- 2.46 The delegate of Peru supported the proposal submitted by India, Uruguay and other delegations to the effect that the Conference should meet every five years with a six-month margin. He also agreed with the proposal by Venezuela that No. 202 of the Convention should be applied and that, since a venue of the next Conference had been offered, the date should be fixed.
- 2.47 The delegate of France, who had proposed that the next Conference should be held in France, requested sufficient advance notice of the date. It might be decided by the Administrative Council.
- 2.48 The delegate of Lebanon supported the Chairman's proposal and pointed out that the comment by the delegate of France should be taken into account.
- 2.49 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that agreement should be reached on the expediency of convening regular meetings of the Plenipotentiary Conference to review the performance of the permanent organs, and on the need for the Conference to be only convened by the Administrative Council. A six-month margin should be allowed.
- 2.50 The delegate of China said that his proposal was the same as those of India, Thailand and other countries.
- 2.51 The delegate of Greece said that no provision was made for holding extraordinary Conferences.
- 2.52 The delegate of Iran said there was no need for a Resolution calling on the Administrative Council to comply with the Convention, since No. 29 of the Convention took precedence over a Resolution.
- 2.53 The delegate of Thailand said that his proposal (147/1) had been that the Conference should be convened every six years, and was therefore consistent with the consensus which was emerging. Like the delegate of Iran, he could not see why a Resolution was necessary if No. 29 of the Convention was to be clarified.
- 2.54 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. explained that, as the sponsor of the proposal for the adoption of the Resolution, he felt bound to point out that since the earlier provision, which ranked on a par with the one to be approved, was not being properly applied, he thought it would be useful for the supreme organ, the Plenipotentiary Conference, to adopt a formal Resolution calling upon the Administrative Council to convene the Plenipotentiary Conference regularly.
- 2.55 The delegate of Sri Lanka said he would support any Resolution adopted by the majority.
- 2.56 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany requested that in the amended version of No. 29 the word "normally" should be kept so as to maintain the flexibility desired by all Members.
- 2.57 The delegate of Canada suggested that, to avoid frustrating a consensus by the wording of No. 29 of the Convention, the Canadian version (26/5), which reflected the agreement reached, should be adopted and the words "seven years" replaced by "six years". If a group was to be set up to draft a Resolution, he suggested that it should contact Working Group PL-A.

2.58 The Chairman said that if there were no objections, he would take it that the suggestion of the Canadian delegate was approved.

It was so agreed.

2.59 The Chairman requested the delegate of the U.S.S.R., as the sponsor of the proposal, to draft the text of a Resolution, taking into account the comments of the delegate of France.

2.60 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed and said he would consult those delegates who had been dealing with the problem.

The meeting rose at 1750 hours.

The Secretary

A. MACLENNAN

The Chairman .

A.C. DE ARAUJO ITUASSU

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 275-E
25 October 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.4

FOURTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for first reading.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
PL-C	245	Resolution No. PLC/3

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex 1 page



RESOLUTION PLC/3

Electronic Mail/Message Service

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

having noted

the separate 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 of 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 any new developments to the Administrative Council,

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 Bureaufax service;

further instructs the CCITT

to recognize that its concern is with defining the service and not considering or deciding any question as to who operates it, which is a national matter;

instructs the Administrative Council

to study the reports submitted by the Secretary-General and take such action as may be deemed necessary.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 276-E
25 October 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.5

FIFTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for first reading :

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
COM7	252	Article 5 : Structure of the Union

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 1 page



ARTICLE 5

NOC

Structure of the Union

- (MOD) 22 1. The Union shall comprise the following organs
- (MOD) 22A (1) the Plenipotentiary Conference, which is the supreme
organ of the Union;
- (MOD) 23 (2) administrative conferences;
- (MOD) 24 (3) the Administrative Council; as well as
- (MOD) 25 2. the permanent organs of the Union, which are .
- (MOD) 25A (1) the General Secretariat;
- (MOD) 26 (2) the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB);
- (MOD) 27 (3) the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR);
- (MOD) 28 (4) the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative
Committee (CCITT).
- [ADD] [28A] [proposal still under consideration]
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 277-E

26 October 1982

Original : Spanish

COMMITTEE 8

Second Report of Working Group C8-C (Convention - Chapter IX) of Committee 8

1. At its second meeting (25 October 1982), the Working Group approved its agenda and continued its discussion of pending proposals concerning No. 358 of the Convention, submitted in MEX/59/4, VEN/69/7, IND/87/64 and YUG/136/1 ADD 358-A.

The text of No. 358 (see Annex) was approved unanimously.

The proposal YUG/136/1 ADD 358-A was withdrawn by the proposing delegation.

2. The proposal E/70/3 could not be dealt with as the distinguished delegation of Spain was not present.

3. The proposals SUI/56/1, SUI/56/2 and SUI/56/3 were discussed. The first two proposals were approved unanimously. The third proposal, SUI/56/3, was also discussed, even though it had not been referred to the Working Group, because its content was the same as that of the other two, and it was agreed that the Chairman of Committee 8 should be asked to urge Committee 7 to follow the same approach.

4. The proposal KEN/80/23(Rev.) was discussed and a clear majority emerged in favour of making no change.

The delegations which spoke made it clear that No. 369 had to be strictly applied and that it should be brought to the notice of the Plenary, through the Chairman of Committee 8, that it was important for the Report of the Credentials Committee to be presented as soon as possible during the first week of the Conference.

5. Proposal ISR/21/2 was discussed and later withdrawn by the proposing delegation.

Francisco A. SANZ
Chairman of Working Group C8-C

Annex : 1

A N N E X

TEXT ADOPTED BY WORKING GROUP C8-C

ARTICLE 66

Time-limits for Presentation of Proposals to Conferences
and Conditions of Submission

NOC	355
NOC	356
NOC	357
MOD	358

4. The Secretary-General shall assemble and coordinate the proposals and reports received from administrations, from the Administrative Council, from the Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees and from Conference Preparatory Meetings, as appropriate, and shall communicate them to Members at least four months before the opening of the Conference. Elected officials of the Union shall not be entitled to submit proposals.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 278-E

26 October 1982

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COMMITTEE 8

Second Report of Working Group C8-E (Convention - Annex 2 - Definitions) to Committee 8

1. At its second meeting (26 October 1982), Working Group C8-E started its examination of various proposals contained in Document No. DT/39 concerning the definitions in Annex 2 to the Convention.
2. The conclusions already reached by the Group on various definitions are contained in the Annex.
3. To enable certain basic technical definitions which are, however, non-specific to the Convention (terms deriving largely from the Administrative Regulations) to be revised by the appropriate administrative conferences, it is proposed that the latter should be invited by the Plenipotentiary Conference to submit any proposal they may consider useful with a view to updating the definitions contained in the Convention. The French delegation will submit a draft Resolution to this effect.

A.R. BASTIKAR
Chairman

Annex : 1



A N N E X

ANNEX 2

Definition of certain Terms used in the Convention
and in the Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union

(continued)

Harmful interference

MOD RR 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 radio-communication service operating in accordance with the Administrative Regulations.

NOC Public correspondence : Any telecommunication which the offices and stations must, by reason of their being at the disposal of the public, accept for transmission.

NOC Delegation : The totality of the delegates and, should the case arise, any representatives, advisers, attaches or interpreters sent by the same country.

NOC Delegate A person sent by the Government of a Member of the Union to a Plenipotentiary Conference, or a person representing a government or an administration of a Member of the Union at an administrative conference, or at a meeting of an International Consultative Committee.

SUP Radio

Radiocommunication : Telecommunication by means of radio waves.

Representative

MOD Representative of a recognized private operating agency : A person sent by a recognized private operating agency to an administrative conference, or to a meeting of an International Consultative Committee.

NOC Broadcasting service : A radiocommunication service in which the transmissions are intended for direct reception by the general public. This service may include sound transmissions, television transmissions or other types of transmission.

NOC Mobile service : A service of radiocommunication between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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26 October 1982
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PLENARY MEETING

Australia, Canada, Greece, Japan, Lebanon, Philippines

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

Election of the Directors of the International Consultative Committees

1. Proposals have been made for changes to the International Telecommunication Convention that would change the method of electing the Directors of the CCIs from their Plenary Assemblies to Plenipotentiary Conferences of the Union. These have been discussed extensively in Committee 7 where, although the proposals have received some support, there has been very substantial opposition to them. Since this is a matter of great importance to the smooth functioning of the CCIs, and since several delegations have reserved their right to raise the matter again in the Plenary, the Committee has not voted on it and the report shows that there is a deep division of opinion.

2. The delegations which have sponsored this paper are firmly of the view that in the best interests of the Union there should be no change from the present method of electing the Directors of the CCIs. Nevertheless, recognizing the views of those in favour of making a change, the sponsoring delegations believe that the best course of action would be to remit the problem to the Administrative Council with an instruction that the Council should study all aspects of the matter and submit a report, with any recommendations, in sufficient time for study by all administrations so that the next Plenipotentiary Conference can take them into account and reach a definitive decision.

3. A draft Resolution addressed to the Administrative Council is at annex for consideration by the Plenary Meeting of the present Conference.

A N N E X

DRAFT

RESOLUTION

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

- a) that No. /305/ of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973, states that the Directors of the International Consultative Committees are to be elected by the Plenary Assemblies of those Committees,
- b) that there is a body of opinion in favour of changing No. /305/ so that the Directors of the CCIs may in future be elected by Plenipotentiary Conferences;
- c) that there is an opposing body of opinion in favour of preserving No. /305/ without change and thus of leaving the task of electing the Directors of the CCIs to their Plenary Assemblies,

recognizing

- a) that the work of the CCIs has, in any case, its own cyclical character that does not match the cycle of Plenipotentiary Conferences,
- b) that it is vital to the successful functioning of the Union to continue without interruption the present contributions made by the work of both CCIs, in terms of quality and quantity,
- c) that the elections of the Directors are timed to match the cycles of work of the CCIs and that both Directors have a vital part to play in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of that work,

recognizing also

- a) that the mechanism for electing the Directors of the CCIs is too important a matter to be decided by voting in this present Plenipotentiary Conference and needs to be the subject of objective study before any change is made,
- b) that No. /397/ provides for the transfer of powers at Plenary Assemblies if a Member of the Union is unable to send its own delegation to exercise its vote,

decides

to leave the present provisions of No. /305/ of the Convention unchanged,

instructs

the Administrative Council to study all aspects of this question, including seeking the views of the Plenary Assemblies of both CCIs, and to send to all administrations, Members of the Union, at least six months before the next Plenipotentiary Conference, a report with recommendations on this subject.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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PLENARY MEETING
COMMITTEE 4

REPORT TO THE PLENARY BY WORKING GROUP PL/B

"Extended Use of the Computer by the IFRB"

Introduction

1. In Document No. 33 the Administrative Council reported to the Plenipotentiary Conference the results of its discussions of, and action on, this subject, the Council concluded "that it is vital for the Union to make a major investment in extending the use of the computer by the IFRB and recommended that the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982, should:

"a) endorse the Incremental Plan outlined in this report (Doc. 33) and authorize the Administrative Council to execute the Incremental Plan in accordance with such directives as may be necessary;

"b) make provisions in a revised version of Additional Protocol I (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."

