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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. 301-400
- 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. 301-E

28 October 1982

Original French

COMMITTEE 9

FIRST SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 8
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Committee 8 has adopted the attached texts which are submitted for consideration by the Editorial Committee.

E.J. WILKINSON
Chairman of Committee 8

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

1. Order of Seating

- NOC 426 At meetings of the conference, delegations shall be seated in the alphabetical order of the French names of the countries represented

2. Inauguration of the Conference

- MOD 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 principles of rotation, geographical distribution, regional consultations and the provisions of No. 431.
- 1)
- NOC 428 (2) The Chairman of the meeting of Heads of delegations shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of 429 and 430
- NOC 429 2 (1) The conference shall be opened by a person appointed by the inviting government
- NOC 430 (2) When there is no inviting government, it shall be opened by the oldest Head of delegation
- NOC 431 3 (1) The Chairman of the conference shall be elected at the first Plenary Meeting, generally he shall be a person nominated by the inviting government
- NOC 432 (2) If there is no inviting government, the Chairman shall be chosen, taking into account the proposal made by the Heads of delegations at the meeting described in 427
- NOC 433 4 The first Plenary Meeting shall also
- NOC 434 a) elect the Vice-Chairmen of the conference,
- NOC 434 b) set up the conference committees and elect their respective Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen,
- NOC 435 c) constitute the conference secretariat, made up of the staff of the General Secretariat of the Union, and, in case of need, of staff provided by the administration of the inviting government

1) Note from COM 8 to COM 9

Subject to reconsideration by the Plenary Meeting (see Doc. No. 314).

3. Powers of the Chairman of the Conference

- NOC 436 1 The Chairman, in addition to the other prerogatives conferred upon him under these Rules of Procedure, shall open and close the meetings of the Plenary Meeting, direct the deliberations, ensure that the Rules of Procedure are applied, give the floor to speakers, put questions to the vote, and announce the decisions adopted
- NOC 437 2 He shall have the general direction of all the work of the conference, and shall ensure that order is maintained at Plenary Meetings. He shall give his ruling on motions of order and points of order and, in particular, he shall be empowered to propose that discussion on a question be postponed or closed, or that a meeting be suspended or adjourned. He may also decide to postpone the convening of a Plenary Meeting should he consider it necessary
- NOC 438 3 It shall be the duty of the Chairman to protect the right of each delegation to express its opinion freely and fully on the point at issue
- NOC 439 4 He shall ensure that discussion is limited to the point at issue, and he may interrupt any speaker who departs therefrom and request him to confine his remarks to the subject under discussion

4. Appointment of Committees

- NOC 440 1 The Plenary Meeting may appoint committees to consider matters referred to the conference. These committees may in turn appoint sub-committees. Committees and sub-committees may form working groups
- NOC 441 2 However, sub-committees and working groups shall be formed only when it is absolutely necessary
- 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 to the conferences 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 prepared in the other committees which shall be worded as far as practicable in their definitive form by these 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.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum 1 to
Document No. 302-E
5 September 1983

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

ELEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

Complete the paragraphe 7.3 with the following text

7.3 The delegate of Libya thanked the government and people of the Republic of Kenya for their hospitality and requested that the statement made by the President of Kenya at the inaugural ceremony be included in the minutes of the conference. He referred to the contribution of about US\$ 100,000.- made by his country to the ITU Arabization project and the three-fold increase in its participation in the Union's budget. He went on to say that Libya had, since the inception of the revolution of the 1st of September, made great progress in all spheres of life. He made particular reference to the most modern and up-to-date telephone system installed in the country and to the sound and TV broadcasting network which now reached the furthest ends of the country. He said that this had resulted, inter alia, in increasing the telephone density to eight per hundred, which after the implementation of the current five-year plan would be further doubled.

He drew attention to the fact that the conference was meeting at a most crucial moment in view of the tragic circumstances which confronted the peoples of Africa and the Arab world. The latter, he said, were facing brutal attacks by the Zionist entity which had started some 30 years ago with the occupation of the Arab land of Palestine and the expulsion of hundreds and thousands of its people outside its frontiers to many countries where they now lived as refugees.

The Zionist entity, he said, had also carried out its barbaric attacks on the people of Lebanon using all the weapons of destruction, including weapons which were banned internationally, i.e. napalm bombs, phosphoric bombs, etc. This entity, he said, had bombarded from air, sea and land, areas inhabited by defenceless civilians. Such atrocities had resulted in the killing of tens of thousands of civilians, both Lebanese and Palestinians and in the destruction of water and electricity services as well as the cutting off of all food and medical supplies to those of the population still alive.

He said that the Zionist entity had not only contented itself with such barbaric crimes, but had also added to its black record the tragedy of the 20th century, namely the massacres perpetrated in Sabra and Chatilla against thousands of innocent old men, women and children.

He added that the crimes committed by the Zionist entity since its creation up to the present time confirmed beyond any doubt that this entity was blood-thirsty and that it operated with the support of American imperialism which provided it with the most modern weapons of destruction. The Zionist entity he said treaded on all human values and looked down on the international community and made mockery of its institutions, and of its resolutions against its atrocities and crimes.



The representative of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya asked the conference to take whatever measures it might think fit to express its indignation at these acts and to punish the Zionist entity for the crimes it had committed and the mass massacres it had perpetrated. In his view, this entity should be boycotted and expelled from the organization. This expulsion he said would be in line with the resolutions and decisions and noble objectives of the international community and would actively contribute to putting an end to such fascist and racist acts."

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 302-E
13 May 1983

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

ELEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

Paragraph 3.9

In the sixth line, replace the word "Australia" by Austria".



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 302-E
28 October 1982
Original . English/
Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

ELEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 8 October 1982, at 0940 hrs and at 1430 hrs

Chairman Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)

<u>Subjects discussed</u>	<u>Document No.</u>
1. Statements on the election of the Secretary-General	-
2. Deadline for candidacies for IFRB and date of election	135, 158
3. Statements on the election of the Secretary-General (continued)	-
4. Transfer of powers (Republic of Honduras - Argentine Republic)	-
5. Allocation of documents to Working Group PL-C	DT/10
6. Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference	65 + Corr.1, 121
7. General statements (continued)	-
7.1 Tunisia	-
7.2 Botswana	-
7.3 Libya	-
7.4 United States of America	-
8. Withdrawal of candidacies for the post of Deputy Secretary-General	-



1. Statements on the election of the Secretary-General

1.1 The delegate of Australia expressed the pleasure and satisfaction of his Government, which had been immediately advised of the outcome of the election of the Secretary-General, at the selection of the Australian candidate for the post. Some 40 years before, Australia had participated in the preparatory meetings which had led to the setting up of the United Nations, of which it was a founding Member. This was the first occasion since then that an Australian had been designated to head a major United Nations organization, a decision that was particularly welcome in view of his country's long involvement with the affairs of the ITU. He thanked those countries and delegations which had accorded Australia as a whole and Mr. Butler personally their understanding and support.

Attending a Plenipotentiary Conference for the first time it was impossible not to be impressed by the delegates' sense of purpose, idealism, professionalism and sensitivity to the needs of the developing world. If political considerations sometimes raised their head, it was no doubt because of the enormous consequences of the decisions taken here.

Perusing the minutes of the previous Plenipotentiary Conference and the laudatory remarks with which delegates had greeted the election of Mr. Milli as Secretary-General, he had been struck by the following comments made by the Head of the Tunisian delegation

"With this renewed expression of its confidence, the Conference sought to render tribute to a man who has spared no effort to understand and serve in the best possible way the general interests of our Union. In this high official with exceptional gifts as a mediator, it recognizes the qualities of competence, earnestness, dynamic energy and good humour which combine to make him the ardent animator, the efficient promoter and the militant devoted to the Organization which he serves".

Those words accurately described a man who today warranted the same judgement as had been made by his peers nine years before. The Australian delegation recognized the contribution Mr. Milli had made over the years and echoed the respect in which he had always been held. It wished him well in the coming year.

The other two candidates for election as Secretary-General had also made a valuable contribution to the Union's activities and the Conference should be proud to have had to choose between men of such calibre.

As to Mr. Butler, whose career as an international civil servant had begun 15 years before, he was well known for hard work and for his wide experience, technical knowledge and extensive acquaintance with the workings of the ITU and other United Nations organizations. Outstanding among his merits were his intensity of purpose and his loyalty to an institution he had already served for many years. The Australian delegation was in no doubt as to the contribution he would continue to make in the future.

Delegates had come to Nairobi to defend the principles of the ITU Convention and the concepts of equity and fairness in a Conference which provided an opportunity to see what could be achieved by small countries, given the right circumstances. He had been struck by their businesslike approach to the work of the Conference and the general willingness to compromise and cooperate, a sure sign of the strength and integrity of the organization. Indeed, few other organizations could have such a contribution to make to peace, prosperity and the well-being of societies throughout the world. He saw the election of Mr. Butler not only as a source of satisfaction but as an occasion to reaffirm his country's commitment to the cause of the International Telecommunication Union.

1.2 The delegate of Tunisia expressed his delegation's gratitude to all the countries which had supported the candidature of Mr. Milli and thus shown their appreciation of his keen judgement, devotion to duty and competence. He was convinced that Mr. Milli had always given of his best to the Union. He offered his warm congratulations to Mr. Butler, who was known for his discretion and dedication to his work and wished him every success in his new mission as Secretary-General.

1.3 The delegate of Sweden congratulated Mr. Butler on his election. Although he himself had hoped to be elected, he was glad that the contest was now over and thanked those who had given their votes to him. He was sure that all four candidates had been motivated by a desire to place their skills at the service of the ITU. Mr. Butler's election would no doubt help to further the objectives of the organization. Certainly he would find the Swedish delegation more than willing to offer him all the help it could in his task. Speaking personally and on behalf of his Government, he sincerely thanked Mr. Milli, whose major contribution to the work of the ITU for 17 years was well known and greatly appreciated all over the world.

1.4 The delegate of India heartily congratulated the Secretary-General Elect, Mr. Butler, who had arrived at that post by virtue of the great distinction and devotion with which he had participated in the Union's activities over the years. He had the full support of the Government and people of India and their hopes that he would be able to carry the Organization to still greater heights. Although the Indian candidate had lost the election, it was part of his country's basic philosophy to be neither over-elated by victory nor unduly dejected by defeat. In offering his congratulations also to the other candidates, he thanked all those countries which had supported Mr. Srirangan.

With the introduction of modern technology, great strides were currently being made in telecommunications. A glorious future lay ahead for the ITU and for national and international telecommunications as a whole. He hoped that in the coming years, under the guidance of Mr. Butler, the Union would lend its full support to all administrations, especially those of the least developed and developing countries so that they could derive full benefit from the new technical innovations.

In conclusion, he paid a warm tribute to Mr. Milli, whose friendliness, devotion to duty and leadership had greatly impressed him. On his own behalf and on that of his delegation, he wished him a happy and prosperous future in the years to come.

1.5 The delegate of the United Kingdom offered Mr. Butler his country's warmest congratulations to a son of the Commonwealth and of the Commonwealth of Australia on an election which was a recognition and an appreciation of his personal qualities and many years of devoted service to the Union. He believed that Mr. Butler could be relied upon to help steer the Union through the difficult period that lay ahead. He had earned the respect and affection of many people in the Union, including its staff which, under his wise leadership and good management, would no doubt maintain its high standards of performance in response to the increasing demands made upon it by the administrations.

He also paid tribute to Mr. Milli, who had served the Union with unique distinction, steering it through many storms and inspiring confidence through many long years. Those who believed that the world needed the ITU owed him an enormous debt of gratitude. His delegation felt sure that the Union would find an appropriate way of expressing that gratitude and would avail itself in the future of Mr. Milli's vast experience and wise counsel. He wished him a long, healthy, happy and active retirement.

His delegation saluted the other two candidates for election - Mr. Larsson of Sweden, a thinker and telecommunication statesman of note, and Mr. Srirangan who was known to all delegates as an indefatigable devotee of the Union - for providing the Union with a broad choice of skill and region.

The passing of the torch of responsibility from a son of Africa to a son of Australia in Africa was testimony to the principle of universality, on which it was hoped that the Secretary-General designate would base his future administration of the Union. The Union made heavy demands upon its officials and upon their families, and Mr. Butler would need all the support that the administrations could give him. In wishing Mr. Butler a successful term of office, therefore, he added a special wish for Mrs. Butler's happiness and for her continued support of her husband throughout his new period of service. He knew that the Union had made a good choice and was convinced that the Plenipotentiary Conference of Nairobi would mark the start of a new era in the long and splendid history of the International Telecommunication Union.

1.6 The delegate of Japan joined the previous speakers in congratulating Mr. Butler warmly on his election. His delegation was fully aware of the administrative talents which he had demonstrated as Deputy Secretary-General and the ability he had shown in ITU Conferences and in his active participation in the meetings of other organizations.

He thanked Mr. Mili heartily for the services which he had devoted for 17 years to the development of telecommunications, not only at the regional and international level but at the national level as well. He had never spared his efforts to bridge the gap between the developed and developing countries in the field of telecommunications. His contribution would remain part of the history of the Union.

Countries throughout the world were currently experiencing an economic recession from which the Union could not afford to remain aloof. At such a time, he trusted that Mr. Butler would discharge his new duties as effectively and efficiently as he had as Deputy Secretary-General. Japan remained devoted to the cause of the Union and looked forward to its continued participation in the Organization under his able leadership.

1.7 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that it had been a difficult task to elect a new Secretary-General from the four most worthy candidates who had come forward. Mr. Srirangan, whose country had repeatedly placed the services of eminent telecommunications experts at the Union's disposal, had done a great deal of work on Radio Regulations, had played an active part in the Administrative Council and had taken on the very responsible office of Chairman of the Committee on the Finances of the Union at the current Conference. His qualities were sure to stand the Union in good stead in the future.

Mr. Larsson had proved himself to be an eminent specialist, engineer, scholar and scientist and an excellent administrator.

Mr. Mili was held in great respect in the Soviet Union because of the significant contribution he had made through his specialized knowledge over nearly a quarter of a century. He had been an ideal intermediary between the Union and other agencies in the United Nations family. On his visits to the Soviet Union, he had always been welcomed as a friend, and, as a friend, he would not be forgotten.

Mr. Butler was an eminent telecommunications expert who had demonstrated his ability and talents in the Administrative Council and had learned much as Mr. Mili's Deputy. The Soviet delegation would support him in his highly responsible and challenging task and wished him every success. To ensure success and progress, it was essential to protect the interests of the developing countries, in harmony with the interests of the Union as a whole.

The question of achieving rotation of office in the Union had been dealt with very wisely by the Conference. It was essential to bear in mind the true meaning of rotation and to observe the utmost objectivity in electing candidates to high office. The election that had been held two days previously and the one to be held that afternoon served the interests of all countries.

1.8 The delegate of Venezuela wished Mr. Butler every success and was sure that he would acquit himself well in his new office. His qualities were much appreciated in Venezuela, where he had served as an expert, and Venezuela expected to receive from him the same support and collaboration that it had long enjoyed from his predecessor.

He thanked Mr. Mili for his support and collaboration and assured him that the ties between Venezuela and the ITU that he had helped to establish would be continually strengthened.

1.9 The delegate of Turkey said that Mr. Butler's traditionally democratic election was a tribute to the personal and professional qualities that he had displayed in the service of the Union and wished him continued success in the future.

It was to be hoped that Mr. Mili, who was held in great respect, would make his vast knowledge available to the Union and that the Union would call upon him to do so.

His best wishes went to the other two candidates, whose contribution would surely continue in the future.

1.10 The delegate of Romania wished Mr. Butler success in directing the activities of the Union. His competence and diligence would enable him to help in solving the difficult problems that would face the Union in the near future.

He wished Mr. Mili a long and happy retirement after his 17 years of office and thanked the other candidates for their valuable service.

1.11 The delegate of Chile said that Mr. Butler's experience and professional and personal qualities were a guarantee that the ITU would be run efficiently. He thanked Mr. Mili for his work and expressed his appreciation of the permanent contribution to the work of the ITU made by the other two candidates.

1.12 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic stated his conviction that Mr. Butler would make it his aim, loyally and impartially, to ensure more fruitful, more rational and more effective cooperation between all Members of the Union, having already demonstrated his qualities as Deputy Secretary-General.

He wished Mr. Butler every success in his contribution towards carrying out the important and difficult tasks awaiting the Union in the 1980s and thanked Mr. Mili for the very valuable part he had played in furthering the ITU's work.

1.13 The delegate of China congratulated Mr. Butler warmly on his election, which expressed the trust reposed in him as the result of his devotion to the cause of world telecommunications. Thanks to his experience, competence and diligence and his close cooperation with Mr. Mili, the Union had made great contributions to the development of world telecommunications over the previous ten years. His election to the post of Secretary-General would bring further improvement in the Union's work.

He sincerely thanked Mr. Mili for his constant efforts and the outstanding contributions he had made to the cause of international telecommunications and wished him happiness.

1.14 The delegate of Lebanon thanked Mr. Butler for the cooperation he had shown at the meetings of the Administrative Council and at Plenipotentiary Conferences and wished him a brilliant future in his new office.

He thanked Mr. Mili, his former fellow student, for the work he had done for the benefit of the Arab countries, and indeed all countries, and wished him an active retirement. It was to be hoped that the Union would continue to take advantage of Mr. Mili's great experience and encyclopaedic knowledge of telecommunications.

To the other two candidates, he presented his best wishes.

1.15 The delegate of Tanzania said that Mr. Butler was excellently suited for his new office, being a dedicated person of balanced judgement who was sympathetic to the concerns of the developing countries. Tanzania would cooperate closely with him and would do what it could to make his task easier.

It was sad to part with a person whom he had known as long as Mr. Mili, who had laid a firm foundation for the future work of the ITU. He wished him a happy retirement and success.