Conclusions of the Working Group

2. Working Group PL/B has considered Document No. 33 and has received presentations from a Member of the IFRB and the ITU Project Manager. In view of the continually rising workload of the IFRB on notices of frequency assignments, the backlogs of work and the delays in processing notices, the addition of new tasks by the WARC-79 with further work being generated by subsequent administrative radio conferences, and the fact that the total volume and complexity of the work of the IFRB has passed the point where it can be handled by manual methods, the Working Group has

a) endorsed the action so far taken by the Administrative Council in obtaining a comprehensive systems analysis and in authorising the design and installation during 1982/1983 of what is termed the "Interim System",

b) accepted the operational requirement for the project "Extended Use of the Computer by the IFRB";

- c) supported the need to proceed with additions to the Interim System during 1983/1984 subject to the conditions and constraints outlined below;
- d) supported the need to proceed with the Incremental Plan for the progressive development from 1984 onwards of the Interim System presented in Document No. 33 subject also to the conditions and constraints outlined below.

2.1 Flexibility. Throughout this Project the Incremental Plan must be regarded as a flexible framework, the implementation of each step being under the directions of the Administrative Council and within the financial ceilings specified by this Plenipotentiary Conference (see paragraph 2.10 below and Annex A). When considering each step of the Plan, the Council must take into account the workload of the IFRB and the current operational priorities of the Union, including the definitive conference programme established by this Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.2 Caution. The Council must exercise caution, taking into account the latest technological developments and ensuring that at each decision point the relative technical priorities within the system architecture are properly balanced against other, operational priorities. Further, at each point, there must be a report to the Council on the progress made, money spent and benefits obtained before the Council authorises the next step. The Council should also consider forming a voluntary group of experts from administrations to advise and assist in the regular monitoring of this project.

2.3 Consolidation. One aspect of this cautious approach will be the need to provide, after completion of the Interim System and between each step of the Incremental Plan, appropriate periods of consolidation to resolve any difficulties and to maximise the benefits from the work done. In practical terms, this is likely to necessitate an interval between the end of one piece of contractual work and the start of another. So long as this Project continues, the work of the ITU Project Management Team (e.g. in refining user requirements, reporting, developing initial specifications, and other preparations for the next step) would need to continue without pause.

2.4 Security. Another aspect for the Council's attention will be the need to ensure a very high degree of security of the data-base against unauthorized access, inadvertent errors, losses, and catastrophic damage.

2.5 Documentation. The Interim System, the additions thereto, and each step of the Incremental Plan must be fully documented and the documentation must be accessible to administrations upon request. After each increment, the IFRB should send to administrations a list of the programmes developed and of the user documentation available.

2.6 Software. In the development of software packages, the IFRB should maintain the modular approach and make appropriate modules available to administrations upon request - with associated user documentation - so that they may, if they wish, employ them in their national frequency management organizations.

2.7 Other Users. Throughout this Project efforts must be made wherever possible - e.g. in the field of data-base management - to maximise any advantages to other Permanent Organs using the Headquarters' computer facilities.

2.8 Staff of the IFRB. Special efforts must be made by training to develop in the present staff concerned the skills required for their successful participation in this Project, and in this connection the Working Group endorses the Council's proposal to keep under periodic review the "internal organisation, distribution of duties and working methods of the staff of the Permanent Organs involved" in the Project (Doc. 33, para. 7d)). Although the Project has several years to run before completion, at present the Working Group foresees no requirement for an increase in the staff of the IFRB in connection with this Project, despite the increasing workload of the IFRB.

2.9 Timescale. Given the need to adopt a flexible and cautious approach with periods of consolidation (paragraphs 2.1 - 2.3 above), and recognizing the many demands on the Budget of the Union, the Working Group foresees a need to spread implementation of the Incremental Plan - with its associated costs - over a somewhat longer period than the six years envisaged in the Council's report (Doc. 33, Annex B). The financial ceilings to be established by the Plenipotentiary Conference will probably determine the overall timescale. However, in view of the increasing workload of the IFRB, the vital contribution this Project will make to the efficient discharge of that workload, and the potential commitments of the Board arising from the conference programme, the Working Group is of the view that the timescale should not exceed eight years to completion.

2.10 Financial Implications. The Working Group has noted the financial implications of the Incremental Plan related to the period 1984-1989 (Doc. 33, Annex C), involving a total projected cost of 24.44 million Swiss francs. There is an associated cost of 1 million Swiss francs related to bringing forward from 1986 to 1984 the acquisition by the Computer Department of improved computer facilities. It will fall to Committee 4 to propose the financial ceilings (in Additional Protocol I) for the Project from 1983 onwards. In this context, the result of introducing periods of consolidation and stretching the Plan from six to eight years will be reflected first in the provision for 1983, in that year the provision can be reduced from 4.5 million Swiss francs to 3.8 million. In the years 1984 to 1991 (rather than 1984 to 1989) the average annual provision for the Incremental Plan will need to be 3.1425 million (rather than 4.073 million). The overall financial provision required for the years 1983 to 1991 will however be exactly the same as in the Report of the Administrative Council, i.e. 28.940 million. A revised and simplified financial schedule is at Annex A to this Report.

2.11 Management. The Working Group has recognised that management will be a critical factor in the success of the Project and has endorsed the action of the Administrative Council in establishing a strong ITU Management Team. In taking its higher level management and policy decisions, the Council must however have a measure of flexibility - for example in deciding the precise content, timing and costings of the steps of the Incremental Plan, and in the staff complement of the ITU Management Team - therefore the Working Group has concluded that this factor should, with others, be reflected in the decisions of this Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.12 Direct Access. The problems that would arise from the provision of a facility affording direct, remote access by administrations to the IFRB data-base, and to other data bases at ITU Headquarters, for the retrieval of information or other purposes, should be studied by the permanent organs of the Union and a full report, with recommendations, should be submitted by the Administrative Council to the next Plenipotentiary Conference for decisions. This study must take into

account the technical factors as well as questions of cost, timing, priorities and equal availability to all administrations regardless of their state of development. By way of interim action, alternative methods of assisting administrations should be developed by the permanent organs within the existing budgetary limits and subject to equal availability to all administrations upon request.

Recommendations

3. Working Group PL/B recommends

- a) that, as a matter of urgent necessity, the Plenipotentiary Conference should authorise the Administrative Council to proceed with its Incremental Plan¹⁾ for "Extended Use of the Computer by the IFRB" subject to the conditions and constraints discussed above;
- b) that the Plenipotentiary Conference should provide this authorisation in a Resolution to be addressed in the first instance to the Administrative Council; a draft is given at Annex B for this purpose.

Acknowledgements

4. The Working Group acknowledges with appreciation the assistance given to the Union by the many meetings of the "Experts from administrations to assist the IFRB" and the assistance given to the Working Group in this complex subject by Mr. A. Berrada, member of the IFRB, by Mr. R.W. Jones, ITU Project Manager, by Mr. I. Uygur, Head of the Computer Department of the General Secretariat, and by officials of the ITU.

M. GHAZAL
Vice-Chairman

M.P. DAVIES
Chairman

Annexes : 2

-
- 1) In paragraph 2.9 of this Report, Working Group PL/B takes the view that the time scale for implementation of the Incremental Plan should be extended from six years to eight years. In paragraphs 2.1 and 2.11, the Working Group stresses the need for flexibility in implementing the Plan. A detailed revision of the six-year Plan to stretch it out over eight years would require more time and technical effort than is available to PL/B. Accordingly, the Working Group concludes that the original Plan (Document No. 33, Annex B) must be revised in accordance with any directives given by this Plenipotentiary Conference and must be submitted for consideration by the 1983 session of the Administrative Council.

ANNEX A to the Report to the Plenary by Working Group PL/B

(this is a modified, simplified form of Annex C to Document No. 33)

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF ADDITIONS TO THE "INTERIM SYSTEM" AND OF THE "INCREMENTAL PLAN"

PROPOSAL OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL - Doc. No. 33, Annex C

Thousands of Swiss francs - Value Jan. 1982

	1981/82 INTERIM SYSTEM	1983 ADDITIONS TO INTERIM SYSTEM	INCREMENTAL PLAN					
			1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI
I. <u>INTERIM SYSTEM PROJECT</u>								
Management Team	1,527	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
CV Team	1,152	800	700	700	700	700	700	700
Computer, Dept. Staff	-	-	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other Staff	455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contracted Work	1,800	1,380 900 ²⁾	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000
Office/Furniture	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
Computer facilities	-	30	400	200	300	600	400	400
<u>Sub-totals</u>	5,124	4,500	4,590	4,390	3,990	4,290	3,590	3,590
II. <u>IMPROVED COMPUTER FACILITY¹⁾</u>	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

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 two years the date at which the requirement may be satisfied, i.e. from 1986 to 1984.

2) Contract cost for Interim System distributed as per Administrative Council decision (36th Session).

PROPOSAL OF WORKING GROUP PL-B

Thousands of Swiss francs - Value January 1982

	1981/82	1983 ADDITIONS TO INTERIM SYSTEM	INCREMENTAL PLAN							
			1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
			Annual average financial provision for the implementation of the Incremental Plan is 3,142,500 Swiss francs							
I. <u>INTERIM SYSTEM PROJECT</u>										
<u>Sub-totals only</u>	-	3,800 ¹⁾								
II. <u>IMPROVED COMPUTER FACILITY</u>	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

1) The reduced figure for 1983 arises from the proposed delaying of some work on "Additions to the Interim System", see paragraphs 2.3 and 2.10 of the report.