1.16 The delegate of Nigeria thanked Mr. Mili for his services and wished him all success.

Mr. Srirangan was well known for the committed, articulate and very active part he had played in the ITU, while Mr. Larsson had cooperated closely with Nigeria in the telecommunications field. It was to be hoped that both his and Mr. Srirangan's services could be reckoned with in the future.

The 1980s would see great growth in the Union and an increasing workload, which would call for qualities that Mr. Butler had already displayed as Deputy Secretary-General. Mr. Butler's understanding of world telecommunications problems was well known, as was his concern for the problems of the developing countries. He wished him a rewarding term of office in the service of telecommunications as an instrument of peace.

1.17 The delegate of Indonesia congratulated Mr. Butler on his election to the office of Secretary-General which reflected the confidence shown by the Union in his ability, dedication and wisdom.

The ITU was a dynamic organization whose purpose it was to enable all its Members to keep pace with the rapid progress of telecommunications technology. Telecommunications were an instrument not only for boosting economic and social development but also for the establishment of world peace, the gap between various groups of countries must be narrowed.

The Secretary-General designate belonged to the North and came, physically, from the South, so that he was well placed to form a closer link between the two, leading to better understanding between the Members of the Union.

He thanked Mr. Milli for the able leadership, patience and wisdom he had shown throughout his service.

The Indonesian delegation would continue to take part in all the activities of the ITU, which in his opinion, should concentrate on technical matters.

1.18 The delegate of Hungary said that Mr. Butler had fully earned his election through his long service as Deputy Secretary-General, an office in which he had always faithfully assisted Mr. Milli.

He thanked Mr. Milli for his work and wished him his health and happiness.

The tasks before the Union would become increasingly complex and difficult and would call for even greater efforts from the new Secretary-General and his staff. Mr. Butler's diligence would be an example which would ensure that the Union's efforts for the benefit of all peoples of the world would be crowned with success.

1.19 The delegate of the Philippines congratulated Mr. Butler on his election and wished him every success.

He thanked Mr. Milli for his work for the ITU and particularly for the help given to his country, inter alia through the establishment of a telecommunications training institute with UNDP support. He presented his good wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Milli.

1.20 The delegate of Yugoslavia wished Mr. Butler success in his new office, which he was taking up at a crucial stage in the development of the Union. He possessed integrity and competence and the ability to organize the implementation of the priority tasks called for by the decisions of the various organs of the ITU, and would enjoy Yugoslavia's full support, his success would be the success of all.

He thanked Mr. Milli for his devotion to the Union and for the understanding and spirit of goodwill he had always displayed and hoped that the Union would continue to enjoy the very valuable services of Mr. Srirangan and Mr. Larsson.

1.21 The delegate of Bangladesh conveyed the greetings of his Government and his Ministry to Mr. Butler and to Australia.

Mr. Butler was well known in Bangladesh following a mission to that country in 1972, when he had earned the friendship and admiration of the people. Mr. Butler was sure to remember that experience and to be sympathetic to the needs of the country.

Bangladesh would cooperate fully in the work of the ITU and in the efforts to achieve world peace through international understanding.

He expressed deep appreciation of the outstanding contribution to the work of the Union made by Mr. Milli, whom he wished long life and prosperity.

1.22 The delegate of Nepal associated himself with the sentiments expressed by previous speakers, and offered warmest congratulations to Mr. Butler on his election. He also wished to express his appreciation to Mr. Milli for the quality of his leadership during his tenure as Secretary-General.

Mr. Butler was well known for his qualities of dedication, goodwill and sincerity in working towards achieving the objectives of the Union, and notably for his sympathy with the problems of the developing and least developed countries. He was convinced that Mr. Butler would make every effort in future to hold the balance between the interests of developed and developing countries. He wished him every success in his new office, and hoped that ITU, as the lead agency in activities to mark World Communications Year 1983, would be putting forward far-reaching proposals for the benefit not only of the developed but of the developing world.

1.23 The delegate of New Zealand welcomed the honour bestowed on Australia, New Zealand's neighbour and close friend, by Mr. Butler's election, and offered his warm congratulations to him. The support Mr. Butler had received was well deserved recognition for the admirable work he had already done for ITU and for the cause of world telecommunications in general. It was also proof of the confidence of Member countries in his ability to meet the challenges that would be confronting the Union in the years to come.

While New Zealand took special pride in the choice of a new Secretary-General from its own region, there was no doubt that Mr. Butler was totally committed to serve the interests of Members from all regions. He hoped that the new Secretary-General would have a successful and satisfying period in office, and would help to ensure the Union's continued success in achieving its goals. He assured him that he would have New Zealand's full support.

He was also grateful to Mr. Milli for his contributions to ITU's work - work which had been of the greatest benefit to world telecommunications and humanity as a whole. He would always hold a place of high honour in the annals of ITU.

He also expressed his thanks to the other candidates for the post, all of whom were of the very highest calibre.

1.24 The delegate of Singapore joined in congratulating Mr. Butler warmly on his election. His devotion to the cause of international cooperation, and his understanding of the difficulties faced by developing countries, were beyond question. He was confident that Mr. Butler would continue with the excellent work that had been carried out under the leadership of Mr. Milli, to whom he wished to express his great respect and appreciation. He assured the new Secretary-General of Singapore's fullest cooperation and support in the discharge of his duty, he welcomed his election particularly because he was from the same region as his own. In conclusion, he wished every success to Mr. Srirangan and Mr. Larsson.

1.25 The delegate of Bulgaria offered sincere congratulations to Mr. Butler on his election. Mr. Butler had long been known as a leading telecommunications expert and as a man of outstanding honesty and ability, and he wished him success in his challenging task. Bulgaria would continue to work actively, as it had done in the past, to help ITU achieve its objectives.

He also expressed his thanks to Mr. Milli, who had been associated with the multifarious activities of the Union for so many years. He was sure that his ties with ITU would be maintained. Finally, he hoped that Mr. Srirangan and Mr. Larsson would have many more years of fruitful work within the Union.

1.26 The delegate of Greece joined in the congratulations to Mr. Butler and in the good wishes that had been expressed for his success in his task. That task was rendered particularly difficult by, on the one hand, the world economic crisis, and on the other, the spectacular evolution of technology in the telecommunications field.

Mr. Butler was assuming his new functions at a time when the various mechanisms of the Union would need to be strengthened if they were to be effective in fulfilling ITU's aims and objectives. His record in the difficult post of Deputy Secretary-General was the best possible guarantee of his success in his new duties. He particularly welcomed Mr. Butler's election because he came from a new country whose development and progress were due to the labour and dynamism of its people, many of whom were of Greek origin.

He also wished to express his warm appreciation to the outgoing Secretary-General, Mr. Milli, for his valuable contribution to the Union's work. At the beginning of Mr. Milli's tenure, ITU had but few Members, and the space age had barely begun, whereas today the Union membership was higher than that of the United Nations itself, and space technology was taking on an ever more important role.

In conclusion he expressed his esteem for the other two candidates, Mr. Larsson and Mr. Srirangan. Both were remarkable personalities and he hoped that they would continue to contribute, as they had done in the past, to the Union's work.

1.27 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, associating himself with the congratulations of earlier speakers, said that every Member of the Union was sure that Mr. Butler would continue to display in his new post the ability and impartiality he had shown in the past. He hoped that he would do all he could to secure a proper balance between the interests of all Member countries not only developed and developing, but also large and small. The difficult tasks ahead would call for the greatest possible cooperation on the part of both the Secretary-General and his staff, and he wished him every success.

Mr. Milli had failed to secure re-election following a democratic decision on the part of the Conference, and that decision should be respected. However, he wished to thank him warmly for all the years he had devoted to the service of ITU. If the present Conference was successful, it would be due in large measure to Mr. Milli's skill in conducting difficult negotiations in the past, and he wished both him and his wife success and happiness in the years to come.

1.28 The delegate of the United States of America, in congratulating Mr. Butler on his victory, hoped that the Union would continue to prosper under his able leadership. He also paid tribute to Mr. Milli for his dedicated service to the Union over the past 17 years. The statesmanlike tone of his address showed that he was committed to bringing about a smooth transition in the Union's management, and that would be welcomed by all Members. Finally, he thanked Mr. Srirangan and Mr. Larsson for offering themselves as candidates and wished them every success.

1.29 The delegate of Gabon joined in the congratulations to Mr. Butler and thanked Mr. Milli for his exceptional work. He hoped that he would continue to give the Organization the benefit of his long experience. The present election had demonstrated that no candidate could hope to achieve success without the support of the developing countries, and he hoped that the Union's future activities would take that important fact into account.

1.30 The delegate of Canada, expressing warm congratulations to Mr. Butler, also thanked Mr. Milli for his valued contribution to the Union's work and wished him happiness and prosperity for the future. The participation of Mr. Larsson and Mr. Srirangan in the election had clearly demonstrated the richness of talent which the Union had to offer.

His Administration looked forward to continuing its work in a spirit of cooperation with all ITU Members under Mr. Butler's leadership.

1.31 The delegate of Pakistan hoped that Mr. Butler would continue to display the deep concern with the problems of the developing countries that he had shown in the past. He was sure his great experience would enable the Union to scale even greater heights of achievement.

Mr. Milli could look back with satisfaction on his many years of service to the Union, and he wished him a long and prosperous life. He thanked the other two candidates for having offered their experience and abilities in the Union's service.

1.32 The delegate of Madagascar wished Mr. Butler every success in his new post in the current difficult period of world tension. His proven qualities of integrity, dedication, and mastery of difficult problems ensured that he would be equal to the task confronting him.

He thanked Mr. Milli for his impressive work over many years and wished him every happiness for the future. He paid tribute to the other two candidates for having been willing to offer their services to the Union, and hoped that the ITU would be able to continue to benefit from their remarkable qualities.

1.33 The delegate of Iran associated himself with the views expressed by earlier speakers. As one of the oldest Members of the Union, having become affiliated in 1869, Iran was sure that the new Secretary-General would make every effort to ensure that the Union continued to play a vital role in telecommunications affairs. He hoped that Mr. Butler would endeavour to see that equal treatment was afforded to both small and large countries, and that developing countries would benefit from increased assistance in technical and vocational training. Iran would continue to give its fullest support to the Secretary-General in his efforts to achieve those objectives.

1.34 The delegate of the Congo warmly endorsed the expression of congratulation to Mr. Butler and was sure he would be successful in carrying out the tasks confronting him. His country specially welcomed the election because of Mr. Butler's awareness of the needs of developing countries. At the same time it was greatly indebted to Mr. Milli for everything he had achieved during his tenure of office, and assured him of its friendship and best wishes for the future.

1.35 The delegate of Trinidad and Tobago was sure the qualities Mr. Butler had already displayed in the service of the Union would stand him in good stead in the future. He too expressed his thanks to Mr. Milli for his valuable work and to Mr. Larsson and Mr. Srirangan for offering their services, and wished them success in the future.

1.36 The delegate of Algeria paid special tribute to the competence, courtesy, and devotion of Mr. Milli in his term of office as Secretary-General. He joined earlier speakers in congratulating Mr. Butler on his election and in thanking the other two candidates.

1.37 The delegate of Kenya, congratulating Mr. Butler on his well-deserved election, said he was sure that he would discharge his functions with characteristic devotion and commitment. He thanked Mr. Milli for all the good work he had done during his term of office, but notably for ITU's substantial achievements in the field of technical cooperation since the 1973 Malaga-Torremolinos Conference. He wished him, as well as Mr. Larsson and Mr. Srirangan, the best for the future.

He thanked all Members for their kind words and for the confidence they had shown in the Government and people of Kenya by accepting the invitation to host the 1982 Plenipotentiary Conference. He hoped that all the deliberations of the Conference would be held in the spirit of "nyayo", or "peace, love and unity", the principle so unswervingly pursued by the President of Kenya, the Honourable Daniel arap Moi.

His delegation attached great importance to ITU's activities, particularly those relating to technical cooperation. The Conference's task, as set out in Article 4 of the Convention, was first to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds, secondly, to promote development of technical facilities with a view to improving efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness, and making them as far as possible generally available to the public, and thirdly, to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those ends. In view of the numerous technical advances that had taken place since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, and in view of the vital role of telecommunications as a tool for socio-economic development, his delegation believed that if the Union was to fulfil its obligations Plenipotentiary Conferences would need to be convened far more regularly than had hitherto been the case.

As a developing country, Kenya appealed for increased technical assistance through ITU. Demand for telecommunication services in developing countries was very high, and the main obstacles to satisfying that demand were shortages of skilled manpower and inadequate financial resources. Kenya appreciated the important role that the Union had played in providing technical assistance, notably through such projects as CODEVTEL and PANAFTEL, and in the establishment of training institutions such as the Regional Advanced Level Training Institute in Nairobi.

He hoped that the conclusions of the Conference would enhance the Union's activities in the field of technical cooperation and assistance. He would hope to see it establish a coordinated work programme, with well-defined priorities, backed by the necessary financial support, particularly from developed and rich nations.

His delegation intended to cooperate fully with other delegations to ensure that maximum benefits were derived from the Conference's deliberations, and that the Union was improved and strengthened. He appealed to all present to endeavour to make the Conference a success in achieving the Union's objectives, to the benefit of all Member States.

1.38 The delegate of Viet Nam congratulated Mr. Butler on his election and wished him every success in his noble task. He assured him that the Vietnamese Government would cooperate with him to enhance the Union's activities in developing telecommunications in the world as a whole and in the developing countries in particular. He thanked Mr. Milli for his valuable contribution to the Union's work and wished him health and happiness in the future, and also wished Mr. Srirangan and Mr. Larsson every success.

2. Deadline for candidacies for IFRB and date of election
(Documents Nos. 135, 158)

2.1 Mr. Ituassu (Brazil), Chairman of Committee 7, said that the decisions taken by his Committee on the subject were being incorporated in a written report which had yet to be considered by the Committee. However, he wished to inform the Plenary that those decisions would not affect the forthcoming election.

2.2 The Secretary-General said it was proposed that the deadline for submission of candidatures for membership of IFRB should be Tuesday, 12 October 1982 at noon. It was further proposed that the election should take place on Thursday, 14 October 1982 at 0930 hours.

2.3 The delegate of Bangladesh drew attention to a proposal by his delegation that the election of the IFRB should be postponed by one week, so that delegates could have more time to make themselves acquainted with the Bangladesh candidate. His proposal had been circulated as Document No. 158.

2.4 The Chairman recalled that the Plenary had already decided that the elections for the IFRB would be held in the latter part of the third week of the Conference; that decision, taken by the Conference's supreme body, was binding. Since there appeared to be no support for the Bangladesh proposal, the dates just indicated by the Secretary-General, namely 12 October for submission of candidatures and 14 October for the election, would stand.

He drew the attention of Chairmen of Committees to the timetable for Plenary Meetings, Committees and Working Groups set out on page 5 of Document No. 135.

The meeting was suspended at 1300 hours and resumed at 1430 hours.

3. Statements on the election of the Secretary-General (continued)

3.1 The delegate of Brazil, who congratulated Mr. Butler on his election, said that he felt sure that, with his experience and knowledge of ITU and of its Members' problems, the new Secretary-General would be fully successful in his new post. He also paid tribute to Mr. Mili and wished him every success in the future.

3.2 The delegate of Mexico considered Mr. Butler's election to be a judicious solution, since it meant renewal and at the same time continuity of management. That would be the best guarantee for the survival and future progress of the Union. He then expressed recognition for the services rendered by Mr. Mili, towards whom his country felt and would always feel a debt of gratitude for his brilliant accomplishments at the head of the Union.

3.3 The delegate of Saudi Arabia, after congratulating Mr. Butler on his election as Secretary-General of the Union, assured him of his country's fullest backing and cooperation. He then paid tribute to Mr. Mili for his work and expressed his best wishes for the future. He also paid tribute to Mr. Larsson and Mr. Srirangan, whose competence was universally recognized.

3.4 The delegate of Czechoslovakia congratulated the new Secretary-General on behalf of his country's Minister of Telecommunications and delegation, and extended his best wishes to Mr. Mili.

3.5 The delegate of the Yemen Arab Republic, who thought that Mr. Butler was the best possible successor to the best possible predecessor, said that he hoped that the new Secretary-General would manage to narrow the gap between developed countries and developing countries. He extended his best wishes to Mr. Mili, who had done so much

to improve communications. Finally, he paid tribute to the other two candidates, who would undoubtedly pursue their efforts to develop and improve communications, and said that he hoped that ITU would continue working for peace and understanding in the world.

3.6 The delegate of Peru extended to Mr. Butler the greetings of his country's Minister of Telecommunications. He was pleased to note that, with the election of the new Secretary-General, the principles of both continuity and rotation of office had been respected, and he referred to the interest which Mr. Butler had always shown in the development of communications in Latin America. He then paid tribute to Mr. Mili for his dedication to ITU.

3.7 The delegate of France, mentioning the skill which Mr. Mili had displayed throughout his term of office, considered that he should be credited for a great part of ITU's success. He then congratulated Mr. Butler, whose thorough familiarity with Union affairs was a guarantee of further progress for ITU. He finally paid tribute to Mr. Larsson and Mr. Srirangan, who enjoyed general esteem.

3.8 The delegate of Spain cordially joined in the congratulations extended to Mr. Butler, while thanking Mr. Mili for his achievement and paying tribute to Mr. Larsson and Mr. Srirangan.

3.9 In the opinion of the delegate of Austria, the election of the new Secretary-General would be most beneficial to ITU's progress. He was convinced that his abilities would enable him to accomplish a by no means easy task, in which he wished him every success, namely the striking of a balance between the needs of developing countries and the limited funds at the Union's disposal. The delegation of Australia also extended its best wishes for the future to Mr. Mili, who had served ITU with fairness and justice, and who had shown understanding for regional organizations. With regard to the other two candidates, Mr. Larsson and Mr. Srirangan, he had no doubt that, thanks to their competence, they would continue to render useful service to ITU.

3.10 The delegate of Argentina congratulated Mr. Butler, whose election constituted a recognition of his qualities. He then thanked Mr. Mili for all the efforts he had exerted on behalf of the Union, and expressed his recognition to Mr. Larsson and Mr. Srirangan, together with the hope that their invaluable contribution to ITU would continue.

3.11 The delegate of Afghanistan joined in congratulating Mr. Butler. He also thanked Mr. Mili for his exceptional efforts in favour of ITU's development, and thanked Mr. Larsson and Mr. Srirangan for their dedication to the Union.

3.12 The delegate of Italy congratulated Mr. Butler on his election and said that he felt sure that, in view of his great qualities and the experience which he had acquired, he would make a great Secretary-General. He expressed his best wishes to Mr. Mili for a happy and active life in the future. With regard to Mr. Larsson and Mr. Srirangan, he said that everyone recognized their abilities and their efforts.

3.13 The delegate of Malta congratulated Mr. Butler on his election and wished him every success. He thanked Mr. Mili for his services and Mr. Larsson and Mr. Srirangan for their cooperation.

3.14 The delegate of Guinea also congratulated Mr. Butler, who, with the support of the Member countries, would meet with every success in his new office. He thanked Mr. Mili and assured Mr. Larsson and Mr. Srirangan that they had been generally acknowledged to be highly qualified candidates.

3.15 The delegate of Uganda, after congratulating Mr. Butler on his election, expressed the hope that the excellent relations already existing between ITU and Uganda would be further strengthened. He thanked Mr. Mili for his magnificent services to the Union and Mr. Larsson and Mr. Srirangan for their work and the competence which they had consistently displayed.

3.16 The delegate of Ethiopia wished Mr. Butler every success in his work as Secretary-General of the Union and expressed confidence in his ability to confront the difficult tasks ahead. Gratitude was due to Mr. Mili for his achievements and for the assistance given to Ethiopia in staff training and to Mr. Larsson and Mr. Srirangan for their participation.

3.17 The delegate of Equatorial Guinea joined the other delegations in congratulating Mr. Butler on his election as Secretary-General of the ITU for the coming years and wished him all success in his undertakings. He thanked Mr. Mili for all he had done for the Union as a whole and for Equatorial Guinea as a Member of the ITU.

3.18 The delegate of Senegal said that the office of Secretary-General had flourished in the spirit of the United Nations, the outstanding personal and professional qualities of every one of the candidates were quite apparent. Senegal also congratulated Mr. Mili for the tasks accomplished, throughout his term of office he had wholeheartedly devoted himself to the development of telecommunications. As to the new Secretary-General, Mr. Butler, his past experience would equip him to deal decisively and competently with the formidable problems lying ahead.

4. Transfer of powers (Republic of Honduras - Argentine Republic)
(Document No. 154)

4.1 The delegate of Argentina requested that, in keeping with the principle of consistency, the decision should be based on the same criteria as in the previous cases of transfer of powers involving Tonga and Fiji, and that the transfer of powers from Honduras to Argentina should be allowed.

It was so agreed.

5. Allocation of documents to Working Group PL-C (Document No. DT/10)

5.1 The Secretary-General introduced Document No. DT/10.

The allocation of documents set out in Document No. DT/10 was approved.

6. Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference
(Documents Nos. 65 + Corr.1 and 121)

6.1 Mr. Molina Negro, Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Council, before beginning his introduction of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, said that his review, in the absence of the Chairman of the Council who was unfortunately not able to be present, in no way expressed

any opinion on behalf of the Council, but was intended as an objective summary of the Report without implying any a priori agreement on the part of the Members of the Council. With that reservation, he proceeded to introduce the Report.*)

6.2 The Chairman thanked Mr. Molina Negro for the Report submitted, and suggested that it be considered at the next meeting.

It was so agreed.

7. General statements (continued)

7.1 The delegate of Tunisia made the following statement

"Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to take this opportunity to convey to our honourable Assembly a concise idea of the efforts exerted by Tunisia for the purpose of development and more specifically of the progress achieved in its telecommunications infrastructure, particularly over the last ten years. Tunisia, with 6.5 million inhabitants, has a fairly advanced telecommunications network, owing to a planning policy which the country has been implementing since independence. This network is 95% automatic and will be fully automated under the 6th Plan now under way, which began in January 1982 and will run until December 1986.

Whilst our domestic traffic increases by 12 to 15% each year, there has been a remarkable rise in our international traffic which is more than 98% automatic and which is practically doubling every four years.

In the first years of independence, in the 1960s, crossbar systems were introduced. The 1980s are witnessing the introduction of electronics and the adoption of digital switching systems with stored programmes.

Substantial projects for the digitization of our networks are underway and the number of subscribers is planned to double between 1982 and 1986.

Tunisia is linked to the Northern Mediterranean countries by three submarine cables and a high-capacity radio-relay system. A 2500-circuit submarine cable link is now being installed and should be operational by 1983. The same applies to a 200-circuit INTELSAT earth station designed to establish links with other continents or with the Arab and African countries south of the Sahara. There are two high-capacity radio-relay systems linking Tunisia to its neighbouring countries and two coaxial cable projects to duplicate them are still in progress. A project for the extension of the telex and data transmission systems is scheduled for completion by the end of this year. All this, Mr. Chairman, evidences the great efforts Tunisia is making to develop its telecommunications infrastructure.

Given its rather limited natural resources, Tunisia is concentrating on its human capital. Our efforts in this area have been enormous in relation to the means available to us. My country is sparing no effort in education, especially technical training. A national telecommunications school created in 1972 meets our requirements for specialized technicians and engineers. Thanks to this school, Tunisia has been able to engage in productive bilateral and multilateral cooperation schemes. With the help of these highly qualified specialists it has been able to contribute to fixed-term assistance projects for which there is steadily increasing demand through the intermediary of the Union. Tunisia is deeply committed to this cooperation.

*) The introduction is published as a Conference Document (No. 162).

Situated in the north of the African continent, its shores washed by the Mediterranean, influenced by a variety of cultures, Tunisia has been able to retain its specific character and its Arab, Moslem and African authenticity.

Under the leadership of an outstanding, wise and enlightened Head of State who has marked the country and identified himself with it, Tunisia has found stability, security and confidence in its future. This has ensured a harmonious development in all areas, technical, economic, cultural and social. Tunisia is striving for peace and contributing effectively to all the international organizations, in particular to our Union, as it sincerely believes in its lofty aims clearly stated in Article 4 of the Convention.

Mr. Chairman,

The whole world has witnessed, in the last twenty years and especially recently, how one Member country has displayed an attitude of arrogance and defiance towards the international community. Instead of complying with resolutions passed by the United Nations, to whose family of organizations our Union belongs, and despite intensive diplomatic activity on the part of countries anxious to preserve peace and justice and to secure the victory of the just cause of the Palestinian people, the Zionist regime has, on the contrary, merely brought about an escalation of violence. The recent events in Lebanon and Israel's headstrong and obstinate, barbarous aggression against Lebanon, a Member of our Union, and against the camps of peaceful Palestinian refugees provide the most eloquent proof of this.

Mr. Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,

We must therefore vigorously oppose the logic of domination and repression, whether with regard to the relentless aggression of the Zionist entity or the criminal and no less relentless aggression of the racist regime of Pretoria in South Africa and Namibia.

Mr. Chairman,

Fruitful and effective cooperation cannot be achieved in an international institution such as ours save in a climate of peace and serenity.

Our institution is almost 120 years old. It has contributed far more than any other organization towards bringing people closer together.

The infrastructure of communication facilities is a vital factor in the economic and social development of countries. An entire policy needs to be defined regarding the development of these facilities.

Telecommunications are therefore of paramount importance.

The latter half of this century is distinguished by the part played by electronics and telecommunications.

The task ahead of our Union is enormous, but if we are motivated by a sincere desire for cooperation then we can count on success.

In conclusion, allow me, once again, Mr. Chairman, to extend to you my most cordial congratulations and to express my sincere gratitude to the distinguished delegates who supported the candidacy of Mr. Milli.

Thank you Mr. Chairman."

7.2 The delegate of Botswana made the following statement .

"Mr. Chairman,

Together with other countries of Southern Africa and without any desire to cause a confrontation, my country has exerted immense efforts in order to achieve technical and economical independence, as a result of which it is now able to participate in conferences of this kind. Botswana is grateful for the technical assistance provided by various organizations and governments. In this regard, much is owed to Mr. Mili for the technical know-how and willingness to help which he has consistently shown. As regards the Secretary-General Elect, Mr. Butler, we cherish the hope that he will guide the Union successfully towards new goals and that he will be able to rely on the understanding of all the Members. The developing countries are striving to narrow the technological gap which exists between them and the developed countries. While I consider that my country is set on the right course and has made many sacrifices in order to give the people of Botswana access to the world through telecommunications, there is still much to be done in this regard and I hope that this Conference will provide the necessary assistance to embark on a new stage of development."

7.3 The delegate of Libya made the following statement .

(to follow)

7.4 The delegate of the United States of America made the following statement .

"Mr. Chairman,

The United States delegation wishes to express its deep concern and repulsion at the misuse of the Plenary Session by some delegations to ventilate irrelevant and unwarranted political attacks against the United States. Today's vicious and irrational attack on the United States was the third time in two short weeks that political rhetoric on the part of disgruntled delegates was inappropriately directed at my country. We think this political rhetoric is misplaced and contrary to the appropriate goals of this important technical Conference. We urge the Chair to exercise the necessary discipline to insure the technical integrity and productivity of this important Conference."

8. Withdrawal of candidacies for the post of Deputy Secretary-General

8.1 The delegate of Switzerland said that, since a representative of a developed country had been elected to the highest office of the ITU, the Deputy Secretary-General should in all fairness come from a developing country. In order to facilitate this election, his delegation was withdrawing the candidacy of Mr. Maurice Apotheloz.

8.2 The delegate of Spain said that, for the same reasons as those given by the preceding speaker, Spain was withdrawing the candidacy which it had submitted, the candidate in question being himself.

8.3 The delegate of Belgium announced the withdrawal of its country's candidate, Mr. Jean Biot, as a conciliatory gesture aimed at lending greater balance to the ITU's universal character.

The meeting rose at 1720 hours.

The Secretary-General :

M. MILI

The Chairman .

H.K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 303-E

28 October 1982

Original · French

COMMITTEE 8

Third Report of Working Group C8-D (Convention - Chapter XI) to Committee 8

1. Having examined the various proposals submitted at its third meeting (27 October), Working Group C8-D adopted the texts given in Annex.
2. At a meeting of the Working Group the following proposals were withdrawn by the delegation concerned

G/18/10, G/18/11, G/18/12, G/18/13, G/18/14.
3. As regards proposal ARG/71/15 concerning No. 483, it was agreed to refer the matter to Committee 8. Some delegations feel that this subject falls within the ambit of Committee 7 (Article 55).
4. A drafting group has been set up to prepare a final version of Section 15 dealing with "voting". It will report directly to Committee 8.

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

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NOC 11. Conditions required for Discussion of, and Vote on,
any Proposal or Amendment

NOC 459 1. No proposal or amendment submitted prior to the opening of the
conference or by a delegation during the conference may be discussed unless
it is supported by at least one other delegation when it comes to be con-
sidered.

MOD 460 2. Each proposal or amendment duly supported shall be submitted to
a vote after discussion, if a decision cannot be reached otherwise.

12. Proposals or Amendments passed over or postponed

NOC 461 When a proposal or an amendment has been passed over or when its
examination has been postponed, the delegation sponsoring it shall be res-
ponsible for seeing that it is considered later.

13 Rules for Debates of the Plenary Meeting

NOC 462 13 1 *Quorum*

For a valid vote to be taken at a Plenary Meeting, more than half
of the delegations accredited to the conference and having the right to vote
must be present or represented at the meeting

NOC 463 13 2 *Order of debates*

(1) Persons desiring to speak must first obtain the consent of the
Chairman. As a general rule, they shall begin by announcing in what capa-
city they speak

NOC 464 (2) Any person speaking must express himself slowly and distinctly,
separating his words and pausing as necessary in order that everybody may
understand his meaning

MOD 465 13.3 Motions of order and points of order

(1) During debates, any delegation may, when it thinks fit, submit a motion of order or raise a point of order [as described in Annex 2]* which shall at once be settled by the Chairman in accordance with the Rules of Procedure. Any delegation may appeal against the Chairman's ruling, which shall however stand unless the majority of the delegations present and voting are against it.

NOC 466 (2) A delegation submitting a motion of order shall not, during its speech, discuss the substance of the matter in question

MOD 467 13.4 Priority of motions of order and points of order

The motions and points of order mentioned in 465 and 466 shall be dealt with in the following order

a) any point of order regarding the application of these Rules of Procedure, including voting procedures :

NOC 468 b) suspension of a meeting;

NOC 469 c) adjournment of a meeting;

NOC 470 d) postponement of debate on the matter under discussion,

NOC 471 e) closure of debate on the matter under discussion;

NOC 472 f) any other motions of order or points of order that may be submitted, in which case it shall be for the Chairman to decide the relative order in which they shall be considered.

NOC 473 13.5 Motion for suspension or adjournment of a meeting

During the discussion of a question, a delegation may move that the meeting be suspended or adjourned, giving reasons for its proposal. If the proposal is seconded, the floor shall be given to two speakers to oppose the suspension or adjournment and solely for that purpose, after which the motion shall be put to the vote

NOC 474 13.6 Motion for postponement of debate

During discussion of any question, a delegation may move that the debate be postponed for a stated period. Once such a proposal has been made, any discussion thereon shall be limited to no more than three speakers not counting the person submitting the proposal, one for the motion and two against, after which the motion shall be put to vote

MOD 475 13.7 Motion for closure of debate

A delegation may at any time move that discussions on the point at issue be closed. In such cases the floor shall be given to not more than two speakers opposing the motion, after which the motion shall be put to the vote. If the motion succeeds, the Chairman will immediately call for a vote on the substance of the matter to which the closure put an end to discussion.

* Working Group C8-D has decided to wait until the outcome of the discussions in Working Group C8-E (Definitions) for proposals CAN/26/43 and CAN/26/44.

NOC 476 13 8 *Limitation of speeches*

(1) The Plenary Meeting may, if necessary, decide how many speeches any one delegation may make on any particular point, and how long they may last.

NOC 477 (2) However, as regards questions of procedure, the Chairman shall limit the time allowed for a speech to a maximum of five minutes.

NOC 478 (3) When a speaker has exceeded the time allowed, the Chairman shall notify the Meeting and request the speaker to conclude his remarks briefly

NOC 479 13 9 *Closing the list of speakers*

(1) During the debate, the Chairman may rule that the list of speakers wishing to take the floor be read. He shall add the names of other delegations who indicate that they wish to speak and he may then, with the assent of the Meeting, rule that the list be closed. Nevertheless, as an exceptional measure, the Chairman may rule, if he thinks fit, that a reply may be made to any previous statement, even after the list of speakers has been closed.

NOC 480 (2) The list of speakers having been exhausted, the Chairman shall declare discussion on the matter closed.

NOC 481 13 10 *Questions of competence*

Any question of competence that may arise shall be settled before a vote is taken on the substance of the matter under discussion.

NOC 482 13 11 *Withdrawal and resubmission of a motion*

The author of a motion may withdraw it before it is put to a vote. Any motion, whether it be amended or not, which has been withdrawn from debate may be resubmitted or taken up by the author of the amendment or by another delegation.

14 Right to Vote

MOD 483 (Note to Committee 9 still under discussion in Committee 8).

484 2 The delegation of a Member of the Union shall exercise the right to vote under the conditions described in Article 67.

15. Voting

MOD 485 15 1 *Definition of a majority*

(1) A majority shall consist of more than half the delegations present and voting for or against.

NOC 486 (2) In computing a majority, delegations abstaining shall not be taken into account.

NOC 487 (3) In case of a tie, a proposal or amendment shall be considered rejected.

SUP 488

NOC 489 *15 2 Non-participation in voting*

Delegations which are present but do not take part in a particular vote or expressly state they do not wish to take part shall be considered neither as absent, for the purpose of determining a quorum as defined in 462, nor as abstaining for the purpose of 491.

MOD 490 *15.3 Special majority*

In cases concerning the admission of new Members of the Union, the majority described in Article 1 shall apply.

NOC 491 *15 4 Abstentions of more than fifty per cent*

When the number of abstentions exceeds half the number of votes cast (for, against, abstentions), consideration of the matter under discussion shall be postponed to a later meeting, at which time abstentions shall not be taken into account.

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(Note to Committee 9 still under discussion in Committee 8).

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NOC 496 *15 7 Prohibition of interruptions during votes*

No delegation may interrupt once a vote has begun, unless to raise a point of order in connection with the way in which the vote is being taken

NOC 497 *15 8 Reasons for votes*

The Chairman shall authorize any delegations which so request to give the reasons for their vote, after the vote has been taken

NOC 498 *15 9 Voting on parts of a proposal*

(1) When the author of a proposal so requests, or when the meeting thinks fit, or when the Chairman, with the approval of the author, so proposes, that proposal shall be sub-divided and its various sections put to the vote separately. The parts of the proposal which have been adopted shall then be put to the vote as a whole

NOC 499 (2) If all the sections of a proposal are rejected the proposal shall be regarded as rejected as a whole

NOC 500 15 10 *Order of voting on concurrent proposals*

(1) When there are two or more proposals on any one matter, they shall be put to the vote in the order in which they were presented, unless the meeting decides to the contrary.

NOC 501 (2) After each vote, the meeting shall decide whether or not the following proposal shall be voted on.