TOTALS	
1984-1989	1983-1989
7,200	8,400
4,200	5,000
600	600
-	-
9,000	10,380
-	900
1,140	1,330
2,300	2,330
24,440	28,940

Thousands of
Swiss francs -
Value January 1982

TOTALS	
1984-1991	1983-1991
25,140	28,940

ANNEX B

(to the Report to the Plenary by Working Group PL/B)

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Extended Use of the Computer by the IFRB
=====

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

a) the continual growth in the volume and complexity of the work of the IFRB relating to frequency assignments and to the technical preparations for, and follow-up to, administrative radio conferences;

b) the urgent need for the Union to make a major investment in extending the use of the computer by the IFRB,

having accepted

the conclusions and recommendations in the Report of the Working Group established by this present Conference (Document No. 280);

resolves

to enhance the facilities available to the IFRB by continuing with the project "Extended Use of the Computer by the IFRB" in accordance with an incremental plan,

instructs the IFRB

to prepare and submit to the 1983 session of the Administrative Council a revised Incremental Plan, for implementation over a period of eight years starting in 1984;

instructs the Secretary-General

to transmit the Report of the Working Group (Document No. 280) to the Administrative Council,

instructs the Administrative Council

a) to review, adjust as necessary and adopt the revised Incremental Plan as a flexible framework for further decisions by the Council;

b) to proceed with implementation of the Plan starting in 1984, in accordance with the financial ceilings of Additional Protocol I;

c) to establish a voluntary group of experts from administrations to advise and assist in the regular monitoring of the implementation of the Incremental Plan;

d) to ensure that there is no increase in the staff engaged in the development of this Project,

further instructs the Administrative Council

with the active participation of the permanent organs, to undertake a study and submit a report with recommendations, six months before the next Plenipotentiary Conference, on the problems that would arise from the provision of a facility giving direct remote access by administrations for any purpose to the data-bases of the IFRB or of the other permanent organs; in this study, the particular problems of ensuring equal access by and technical assistance for developing countries shall be taken into account,

instructs the Permanent Organs

to cooperate wherever necessary in the successful implementation of the Incremental Plan and in the further study of direct access to ITU data-bases;

instructs the Secretary-General and the IFRB

to submit to the Administrative Council, after approval by the Coordination Committee, a joint annual report to be sent to Members of the Union on all major aspects of the Incremental Plan.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 281-E

26 October 1982

Original . English

COMMITTEE 7

Canada and United Kingdom

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL ...

Date on which Members of the IFRB

shall take Office

The members of the IFRB elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference
(Nairobi, 1982), in the manner prescribed by it, shall take office on 1 May 1983.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 282-E

26 October 1982

Original : EnglishCOMMITTEE 7Japan, United Kingdom, United States of America

DRAFT COMPOSITE TEXT

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 No. 255.

ADD 234A (3A) If it considers it necessary, the Council may establish an Advisory Group of five of its Members, preferably one from each region, under the direction of the Chairman of the Council, to undertake in the interval between ordinary sessions specific tasks identified by the Council.

ADD 234B (3B) The members of the Advisory Group shall be appointed at the annual session of the Administrative Council, having regard to the particular tasks assigned to it by the Council.

ADD 234C (3C) During this interval the Advisory Group shall endeavour to carry out its tasks by correspondence. If authorized by the Council a meeting of the Advisory Group may be convened, exceptionally, at the seat of the Union. A report on its activities, including any recommendations shall be submitted to the annual session of the Administrative Council.

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 Group. Nevertheless, the Council and its Advisory Group may hold meetings confined to its own members.



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

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 Nos. 26, 27 and 28, and all meetings of the Advisory Group mentioned in No. 234A.

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 will be borne by the Union. This provision shall also apply to Council Members appointed to and attending any meetings of the Advisory Group authorized by Council.

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 Group, 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 group 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.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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26 October 1982

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PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

TRANSFER OF POWERS

(Iceland - Norway)

The delegation of Iceland has informed me that it will be unable to attend the Conference from 26 October to 4 November 1982.

Under No. 371 of the Convention, it has therefore empowered the delegation of Norway to represent it during that period.

M. MILI

Secretary-General



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 284-E

26 October 1982

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

THIRD REPORT OF COMMITTEE 4 TO THE PLENARY

At its ninth meeting the Finance Committee considered the Report of Working Group C4-C which examined the Administrative Council's Report dealing with premises at Union Headquarters.

It endorsed the proposals of the Working Group and proposes that the Plenary should instruct the Administrative Council to take a decision as soon as possible on the best way of meeting requirements for premises and to submit a statement of the financial implications of this decision to Members for approval in accordance with paragraph 6 of Additional Protocol I of the Convention.

A draft Resolution has been transmitted direct to Committee 9.

The Finance Committee has noted that the Swiss PTT Enterprise is willing to make available to the International Telecommunication Union the sum of 20,000,000 Swiss francs in the form of a low interest loan. It proposes that the Administrative Council should at an appropriate time express its appreciation to the Swiss PTT Enterprise for this generous offer.

T.V. SRIRANGAN
Chairman of Committee 4



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 285-E
26 October 1982
Original French

COMMITTEE 9

Second Series of texts from Committee 4
to the Editorial Committee

Draft Resolution No. COM4/6 as mentioned in Document No. DT/43 is submitted herewith for examination by the Editorial Committee.

T.V. SRIRANGAN
Chairman of Committee 4

Annex . 1



A N N E X

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. COM4/6

Premises at Union Headquarters
=====

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Nairobi, 1982),

considering

that adequate premises are required at Union Headquarters to house the
staff, facilities and equipment necessary for the smooth operation of all services,

having studied

the report and suggestions made by the Administrative Council to provide
the Union with the necessary premises,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to submit to the 38th session of the Administrative Council an additional
study which should also cover the financial aspects of extending the Union's existing
buildings in the light of

1.1 the rate of growth of staff levels resulting from the decisions of the
present Conference;

1.2 the priorities and constraints implicit in the nature of the various
extensions;

2. to approach the Swiss authorities to ensure the future availability of a
plot of land for any subsequent additional building;

authorizes the Administrative Council

1. as soon as it has considered the study to be submitted to it by the
Secretary-General, to decide on the best course of action to meet requirements as
regards premises;

2. to decide on the administrative and financial arrangements needed to
implement its decision. The financial implications of this decision will have to be
submitted for approval by the Members pursuant to paragraph 6 of Additional Protocol I
to the Convention.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 286-E

26 October 1982

Original . English

PLENARY MEETING

Philippines (Republic of the)

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Issues concerning the Vote during the
Plenipotentiary Conference of the
International Telecommunication Union
(Nairobi, 1982)

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

that the Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of Sudan in Geneva has on 30 September 1982 sent to the Secretary-General through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union a photocopy only of the Presidential Decree entitled "Law on the ratification of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga, 1982" instead of having deposited the original instrument of ratification, as required under Article 45 of the Convention in force, but that the delegation of the Sudan to the present Conference has assured the latter that the said original instrument of ratification will be deposited with the Secretary-General still during the present Conference,

considering further

that the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, being in arrear in its payments to the Union with a total amount of 626,917.25 Swiss francs, informed by cable dated 1 October 1982 the Union that the Central Bank of Mauritania has received order to pay to the Union, as part of Mauritania's contributions due to the Union, the equivalent of 4,500,000.- Ouguiya, at the receipt of the equivalent amount in Swiss francs by the Union the Islamic Republic of Mauritania will regain its right to vote,

considering finally

that the Central African Republic, having been in arrear in its payments to the Union with a total amount of 629,909.95 Swiss francs, has, in despite of the difficulties encountered and stated in Document No. 126 of the present Conference, made a financial effort by paying on the afore-mentioned total amount the amount of 135,045.75 Swiss francs, representing its contribution for 1980 and partially 1981, which have been received at the seat of the Union,



resolves

that, without prejudice to the applicability of the other relevant provisions of the Convention in force, the Democratic Republic of Sudan, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Central African Republic may vote at the present Conference and

that the present Resolution shall under no circumstances be taken as a precedent in future conferences, meetings and consultations of the Union.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 287-E

26 October 1982

Original Spanish

COMMITTEE 7

Mexico

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Election Timetable For Plenipotentiary Conferences

In view of

the time spent on discussing procedures for the election of officials by Plenipotentiary Conferences,

in view of

the excellent results obtained from the rationalized and ordered timetable of elections at the Plenipotentiary Conference held in Nairobi in 1982,

considering

that similar difficulties are likely to arise on future occasions,

resolves that

1. the election of the Secretary-General shall be held at the beginning of the second week of the Conference,
2. the election of the Deputy Secretary-General shall be held at the end of the second week of the Conference;
3. the election of the members of the IFRB shall be held during the third week of the Conference,
4. the election of the Members of the Administrative Council shall be held during the fourth week of the Conference,
5. candidacies shall be submitted not later than 24 hours before the beginning of voting in each of the elections mentioned in operative paragraphs 1 to 4 of this Resolution.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 288-E

26 October 1982

Original English

COMMISSION 4

Note by the Chairman of Working Group PL-A

In accordance with its terms of reference, Working Group PL-A has drawn up the annexed tables, containing the estimates of foreseeable direct and indirect costs of various conferences and meetings of the Union for the period 1983-1989.

The estimates relating to Regional Administrative Conferences (Tables 2b, 3b, 4b and summary in table 9b, item I are not to be considered for inclusion in the expenditure ceilings for Additional Protocol I as these expenses will be reimbursed by the Member Administrations of the concerned regions.