NOC 502 15 11 *Amendments*

(1) Any proposal for modification consisting only of a deletion from, an addition to, or a change in, a part of the original proposal shall be considered an amendment,

NOC 503 (2) Any amendment to a proposal accepted by the delegation submitting the proposal shall at once be embodied in the original proposal

NOC 504 (3) No proposal for modification shall be regarded as an amendment if the meeting considers it to be incompatible with the original proposal

NOC 505 15.12 *Voting on amendments*

(1) When an amendment to a proposal is submitted, a vote shall first be taken on the amendment.

MOD 506 (2) When two or more amendments to a proposal are submitted, the amendment furthest from the original text shall be put to the vote first, if this amendment does not obtain the support of the majority, of the remainder, that furthest from the proposal shall then be put to the vote and the same procedure shall be followed until a subsequent amendment gains the support of the majority, if all the amendments submitted have been considered and have not gained a majority, the unamended proposal shall be put to the vote.

NOC 507 (3) If one or more amendments are adopted, the proposal thus amended shall then be put to the vote

SUP 508

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 304-E
28 October 1982
Original English

COMMITTEE 5

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

Friday, 15 October 1982, at 0905 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(Rev.1) |
| 2. Report of the Working Group on in-service training | 190 |
| 3. General staff policy and personnel management in ITU | 53 + Add.1 |



1. General discussion on the work of the Committee (Document No. DT/7(Rev.1))

1.1 The Chairman introduced Document No. DT/7(Rev.1), drawing attention to the additions which had been agreed upon at the previous meeting. The appropriateness of discussing Document No. 88 (to which could be associated Document No. 49) in Committee 5 could be considered later.

2. Report of the Working Group on in-service training (Document No. 190)

2.1 The delegate of Algeria, speaking as Chairman of the Working Group on in-service training, introduced the Group's Report (Document No. 190), which had been based on the Administrative Council's Recommendations set out in paragraph 9 of Document No. 28.

2.2 The Secretary of the Committee said that the words "and the Council's separate report on the subject," should be added at the end of the first preambular paragraph of the draft Resolution in Annex 1 to Document No. 190. He went on to outline the changes made in the rules (Annex 2). Under Scope of the rules, the words "interests of the staff" had been deleted. In Article I, the second sentence in the first paragraph, beginning "However, training should not be given ..." had been added. In Article IV.1, the words "however, the staff members will normally devote at least 30% of their free time to the course" had been added. Finally, the introductory paragraph to Article V had been amended to take account of the principle of equitable distribution among the permanent organs and the Kenyan delegate's suggestion concerning staff from developing countries.

2.3 The delegate of France said that the words "however, the staff members will normally devote at least 30% of their free time to the course" added to Article IV.1 were ambiguous and required amendment.

2.4 The delegate of Kenya, supported by the delegate of Algeria, proposed that the phrase to which the previous speaker had referred should be amended to read : "however, the staff members will normally be expected to contribute at least 30% of the course time out of their free time".

It was so decided.

2.5 In reply to points raised by the delegate of Iran, the Secretary of the Committee said that, prior to the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference, the Administrative Council had done some preparatory work on in-service training questions. It had therefore been appropriate for the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference to endorse the action taken by the Administrative Council, which it had done in Resolution No. 7. However, it no longer appeared necessary to include such endorsement in the present draft Resolution since the action taken by the Administrative Council had been in implementation of the Plenipotentiary Conference's instructions. A report was submitted each year to the Council, showing what action had been taken in regard to training during the previous year and listing the projects implemented; the value of the training given was discussed.

With regard to Article III, all courses for which payment was required would be covered by the 0.25% credit limit. Some courses offered by other bodies, institutions or administrations or organized internally, involved no cost.

The end of the sentence in Article V.1 met the concern expressed by the Iranian delegate as regards the endorsement of requests by supervisors.

2.6 The delegate of Iran said he still believed that some endorsement by the Committee of the Administrative Council's actions would be appropriate. In connection with Article V.1, he thought that the Heads of Organs should be given more authority over their internal affairs, accordingly, he proposed that the beginning of the second line should be amended to read "... proposals on the requests ...".

2.7 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic requested fuller information, particularly on costs, with regard to courses and training in institutions or administrations away from Geneva (Article III). In connection with Article IV.7, he asked whether a record of courses begun and not finished should not also be included in the staff member's file.

2.8 The Secretary of the Committee said that in recent years a number of officials had paid the travel costs involved in attending courses away from Geneva themselves. Sometimes, officials took advantage of their home leave to attend courses held a long way from Headquarters, for example in Japan or the United States of America. However, if a staff member was authorized to attend a course nearer at hand, for example in Paris, the ITU sometimes pay his travel expenses either in full or in part.

With the exception of language courses, courses were generally completed. In the case of absenteeism from language courses, the official concerned had to pay his own costs if he wished to repeat the course.

2.9 The Chairman of the Staff Council observed that the amendment proposed to Article V.1 by the Iranian delegate would preclude the possibility of proposals for training being made by a staff member's supervisor. Accordingly, it might be more appropriate to amend the text to read "... their own proposals and the requests they have received ...".

2.10 The delegate of the United Kingdom, referring to the introductory paragraph of Article V, proposed that the phrase "taking into account the priority to be given to staff members from developing countries" should be replaced by "bearing in mind the possible needs of staff members from developing countries", and that the words "of opportunity" should be inserted after "equitable distribution". He also considered that the wording suggested by the Chairman of the Staff Council would meet the point raised by the delegate of Iran, however, if that suggestion was not acceptable to the Committee, the amendment proposed by the Iranian delegate would be preferable to the text as it stood at present.

2.11 The delegate of India, supported by the delegates of Algeria and Nigeria, said that the first of the two amendments proposed by the United Kingdom delegate caused him some difficulty. He was in favour of retaining the text as it stood but, in order to make it more generally acceptable, he suggested that the word "priority" should be replaced by the word "preference".

2.12 The delegate of the United States of America observed that the Union was required to recruit only people who were competent. Since all staff members were fully qualified and trained, and therefore on an equal footing, when they took up service with the ITU, the opportunities for in-service training should be the same for all.

2.13 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany endorsed those comments and said that he could see no justification for treating certain staff members more favourably than others. He therefore shared the view that the introductory paragraph of Article V should be amended.

2.14 The delegate of Tanzania said that the Union was not a training institute but a highly specialized organization, the function of which was to provide administrations with expertise and advice. However, even qualified staff needed to follow refresher courses from time to time and, in his view, in-service training should be focused on providing such courses or seminars, which should be of short duration.

2.15 The delegate of Canada proposed, as a compromise solution, that the phrase which was causing difficulty to some delegations should be replaced by the phrase "giving particular attention to the training needs of staff members coming from developing countries".

2.16 The delegates of Monaco, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom supported that proposal.

2.17 Following some further discussion, the Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that, in respect of the introductory paragraph of Article V, the Committee could accept the Canadian delegate's proposal together with the United Kingdom delegate's proposal to insert the words "of opportunity" after "equitable distribution" in the third line.

It was so agreed.

2.18 The delegate of Zambia, referring to Article V.3, said that it was not very clear who took the final decision regarding selection.

2.19 The Secretary of the Committee replied that, as in the case of all administrative decisions, the final responsibility lay with the Secretary-General. He observed that the ITU was a relatively small organization, the credits allocated to in-service training were very modest and staff members had very little time to attend courses. In those circumstances, it was perhaps not really essential for the Committee to spend a great deal of time discussing details which could be left to the ITU administrators to settle.

2.20 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed with the previous speaker that much time was being spent on a purely administrative matter which should be handled by the Secretary-General or the Administrative Council. He welcomed the consensus reached with regard to the amendment proposed by the Canadian delegate, since he would have found it both unjustified and unacceptable for the text to suggest that levels of training and qualification differed in the Union and that supplementary training was required for staff members from developing countries. With regard to Article I, he expressed the view that it was not desirable systematically to withhold in-service training from staff members early in their career.

2.21 The Chairman of the Staff Council observed that no mention was made in the draft Resolution of the link between career development and in-service training. Furthermore, it was a little disappointing that no allowance was made for cases where the time required for training would necessarily exceed 5 percent per annum of service time (i.e. two weeks) such as, for instance, when a staff member was transferred to a new job. He went on to suggest a number of amendments to the text of the draft Resolution.

2.22 The delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, said that comments by the Chairman of the Staff Council were welcome but that it was not proper for him to propose formal amendments to documents before the Committee.

2.23 The Chairman said that the proposals by the Chairman of the Staff Council could not be taken into consideration.

2.24 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, referring to Article V.2, expressed the view that the phrase "taking account of the financial resources available" was not sufficiently stringent.

2.25 Following a short discussion it was agreed that both the last phrase of the first paragraph under Scope of the rules and the phrase in Article V.2 to which the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany had referred, should be amended to read "within the limits of the budget allocated".

2.26 The delegate of Iran proposed the addition, at the end of Article IV.6, of a phrase along the following lines "and that its results are evaluated".

It was so agreed.

2.27 The delegate of Algeria said that the Working Group on in-service training had endeavoured to set down on paper the decisions taken by the Committee during the lengthy discussion it had held on Document No. 28 at its previous meeting. In view of the time which was being spent on considering the outcome of its work, he could not but conclude that the Group had failed in its task.

2.28 Following some further discussion, during which the delegates of the Philippines and Tanzania made suggestions which were not taken up by the Committee, the Chairman said it could not be considered that the Working Group had failed in its task. If he heard no objection he would take it that the draft Resolution and set of rules annexed to Document No. 190, as amended, were acceptable to delegations and would be forwarded to Committee 9 and the Plenary.

It was so agreed.

3. General staff policy and personnel management in ITU
(Document No. 53 + Add.1)

3.1 The Secretary of the Committee, introducing Document No. 53 + Add.1, recalled that in the United Nations system there were two bodies created by governments that dealt with general staff policy and management. The first was the Joint Inspection Unit, which carried out surveys and reported on matters that affected all United Nations organs and agencies. The other was the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) - the members of which were appointed by governments - which had been established by the United Nations General Assembly for the regulation and coordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system. The Statute of the ICSC stated that in the exercise of its functions the Commission was to be guided by the principle set out in the agreements between the United Nations and the other organizations, which aimed at the development of a single unified international civil service through the application of common personnel standards, methods and arrangements. The Committee would note that the Administrative Council had accepted the Statute of the ICSC, thus committing ITU to abide by it.

Both the Joint Inspection Unit and the ICSC had in recent years been highly critical of the staff policies applied in the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Some of their criticisms were quoted in Part I of the document. Part II reviewed the extent to which the remarks quoted were applicable to the ITU and concluded that on the whole ITU had sound staff policies, although there were various factors that hampered their practical implementation as explained in paragraph 7 of the document.

Part III of the document listed the issues that might call for a decision by the Plenipotentiary Conference in the light of the ICSC's recommendations. It should be made clear at the outset, for the guidance of the Conference, that policy decisions that were suitable for the United Nations might not necessarily be valid for a specialized agency like the ITU, which was principally a regulatory organization as opposed to an operational one and whose staff needs varied accordingly. The questions that would have to be considered in the light of the ITU's special needs included the concept of a career structure and how it should be organized and planned, recruitment procedure, geographical distribution, job classification, staff appraisal and staff participation in management. Another question for decision, which had not been mentioned in the document, could perhaps be "electronic data processing for staff management". Some of the issues were the subject of separate documents.

The views of ITU staff on general staff policy and management were given in Annex 2 to the document. An extract of the Summary Record of the Plenary Meeting of the 37th Administrative Council at which the document had been referred to would be found in Addendum No. 1.

The meeting rose at 1200 hours.

The Secretary .

M. BARDOUX

The Chairman

H.L. VENHAUS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 305-E

28 October 1982

Original . English

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

(STAFF MATTERS)

Monday, 18 October 1982, at 0910 hrs

Chairman . Mr. H.L. VENHAUS (Federal Republic of Germany)

Subject discussed

Document No.

1. General staff policy and personnel
management in ITU (continued)

53 + Add.1



1. General staff policy and personnel management in ITU
(Document No. 53 + Add.1) (continued)

1.1 The Chairman of the ITU Staff Council said he was sorry if his use of the word "propose" at an earlier meeting might have given the wrong impression to delegates, since of course ITU staff members were not entitled to make formal proposals at a Plenipotentiary Conference. However, he was disappointed that some delegates on the Committee seemed to be unwilling to take the staff's views into account. It was all the more surprising that delegates from the same countries, in other forums (such as the International Labour Organization), were those who most fiercely defended the rights of workers to participate on an equal footing in all discussions and negotiations on their working conditions.

He wished to make a plea to delegates from all countries which had experience of employee participation in policy-making to take careful note of the views of the ITU staff (Annex 2 to Document No. 53) on the questions before the Committee. He was thinking particularly of the U.S.S.R. and the socialist countries, China, Viet Nam, Algeria, Tanzania and Cuba, the United States and countries of Western Europe, and finally Japan, where solidarity between employees and employers had created some of the world's most productive and efficient manufacturing industries. He reminded the Committee that any decision it took would have direct consequences on the working lives of ITU employees over the next five years. If it took the opportunity to improve the lot of the staff, the staff would respond by doing its utmost to cooperate in improving the organization's efficiency.

1.2 The Chairman said the Committee would note that statement.

He invited attention to Section IV of the document (Summary of issues calling for decisions). Paragraphs (1) and (3) would be considered at a later stage, and paragraph (4) had already been dealt with.

Paragraph (2)

1.3 The Secretary of the Committee, referring to paragraph (15) of the document, said the Conference was being invited to request the Secretary-General to adapt the career development programme proposed by ICSC to the needs of the Union. The Secretary-General could then make proposals for such a programme for the approval of the Administrative Council.

1.4 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany asked whether the new career development programme would mean the creation of new posts, with resulting financial implications.

1.5 The delegate of India urged that before taking any decision the Committee should ascertain the views of the Staff Council.

1.6 The Chairman, referring to paragraph (2) of Annex 2 of the document, said it was true that an obstacle to career development was that a large proportion of higher grades was filled by new recruits. On the other hand, in the period between 1973 and 1979, out of 71 professional posts advertised, 38 candidates from within the Union were appointed, representing more than 53%.

1.7 The Chairman of the Staff Council said that on that issue the staff were largely in agreement with ICSC. The fact was, however, that in a small organization like ITU the possibilities for career development were few. The job classification system proposed by ICSC should therefore be applied with flexibility to allow growth on the part of the person in the post concerned. He assumed that

the figures just quoted by the Chairman for new appointments included transfers, according to his calculations, over a 10-year period fewer than 25% of the staff had had any real promotion. It was also important that the top professional posts should be filled as far as possible from within the Union in order not to block the chain of promotion; at present, too many of such posts were filled from outside.

1.8 The Secretary of the Committee, replying to the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, said it was difficult to give any precise reply on the cost implications of adoption of the career development programme before the Committee had taken decisions on the other related issues listed under Section IV.

1.9 The delegate of Algeria said that any decision taken on career development should lead to higher motivation and job satisfaction for the staff and should also ensure that the Union was more dynamic and effective. Until now, promotion had been simply by means of job reclassification; in future, the Administrative Council should be given access to the files on individual staff, to ensure that promotion was seen in terms of an individual's career rather than in terms of job category.

1.10 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said it was a pity so few delegates were present in the Committee to discuss a subject of such importance. There had unfortunately not been time to give thorough consideration to Document No. 53 at the last Administrative Council session, and the document was in any case too one-sided and couched in terms that were far too general. It suggested that ITU should adopt the system proposed for the United Nations, however, the Union ought not to be used as a testing ground for innovations proposed by other bodies, but should find its own solutions to its own problems.

1.11 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany proposed that consideration of paragraph (2) be deferred, in view of the statement by the Secretary that the financial implications of the new programme would not be known until the Committee had arrived at a decision on other related issues.

1.12 The Secretary of the Committee, replying to a question from the delegate of India, explained that if, as recommended by ICSC, the percentage of the budget devoted to training was raised from 0.09% to 0.25%, the result would be almost a tripling of the budgetary allocation concerned. The summary of proposals for the creation of new posts or reclassifications in paragraph (8), Annex 2 of Document No. 53, Add.1, represented a maximum, and would be subject to review on the basis of the decisions taken by the Conference.

1.13 The delegate of the United States of America deprecated the fact that the U.S.S.R. appeared to attribute greater importance to geographical distribution than to professional competence, his delegation felt that the reverse order of priority was the correct one.

1.14 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic fully supported the U.S.S.R.'s remarks. There was no evidence in the documentation submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference of any improvement in geographical distribution, greater efforts were needed in that direction. He did not share the view that the principles of professional competence and geographical distribution were incompatible.

1.15 The delgate of the U.S.S.R. considered that adherence to the principle of geographical distribution did not preclude the selection of highly qualified candidates for ITU posts. Such people were certainly available in the under-represented areas. Priority should not be given either to geographical distribution or to professional competence, both principles should be given equal weight. He considered the document to be of an advisory nature, the Union should work out its own staff policies in accordance with the guidance given by the Convention. Decisions that were correct for the United Nations might be wrong for the Union. Hence no blanket acceptance of the ICSC's recommendations was advisable.

1.16 The delegates of the United States of America, Japan and the United Kingdom supported the proposal by the Federal Republic of Germany to defer discussion of paragraph (2) until the other related paragraphs of Section IV had been considered.

That proposal was approved.

Paragraph (5)

1.17 The delegate of the United States of America said that his delegation was opposed to the ITU providing more training for national administrations and committing any more budget resources to it.

1.18 The Chairman noted that up to the present ITU had made no credit allocation to cover national staff coming to the Union to learn how it operated. It would be useful to administrations that did not use one of the working languages of the Union to have that opportunity, and would further cooperation between ITU and its Member countries.