Marie HUET
President

Annex : 15 pages



TABLE 1

COST OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

(in thousands of Swiss francs, January 1982 value)

Conferences/Meetings	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Administrative Council *) (Sections 1 & 17)	725	845	845	845	845	845	845	5,795

TABLE 2a

COST OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

(in thousands of Swiss francs, January 1982 value)

[illegible]

TABLE 2b

COST OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

(in thousands of Swiss francs, January 1982 value)

Conferences/Meetings	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
<u>Regional Administrative Conferences:</u>								
RABC 1 +		2,700						2,700
SAT-R2	2,170							2,170
MOB-EUR								
DC-R2				1,500		1,750		3,250
RABC 3					3,200			3,200
AFBC					1,000		1,250	2,250
Total	2,170	2,700		1,500	4,200	1,750	1,250	13,510
(Section 14, including common services)								

TABLE 3a

COST OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

(in thousands of Swiss francs, January 1982 value)

Conferences/Meetings	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
(rough estimates)								
<u>World Administrative Conferences</u>								
<u>Preparatory, intersession and immediate post-conference work - IFRB</u>								
MOBILE 83	50							50
HFBC 84/86	338	443	541	196				1,518
ORB 85/88		390	390	497	302	302		1,881
MOBILE 87				120	120			240
Total	388	833	931	813	422	302		3,689
(Sections 11 & 17)								

TABLE 3b

COST OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

(in thousands of Swiss francs, January 1982 value)

Conférences/Meetings	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
(rough estimates)								
Regional Administrative Conferences (Preparatory, intersession and immediate post-conference work IFRB)								
RABC 1 +	202	308						510
SAT-R2	730							730
MOB-EUR								
BC-R2 86/88			106	106	106	106		424
RABC 3					241	241		482
AFBC 87/89				241	241	241	241	964
Total (Section 14, including common services)	932	308	106	347	588	588	241	3,110

TABLE 4a

COST OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

(in thousands of Swiss francs, January 1982 value)

Conferences/Meetings	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
(rough estimates)								
<u>World Administrative Conferences</u>								
<u>Preparatory, intersession and immediate post-conference work CCIR</u>								
HFBC 84/86	551							551
ORB 85/88	300	1,392						1,692
MOBILE 87				900				900
(Sections 11 & 17)	851	1,392		900				3,143
<hr/>								
<u>CCITT</u>								
WATTC 88					350			350
(Sections 13 & 17)								
<hr/>								

TABLE 4b

COST OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

(in thousands of Swiss francs, January 1982 value)

Conferences/Meetings	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
(rough estimates)								
<u>Regional Administrative Conferences</u>								
<u>(Preparatory, intersession and immediate post-conference work CCIR)</u>								
RABC 1 + ,	48							48
BC-R2 86/88			600					600
RABC 3					900			900
Total	48		600		900			1,548
(Section 14, including common services)								

TABLE 5a

COST OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

(in thousands of Swiss francs, January 1982 value)

Conferences/Meetings	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
<u>World Administrative Conferences</u> (implementation of decisions)								
MOBILE 83	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	840
HFBC 84/86					167	167	167	501
ORB 85/88							378	378
MOBILE 87						120	120	240
WATTC 88								
PP 89								
Total (Sections 2 & 3 - permanent work of the IFRB)	120	120	120	120	287	407	785	1,959

TABLE 5b

COST OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

(in thousands of Swiss francs, January 1982 value)

Conferences/Meetings	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
<u>Regional Administrative Conferences</u> (implementation of decisions)								
RABC 1 +			167	167	167	167	167	835
SAT-R2		173	173	173	173	173	173	1.038
MOB-EUR								
BC-R2 86/88							106	106
RABC-R3							241	241
Total (Sections 2 & 3 - permanent work of the IFRB)		173	340	340	340	340	687	2,220

TABLE 6

COST OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

(in thousands of Swiss francs, January 1982 value)

[illegible]

TABLE 7

COST OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

(in thousands of Swiss francs, January 1982 value)

Conférences/Meetings	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
<u>CCIR</u>								
Plenary meetings				1,200				1,200
Study Group Meetings (including all joint CCIR/CCITT managed by CCIR)	2,952	2,008	5,700		3,700	3,800	5,700	23,860
Total	2,952	2,008	5,700	1,200	3,700	3,800	5,700	25,060
(Sections 12 & 17)								

TABLE 8

COST OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

(in thousands of Swiss francs, January 1982 value)

Conferences/Meetings	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
<u>CCITT</u>								
Plenary Meetings		700				800		1,500
Study Group Meetings (including all joint CCITT/CCIR managed by CCITT)	5,082	6,000	7,000	7,200	7,400	6,800	8,000	47,482
Total	5,082	6,700	7,000	7,200	7,400	7,600	8,000	48,982
(Sections 13 & 17)								

TABLE 9a

COST OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

(in thousands of Swiss francs, January 1982 value)

Conferences/Meetings	Table	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
<u>Administrative Council</u>	1	729	845	845	845	845	845	845	5,795
<hr/>									
<u>World Administrative Conferences</u>									
- Conference costs	2a	1,955	3,600	4,100	4,600	3,800	4,850	4,448	27,353
- Preparatory, intersession and immediate post-conference work									
IFRB	3a	388	833	931	813	422	302		3,689
CCIR	4a	851	1,392		900				3,143
CCITT	4a					350			350
Sub-total		3,194	5,825	5,031	6,313	4,572	5,152	4,448	34,535
<u>Seminars</u>	6	788	200	420	200	330	200	330	2,468
<u>CCIR meetings</u>	7	2,952	2,008	5,700	1,200	3,700	3,800	5,700	25,060
<u>CCITT meetings</u>	8	5,082	6,700	7,000	7,200	7,400	7,600	8,000	48,982
Total		12,016	14,733	18,151	14,913	16,002	16,752	18,478	111,045

TABLE 9b

COST OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

(in thousands of Swiss francs, January 1982 value)

Conferences/Meetings	Table	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
<u>I-Regional Administrative Conferences</u>									
- Conference costs	2b	2,170	2,700		1,500	4,200	1,750	1,250	13,570
- Preparatory, intersession and immediate post-conference work IFRB	3b	932	308	106	347	588	588	241	3,110
CCIR	4b	48		600		900			1,548
Total		3,150	3,008	706	1,847	5,688	2,338	1,491	18,228
<u>II-Implementation of decisions</u>									
- World administrative conferences	5a	120	120	120	120	287	407	785	1.959
- Regional administrative conferences	5b		173	340	340	340	340	687	2.220
		120	293	460	460	627	747	1.472	4.179
Total tables 1 to 8		16,011	18,879	20,162	18,065	23,162	20,682	22,286	139,247

TABLE 10

COST OF CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS

(in thousands of Swiss francs, January 1982 value)

Conferences/Meetings	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
<u>I- Total cost of World Administrative Conferences</u>								
- MOBILE 83	2,125	120	120	120	120	120	120	2,845
- WFBC 84/86	889	4,043	541	4,796	167	167	167	10,770
- ORB 85/88	300	1,782	4,490	497	302	4,302	378	12,051
- MOBILE 87				1,020	3,920	120	120	5,180
- WATTC 88					350	850		1,200
- PP 89							4,448	4,448
	3,314	5,945	5,151	6,433	4,859	5,559	5,233	36,494
<u>II- Total cost of Regional Administrative Conferences</u>								
- RABC 1 +	250	3,008	167	167	167	167	167	4,093
- SAT-R2	2,900	173	173	173	173	173	173	3,938
- MOB-EUR								
- BC-R2			706	1,606	106	1,856	106	4,380
- RABC 3					4,341	241	241	4,823
- APBC				241	1,241	241	1,491	3,214
	3,150	3,181	1,046	2,187	6,028	2,678	2,178	20,448
TOTAL	6,464	9,126	6,197	8,620	10,887	8,237	7,411	56,942

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 289(Rev.1)-E

27 October 1982

Original English

WORKING GROUP PL-A

Italy, United Kingdom

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Concerning the Planning of Maritime Services in Region 1

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

- a) that in Resolution No. 38 the WARC-79 invited the general mobile administrative radio conference then foreseen for not later than 1982 to give priority to the adoption of a new assignment plan for the maritime mobile service in Region 1 in the band 1 606.5 - 2 850 kHz,
- b) that in Recommendation No. 300 the WARC-79 considered that in respect of the maritime mobile service using frequencies in the band 435 - 526.5 kHz in Region 1, some of the technical standards in the Plan annexed to the Copenhagen Convention, 1948, for the European Maritime Area, were out of date, and recommended that the Administrative Council should ensure that the administrative radio conference for mobile services is competent to take decisions on the planning and use of frequencies in this band in Region 1,
- c) that in Recommendation No. 602 the WARC-79 invited the Administrative Council to take the necessary steps to arrange for questions relating to maritime radiobeacon stations to be included in the agenda of the next WARC and considered that it was desirable to convene a specialized conference under Article 32 of the Convention to revise the Paris Arrangement, 1951,

recognizing

that, although the agenda of the WARC for Mobile Services to be held in 1983 includes consideration of the above Resolution and Recommendations, because of its limited duration it will probably be able to do no more than provide the basis for the planning tasks mentioned above,

recognizing also

the importance of the radio services concerned in safety of life and the need to expedite the implementation of the Radio Regulations, as revised by the WARC-79, which in the bands 435 - 526.5 kHz and 1 606.5 - 3 280 kHz is dependent upon the adoption of new plans for the maritime mobile and maritime radiobeacon services,



taking into account

the different views expressed during the Plenipotentiary Conference concerning the desirability of convening an appropriate administrative radio conference in the first half of 1985 or that of putting the problem on the agenda of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, 1987,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to re-examine, at its 38th session in 1983, the matter in the light of the decisions, resolutions and recommendations of the WARC for Mobile Services planned for 1983, and make proposals for the nature and timing of a conference to treat this problem and to develop an agenda if necessary,

2. to give any appropriate instruction to the IFRB relating to the tasks to be carried out in order to permit the conference to prepare plans,

invites

the Parties to the Copenhagen Convention, 1948, to consider during the conference the appropriate instruments for the abrogation of this Convention.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 289-E

26 October 1982

Original . English

WORKING GROUP PL-A

Italy, United Kingdom

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Convening of a Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of Maritime Services in Region 1