1.19 The delegate of Algeria, supported by the delegate of Nigeria, said that the ITU was a union of all its Members and all should benefit equally from their membership. Developing countries had not up to the present benefitted as much as could have been expected, the present Plenipotentiary Conference was an occasion to remedy that. The chief need of developing countries was for training. He therefore supported provision of the training described to countries that needed it, especially as it would lead developing countries to make a more effective contribution to the life of the Union.

1.20 The Secretary of the Committee explained the present position, which was that a small number of trainees came to the ITU each year at the request of a few administrations, so far all from developed countries, either to spend a few weeks moving from department to department to familiarize themselves with the working of the ITU, or, after a short briefing course, to work in one specific unit in order to understand its activities more thoroughly. The question had been submitted to the Committee for guidance on what action to take should there be a steep increase in the number of countries that wished to take advantage of such training facilities. Otherwise the Personnel Department might find itself in a position where it had to make arbitrary decisions on who should receive such training.

1.21 The delegate of the Philippines was in favour of a positive response to paragraph (5) and suggested that priority in such training be given to the least developed countries.

1.22 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that the crucial question was what expertise of benefit to administrations the ITU had to offer. One answer came under the heading of technical cooperation and should be met from the technical cooperation budget. The other was expertise in frequency management. That could best be imparted through the existing IFRB seminars, which should be encouraged to seek more participants from developing countries. Furthermore, he felt that developed countries could offer frequency management training of great benefit to developing countries and should be encouraged to do so. Perhaps paragraph (5) could be linked to the proposition in paragraph (3) for the employment of inexperienced junior professionals in frequency management, and the costs concerned treated as an item in the regular budget.

1.23 The delegate of Canada endorsed the United Kingdom's remarks. All administrations would agree in principle with the proposal if it could be implemented within existing budgetary resources. However, the last part of paragraph (18) of the document implied that it could not. A very large part, if not the greater part, of the costs would be the travel and living expenses of the trainees. He felt that the developed countries requesting such training should pay the costs involved, and that developing countries should seek payment from the various sources of technical cooperation available to them, although it would be advantageous if they could also manage to pay a proportion themselves.

1.24 The representative of the IFRB said that in addition to the trainees mentioned in paragraph (5) there was a further small flow of trainees to the IFRB as a result of direct requests from administrations. The IFRB had felt the strain of diverting specialized staff to such training and would appreciate a more structured approach to the question. He agreed with the delegate of the United Kingdom that although the ITU could give valuable training in the application of the Radio Regulations at inter-governmental level, the best source of training for national frequency management was a developed country.

1.25 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that although his administration had sent staff to the ITU for familiarization with its procedures, it felt that was compensated by the expertise it had provided on other matters. He doubted whether that kind of cooperation could properly be termed training.

1.26 The representative of the IFRB said that the Board was most grateful to those administrations that had, for example, provided the expertise that had led up to the programme for the extended use of the computer. It also greatly appreciated the cooperation given by administrations asked to provide speakers for IFRB seminars.

1.27 The delegate of Senegal noted that there was some confusion between staff training within ITU and the training of national staff. The Union had a duty to help all Members. It was not just a regulatory body, it should also have an advisory role. Because the Union did not have a centralized structure it produced an abundant and relatively uncoordinated volume of documentation, which developing countries often had difficulty in interpreting. Hence national staff needed a better understanding of the workings of the Union the better to apply the standards and regulations it promulgated. Such advisory work should not be confused with the training provided under the auspices of technical cooperation.

1.28 The delegate of Spain endorsed Senegal's views on the familiarizing of national staff with the ITU's standards and procedures, which should in no way be confused with technical cooperation fellowships. However, it was obvious that if there were too many applicants for such training it would get out of hand. A solution would perhaps be to run seminars on the matter.

1.29 The delegate of Kenya considered that many of the difficulties being encountered with the document were due to the confusing way it was set out. It was not clear what kind of training was involved. ITU was under an obligation to provide information and guidance on its methods and procedures - administrations were often asked to provide similar information to others. He agreed with Canada that there should be little cost to the Union involved as such trainees should meet their own travel and living expenses. Seminars were another matter altogether and should not be considered. If the number of potential trainees made too much of a time demand on ITU they could perhaps be dealt with in groups.

1.30 The delegate of Algeria endorsed Kenya's remarks about the document. He also supported the views of the delegate of Senegal. Voluntary participation in the work of the organization would benefit not only the Union but also the countries given that opportunity.

1.31 The delegate of Tanzania said that he could not see why paragraph (5) should give rise to any discussion. Familiarization with ITU's procedures was not what his delegation understood by training, however, provided such familiarization was carried out at an administration's expense, it was healthy and should be encouraged.

1.32 The delegate of France said that information should not be confused with training. Three different aspects were involved, which must be taken into account when making recommendations. In the first place, some administrations wished their officials to acquire a working knowledge of ITU and its organs and get to know ITU officials with a view to facilitating later contact. For that purpose, the provision of a detailed organization chart and a visit of perhaps a week would be adequate. Secondly, there was reciprocal collaboration, such as that established between the Federal Republic of Germany and the IFRB, to their mutual benefit with regard to extended use of the computer. The third aspect, that mentioned by the delegate of Senegal, when he had asked the ITU to help developing countries to a better understanding of its standards and procedures, lay within the field of technical assistance and called for the provision of seminars and similar training methods.

1.33 The Chairman said that the special needs of developing countries in the form of individual training or seminars would be discussed by Committee 6. Paragraph (5) referred to cases where individuals came to Geneva at the cost of their own administrations for a brief introduction to the work of the Union and such visits were of mutual benefit. He summed up the points emerging from the Committee's discussion as follows

Requests from national administrations for training to be dispensed to their civil servants by the ITU should be entertained - if necessary at all - within the limits of available means, at the discretion of the Secretary-General who would take the views expressed at the meeting into account. A distinction should be made between mere training, which in most cases was a matter of technical assistance, and training followed by a period of participation in ITU work. In the first case, the Secretary-General should give preference to nationals of those countries in greatest need of such training.

Should requests increase in number, the Secretary-General would report to the Administrative Council and ask for further directives.

The Committee approved the Chairman's summing up.

Paragraph (6)

1.34 The Secretary referring to Article 14 of the Statute of the International Civil Service Commission and the Common System recommended for the whole United Nations family, explained that, as indicated in Document No. 53, paragraph (21), the Secretary-General had been unable to agree to the introduction of the ICSC Vacancy Notice form since it could not be reconciled with the instructions of the Administrative Council regarding the contents of the Circular-letters announcing vacancies. Paragraph (22) of Document No. 53 indicated the three possibilities among which the Plenipotentiary Conference might wish to decide.

1.35 The delegates of Kenya and the United Kingdom said that the point at issue was a simple matter of personnel administration, which did not require discussion at a Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.36 The delegate of Spain endorsed that view, adding that while maintaining the principle that candidates should be presented by their administrations, the Union might also circulate vacancy notices to recognized private operating agencies since administrative delays sometimes occurred in certain countries.

1.37 The delegate of Senegal said that it was a point of principle, to be decided by the Plenipotentiary Conference, whether it should endorse the procedure so far followed by the Administrative Council or instruct the latter to introduce that recommended by the ICSC. He advocated the continuation of the present system.

1.38 The delegate of Saudi Arabia said that the present system had proved quite satisfactory and it should be left to administrations to decide whether or not to forward vacancy notices to industrial and scientific organizations in their countries.

1.39 Summing up the discussion on paragraph (6), the Chairman said there was agreement that any duplication of work should be avoided. The Committee considered that the present system should be continued and that it should be left to administrations themselves to circulate vacancy notices within their countries.

Paragraph (7)

1.40 The Secretary said that paragraph (7) was linked with paragraph (6). At present, vacancy notices were sent only to administrations, which was not in accordance with the ICSC recommendation, and applications for ITU posts must be transmitted through a national administration. That was obviously desirable in the case of specialists belonging to an administration, but it had little point in the case of other staff and the question was whether ITU should continue to require that all applications should be forwarded by national administrations even in the case of non-telecommunication personnel, such as computer specialists, accountants and linguists. In the second place, no financial provision was made by the Administrative Council for interviewing candidates and he mentioned, as an example, an unfortunate case in which after considerable expense had been incurred by the Union in settling a candidate in Geneva, the staff member in question had found that the job was not what he had expected and had resigned after a few months. In other cases, staff had remained in Geneva because of the difficulties of reversing the domestic arrangements they had made, but were unhappy and dissatisfied in their job. It would therefore be better if some

arrangements could be made to interview candidates with the least possible expenditure. Competitive examinations did not appear, in most cases, to be compatible with ITU requirements, although for certain specialized staff such as translators, there was liaison with the United Nations, which organized a special examination.

1.41 The delegate of Spain said that if paragraph (7) referred only to posts in Geneva and not to posts under technical cooperation, the principle that candidates should be presented by their administrations should be maintained. He commended the use of the United Nations examination for translators. He agreed that preselection interviews could be useful and might in the long run prove cheaper than having to resettle an official who had been appointed.

1.42 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the present system whereby candidates were presented by their administrations should be adhered to. Regarding interviews, it would be unfair if, because of financial constraints, only candidates living near Geneva were interviewed. All should be treated equally and he was not therefore in favour of interviews because of the financial implications.

1.43 The delegate of Kenya supported the need to interview candidates. Expenses could be minimized if selected candidates were shortlisted and possibly vetted by regional panels.

1.44 Noting the views expressed by the delegate of Kenya, the Secretary said that under the present system the Union was compelled to take candidates at their face value. If, as had happened, an employee had subsequently to be dismissed because of lack of linguistic knowledge, the cost to the Union was higher.

1.45 Summing up, the Chairman said there was a consensus that applications should continue to be submitted through administrations and not on an individual basis. The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany had said, as a matter of principle, that all applicants should receive equal treatment in the way of interviews and that was also important for the principle of geographical distribution. The view had also been expressed that it would be more cost-effective in the long run to provide for interviewing candidates than to engage unsuitable ones and that selected candidates at least should be interviewed, possibly by other communication means not involving travel. There was agreement that competitive examinations should not be introduced.

The meeting rose at 1215 hours.

The Secretary .

M. BARDOUX

The Chairman .

H.L. VENHAUS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 306-E

28 October 1982

Original Spanish

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Friday, 15 October 1982, at 1400 hrs

Chairman Mr. A.C. ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Rotation of seats in the Administrative Council

DT/1 and DT/11

Proposals

ALG/11/11
INS/81/1
MLA/82/1
THA/83/1
SNG/84/1
PHL/86/1
IND/87/4
CHL/89/1
PRU/112/11

2. Draft Third Report of Committee 7

DT/23

3. Summary Record of the first meeting of Committee 7

185

4. Consideration of texts of the Convention

4.1 Article 6 (continued)

DT/1, DT/11
DT/26



1. Rotation of seats in the Administrative Council (Documents Nos. DT/1 and DT/11 and proposals ALG/11/11, INS/81/1, MLA/82/1, THA/83/1, SNG/84/1, PHL/86/1, IND/87/4, CHL/89/1 and PRU/112/11)
- 1.1 The delegate of Chile presented Document No. 89/1 containing the proposal that Members should be eligible for re-election only once. Experience showed that no equitable rotation was possible within regions and many countries had only been able to gain access to the permanent organs of the Union through the increase in the number of members of the Council. He acknowledged that the more developed countries were in a better position to contribute to the development of telecommunications and to the work of the Union. It was therefore difficult to find a method of rotation. If, however, the expediency of rotation was accepted in principle, the Administrative Council might be requested to propose suitable methods for applying it.
- 1.2 The delegate of Peru agreed. Explaining his own proposal, he said that the equal right of all Member countries to membership of the Administrative Council by means of rotation should be enshrined in sub-paragraph (1), paragraph 1, Article 8 of the Convention and that the conditions of membership in that body should be defined by specifying the period for which Members could be elected, i.e. making them eligible for re-election for one term of office only.
- 1.3 The delegate of Costa Rica supported the Peruvian proposal.
- 1.4 The delegate of France did not object to the principle of rotation but considered it dangerous to have statutory provisions which were insufficiently flexible. The Chilean proposal would have to be tempered by common sense.
- 1.5 The delegate of Papua New Guinea said that the problem would have to be resolved within each region. As his delegation had not yet discussed the matter with the other Members in his region, it was premature to introduce amendments to the existing texts.
- 1.6 The delegate of Cuba supported the principle of rotation in order that all Members might take part in the management of the Union. He endorsed the Peruvian proposal which, in his view, did not conflict with any Member's interests.
- 1.7 The delegate of Australia said that the existing text of the Convention allowed for free elections and that the increase in the number of members would enable more countries to take seats in the Administrative Council. For the reasons given by the delegate of Papua New Guinea, there should be no changes in the existing text.
- 1.8 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. acknowledged that in some regions the number of candidates was twice that of available seats and that, furthermore, the Conference could elect any other candidates if it wished to. In his region, there was a democratic selection procedure ensuring rotation of half of the Members in that region each time, although it was not always easy to reach agreement. His country, for example, was currently a Member of the Council of the ITU and was therefore not represented in that of the UPU. He was in favour of maintaining the status quo.

1.9 The delegate of Denmark said that the existing provisions were adequate even though his country had never been a Member of the Administrative Council. The Chilean and Peruvian proposals had more disadvantages than benefits and unduly rigid regulations should be avoided. The problem should be resolved within each region. In his own region, Sweden was responsible for reporting to the other Nordic countries on progress in the Council and consulted them whenever there were important decisions to take. The status quo should therefore not be changed.

1.10 The delegate of the United Kingdom acknowledged the need for rotation and for the participation and representation of all countries in the Council. A hard core of countries possessing greater resources, making a significant contribution to and not imposing any burden on the Union, should remain in the Council, not indeed to dominate it, but to ensure a desirable degree of continuity. Rotation should be discussed within each region and need not be included in the text of the Convention. In any case, the members of the Administrative Council did not actually represent their own countries, but rather considered the interests of all. Regulations should therefore not be too rigid.

1.11 The delegate of the United States of America said that according to the Convention all countries were at liberty to stand for election and serve the Union in the Council. Numerous factors came into play at elections, such as the technical background and enthusiasm of candidates, geographical distribution and the contribution which candidates could make to the ITU. The existing system was liberal and open to a wide range of candidates, including many from developing countries. The status quo should not be changed.

1.12 The delegate of Hungary agreed that all Members were entitled to be represented in the Administrative Council and that hard and fast provisions should not be introduced into the Convention. The existing text allowed for rotation, which was further facilitated by the increase in the number of members of the Council. The problem of rotation should be resolved within each region and the status quo maintained in the Convention.

1.13 The delegate of Greece also preferred to maintain the status quo. The question of rotation should be settled within each region.

1.14 The delegate of Colombia said that although all countries were equal, some were more equal than others. He vigorously opposed the idea that the greater contribution that the wealthy countries could make should prevail over the right of the poorest countries to join the Administrative Council, in which all stages of development should be represented. Moreover, the selection was not made within the regions but at elections which were global in character. He also took issue with the assertion that the members of the Council did not represent their own countries. On the contrary, they defended their own interests with great tenacity. Although the principle that poorer countries were also entitled to representation was universally recognized, it had not yet been put into practice. If continuity was to be combined with rotation, it was impossible to maintain a status quo which was an offence to the dignity of some developing countries which also had much to offer and many rights to safeguard.

1.15 The delegates of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Japan said that rotation should take place within each region and the existing provisions of the Convention should be maintained.

1.16 The delegate of Argentina said that although the provisions of the Convention were acceptable in theory, in practice the rotation implicit in No. 48 of the Convention was not applied. On the contrary, some countries remained in the Administrative Council for very long periods. All countries should have the opportunity of membership in the Administrative Council at some time, which would give them very useful experience.

1.17 The delegate of Mongolia said that the system of rotation was a fair one. It was already provided for under the existing Convention, as was the equitable distribution of the seats in the Administrative Council amongst all the regions of the world. Rotation could be applied within each region and the present wording of the Convention should therefore be kept.

1.18 The delegate of Iraq agreed with the delegates of Colombia and Argentina.

1.19 The delegate of Nicaragua, supporting the Chilean and Peruvian proposals, said that the inclusion of more countries in the Administrative Council would give the developing countries a greater opportunity for participation. He did not think that the text of No. 48 of the Convention should remain unchanged, nor did he accept the idea of rotation within each region, since that would lead to a lack of uniformity in working methods and enable the most developed countries to perpetuate their monopoly in the Administrative Council.

1.20 The delegate of Venezuela said that the democratic principle of free election was observed in the existing text of No. 48. He was in favour of maintaining the text as it was.

1.21 The delegate of Canada said that Document No. 76(Rev.7) listed the countries which had submitted their candidacies for the next Administrative Council elections. The elections were clearly democratic and completely open, since nobody was prevented from putting his name forward.

1.22 The delegate of Yugoslavia wondered why the principle of rotation was accepted for the regions but not for the Union as a whole. The introduction of that principle would not impair the Union's efficiency, since it had been applied successfully in a sister organization, the Universal Postal Union.

1.23 The delegate of the Central African Republic was in favour of the principle of rotation being applied within each region. Various countries from different regions, however, had been Members of the Administrative Council since 1959 and they continued to submit their candidacies. The problem should be resolved at the regional level rather than by the Conference.

1.24 The delegate of Grenada thought that No. 48 of the Convention should be amended to include the principle of rotation within the regions.

1.25 The delegate of Guatemala, speaking in favour of the inclusion of the democratic principle of rotation in some form in the text of the Convention, emphasized the need for an effort to ensure that in the elections to the Administrative Council both the procedure adopted and the final results were democratic.

1.26 The delegate of Peru said that most speakers had recognized the fairness of the principle of rotation, although many preferred to keep the present text of No. 48 of the Convention, in which they considered the above principle to be implicit, and did not wish the actual word "rotation" to appear in the text. His delegation, however, felt that the Convention should include the word "rotation" and should read as follows "with due regard to the need for equitable distribution and rotation of the seats on the Council among all the regions of the world".

- 1.27 The delegate of Algeria said that his country had been a Member of the Administrative Council for two periods and that if the principle of rotation were adopted it would support it fully as long as it was applicable to all the Members of the ITU.
- 1.28 The Chairman urged the Committee to reach a decision on the text of No. 48, since he had to report to the Plenary Meeting on Monday, 18 October.
- 1.29 The delegate of the Congo said that faster progress might be made if delegates did not feel obliged to stand firm on their original positions. The word "rotation" might perhaps be included in the provision concerning the regions.
- 1.30 The Chairman wondered whether that proposal might not mean amending the Additional Protocol approved at the Committee's fifth meeting. Since many delegations wished to keep the existing text, the Committee might possibly adopt a compromise solution whereby No. 48 would remain unchanged and a draft Recommendation or Resolution would be prepared instructing the Administrative Council to consider the matter.
- 1.31 The delegate of Senegal supported the Chairman's suggestion.
- 1.32 The delegate of Peru reiterated his proposal that No. 48 be amended in such a way as to include the word "rotation".
- 1.33 The delegates of Chile and Guatemala supported the Peruvian proposal.
- 1.34 The delegate of India introduced a proposal aimed at reconciling the different points of view. At the end of the first sentence of No. 48 of the Convention, the full stop could be replaced by a comma and the following words could be added "and to the need to afford new Members of each region an opportunity to occupy a seat on the Council."
- 1.35 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed a wording akin to that proposed by India at the end of the first sentence of No. 48, the full stop should be replaced by a comma and the following phrase added "account being taken of the need to rotate the Members of the Council in each of the regions."
- 1.36 The delegates of Peru and Colombia supported the Soviet proposal.
- 1.37 The delegate of France, supported by the delegate of the United Kingdom, considered that a written text was essential in dealing with such a sensitive question.
- 1.38 The Chairman, who wished to present the draft Third Report to the Plenary Committee on Monday, suggested that in order to save time a Working Group should be established to consider the two proposals and to prepare a text and that the problem of No. 48 should not be mentioned in the Report.
- 1.39 The delegates of Papua New Guinea and Brazil were in favour of setting up a Working Group to draft a single text.
- 1.40 The Chairman then proposed the establishment of a Working Group consisting of the delegates of the U.S.S.R., India, Peru, Senegal, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Kenya, with the task of submitting a new wording of No. 48 of the Convention in the light of the proposals made by India and the U.S.S.R. and preparing a draft Resolution for the Administrative Council.

1.41 The delegates of France, the U.S.S.R. and Argentina felt that a properly presented amendment would obviate the need for a draft Resolution.

The Chairman decided that the Group would only need to draft the proposed amendment.

2. Draft Third Report of Committee 7 (Document No. DT/23)

2.1 The Chairman explained that point 1 of the Report would state that after considering all the proposals submitted, the Committee had decided by a majority that the Council should be composed of 41 Members. He thought that on page 2 of the document points 1 and 3 should be deleted and the wording of the new point 1 amended accordingly. He asked the Committee to approve the draft Report.

2.2 The delegate of the United Kingdom felt that the Report should state that paragraph 1.2 had been approved by majority without substantive discussion.

2.3 The Chairman could not agree to such a suggestion. The above point had been discussed.

The Third Report was approved.

3. Summary Record of the first meeting of Committee 7 (Document No. 185)

The Summary Record of the first meeting of the Committee was approved without discussion.

4. Consideration of texts of the Convention (continued)

4.1 Article 6 (continued) (Documents Nos. DT/1, DT/11 and DT/26)

4.1.1 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. reported on the draft Resolution which he had prepared (Document No. DT/26) at the Chairman's request with a view to drawing the Administrative Council's attention to the importance of complying with Article 6 of the Convention regarding the periodicity of Plenipotentiary Conferences. Reviewing the troubled history of that provision, which had not been observed in the past, he said that his text took account of the Chinese and Indian proposals concerning a maximum interval between Conferences. Finally, the Council was also requested to cooperate, to the extent necessary, with the host country of the next Plenipotentiary Conference with a view to meeting the conditions governing that interval.

The meeting rose at 1640 hours.

The Secretary

A. MACLENNAN

The Chairman

A.C. ITUASSU

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 307-E
28 October 1982
Original SpanishCOMMITTEE 8Spain

PROPOSALS FOR THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

ARTICLE 43

E/307/1 MOD 15

The Administrative Regulations referred to in No. 147 are those in force at the time ~~of signature of~~ this Convention is open for signature. They shall be regarded as annexed to this Convention and shall remain valid, subject to such partial revisions as may be adopted in consequence of the provisions of No. 44 until the time of entry into force of new Regulations drawn up by the competent world administrative conferences to replace them as annexes to this Convention.

Reasons : Corollary of proposal E/307/3 ADD 153A, which stipulates a time-limit for signing the Convention between the date of its adoption by the Plenipotentiary Conference and the date of its entry into force.

ARTICLE 45

E/307/2 MOD Title Signature and ratification of the Convention

E/307/3 ADD 153A 1. The present Convention shall be open for signature by all the States listed in Annex 1, until its entry into force.

2. The Convention may, however, be signed by any State which becomes a Member of the United Nations before the date of its entry into force.

Reasons : It seems preferable to allow a time-limit for signature, starting from the date of the final adoption of the Convention until the date of its entry into force, during which membership may be obtained by signing and subsequently ratifying the Convention.

ARTICLE 46

E/307/4 MOD 159 1. ~~The Government of a country~~ Any State, not a signatory to this Convention prior to the date of its entry into force, may accede thereto at any time after that date subject to the provisions of Article 1.

Reasons : Corollary to proposal E/307/3 ADD 153A.

ARTICLE 52

E/307/5 MOD 169

The present Convention shall enter into force on ~~1-January-1975~~ [] between Members in respect of which instruments of ratification ~~or-accession~~ have been deposited before that date.

Reasons : Corollary to proposal E/307/3 ADD 153A, which specifies a time-limit for signing the Convention, to run until its entry into force, and allows the possibility for States which have not signed the Convention within that time-limit to accede to it subsequently.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 308-E

28 October 1982

Original English

PLENARY MEETING

Plenary Working Group

REVISION OF DRAFT RESOLUTION ON RATIONALIZATION OF WORK

On Tuesday, 26 October, the 21st meeting of the Plenary appointed a Working Group consisting of delegates from the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., Japan, Indonesia, New Zealand, Canada and Brazil to consider the text of a draft Resolution on "Rationalization of Work" submitted by Japan (page 6 of Document No. 13).

The Working Group recommends the draft that is annexed.

Annex . 1



A N N E X

DRAFT

RESOLUTION

Rationalization of Work

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

considering

that the workload of the headquarters of the Union has been increasing and that this contributes to the growth of the Union's budget,

that accordingly optimum use needs to be made of human and financial resources and that the fullest possible application of modern technology would help to achieve this taking account of the human and financial constraints facing the Union,

recognizing

that decisions have been taken on the application of modern technology to the activities of the IFRB;

that the range of commercially available products incorporating advanced technology relevant to office applications is widening and that such products could have an increasing role in the activities of other organs of the Union, especially in the secretarial and information handling areas,

instructs the Secretary-General

to review the extent to which modern office technology is currently being applied within the headquarters of the Union and the future possibilities, taking account of the need to make the most effective use of human and financial resources, and to recommend a course of action to the Administrative Council; and

instructs the Administrative Council

to review the recommendation submitted by the Secretary-General and to take such action as the Council judges appropriate within the budgetary resources of the Union with a view to promoting the rationalization of work.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 309-E

28 October 1982

Original : French

COMMITTEE 8

THIRD AND FINAL REPORT
OF WORKING GROUP C8-C (CONVENTION - CHAPTER IX)
TO COMMITTEE 8

1. At its final meeting on 28 October 1982 the Working Group approved its agenda and considered all outstanding proposals.

2. The following proposals were withdrawn by the delegations concerned :

KEN/80/15	CAN/26/30
KEN/80/16'	E/64/7
KEN/80/17'	CME/107/33
KEN/80/18	CME/107/34
KEN/80/21	
KEN/80/22	

3. Proposals E/70/3, E/70/4 and E/70/5 by Spain relating to Nos. 366, 367 and 368 were approved. However, the delegation of Australia reserved the right to express further views on the subject in Committee 8.

4. The Annex gives the whole of Chapter IX of the Convention as it appears in the light of the work accomplished by Working Group C8-C in accordance with its terms of reference. It is submitted to Committee 8 for approval.

Dr. Francisco SANZ B.
Chairman of Working Group C8-C

Annex : 1



A N N E X

CHAPTER IX

General Provisions regarding Conferences

ARTICLE 60

Invitation and Admission to Plenipotentiary Conferences
when there is an inviting Government

NOC 315 1 The inviting government, in agreement with the Administrative Council, shall fix the definitive date and the exact place of the conference.

NOC 316 2. (1) One year before this date, the inviting government shall send an invitation to the government of each country Member of the Union

NOC 317 (2) These invitations may be sent directly or through the Secretary-General or through another government.

NOC 318 3 The Secretary-General shall send an invitation to the United Nations in accordance with Article 39 and to any of the regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in Article 32 if requested by it.

NOC 319 4 The inviting government, in agreement with or on a proposal by the Administrative Council, may invite the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency to send observers to take part in the conference in an advisory capacity, on the basis of reciprocity

NOC 320 5 (1) The replies of the Members must reach the inviting government not later than one month before the date of opening of the conference and should include whenever possible full information on the composition of the delegation

NOC 321 (2) These replies may be sent directly to the inviting government or through the Secretary-General or through another government

*MOD 322 6. All the permanent organs of the Union shall be represented at the Conference in an advisory capacity.

* Already approved at the 6th meeting of Committee 8 (27.10.82).

- NOC 323 7 The following shall be admitted to Plenipotentiary Conferences
- NOC 324 a) delegations as defined in Annex 2,
- NOC 325 b) observers of the United Nations,
- NOC 326 c) observers of regional telecommunication organizations in conformity with 318,
- NOC 326 d) observers of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency in conformity with 319

ARTICLE 61

Invitation and Admission to Administrative Conferences when there is an inviting Government

- NOC 327 1 (1) The provisions of 315 to 321 shall apply to administrative conferences.
- *SUP 328 ~~(2) However, the time limit for the despatch of invitations may be reduced to six months if necessary~~
- NOC 329 (3) Members of the Union may inform the private operating agencies recognized by them of the invitation they have received
- MOD 330 2. (1) The inviting government, in agreement with or on a proposal by the Administrative Council, may notify the international organizations, non-governmental organizations and regional telecommunication organizations which are interested in sending observers to participate in the Conference in an advisory capacity.
- MOD 331 (2) The interested international organizations, non-governmental organizations and regional telecommunication organizations shall send an application for admission to the inviting government within a period of two months from the date of notification.
- NOC 332 (3) The inviting government shall assemble the requests and the conference itself shall decide whether the organizations concerned are to be admitted
- NOC 333 3 The following shall be admitted to administrative conferences
- NOC 334 a) delegations as defined in Annex 2,
- NOC 335 b) observers of the United Nations,
- NOC 336 c) observers of regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in Article 32,
- NOC 336 d) observers of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency in conformity with 319,

* Already approved at the 6th meeting of Committee 8 (27.10.82).

- MOD 337 e) observers of international organizations, non-governmental organizations and regional telecommunication organizations admitted in accordance with Nos. 330 to 332.
- NOC 338 f) representatives of recognized private operating agencies, duly authorized by the Member to which they belong,
- NOC 339 g) permanent organs of the Union, subject to the conditions set forth in 322.
- ADD 339A gA) observers for Members of the Union participating in a non-voting capacity in a regional administrative conference of a region other than that to which the said Members belong.
- 1)

ARTICLE 62

Procedure for calling World Administrative Conferences at the Request of Members of the Union or on a Proposal of the Administrative Council

- NOC 340 1 Any Member of the Union wishing to have a world administrative conference convened shall so inform the Secretary-General, indicating the proposed agenda, place and date of the conference
- MOD 341 2 On receipt of similar requests from at least one-quarter of the Members of the Union, the Secretary-General shall inform all Members thereof by the most appropriate means of telecommunications, asking them to indicate, within six weeks, whether or not they agree to the proposal.
- MOD 342 3. If a majority of the Members, determined in accordance with No. 225, agree to the proposal as a whole, that is to say, if they accept the agenda, date and place of the proposed meeting, the Secretary-General shall so inform the Members of the Union by the most appropriate means of telecommunications.
- 2)
- NOC 343 4 (1) If the proposal accepted is for a conference elsewhere than at the seat of the Union, the Secretary-General shall ask the government of the country concerned whether it agrees to act as inviting government
- NOC 344 (2) If the answer is in the affirmative, the Secretary-General, with the assent of the government concerned, shall take the necessary steps to convene the conference.

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- 1) For the final wording of this No. 339A due account will have to be taken of the results of Working Group 8-E (Definitions).
- 2) Note from Committee 8 to Committee 9 It has been suggested that in any similar context transmission by "telegram" should be replaced by "the most appropriate means of telecommunications".

- NOC 345 (3) If the answer is in the negative, the Secretary-General shall request the Members desiring the conference to make alternative suggestions for the place of the conference
- NOC 346 5 Where the proposal accepted is for a conference at the seat of the Union, the provisions of Article 64 shall apply
- NOC 347 6 (1) If the proposal as a whole (agenda, date and place) is not accepted by a majority of the Members, determined in accordance with 225, the Secretary-General shall inform the Members of the Union of the replies received, requesting them to give a final reply on the point or points under dispute within six weeks of receipt.
- NOC 348 (2) Such points shall be regarded as adopted when they have been approved by a majority of the Members, determined in accordance with 225
- NOC 349 7 The procedure indicated above shall also be applicable when the proposal to convene a world administrative conference is initiated by the Administrative Council

ARTICLE 63

- 1) Procedure for convening Regional Administrative Conferences at the Request of Members of the Union or on a Proposal of the Administrative Council

- NOC 350 In the case of a regional administrative conference, the procedure described in Article 62 shall be applicable only to the Members of the region concerned. If the conference is to be convened on the initiative of the Members of the region, it will suffice for the Secretary-General to receive concordant requests from a quarter of the total number of Members in that region

ARTICLE 64

Provisions for Conferences meeting when there is no inviting Government

- NOC 351 When a conference is to be held without an inviting government, the provisions of Articles 60 and 61 apply. The Secretary-General shall take the necessary steps to convene and organize it at the seat of the Union, after agreement with the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

1) Note to Committee 8 In the titles of Articles 62 and 63 two different terms are used in the English text - "calling" and "convening".

ARTICLE 65

Provisions common to all Conferences

Change in the Date or Place of a Conference

- NOC 352 1 The provisions of Articles 62 and 63 shall apply, by analogy, when a change in the date or place of a conference is requested by Members of the Union or is proposed by the Administrative Council. However, such changes shall only be made if a majority of the Members concerned, determined in accordance with 225, have pronounced in favour.
- NOC 353 2 It shall be the responsibility of any Member proposing a change in the date or place of a conference to obtain for its proposal the support of the requisite number of other Members.
- NOC 354 3 Where the issue arises, the Secretary-General shall indicate, in the communication referred to in 341, the probable financial consequences of a change in the date or place, as, for example, when there has been an outlay of expenditure in preparing for the conference at the place initially chosen.

ARTICLE 66

*MOD Time-limits for Presentation of Proposals and Reports to Conferences and Conditions of Submission

- NOC 355 1 Immediately after the invitations have been despatched, the Secretary-General shall ask Members to send him, within four months, their proposals for the work of the conference.
- NOC 356 2 All proposals the adoption of which will involve revision of the text of the Convention or Administrative Regulations must carry references identifying by their marginal numbers those parts of the text which will require such revision. The reasons for the proposal must be given, as briefly as possible, in each case.
- NOC 357 3 The Secretary-General shall communicate the proposals to all Members as they are received.
- MOD 358 4. The Secretary-General shall assemble and coordinate the proposals and reports received from administrations, the Administrative Council, the Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees and 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.

* Already approved at the sixth meeting of Committee 8 (27 October 1982).

ARTICLE 67

Credentials for Delegations to Conferences

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

1) See the note in paragraph 3 of this Report.

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

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 310-E

28 October 1982

Original : French

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP C7-E

1. Ad hoc Working Group C7-E held two meetings, in the afternoon of Tuesday, 26 and the morning of Thursday, 28 October 1982 to consider the amendments to be made to Nos. 67 and 68 of the Convention in the light of the proposals made by Kenya, Peru, Indonesia, Colombia, Ecuador and Gabon (Documents Nos. 80, 112, 178(Rev.1), 183, 184 and 189) and the discussions held during the 13th meeting of Committee 7 on 26 October 1982.
2. The meetings were chaired by Mr. Vassili Cassapoglou (Greece) and were attended by members of the delegations of Canada, Ecuador, Greece, Colombia, Peru, Indonesia and Kenya and a member of the IFRB (Mr Perrin).
3. After lengthy consideration and discussion of the above-mentioned proposals and the comments made by participants, and taking account of the withdrawal of the Kenyan proposal and the modification of the Peruvian proposal, Working Group C7-E decided unanimously to recommend the adoption of the following text, with the conviction that, since it is the outcome of a compromise, it may be approved by consensus.
4. Once adopted, this Report should be brought to the attention of the Chairman of Committee 8 so that he can take it into account in the examination of Article 33 of the Convention.