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

- a) that in Resolution No. 38 the WARC-79 invited the general mobile administrative radio conference then foreseen for not later than 1982 to give priority to the adoption of a new assignment plan for the maritime mobile service in Region 1 in the band 1 606.5 - 2 850 kHz,
- b) that in Recommendation No. 300 the WARC-79 considered that in spect of the maritime mobile service using frequencies in the band 435 - 526.5 kHz in Region 1, some of the technical standards in the Plan annexed to the Copenhagen Convention, 1948, for the European Maritime Area, were out of date, and recommended that the Administrative Council should ensure that the administrative radio conference for mobile services is competent to take decisions on the planning and use of frequencies in this band in Region 1,
- c) that in Recommendation No. 602 the WARC-79 invited the Administrative Council to take the necessary steps to arrange for questions relating to maritime radiobeacon stations to be included in the agenda of the next WARC and considered that it was desirable to convene a specialized conference under Article 32 of the Convention to revise the Paris Arrangement, 1951,

recognizing

that, although the agenda of the WARC for Mobile Services to be held in 1983 includes consideration of the above Resolution and Recommendations, because of its limited duration it will probably be able to do no more than provide the basis for the planning tasks mentioned above,

recognizing also

the importance of the radio services concerned in safety of life at sea and the need to expedite the implementation of the Radio Regulations, as revised by the WARC-79, which in the bands 435 - 526.5 kHz and 1 606.5 - 3 280 kHz is dependent upon the adoption of new plans for the maritime mobile and maritime radiobeacon services,



resolves

1. to provide, in the programme of conferences and other meetings of the Union, for the possibility of holding a regional administrative radio conference in the first half of 1985,
2. that the conference, in the event of its being held, be empowered if necessary to abrogate the Plan annexed to the Copenhagen Convention, 1948, for the European Maritime Area,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to examine, at its 38th session in 1983, the matter in the light of the decisions, resolutions and recommendations of the WARC for Mobile Services planned for 1983,
 2. to develop an agenda and, subject to consultations with the administrations concerned, make the necessary arrangements for the holding of such a conference,
 3. to give any appropriate instruction to the IFRE relating to the tasks to be carried out in order to permit the conference to prepare plans.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 290-E

26 October 1982

Original FrenchCOMMITTEE 4

Report of Working Group C4-A
to Committee 4

In the two meetings held, the Working Group considered the problems relating to publications policy. The main points arising from the discussion are contained in a draft Resolution (see Annex) instructing the Administrative Council to carry out a detailed study on the various aspects of publications, including medium and long-term plans.

In Document No. 44, the Administrative Council suggested to the Plenipotentiary Conference more rational methods of allocating the preparation costs and of text treatment with a view to their publication in order to reduce the cost of Union publications. The Working Group concluded that variants 1 and 2 given in Document No. 44 might be contemplated and it proposed that Committee 4 should take a decision on the subject, since the views expressed in the Working Group meetings were not sufficiently clear.

The two variants given are as follows

Variant 1Variant 2

The costs charged to the regular budget are .

Cost of producing manuscripts
up to final printing stage

Cost of producing manuscripts
and the printing cost of the
first copy

Amount of the contributory unit

*

1983 budget 170,000

Variant 1 176,400 (3.8%)

Variant 2 179,800 (+5.8%)

Cost of a collection of publications

Budget 1983 5,789

Variant 1 3,779 (-35%)

Variant 2 2,737 (-53%)



The Working Group also considered No. 556 of the Convention, which is at present worded as follows .

556. 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 printing and distribution should, in general, be covered by the sale of the publications.

The Working Group proposes that the word "printing" should be replaced by "reproduction". Moreover, if the second variant should be chosen by Committee 4, the following text would have to be inserted in No. 556 ... "the cost of reproduction of the first copy and of the distribution costs".

M. HAUSMANN
Chairman

* The costs to be transferred from the supplementary publications budget to the regular budget would be as follows :

1,850,000 Swiss francs for Variant 1, and

4,450,000 Swiss francs for Variant 2.

The figures are based on the draft budget approved by the Administrative Council for 1983 and the accounts for 1982 as well as on an average publishing programme established for the period 1977 to 1983. However, it should be noted that the publishing programmes vary considerably from one year to another.

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No COM4/11

Improvement of the Union's Document and Publications
=====

Processing
=====

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

- a) the broad range of Union activities and the diverse requirements of the permanent organs of the Union;
- b) that the products from the various activities of the Union are distributed and communicated through the written word to effectively meet the Members' needs especially the developing countries,
- c) that pertinent provisions of the Convention require the publication of various documents and deliberations of the Union,
- d) that the generation of documentation and processing of information leading to a finished product places significant demand on the Union's resources,

taking account of

- a) the significant efforts made by the General Secretariat to meet these publication needs and introduce automation into the process;
- b) the significant workload being placed on the Union,
- c) the nature of the Union's document processing and text composition software,
- d) the need to explore opportunities for meeting the document processing and publications workload in the most cost-effective manner,

recognizing

- a) the diverse needs of the Union's various organs regarding document processing and publication as well as the autonomy inherent in the Union's federal structure,
- b) that because of these diverse needs significant efficiencies may be achieved through the development and introduction of standardized document preparation methods and formats,

- c) the diverse capabilities and needs of the administrations relative to automation having regard to the relative lack in some developing countries at the present time, of facilities for the retrieval of information published in a format based on the use of the latest technology, which might be found to provide the most economical method of publication and, which, while suitable for countries already in the process of adopting the new technology, might be beyond the reach of such developing countries to implement during the next five years,
- d) that considerable manual processing of documents and information currently exists within the Union,
- e) that commercially available document processing and text composition equipment and associated software capabilities are continually being improved,
- f) that the continuing extension of automation into the document processing and text composition process might improve productivity, processing capacity, and the ability to embrace ever more complex subject-matter,

instructs the Administrative Council

- a) to initiate an in-depth study of all the text composition and document processing requirements and the current relevant operations, equipment and software, and ensuring that it does not act as a disincentive to the flow of information to any administration promptly to implement, wholly or in part, the findings of such study if this would minimize the cost of the distribution of publications and documents to all administrations.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 291-E
26 October 1982
Original : English

COMMITTEE 6

Germany (Federal Republic of), Japan, Philippines (Republic of the),
United Kingdom, United States of America

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO DOCUMENTS NOS. 219 AND 250(Rev.1)

RESOLUTION No. ...

Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation

The above-named Administrations wish to modify the texts of the numbered documents by adding immediately after the first paragraph of the "resolves" the following text :

to establish before the next meeting of the Administrative Council a Special Commission consisting of the highest decision makers in industry, operating agencies, and administrations from both the developed and developing worlds and representatives from key financial institutions such as the World Bank, UNDP and private banks with the following remit

a) to examine the totality of the existing and possible future relationships between countries involving technical cooperation and a transfer of resources in order to identify the most successful methods of such transfer,

b) to recommend a range of methods including novel and as yet untried ones for stimulating telecommunication development in the developing world in ways which serve the interests of governments, operating companies, the public and specialized user groups in the developing world and of the public and private sector in the developed world;

c) to consider the most cost-effective way in which the ITU could stimulate and support the range of activities envisaged;

d) to report by the end of 1983 - World Communication Year - at the latest.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 292-E

26 October 1982

Original . EnglishCOMMITTEE 6Sri LankaTHE ARTHUR C. CLARKE COMMUNICATION, ENERGY
AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY TRAINING CENTRE

In the mid 1940s Arthur C. Clarke foresaw the development of communications satellites and recognized the advantages of placing these satellites in geostationary orbit as being of enormous importance for the growth of telecommunications on a global scale. His vision became a reality in less than 20 years. Telecommunications satellites are now well established, serving much of the worlds' population, providing for the communications requirements of ships at sea and serving business and industry in numerous specialized applications. Direct broadcasting of television programmes is just around the corner.

The development of satellites for purposes other than purely telecommunications has been a logical step in the peaceful use of outer space. Earth orbiting satellites are now helping mankind towards a better knowledge of the planet. Data concerning the resources of the Earth and environmental changes are now readily available from satellites equipped with remote sensing devices and meteorologists can obtain detailed information to assist them in predicting weather and climate changes. Investigations are currently underway concerning the use of satellites to trap large quantities of solar energy in space for retransmission to Earth.

It is the wish of the Government of Sri Lanka that the developing countries should be decidedly equipped to derive the maximum benefit from the growth of existing satellite services and from the development of future applications. To achieve these objectives, suitably experienced scientists, engineers and technicians must be available within the developing countries. The human resources of a country comprise its most valuable asset and a well educated work force is a priority requirement for a developing country which wishes to accelerate its development and participate fully in a new world of information and communication order.

In order to provide much needed training facilities for personnel from the developing countries, the Government of Sri Lanka has decided to establish a training and research centre which, in recognition of the services rendered to mankind by a remarkable man, will be known as the Arthur C. Clarke Centre.

The prime function of the centre will be the training of technical personnel in the design, installation, operation and maintenance of satellite and terrestrial communication systems. Courses will also be offered in the telecommunications aspects of computer communications and in computer applications in the telecommunications field. The centre will offer advisory services to communications industries and to other training establishments. It will undertake research and development projects concerned with the application of communication technology and will be prepared to launch or participate in, experienced work in



telecommunications and space technology. The centre will operate in close collaboration with the University of Moratuwa, other related academic centres, and with industry and it is anticipated that the centre will make a valuable contribution to the transfer of technology, scientific knowledge and understanding given that the aims and objectives of this centre are in complete accord with the purposes of the ITU. The Sri Lankan authorities would welcome the close collaboration of the Union and its Members in developing the centre. This collaboration could take the form of training fellowships in the particular specialized fields dealt with by the centre, by grants of cash or equipment to assist with the development of the necessary facilities and by the provision of experts, on a short-term basis, to conduct courses or seminars or to advise on research projects.

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU is invited to join with the authorities of Sri Lanka in recognizing the foresight of Arthur C. Clarke and in supporting the research and development training centre named in his honour.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 293-E

27 October 1982

Original French

COMMITTEE 2

SECOND REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP OF COMMITTEE 2

(CREDENTIALS)

The Working Group of Committee 2 held its second meeting on 27 October 1982.

It examined the credentials of the following delegations

AFGHANISTAN (Democratic Republic of)

BOTSWANA (Republic of)

BRAZIL (Federative Republic of)

CONGO (People's Republic of the)

EGYPT (Arab Republic of)

JAMAICA

PARAGUAY (Republic of)

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

SENEGAL (Republic of the)

SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

and found them all to be in order.