Vassili G. CASSAPOGLOU
Chairman

Annex . 1



A N N E X

- MOD 67 c) to furnish advice to Members with a view to the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur, and with a view to the equitable, effective and economical use of the geostationary satellite orbit, taking into account the needs of Members requiring assistance, the specific needs of developing countries, as well as the special geographical situation of particular countries.
- MOD 68 d) to perform any additional duties, concerned with the assignment and utilization of frequencies and with the equitable utilization of the geostationary satellite orbit,
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 311 -E
28 October 1982
Original English

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 7G

1. Working Group 7G held one meeting on the evening of Wednesday, 28 October, to prepare an integrated series of texts for Article 12 of the Convention, taking into account all proposals submitted on this Article and the comments during the fourteenth meeting of Committee 7.
2. The meeting was chaired by Mr. A.P. Bastikar of Canada.
3. The Working Group decided to recommend the adoption of the following texts

ARTICLE 12

Coordination Committee

- MOD 80 The Coordination Committee shall consist of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board. It shall be presided over by the Secretary-General, and in his absence by the Deputy Secretary-General.¹⁾
- MOD 81 The Coordination Committee shall advise and give the Secretary-General practical assistance on all administrative, financial and technical cooperation matters affecting more than one organ, and on external relations and public information. In its considerations the Committee shall keep fully in view the provisions of the Convention, the decisions of the Administrative Council and the interests of the Union as a whole.
- MOD 82 The Coordination Committee shall also consider the other matters with which it is charged under this present Convention and any important matters referred to it by the Administrative Council. After examining them, the Committee shall report through the Secretary-General, to the Administrative Council.

-
- 1) Note The Working Group decided to omit a suggested amendment concerning the nomination of alternative members following advice from the Secretary-General-Elect that this is already a matter of common practice. It is important however that Committee 7 should expressly endorse this practice and urge that no meeting of the Coordination Committee be cancelled or postponed on the grounds that a member is temporarily absent, in such cases, given the availability of an alternative, the meeting should be held.



A.R. BASTIKAR
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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COMMITTEE 2

SECOND REPORT OF COMMITTEE 2 TO THE PLENARY MEETING

CREDENTIALS

1. Terms of reference of the Committee

The Committee's terms of reference are given in Document No. 135.

2. Meetings

The Committee met twice, on 4 and 28 October 1982.

The Working Group set up by the Committee with responsibility for examining credentials to the Conference, under the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention, met on 12 and 27 October 1982.

The meetings of the Working Group were attended by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee and by the delegates of Algeria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Argentina, Australia, Hungary and Venezuela.

3. Conclusions

The conclusions of the Committee are given in the attached Annex and are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for approval.

4. Final remark

The Committee recommends that the Plenary Meeting authorize the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of Committee 2 to examine credentials received after the date of the present Report and to report to the Plenary Meeting.

General Ceferino S. CARREON
Chairman of Committee 2

Annex : 1



A N N E X

1. Credentials deposited

1.1 Credentials found to be in order

1.1.1 Credentials presented by countries which have ratified (or acceded to) the Convention and to which the provisions of No. 97 of the Convention do not apply.

AFGHANISTAN (Republic of)
ALBANIA (Socialist People's Republic of)
ALGERIA (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)
GERMANY (Federal Republic of)
ANGOLA (People's Republic of)
SAUDI ARABIA (Kingdom of)
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
AUSTRALIA
AUSTRIA
BANGLADESH (People's Republic of)
BARBADOS
BELGIUM
BENIN (People's Republic of)
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
BOTSWANA (Republic of)
BRAZIL (Federative Republic of)
BULGARIA (People's Republic of)
BURUNDI (Republic of)
CAMEROON (United Republic of)
CANADA
CAPE VERDE (Republic of)
CHILE
CHINA (People's Republic of)
CYPRUS (Republic of)
VATICAN CITY STATE
COLOMBIA (Republic of)
CONGO (People's Republic of the)
KOREA (Republic of)
COSTA RICA
IVORY COAST (Republic of the)
CUBA
DENMARK
EGYPT (Arab Republic of)
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
ECUADOR
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
FRANCE
GABON REPUBLIC
GAMBIA (Republic of the)
GHANA
GREECE
GRENADA

GUINEA (Revolutionary People's Republic of)
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Republic of)
GUYANA
UPPER VOLTA (Republic of)
HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
INDIA (Republic of)
INDONESIA (Republic of)
IRAN (Islamic Republic of)
IRAQ (Republic of)
IRELAND
ICELAND
ISRAEL (State of)
ITALY
JAMAICA
JAPAN
JORDAN (Hashemite Kingdom of)
KENYA (Republic of)
KUWAIT (State of)
LESOTHO (Kingdom of)
LEBANON
LIBYA (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
LUXEMBOURG*
MADAGASCAR (Democratic Republic of)
MALAYSIA
MALAWI
MALDIVES (Republic of)
MALI (Republic of)
MALTA (Republic of)
MOROCCO (Kingdom of)
MEXICO
MONACO
MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
NEPAL
NICARAGUA
NIGER (Republic of the)
NIGERIA (Federal Republic of)
NORWAY
NEW ZEALAND
OMAN (Sultanate of)
UGANDA (Republic of)
PAKISTAN (Islamic Republic of)
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
PARAGUAY (Republic of)
NETHERLANDS (Kingdom of the)
PERU
PHILIPPINES (Republic of the)
POLAND (People's Republic of)
PORTUGAL
QATAR (State of)

* From 25 October to 5 November 1982.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
ROMANIA (Socialist Republic of)
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
RWANDA (Republic of)
SAN MARINO (Republic of)
SENEGAL (Republic of the)
SINGAPORE (Republic of)
SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
SUDAN (Democratic Republic of the)
SRI LANKA (Democratic Socialist Republic of)
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND (Confederation of)
SURINAME (Republic of)
SWAZILAND (Kingdom of)
TANZANIA (United Republic of)
CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
THAILAND
TOGOLESE REPUBLIC
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
TUNISIA
TURKEY
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
URUGUAY (Oriental Republic of)
VENEZUELA (Republic of)
VIET NAM (Socialist Republic of)
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
YEMEN (People's Democratic Republic of)
YUGOSLAVIA (Socialist Federal Republic of)
ZAMBIA (Republic of)
ZIMBABWE (Republic of)

Conclusion : The delegations of these countries may vote and may sign the Final Acts of the Conference.

1.1.2 Credentials presented by countries which have not ratified (or acceded to) the Convention or to which the provisions of No. 97 of the Convention apply.

GUATEMALA (Republic of)
LIBERIA (Republic of)
ZAIRE

Conclusion The delegations of these countries may not vote, they may sign the Final Acts of the Conference.

1.1.3 Credentials presented by countries which have not ratified (or acceded to) the Convention or to which the provisions of No. 97 of the Convention apply, but which, by decision of the Plenary Meeting, may vote at the present Conference.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
MAURITANIA (Islamic Republic of)

Conclusion The delegations of these countries may vote at the present Conference and may sign the Final Acts.

1.1.4 Countries which have not been able to send their own delegation to the Conference and which have given the delegation of another Member powers to vote and sign on its behalf (Convention No. 370).

1.1.4.1 Instruments of transfer of powers found to be in order.

Transfer of powers

Column 1

From

BELIZE
EL SALVADOR
LIECHTENSTEIN
LUXEMBOURG*
PANAMA
TONGA

Column 2

To

UNITED KINGDOM
COSTA RICA
SWITZERLAND
BELGIUM
VENEZUELA
NEW ZEALAND

Conclusion The countries listed in column 2 above are entitled to vote and to sign on behalf of the countries listed in column 1.

1.1.4.2 Instruments of transfer of powers not yet deposited.

Column 1

From

BOLIVIA
FIJI
HAITI
HONDURAS

Column 2

To

PERU
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ARGENTINA

Conclusion : Pending the arrival of the respective instruments the countries listed in column 2 are no longer entitled to vote or sign on behalf of the countries listed in column 1.

1.2 Countries whose credentials are not in order .

(none)

Conclusion : The delegations of these countries may not vote and may not sign the Final Acts of the Conference.

* Transfer of powers from 28 September to 24 October 1982.

2. Country which has deposited provisional powers which are found to be in order.

SPAIN

Conclusion : The delegation of this country may vote but may not sign the Final Acts of the Conference.

3. Countries which have not presented their credentials.

DJIBOUTI (Republic of)
MOZAMBIQUE (People's Republic of)

Conclusion : The delegations of these countries may not vote and may not sign the Final Acts of the Conference.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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COMMITTEE 9Second Series of texts from Committee 7
to the Editorial Committee

The following texts concerning Articles 6, 7 and 9 were adopted by Committee 7 and are forwarded for the attention of Committee 9 and subsequent submission to the Plenary Meeting :

ARTICLE 6

Plenipotentiary Conference
=====

- MOD 29 1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall normally be convened ~~at regular intervals and normally~~ every five years and, in any case, the interval between successive Plenipotentiary Conferences shall not exceed six years.
- NOC 30 2. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall :
- a) determine the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article 4 of this Convention;
- NOC 31 b) consider the report by the Administrative Council on the activities of all the organs of the Union since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference;
- 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 medium-term plan submitted by the Administrative Council;
- (MOD) 33 d) provide any general directives dealing with the staffing of the Union and, if necessary, fix the basic salaries, the salary scales and the system of allowances and pensions for all the officials of the Union,
- NOC 34 e) examine the accounts of the Union and finally approve them, if appropriate,
- NOC 35 f) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council,



- NOC 36 g) elect the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General and fix the dates of their taking office,
- NOC 37 h) elect the members of the IFRB and fix the dates of their taking office,
- ADD 37A [referred to the Plenary Meeting - Document No. 271],
- NOC 38 1) revise the Convention if it considers this necessary;
- MOD 39 [awaiting decision Committee 8],
- NOC 40 k) deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary.

ARTICLE 7

NOC Administrative Conferences

- NOC 41 1. Administrative conferences of the Union shall comprise :
- a) world administrative conferences,
- NOC 42 b) regional administrative conferences.
- 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.
- NOC 44 3. (1) The agenda of a world administrative conference may include .
- a) the partial revision of the Administrative Regulations mentioned in No. 571,
- NOC 45 b) exceptionally, the complete revision of one or more of those Regulations;
- NOC 46 c) any other question of a worldwide character within the competence of the conference.
- NOC 47 (2) The agenda of a regional administrative conference may provide only for specific telecommunication questions of a regional nature, including instructions to the International Frequency Registration Board regarding its activities in respect of the region concerned, provided such instructions do not conflict with the interests of other regions. Furthermore, the decisions of such a conference must in all circumstances be in conformity with the provisions of the Administrative Regulations.

Note During the discussions in Committee 7 several delegations felt that the fourth sentence of No. 43 should be rendered into French as follows

"Lors de la prise des résolutions et décisions, les conférences administratives devraient tenir compte ..."

These texts were adopted unanimously.

NOC

ARTICLE 9

General Secretariat

- NOC 55 1. (1) The General Secretariat shall be directed by a Secretary-General, assisted by one Deputy Secretary-General.
- MOD 56 (2) The Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General shall take up their duties on the dates determined at the time of their election. They shall normally remain in office until dates determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference, and they shall be eligible for re-election once only.
- NOC 57 (3) The Secretary-General shall take all the action required to ensure economic use of the Union's resources and he shall be responsible to the Administrative Council for all the administrative and financial aspects of the Union's activities. The Deputy Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Secretary-General.
- MOD 58 2. (1) If the post of Secretary-General falls vacant, the Deputy Secretary-General shall succeed to it and shall remain in office until a date determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference. He shall be eligible for election to that office subject to the provisions of No. 56. When under these conditions the Deputy Secretary-General succeeds to the office of Secretary-General, the post of Deputy Secretary-General shall be considered to fall vacant on that same date and the provisions of No. 59 will be applied.
- NOC 59 (2) If the post of Deputy Secretary-General falls vacant more than 180 days prior to the date set for the convening of the next Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council shall appoint a successor for the balance of the term.
- MOD 60 (3) If the posts of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General fall vacant simultaneously, the ~~Director of the International Consultative Committee~~ elected official who has been ~~longer~~ longest in office shall discharge the duties of Secretary-General for a period not exceeding 90 days ... (rest of the text unchanged).
- NOC 61 3. The Secretary-General shall act as the legal representative of the Union.
- NOC 62 4. The Deputy Secretary-General shall assist the Secretary-General in the performance of his duties and undertake such specific tasks as may be entrusted to him by the Secretary-General. He shall perform the duties of the Secretary-General in the absence of the latter.

A.C. ITUASSU
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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PLENARY MEETING

FIRST REPORT OF COMMITTEE 8

1. Following consideration within Working Group 8D of the proposals submitted against Article 77 of the Convention, Committee 8 took decisions on Nos. 426-442 at its Sixth Meeting. The texts have been submitted to the Editorial Committee for subsequent submission to the Plenary Meeting (see Document No. 301).

3. In the case of the modifications set down under No. 427, it was not possible to reach consensus and the decision represents the view of the majority of delegations.

4. After the decision had been taken, the following delegations reserved the right to raise the matter again in a Plenary Session of this Conference: Italy, Uruguay, Spain, Federal Republic of Germany, United States of America, Canada, Sweden, Switzerland, New Zealand, Netherlands, France, Australia, Japan, Portugal, United Kingdom.

E.J. WILKINSON
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 315-E

28 October 1982

Original French

PLENARY MEETING

Third and final Report of Working Group PL-C

Working Group PL-C adopted a draft Resolution on the International Programme for the Development of Communication (Document No. DT/47) drawn up by a Working Group set up during consideration of Document No. 54 at its previous meeting.

The Working Group also adopted three draft Resolutions updating Resolutions Nos. 34, 36 and 37 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention (1973) (Document No. DT/48).

At its third and final meeting, Working Group PL-C was informed of Document No. 273 relating to consideration of Document No. 168. Having learned that the countries which had proposed the draft Recommendation in Document No. 168 were intending to revise the wording, the Working Group considered that this item of the agenda had been dealt with.

When studying proposal ALG/11/44, the Working Group observed that any change in the title of Chapter IV of the Convention depended upon the amendment to the body of the Chapter under consideration by Committee 8. The Working Group decided to leave this point in abeyance pending the outcome of the work of Committee 8.

Nevertheless, attention was drawn to the need to identify the precise nature of any regional organization, which might or might not be international, before introducing the concept into the title of Chapter IV.

The above-mentioned draft Resolutions which were adopted unanimously by Working Group PL-C have been submitted to the Editorial Committee, which will then present them to the Plenary Meeting (see Document No. 316).

I. GIRMAW
Chairman of Working Group PL-C



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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COMMITTEE 9

Third and Last Series of Texts Submitted to the Editorial Committee by Working Group PL-C

The draft Resolutions on the International Programme for the Development of Communication and on the updating of Resolutions Nos. 34, 36 and 37 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention (1973) are submitted to the Editorial Committee for consideration.

I. GIRMAW
Chairman of Working Group PL-C

Annexes 4



A N N E X 1

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. PLC/4

International Programme for the Development of Communication

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

recalling

- a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948,
- b) resolutions 31/139 and 33/115 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1976 and on 18 December 1978,
- c) recommendations of the Intergovernmental Conference for cooperation on activities needs and programmes for communication development (Paris, April 1980), and in particular recommendation (viii) of part III of the report of this Conference.
- d) resolution No. 4.21 of the 21st Session of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) General Conference (Belgrade, 1980), establishing the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC),

having noted

the report of the Secretary-General which the Administrative Council requested to be submitted for further consideration of the Plenipotentiary Conference with a view to establishing appropriate policy guidelines for the Union's participation in the activities in the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC),

recognizing

- a) the importance of the cooperation between the Union and UNESCO for the effective development of the IPDC activities,
- b) the importance of providing adequate telecommunication infrastructure to meet the objectives of such a programme,
- c) the necessity of maintaining continuous liaison between the Union and the various UNESCO units involved in the work of the IPDC,

reaffirming

the primordial role of the Union for telecommunications matters within the United Nations system in providing the principal international forum for the consideration and promotion of international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds,

approves

the measures taken by the Administrative Council for the enhancement of the cooperation between the Union and UNESCO,

resolves

that the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General shall take appropriate measures for maintaining and supporting the Union's participation in the IPDC, including its Intergovernmental Council, this participation also being directly related to the Union's activities in rendering technical assistance to developing countries,

instructs the Secretary-General

to report to the Administrative Council on the development of these activities,

to bring this resolution to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly, to the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC and to the Director General of UNESCO,

instructs the Administrative Council

to study the reports submitted by the Secretary-General and to take appropriate action to assure technical support by ITU to the work of the IPDC by including in the annual Budget of the Union appropriate credits for maintaining liaison with the Intergovernmental Council, the Secretariat of IPDC and UNESCO units involved in the work of IPDC.

A N N E X 2

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. PLC/5

Possible Revision of Article IV, Section 11,
of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities
of the Specialized Agencies

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

in view of

Resolution No. 28 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Buenos Aires, 1952),
Resolution No. 31 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959),
Resolution No. 23 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965); and
Resolution No. 34 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973);

bearing in mind

Resolution No. 36 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-
Torremolinos, 1973),

considering

a) the seeming conflict between the definition of Government Telegrams and
Government Telephone Calls contained in Annex 2 of the International Telecommunication
Convention of Atlantic City (1947), and the provisions of Article IV, Section 11,
of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies,

b) that the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized
Agencies has not been amended in the manner requested by the Plenipotentiary
Conferences of Buenos Aires (1952), Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965), and Malaga-
Torremolinos (1973),

resolves

to confirm the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Buenos
Aires (1952), Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965) and Malaga-Torremolinos (1973), not
to include the Heads of the specialized agencies among the authorities listed in
Annex 2 to the Convention as entitled to send government telegrams or to request
government telephone calls,

expresses the hope

that the United Nations will agree to reconsider the matter and, bearing in mind the above decision, will make the necessary amendment to Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies,

instructs the Administrative Council

to take the necessary steps with the appropriate organs of the United Nations with a view to reaching a satisfactory solution.