Gen. Ceferino S. CARREON
Chairman of the Working Group



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 294-E
27 October 1982

NAIROBI 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.6

SIXTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for first
reading :

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
PL	272	Resolution No. PLEN./1

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 2 pages

RESOLUTION No. PLEN./1

Measures Adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference
Regarding Israel and Assistance to Lebanon

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

recalling

the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

considering

that the fundamental principles of the International Telecommunication Convention are designed to strengthen peace and security in the world by developing international cooperation and better understanding among peoples;

bearing in mind

Resolution No. 48 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973);

noting

that Israel has refused to accept and carry out the numerous relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly;

alarmed by

the grave situation in the Middle East resulting from Israel's invasion of Lebanon;

concerned at

the destruction of telecommunications in Lebanon;

condemns without appeal

the continuing violation by Israel of international law;

further condemns

the massacres of Palestinian and Lebanese civilians;

directs the Secretary-General of ITU

to study and report to the Administrative Council at its next session on measures to assist Lebanon in re-establishing those telecommunication facilities destroyed during Israel's invasion of Lebanon;

requests the Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference

to bring this Resolution immediately to the attention of the Secretary General of the United Nations.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 295-E
27 October 1982

NAIROBI 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.7

SEVENTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for first reading :

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
COM4	285	Resolution No. COM4/6

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 1 page

RESOLUTION No. COM4/6

Premises at the Seat of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

that adequate premises are required at the seat of the Union to accommodate the staff, facilities and equipment necessary for the smooth operation of all services;

having studied

the separate report and suggestions made by the Administrative Council to provide the Union with the necessary premises (Document No. 49);

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to submit to the 1983 session of the Administrative Council an additional study which should also cover the financial aspects of extending the Union's existing buildings in the light of :

1.1 the rate of growth of staff levels resulting from the decisions of the present Conference,

1.2 the priorities and constraints implicit in the nature of the various extensions;

2. to approach the Swiss authorities to ensure the future availability of a plot of land for any subsequent additional building;

authorizes the Administrative Council

1. as soon as it has considered the study to be submitted to it by the Secretary-General, to decide on the best course of action to meet requirements as regards premises;

2. to decide on the administrative and financial arrangements needed to implement its decision. The financial implications of this decision will have to be submitted for approval by the Members pursuant to paragraph 6 of Additional Protocol I to the Convention.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**Document No. 296-E
27 October 1982

NAIROBI 1982

PLENARY MEETING

R.1

FIRST SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for second
reading

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
PL	B.5/276	Article 5 - Structure of the Union
PL	B.3/233	Resolutions Nos. PLC/1 and PLC/2
PL	B.4/275	Resolution No. PLC/3
PL	B.2/232 + Corr.	Resolutions Nos. COM4/1 to COM 4/5
PL	B.1/231	Resolution No. COM5/1

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9Annex 12 pages

ARTICLE 5

NOC

Structure of the Union

NOC 22 The Union shall comprise the following organs

NOC 1. the Plenipotentiary Conference, which is the supreme organ of the Union,

NOC 23 2. administrative conferences;

NOC 24 3. the Administrative Council,

NOC 25 4. the permanent organs of the Union, which are

a) the General Secretariat,

NOC 26 b) the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB),

NOC 27 c) the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR),

NOC 28 d) the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT).

RESOLUTION No. PLC/1

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

a) 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 volume of traffic carried,

b) the separate Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference on the updating of Resolution No. 35 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) (Document No. 35),

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.

RESOLUTION No. PLC/2

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 separate Report of the Administrative Council relating to the Joint Inspection Unit (Document No. 37),

o) 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 understandings :

1) since the basic instrument of the Union, the International Telecommunication Convention, does not provide any mechanism for the JIU to become a subsidiary organ of the legislative organs 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,

11) 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;

(111) 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 stipulated 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

1. 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,

2. 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 it deems fit.

RESOLUTION No. PLC/3

Electronic Mail/Message Service

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

having noted

the separate 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 of 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 any new developments to the Administrative Council,

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;

further instructs the CCITT

to recognize that its concern is with defining the service and not considering or deciding any question as to who operates it, which is a national matter,

instructs the Administrative Council

to study the reports submitted by the Secretary-General and take such action as may be deemed necessary.

RESOLUTION No. COM4/1

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 No. 34 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973);
- b) sub-paragraph 2.2.7.3 of the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 65), the separate Report relating to the financial management of the Union during the years 1973 to 1981 (Document No. 43) 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 (Annex 10 to Document No. 43),

resolves

to give its final approval of the accounts of the Union for the years 1973 to 1981.

RESOLUTION No. COM4/2

Assistance given by the Government of the Swiss Confederation
in connection with the finances of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

that in the years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1981, the Government of the Swiss Confederation placed funds at the disposal of the Union to improve its liquidity;

expresses

1. its appreciation to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for its generous assistance in financial matters;
2. the hope that the arrangements in this field may be renewed,

instructs the Secretary-General

to bring this Resolution to the notice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

RESOLUTION No. COM4/3

Auditing of Union accounts

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

that the external auditor appointed by the Government of the Swiss Confederation audited the Union accounts for the years 1973 to 1981 most carefully, competently and accurately;

expresses

1. its warmest thanks to the Government of the Swiss Confederation;
2. the hope that the existing arrangements for the auditing of the Union accounts may be renewed,

instructs the Secretary-General

to bring this Resolution to the notice of the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

RESOLUTION No. COM4/4

Rehabilitation of the Pension Fund of the Staff Superannuation
and Benevolent Funds of the ITU

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

the situation of the Pension Fund in the light of the conclusions of the actuarial report as of 31 December 1981,

taking into account

the measures in support of the Pension Fund decided on by the Administrative Council at its 32nd (1977), 33rd (1978) and 35th (1980) sessions,

instructs the Administrative Council

to examine closely the results of the next actuarial evaluations of the Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds of the ITU and to take any measures it deems appropriate,

resolves

that the annual contribution of 350,000 Swiss francs from the ordinary budget to the Pension Fund shall be continued until such time as the Fund is able to meet its commitments.

RESOLUTION No. COM4/5

Budget structure and analytical cost accounting

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

having examined

the separate Report of the Administrative Council on budget structure and analytical cost accounting (Document No. 45);

taking into account

the provisions of No. 287 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

instructs the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee

1. in future, to combine all the documents relating to the budget in one single document with a table of contents,
2. to supplement the present budget presentation with a functional presentation,
3. in future, to prepare budget forecasts for the second and if possible the third year;
4. to continue with cost analysis, while endeavouring to improve it,
5. to inform the Administrative Council of the financial implications, in particular for the contributory unit, of the decisions of conferences and plenary assemblies,

calls upon the Administrative Council

1. to revise the Financial Regulations of the Union as appropriate,
2. to inspect the management of the Union with the help of experts from the Administrative Council provided free of charge,
3. to reconsider with the External Auditor of the Union the need to set up an internal audit department within the Union.

RESOLUTION No. COM5/1

In-Service Training

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

having noted

the section of sub-paragraph 2.2.5.1 of the Report of the Administrative Council dealing with the implementation of Resolution No. 7 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), as well as the separate Report of the Administrative Council on the subject (Document No. 28),

having considered and endorsed

the suggestions made by the Administrative Council as regards the principles governing in-service training in ITU in the future,

instructs the Secretary-General

to apply the "Rules for In-Service Training of the ITU staff" as amended by this Conference,

instructs the Administrative Council

to keep the subject under review and allocate appropriate credits for in-service training within the limit of 0.25% of the portion of the budget allocated to staff costs.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 297-E

27 October 1982

Original : Spanish

COMMITTEE 7

Brazil

PROPOSAL FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 11

B/297/1 SUP 78

Reasons : 1) Any future decisions concerning the Committees will be taken by the Plenary Assemblies of the CCIs.

2) Circumstances which originally made it necessary to set up the Committees by means of a provision in the Convention have changed.

3) The Conference is adopting provisions aimed at emphasizing the regional presence of the ITU and the participation of regional bodies in Union affairs.

4) The deletion of No. 78 should not prejudice the question of whether the World Plan Committee and the Regional Plan Committees should be abolished. Any decision with regard to maintaining or changing these bodies would be taken by the forthcoming Plenary Assemblies of the CCIs.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

BLUE PAGES

Document No. 298-E
27 October 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.8

EIGHTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for first
reading

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
PL-B	280	Resolution No. PLB/1

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 2 pages



RESOLUTION No. PLB/1

Extended Use of the Computer by the IFRB
=====

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

- a) the continual growth in the volume and complexity of the work of the IFRB relating to frequency assignments and to the technical preparations for, and follow-up to, administrative radio conferences,
- b) the urgent need for the Union to make a major investment in extending the use of the computer by the IFRB,

having accepted

the conclusions and recommendations in the Report of the Working Group established by this present Conference (Document No. 280),

resolves

to enhance the facilities available to the IFRB by continuing with the project "Extended Use of the Computer by the IFRB" in accordance with an incremental plan,

instructs the IFRB

to prepare and submit to the 1983 session of the Administrative Council a revised Incremental Plan, for implementation over a period of eight years starting in 1984,

instructs the Secretary-General

to transmit the Report of the Working Group (Document No. 280) to the Administrative Council,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to review, adjust as necessary and adopt the revised Incremental Plan as a flexible framework for further decisions by the Council,
2. to proceed with implementation of the Plan starting in 1984, in accordance with the financial ceilings of Additional Protocol I,
3. to establish a voluntary group of experts from administrations to advise and assist in the regular monitoring of the implementation of the Incremental Plan,
4. to ensure that there is no increase in the staff engaged in the development of this project,

further instructs the Administrative Council

with the active participation of the permanent organs, to undertake a study and submit a report with recommendations, six months before the next Plenipotentiary Conference, on the problems that would arise from the provision of a facility giving administrations direct remote access for any purpose to the data bases of the IFRB or of the other permanent organs, in this study, the particular problems of ensuring equal access by and technical assistance for developing countries shall be taken into account,

instructs the Permanent Organs

to cooperate wherever necessary in the successful implementation of the Incremental Plan and in the study of direct access to ITU data bases,

instructs the Secretary-General and the IFRB

to submit to the Administrative Council, after approval by the Coordination Committee, a joint annual report to be sent to Members of the Union on all major aspects of the Incremental Plan.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 299-E
26 January 1983

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

Paragraph 1.15

Replace by the following :

"1.15 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that development of telecommunications was a prerequisite for overall development in all countries, and his delegation would support any effective action taken to promote the development of telecommunications in the developing countries.

He considered the idea of allocating a fixed percentage of the Union's Ordinary Budget to Technical Cooperation as proposed in various documents or by various delegations not to be an effective measure for two reasons :

First, such a fixed allocation would encounter difficulties in the Federal Republic of Germany as well as in other countries because the contributions to the ITU were paid out of the PTT budget, and because these funds must be used for telecommunication purposes only and not for Technical Cooperation. In the case of the Federal Republic of Germany this would lead to a reservation in the new Convention, a consequence of which could be that part of the contribution was retained. Payment out of the Federal Government Budget would also not be possible, since by governmental decision all multilateral assistance must be channelled through the UNDP in order to ensure the coordinated use of these funds.

Second, the only effect of the establishment of new international bodies would be the redistribution of the funds available, or even their diminution due to additional administrative costs. At the same time there was the risk that, with the telecommunication priority remaining unchanged, UNDP funds would not be used for telecommunications but for other areas. The result would be that in spite of ITU's own Technical Cooperation the funds available for telecommunications would not be increased. Therefore all measures should be taken to raise the telecommunication priority. This could for example be done within the framework of the World Communication Year to which the Federal Republic of Germany would make a considerable contribution to the amount of DM 3,000,000.

His delegation therefore proposed that better use should be made of UNDP resources, a special voluntary programme of Technical Cooperation should be implemented and technical assistance should be increased within the ITU organs."



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 299-E

27 October 1982

Original · French

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Friday, 15 October 1982, at 1400 hrs

Chairman Mr. M. SAMOURA (Senegal)

Vice-Chairman Mr. A. PETTI (Italy)

Subject discussed

Document No.

1. The future of ITU technical cooperation activities

47

1. The future of ITU technical cooperation activities (Document No. 47)

1.1 The Chairman said that the meeting would be devoted to general comments concerning Document No. 47, that is, the Report of the Administrative Council on the future of ITU technical cooperation activities. He hoped that Committee 6 would be able to agree on proposals relating to cooperation activities for submission to the Conference.

1.2 The Chairman of the Working Group on the future of ITU technical cooperation activities recalled that, in the course of recent meetings, the Administrative Council had noted that the developing countries were not all satisfied with the technical cooperation supplied by ITU, and he added that the Working Group set up to examine ITU technical cooperation activities had been studying the latter's shortcomings since 1973. As a result, a questionnaire had been sent out in 1979 to all ITU Members (see Annex 2 to Document No. 47). Although only 34 replies had been received to the questionnaire, which dealt with such matters as training, projects, experts and fellowships, they had been considered to constitute a representative sample.

He then introduced Document No. 47, pointing out that the recommendations of the Administrative Council had not been decided unanimously and that the matter was to be discussed by the Conference.

The Report submitted to the Conference concentrated on three major issues the development of human resources, the financing of technical cooperation and the ITU's regional presence.

Examination of the Report should provide a means of bringing the views of developed and developing countries closer together.

1.3 The Secretary of the Committee said that discussions concerning the UNDP should refer mainly to Section 7, dealing with the financing of technical cooperation, and more in particular to paragraph 53, which listed sources of financing other than the UNDP, whose objectives were described in Annex 3 to Document No. 47. The financial resources of the UNDP were estimated every five years and the estimate was then divided into Indicative Planning Figures (IPFs) for each recipient country. With its IPFs as a guide, each government prepared its "country programme", based on the views expressed by the various Ministries addressed to the Ministry for Planning which in most cases was the central coordinator of external assistance. Since UNDP funds were invariably insufficient to cover all requirements, individual governments had to decide which projects would be eligible for UNDP assistance. Each government was responsible for defining projects, estimating financial requirements and drawing up implementation timetables and determining the project components such as equipment, vocational training and the services of experts. If a government selected a project related to telecommunications, the appropriate executing agency would be the ITU. The same procedure as that followed by the UNDP applied to other sources of finance. It was worth noting that in the past few years more and more governments financed their technical cooperation programme with ITU from their own resources.

1.4 The delegate of Cameroon said the Report of the Administrative Council showed that the ITU wished to improve the effectiveness of its assistance to developing countries. The Plenipotentiary Conferences of 1965 and 1973 had adopted provisions which allowed ITU to finance certain aspects of technical cooperation from its own budget.

The unfortunate financial problem of UNDP that took place in 1975/76 should oblige the ITU to ask itself what action should be taken to guard against the eventuality of such a crisis repeating itself. The ITU should be able to have its own independent resources to provide technical assistance to developing countries in the particularly important field of telecommunications. Moreover, many delegates had stressed the need for a regional ITU presence, which would provide the opportunity for a redistribution of responsibilities between Headquarters and the regions, and for more effective action by ITU.

If it took the recommendations of the Administrative Council as a starting point, the Conference should remember that they were a product of compromise and were intended as no more than a means of facilitating discussion.

1.5 The delegate of Algeria drew attention to the footnote on page 48, which suggested that the recommendations had already been discussed at length. He therefore proposed that participants should begin by studying the recommendations.

1.6 The delegate of Indonesia agreed with the delegate of Algeria, but drew attention to the significance, from the point of view of telecommunications, of certain paragraphs of the text preceding the recommendations, such as paragraph 16 (expansion of infrastructures), paragraph 19 (in Indonesia, telecommunications could only be developed if their expansion was financed by the profits of the telecommunications sector), paragraph 29 (analysis of the development of telecommunications), paragraph 53 (in the interest of the countries themselves, ITU should be informed of projects, so that it might offer advice, for instance, by stressing the need for vocational training), paragraph 73 (ITU cooperation was necessary for the establishment of plans and projects), paragraph 88 (on the usefulness of CODEVTEL to Indonesia, see Document No. 175), Section 1.5 (rural telecommunication facilities were hardly ever profitable and had to be subsidized, with regard to the telephone service, centres should first be established in the under-developed rural areas, after some four or five years, such centres would become profitable and could provide a basis for further expansion of the network), Section 1.6 (the transfer of technology was not possible without properly trained staff, and the importance of the CODEVTEL project should once again be stressed; moreover, there could be an exchange of know-how between a country with experience in one branch of telecommunications and another country with experience in a different branch of telecommunications), Section 2.1.4 (local production of telecommunication equipment), paragraphs 116 and 117 (one way or another, ITU had to call on compensatory funds from its own ordinary budget to cover implementation of UNDP projects), Section 2.2.4 (participation of the developing countries in CCI work - the question studied often bore little relevance to the requirements of developing countries), paragraph 157 (efforts required on the part of the developing countries and the CCIs), paragraph 162 (the explanations given by the Director of the CCIR should be referred to, a further point was that, owing to the large number of ITU meetings, the governments of developing countries did not always authorize their representatives to attend), paragraph 249 (to be examined later). He thought that the recommendations of the Administrative Council were excellent and drew attention to the importance of paragraph 254 and Sections 2.1.4, 2.4.1, 2.5, 2.6, 2.8 and 2.9

1.7 The delegate of France described the spirit in which the French delegation wished to take part in the debate on the future of technical cooperation. He recalled that France had urged the industrialized countries to increase their public development aid and that it had decided to increase the share of its own GNP devoted to that purpose by nearly 50% between 1982 and 1988. In the field of telecommunications, France had always demonstrated its belief in technical cooperation, as shown by the fact that it was at present supplying 14% of the experts sent out by ITU and was taking in 14% of the recipients of ITU fellowships.

With regard to the future of ITU technical cooperation activities, the French delegation hoped that Committee 6 would define principles which would apply to the general development of all countries and that the Department of Technical Cooperation would pay the greatest heed to the skills and activities of the partners, which had perhaps been insufficiently taken into account in the past (CCIs, regional organizations and bilateral cooperation). It also hoped that Committee 6 would retain control of proposals concerning technical cooperation, regardless of considerations put forward by other Committees, that it would itself establish an order of priority for the objectives it selected and would itself work out the implications of the different options related to the Budget of the Union, including the option of very low growth, for technical cooperation activities.

The French delegation thought that ITU technical cooperation activities could be made more effective and it would be prepared to contribute towards any effort in that respect.

1.8 The delegate of the United Kingdom, recalling that technical cooperation benefited all countries and was consistent with the principle of universality, said that, together with the delegations of the United States, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany and several developing countries, he would be making a proposal on how available resources might be most efficiently used. He wanted to know whether the recipient countries were satisfied with the current UNDP system and why only just under 2% of the UNDP budget went to the telecommunications sector whilst the United Kingdom, for example, devoted 10% of its capital investments to it. Furthermore, the means should be found to supplement UNDP resources.

1.9 The delegate of Kenya hoped that the Conference would take steps to ensure the uninterrupted continuation of technical cooperation activities and specific projects. Such cooperation should no longer be considered as a subsidiary activity of the Union but should be assigned to an organ similar to the other ITU organs. Although modest, its objectives should be reviewed and re-identified both from a qualitative and quantitative point of view.

He was gratified that France had decided to increase the share of its GNP allocated to public development aid and wished that other countries would take similar steps. In conclusion, he hoped that the Conference would give technical cooperation a new dimension and a new momentum, which would enable the Union to make a more specific and more positive contribution to the developing countries.

1.10 The delegate of Benin requested information concerning the third source of finance which was the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (paragraph 52 of Document No. 47), and asked for more details concerning the establishment of regional offices (paragraph 247).

1.11 The delegate of the Congo considered that, while the overall failure of development could not be put down to the lack of telecommunications infrastructures, industrial or commercial enterprises, banks, transport companies and State bodies did represent nearly 90% of telephone users in the developing countries, which proved that telecommunications went hand in hand with the development of other areas.

Where technical cooperation was concerned, the main thing was to assess the efficiency of bilateral or multilateral cooperation which was all too often no more than a substitute for the real thing. The effects of such cooperation were not lasting enough to give administrations a chance of eventually dispensing with it altogether. He stressed the need to give priority to training. Furthermore, the system by which the ITU technical cooperation budget deficit was made good by the UNDP was a makeshift which did not promote development activities. In his opinion, the inclusion of the technical cooperation budget in the ordinary budget of the ITU might offer new channels and resources, provided that Members agreed to finance a corresponding increase in their contribution.

He thought that the CODEVTEL project (paragraph 122), in which the administrations concerned participated directly, had initiated the process of technical cooperation among developing countries in the field of training, and consequently he supported the idea of a plan of action (paragraph 123).

He thought that the developing countries should participate more actively in the work of the CCIs and he was interested to note the proposal (paragraph 245) to increase technical assistance by the CCIs. He supported the proposal to set up ITU regional offices (paragraph 247), which would be one way of using the services of experts in the region, provided that the offices did not replace existing regional and sub-regional organizations.

The overall conclusions and recommendations of the Report were acceptable but did not sufficiently emphasize the essential role which regional and sub-regional organizations played and would continue to play.

1.12 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. was surprised that of the 80% of its resources which UNDP devoted to technical cooperation only 1.9% went on telecommunications. New sources of finance and new ways of assisting the developing countries would have to be found. He drew attention to three points. First, it was not right that 40% of the resources used by the UNDP within the United Nations system represented non-productive administrative expenses and he would like to see a breakdown of the overall figures. Secondly, the high cost of the services of associate experts and experts should be highlighted. Finally, where UNDP procedure was concerned, he objected to discrimination against the contributions paid to the UNDP in national currencies which were intended for direct assistance to the developing countries. When the UNDP was confronted with financial problems, it should find ways and means of using the contributions in national currencies in order to strengthen the efficiency of technical cooperation programmes.

1.13 The delegate of Argentina said that for several years now he had heard attractive proposals at various meetings on how technical cooperation should be remodelled but in the case of his own country, for example, they had given rise to no more than high-sounding resolutions and special funds without any credit allocations. The Plenipotentiary Conference should endeavour to redefine the objectives of technical cooperation, identify the ITU body which would be responsible for technical cooperation and finally decide whether technical cooperation should be financed from a special fund or from the ordinary budget of the Union.

1.14 The delegate of Senegal said that, while the developing countries including his own often gave priority to the development of vital sectors such as agriculture, public health and education, they nonetheless recognized the importance of telecommunications. The Government of Senegal had allocated a sum of approximately 15 billion CFA francs, i.e. 13% of the total budget, to telecommunications.

Emphasis should be placed on the development of manpower and the Union should have its own programme and the resources needed to implement it. Special attention should be paid to a regional presence and the financing of the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation.

1.15 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that development of telecommunications was a prerequisite for overall development in all countries and particularly the developing countries and his delegation would support any effective action taken to promote the development of telecommunications in the developing countries. The idea of allocating a fixed percentage of the Union's ordinary budget to technical cooperation as proposed in various documents or by various delegations did not seem a workable solution for two reasons. First, the Federal Republic's multilateral assistance was channelled through the UNDP by governmental decision and the budget of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications was an independent budget devoted exclusively to telecommunications. Second, allocating a fixed amount of the Union's ordinary budget to technical cooperation might have negative consequences on the volume of the assistance given to the developing countries.

His delegation therefore proposed that better use should be made of UNDP resources, a special voluntary programme of technical cooperation should be implemented and technical assistance should be increased within the ITU organs.

1.16 The delegate of the United States emphasized the importance of the question raised by the United Kingdom delegate concerning the efficiency of the present UNDP system and the contrast between the 2% provided by the UNDP for telecommunications development and the 10% which the developed countries thought should be allocated to that sector. The UNDP should be maintained within the framework of the United Nations system as the main source for multilateral funding and the means of coordinating technical assistance on a global basis. His delegation would endeavour to ascertain how a greater proportion of available UNDP funds could be allocated to telecommunications development.

On the subject of the funding of technical cooperation and technical cooperation activities within the ITU, his delegation unreservedly agreed with the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany. The participants at the Conference had been favourable to the idea of looking for fresh sources of voluntary contributions which would facilitate the development of telecommunications but there was doubt about how long such a positive reaction would last if excessive demands were made on those countries which paid the highest contributions to the ITU.

1.17 The Secretary-General Elect, referring to the statement by the delegate of Indonesia, asked who should subsidize rural telecommunications. Traditionally it was the country users. However, if it were seen as a development input then the funding and the economics should be seen in a wide perspective as referred to by the delegate of Ethiopia. Transfer of technology required perseverance, the promotion of local industries and a high level of training standards such as was fostered by the CODEVTEL project. For the ITU to continue playing its part in UNDP/ITU projects (where the UNDP was no more than a temporary catalyst) modern training methods and standards would be essential.

Where the statement by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. was concerned, he thought that a closer look should be taken at the 40% overhead cost referred to, in actual fact, the real cost was close to 28%. It should be pointed out that in the future the ITU's overheads would fall from 14 to 13%, with a small margin to allow for the effect of fluctuations in exchange rates on the regular budgets, if UNDP policy did not change. If UNDP had decided to reduce the amount allocated for projects and sectoral assistance support for identification of needs, the matters raised by the delegate of Cameroon and Document No. 97 might be solutions in the re-orientation of procedures followed by the specialized agencies. The lack of sectoral identification resources could affect the future programme.

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In reply to the delegate of Kenya, he said that one of the purposes of technical cooperation was the promotion of development, the standardization of telecommunication systems and the application of the provisions of Article 4 of the Convention. With regard to the establishment of goals, he said that by the end of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, the African continent had set itself the target of having one broadcasting receiver per family, a telephone density of one per hundred and telephone availability every 5 kilometres. The pre-feasibility studies in the AMTT/IRD Project for Africa bettered the latter objective.

In reply to the delegate of the U.S.S.R., he said that the cost of ITU experts' services was generally lower than that of the services of other specialized agencies' experts. They were recruited largely from administrations.

The question of the financing mechanism would be considered at a later stage. Where currencies were concerned, all the contributions paid to the ITU on its regular budget were made in convertible currency, as to the contribution to UNDP, the ITU helped UNDP use non-convertible currencies to the extent practicable. Recently through the IPDC (UNESCO) the ITU was reacting positively to consult administrations on the availability of long period professional training fellowships offered by the U.S.S.R.

In reply to the delegate of Senegal, who had quite rightly raised the problems of national plans and objectives, he thought it was up to the Plenipotentiary Conference to identify ITU's role so that the problem could be solved collectively within the framework of global development and then determine the resources which Members wished to put at the disposal of the Secretariat.

As regards the comments made by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, he said that certain ways of avoiding procedural problems could be identified, including the use of other forms of financing such as voluntary funding as practiced recently by his Government.

Turning to the statement by the delegate of the United States of America concerning the gap between the 2% provided by the UNDP and the 10% considered necessary, he said that reflected a deliberate UNDP policy formulated by the governments themselves. The UNDP was meant to be no more than a catalyst in the study of urgent development problems and the promotion of bilateral or multilateral cooperation. Furthermore, the percentage provided for depended on a number of factors, such as government policies, energy, population, etc. The UNDP could not be expected to allot an equal percentage to national governments in all sectors.

1.18 The Secretary of the Committee, further to the statement of the Secretary-General Elect, informed the delegate of Benin that a comparative table of costs relating to the installation of regional offices would be provided.

1.19 The Chairman, summing up the general comments which had been made, said that everyone was in agreement that, in the framework of the United Nations system, the ITU remained the only institution which could promote the development of telecommunications for the benefit of all its Members and in particular the least favoured of them. Whilst the requirements of developing countries in the field of telecommunications were considerable, it had to be recognized that the funds supplied by the UNDP were inadequate for the purpose and that the UNDP was not a source of funds exclusively devoted to the Union. Nevertheless, thanks to the knowledge and

experience of the Members, the Conference would no doubt find a way of implementing the programmes which were essential to those countries.

The meeting rose at 1640 hours.

The Secretary

T. RAS-WORK

The Chairman .

M. SAMOURA

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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WORKING GROUP PL-A

Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Japan, Norway, Sweden

DNK/FNL/ ADD
ISL/J/
NOR/S

DRAFT RESOLUTION

On the convening of a World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

noting

- a) that as a result of the recent development of technology new telecommunication services have been and will continue to be realized,
- b) that the Telephone Regulations (Geneva, 1973) deal only with the international telephone service,
- c) that the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva, 1973) deal mainly with the international telegram service,

considering

- a) that it is advisable to establish, to the extent necessary, a broad international regulatory framework for all existing and foreseen new telecommunication services,
- b) that the introduction and utilization of the new telecommunication services have given rise to a series of new problems relating to telecommunications. / in which other international organizations have also shown great interest, /

/believing/ /expressing the opinion/

that the International Telecommunication Union, as the sole specialized agency responsible for telecommunications, should take necessary actions to deal with these problems,

resolves

that a World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference shall be convened immediately after the CCITT Plenary Assembly in 1988 to consider proposals for a new regulatory framework to cater for the new situation in the field of new telecommunication services,



instructs the International Telegraph and Telephone Committee

to prepare proposals for this purpose and to submit them to the Plenary Assembly of the CCITT in 1988 for subsequent consideration of the World Administrative Conference,

instructs the Administrative Council

to establish the agenda of the World Administrative Conference and to make preparations for convening the Conference.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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NOR/S

DRAFT RESOLUTION

World Administrative Conference regarding Voice and Non-voice Telecommunication Services

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982),

noting

- a) that as a result of the recent development of technology new telecommunication services have been and will continue to be realized;
- b) that the Telephone Regulations (Geneva, 1973) deal only with the international telephone service,
- c) that the Telegraph Regulations (Geneva, 1973) deal mainly with the international telegram service;

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 the introduction and utilization of the new telecommunication services have given rise to a series of new problems relating to telecommunications, in which other international organizations have also shown great interest,

believing

that the International Telecommunication Union, as the sole specialized agency responsible for telecommunications should take necessary actions to deal with these problems;

resolves

that a World Administrative Conference shall be convened immediately after the CCITT Plenary Assembly in 1988 to consider proposals for a new legal framework to cater for the new situation in the field of voice and non-voice telecommunication services,



instructs the International Telegraph and Telephone Committee

to prepare proposals for this purpose and to submit them to the Plenary Assembly of the CCITT in 1988 for subsequent consideration of the World Administrative Conference;

instructs the Administrative Council

to establish the agenda of the World Administrative Conference and to make preparations for convening the Conference.