A N N E X 3

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. PLC/6

Telegrams and Telephone Calls of the Specialized Agencies

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

considering

- a) that the Heads of the specialized agencies are not mentioned in the definition of Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls, which appears in Annex 2 to the Convention;
- b) that there may be circumstances in which the urgency or importance of the telecommunications of the specialized agencies warrants special treatment for their telegrams or telephone calls;

resolves

that if a specialized agency wishing to obtain special privileges for its telecommunications informs the Administrative Council, justifying the particular cases in which special treatment is necessary, the Administrative Council

- 1. shall inform Members of the Union of the request which, in its opinion, should be accepted,
- 2. shall take a final decision on these requests, bearing in mind the opinion of the majority of Members,

instructs the Secretary-General

to notify Members of any decisions taken by the Council.

A N N E X 4

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. PLC/7

Collaboration with International Organizations
interested in Space Radiocommunications

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

mindful

of the numerous possibilities for the use of outer space for peaceful purposes in the international field;

considering

the increasing importance of the role that telecommunications, and in consequence the Union, are necessarily playing in this sphere,

recalling

the relevant articles of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies as well as the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on international collaboration in the peaceful uses of outer space,

notes with satisfaction

- a) the measures taken by the various organs of the Union with a view to ensuring the most effective possible use of all space radiocommunication services,
- b) the progress made in the technology and use of space radiocommunication,

calls upon the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General

to take the necessary steps to

1. continue to keep the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned informed of progress in space radiocommunication,
 2. promote the continuance and development of collaboration between the Union and the specialized agencies of the United Nations or other international organizations interested in the use of space radiocommunication.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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PLENARY MEETING

B.9

NINTH 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	316	Resolutions Nos. PLC/4, 5, 6 and 7

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 6 pages



RESOLUTION No. PLC/4

International Programme for the Development of Communication

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

recalling

- a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948;
- b) resolutions 31/139 and 33/115 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1976 and on 18 December 1978, respectively,
- c) the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Conference for Cooperation Activities, Needs and Programmes for Communication Development (Paris, April 1980), and in particular recommendation (viii) of part III of the report of this Conference,
- d) resolution No. 4.21 of the 21st Session of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) General Conference (Belgrade, 1980), establishing the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC),

having noted

the report submitted by the Secretary-General (Document No. 54) at the request of the Administrative Council for consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference with a view to establishing appropriate policy guidelines for the Union's participation in the activities in the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC);

recognizing

- a) the importance of the cooperation between the Union and UNESCO for the effective development of the IPDC activities,
- b) the importance of providing adequate telecommunication infrastructure to meet the objectives of such a programme,
- c) the necessity of maintaining continuous liaison between the Union and the various UNESCO units involved in the work of the IPDC;

reaffirming

the primordial role played in the field of telecommunications within the United Nations system by the Union, which is the main international forum for the consideration and promotion of international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds,

approves

the measures taken by the Administrative Council for the enhancement of the cooperation between the Union and UNESCO,

resolves

that the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General shall take appropriate measures for maintaining and supporting the Union's participation in the IPDC, including its Intergovernmental Council, this participation also being directly related to the Union's activities in rendering technical assistance to developing countries;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to report to the Administrative Council on the development of these activities,
2. to bring this resolution to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly, to the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC and to the Director General of UNESCO;

instructs the Administrative Council

to study the reports submitted by the Secretary-General and to take appropriate action to assure technical support by ITU to the work of the IPDC by including in the annual Budget of the Union appropriate credits for maintaining liaison with the Intergovernmental Council, the Secretariat of IPDC and the UNESCO units involved in the work of IPDC.

RESOLUTION No. PLC/5*

Possible Revision of Article IV, Section 11,
of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities
of the Specialized Agencies

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

in view of

Resolution No. 28 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Buenos Aires, 1952),
Resolution No. 31 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959);
Resolution No. 23 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965), and
Resolution No. 34 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973);

bearing in mind

Resolution No. 36 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos,
1973),

considering

a) the apparent conflict between the definition of Government Telegrams and
Government Telephone Calls contained in Annex 2 of the International Telecommunication
Convention and the provisions of Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the
Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies;

b) that the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized
Agencies has not been amended in the manner requested by the Plenipotentiary
Conferences of Buenos Aires (1952), Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965), and
Malaga-Torremolinos (1973),

resolves

to confirm the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Buenos
Aires (1952), Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965) and Malaga-Torremolinos (1973), not
to include the Heads of the specialized agencies among the authorities listed in
Annex 2 to the Convention as entitled to send Government Telegrams or to request
Government Telephone Calls,

* Updated version of Resolution No. 34 of the Plenipotentiary Conference
(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

expresses the hope

that the United Nations will agree to reconsider the matter and, bearing in mind the above decision, will make the necessary amendment to Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies,

instructs the Administrative Council

to take the necessary steps with the appropriate organs of the United Nations with a view to reaching a satisfactory solution.

RESOLUTION No. PLC/6*

Telegrams and Telephone Calls of the United Nations Specialized Agencies

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

considering

- a) that the Heads of the specialized agencies are not mentioned in the definition of Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls, which appears in Annex 2 to the Convention,
- b) that there may be circumstances in which the urgency or importance of the telecommunications of the specialized agencies warrants special treatment for their telegrams or telephone calls,

resolves

that if a specialized agency wishing to obtain special privileges for its telecommunications informs the Administrative Council, justifying the particular cases in which special treatment is necessary, the Administrative Council

1. shall inform Members of the Union of the request which, in its opinion, should be accepted,
2. shall take a final decision on these requests, bearing in mind the opinion of the majority of Members,

instructs the Secretary-General

to notify Members of any decisions taken by the Council.

* Updated version of Resolution No. 36 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)

RESOLUTION No. PLC/7*

Collaboration with International Organizations
Interested in Space Radiocommunications

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

mindful

of the numerous possibilities for the use of outer space for peaceful purposes in the international field,

considering

the increasing importance of the role that telecommunications, and in consequence the Union, are necessarily playing in this sphere,

recalling

the relevant articles of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies as well as the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on international collaboration in the peaceful uses of outer space,

notes with satisfaction

- a) the measures taken by the various organs of the Union with a view to ensuring the most effective possible use of all space radiocommunication services;
- b) the progress made in the technology and use of space radiocommunication;

calls upon the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General

to take the necessary steps to :

1. continue to keep the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned informed of progress in space radiocommunication,
2. promote the continuance and development of collaboration between the Union and the specialized agencies of the United Nations or other international organizations interested in the use of space radiocommunication.

* Updated version of Resolution No. 37 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 318-E

28 October 1982

Original : Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

TWELFTH PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 8 October 1982, at 1730 hrs

Chairman · Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subject discussed :

Election of the Deputy Secretary-General

Document No.

6, 7 + Add.1, 2
138, DT/4B



1. Election of the Deputy Secretary-General (Documents Nos. 6, 7 + Add.1 and 2, 138, DT/4B)

1.1 The Secretary said that the election procedure would be the same as that followed for the election of the Secretary-General and that, as before, persons appointed by the delegations of Cuba, Ivory Coast, Netherlands, Thailand and Yugoslavia would act as tellers. The tellers took up their posts.

1.2 The Chairman requested delegates to deposit their ballot sheets as the names of their countries were called out.

The result of the vote was as follows .

Delegations present and voting : 135

Votes obtained

Mr. Taofiqui Bouraima	59
Mr. Jean Jipguep	55
Mr. Carlos A. Romero Sanjines	21

1.3 The Chairman said that, as no candidate had obtained the required majority, a further vote would be taken at the next meeting.

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. 319-E
13 June 1983

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

THIRTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Paragraph 2 6

Replace by the following :

"2.6 The delegate of Greece said that his delegation had already congratulated the Secretary-General elect and now wished to express its heartfelt and warm congratulations to Mr. Jean Jipguep on his brilliant election to the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the ITU. Mr. Jipguep's professional and administrative qualities were well-known, as was his experience of earlier service in the organs of the Union.

Mr. Jipguep came from a country in Africa which owed its present development to the hard work and efforts of its people. The Greeks were very moved at the election because in Cameroon, as in Australia, there was a large Greek community which for many years had been taking an active part in the country's evolution.

He therefore wished to repeat once more congratulations and good wishes to Mr. Jipguep on his own behalf and on that of his Government."



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 319-E

28 October 1982

Original French

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

THIRTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Monday, 11 October 1982, at 0945 hrs

Chairman Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Election of the Deputy Secretary-General | 6, 7 + Add.1, 2
138, DT/4B |
| 2. Statements and messages concerning the elections of
the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General | - |
| 3. Procedures for the election of members of the IFRB | DT/4C |
| 4. Allocation of documents to Working Group PL-B | DT/17 |



1. Election of the Deputy Secretary-General (Documents Nos. 6, 7 + Add.1, 2, 138, DT/4B)

1.1 The Chairman said that in the first ballot the previous week, no candidate had obtained the required majority. A second ballot was therefore being held.

1.2 The delegate of Peru said that in order to facilitate the election process he was withdrawing his candidacy. He thanked the Latin American and Caribbean group of countries for their support. That small group had demonstrated that it could play a decisive role in elections.

1.3 The Secretary-General said that the polling officers appointed for the second ballot were the delegates of Cuba, Netherlands, Yugoslavia, Ivory Coast and Thailand. He also outlined the voting procedure to be followed for the election of the Deputy Secretary-General.

1.4 Mr. Bardoux (ITU Personnel Department) conducted the roll call of the delegations. The total number of ballot papers deposited was 135.

1.5 The Chairman said that there were two blank ballot papers and that the simple majority was therefore 67 votes.

The results of the ballot were as follows .

Mr. Bouraima	65
Mr. Jipguep	68

Mr. Jipguep was therefore elected Deputy Secretary-General.

2. Statements and messages concerning the elections of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General

2.1 The delegate of Cameroon made the following statement

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

For reasons which you will readily appreciate, the delegation of the United Republic of Cameroon is deeply moved at this time and is at a loss for words strong enough to convey to the distinguished delegates present here its heart-felt gratitude for the confidence which they have shown in it by raising one of its most brilliant sons, Mr. Jean Jipguep, to the rank of Deputy Secretary-General of our Union.

On the occasion of this Conference, held for the first time on African soil, I feel I must say that this election chiefly pays tribute to Africa as a whole. For this reason, on behalf of the whole of Africa and on behalf of my country, I would like to express my warm and heart-felt gratitude to all those who contributed, from near or far, to this choice, which is a particular honour for the Third World in its continuing struggle not only to find its rightful place within the concert of nations, but also to assume its full responsibility in the management of the United Nations system.

In the present circumstances I am pleased to convey a very special thought to Mr. Bouraima and our brother country of Benin, whose Government, in submitting the candidacy of this other illustrious son of Africa, has made these elections far more competitive and has thereby shown, if there was any need to do so, the inexhaustible potential of the developing countries.

In this regard we would also like to acknowledge the humble and constructive gesture of the delegation of Peru which, in withdrawing the candidacy of Mr. Romero, another outstanding son of the Third World, further strengthened the solidarity which exists between the developing countries and, hence, their positive contribution to the management of our Union.

Finally, I would be failing in my duty if I were not to address a very special message to Mr. Mili, this brilliant son of Africa, who for more than eighteen years has devoted a part of his life to serving the Union. If yesterday, with him, we felt some slight bitterness at the outcome of the election of the ITU's Secretary-General, I think that today Mr. Mili must be proud to leave behind him another son of Africa.

In conclusion, I would like once again to reiterate my country's sincere gratitude to all the friendly countries for their choice and to assure them that Mr. Jipguep, who has taken an active part in the development of telecommunications in his country, will be capable of making his own contribution to the ITU, with whose administrative machinery he is well acquainted.

And we are certain that, at the side of Mr. Butler, the Secretary-General Elect, to whom I would like to pay a resounding tribute, Mr. Jipguep's collaboration will be efficient, frank and commensurate with the confidence shown in him by the distinguished delegates.

Thank you.
Shukran
Muchas gracias."

2.2 The delegate of Peru cordially congratulated Mr. Jipguep on his election as Deputy Secretary-General of ITU. It had been possible to avoid a third round of voting, which would have increased tension and delayed the work on revising the Convention. The delegation of Peru was convinced that, thanks to the ability and personal qualities of Mr. Jipguep and to Mr. Butler's wisdom, ITU was assured of satisfactory progress until the next Plenipotentiary Conference. He expressed the hope that, during the period of office of those newly elected officials, ITU Members would cooperate with each other even more effectively than before, especially in the field of technical cooperation, which was of particular interest to developing countries.

The outstanding qualities of both candidates had been demonstrated by the closeness of the election and the delegation of Peru wished to assure Mr. Bouraima of its esteem.

2.3 The delegate of Cyprus joined previous speakers in congratulating Mr. Butler and Mr. Jipguep on their brilliant election as Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. Having known Mr. Butler since 1965, he felt sure that, with the cooperation of the newly elected Deputy Secretary-General, he would manage the Union's affairs successfully and most efficiently. He also thanked Mr. Mili for the excellent work he had accomplished over the fourteen years he had spent at the head of the Union. He also thanked Mr. Srirangan, Mr. Larsson and Mr. Bouraima for the valuable assistance they had contributed and would continue to contribute

to ITU. Finally, he assured the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General that they could count on the active participation of Cyprus in the Union's activities with the purpose of attaining the noble objectives pursued by ITU.

2.4 The delegate of Portugal conveyed his warm congratulations to Mr. Butler on his election to the highest post of the Union and also congratulated the Conference on making such a judicious choice. Mr. Butler's experience, intelligence and good sense would enable him to discharge his high responsibilities with the efficiency and integrity displayed by his predecessor, Mr. Mili. The delegation of Portugal was also convinced that Mr. Butler would take whatever measures were necessary for the Union to respond vigorously to the challenge of world telecommunications in the eighties. He also thanked Mr. Mili for his work for the Union and wished him and Mrs. Mili happiness and prosperity. Finally, he thanked Mr. Larsson and Mr. Srirangan for their candidacies and hoped that they would continue to place their great abilities at the Union's service.

2.5 The delegate of Ecuador congratulated Mr. Butler, whose experience and capabilities would enable him to further the work entrusted to the Union in an effective and positive manner. He also expressed his Administration's esteem for Mr. Mohamed Mili and thanked him for his management of the ITU as Secretary-General. In addition, he extended his sincere congratulations to Mr. Jipguep, whose qualities were universally recognized.

2.6 The delegate of Greece conveyed his sincere congratulations to Mr. Jipguep on his outstanding election to the post of Deputy Secretary-General of the ITU and was pleased that such an important position had been entrusted to a representative of the African continent.

2.7 The delegate of Lesotho made the following statement

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

The delegation of the Kingdom of Lesotho wishes to address through you the warmest congratulations to Mr. Butler and Mr. Jipguep upon their election to the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General respectively.

The election of Mr. Butler and Mr. Jipguep is a clear expression of confidence and trust in their abilities to steer the fortunes of the International Telecommunication Union until the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

Mr. Chairman,

We further wish to register our profound appreciation for the excellent manner in which the outgoing Secretary-General executed the function of Secretary-General during his term of office.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, we note with pleasure the fact that the candidatures of Mr. Larsson, Mr. Srirangan, Mr. Bouraima and Mr. Romero Sanjines, four prominent personalities, greatly offered this assembly a broad basis for choice of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.8 The delegate of Benin congratulated Mr. Butler on behalf of his delegation and of the People's Republic of Benin and extolled his dynamism and his administrative skill. He also congratulated Mr. Jipguep, saying that he had known him for a long time and was glad that an African had been elected to such an important post.

2.9 The delegate of Sweden made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,

We, as other delegations, had some difficulties in making a choice between three qualified candidates to the post of Deputy Secretary-General of our Union. We were, however, pleased that we were to make a choice between candidates from developing countries bearing in mind that the Secretary-General Elect comes from an industrialized country, and thus achieve an equitable geographical balance.

Mr. Chairman,

We were in particular pleased that two of these candidates come from Africa, where the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU is held for the first time. We now know the result of the elections and we take it as a recognition of the fact that this Plenipotentiary Conference is one which justly accords special attention to Africa and the particular concerns of this continent.

The two candidates presented by Benin and Cameroon and their qualifications are well known to my delegation. However, the Conference had to choose one candidate and that it has elected one of them, Mr. Jipguep, as the new Deputy Secretary-General in no way should be taken negatively by the other candidates. In particular I should like to stress our regard for Mr. Bouraima and we hope that he will continue to contribute to the activities of the Union as before.

Mr. Chairman,

The purpose of my asking for the floor was to express the congratulations of my delegation to Mr. Jipguep whose ability will be a decisive factor for the activities of the Union in the years to come.

My delegation is hopeful, Mr. Chairman, that the new team Mr. Butler and Mr. Jipguep will stimulate the progress in the Union and guide its activities to the benefit of all its Members.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.10 The delegate of Kuwait congratulated Mr. Butler on his election to the highest office of the Union and said that his delegation would do everything in its power to assist him in his task. He paid tribute to Mr. Milli's qualities and competence and wished him a long life and good health. He also congratulated Mr. Jipguep and wished him every success.

2.11 The delegate of the Central African Republic made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,

Let me first of all perform a very pleasant duty, namely that of conveying the sincere thanks of my own Central African delegation and of the delegations of the administrations members of the African Posts and Telecommunications Union to all the countries which have invited our delegations to the numerous cocktail and dinner parties that have taken place here in Nairobi since the opening of the Conference. The high level of attendance at these events evidences the mutual esteem, friendship and great cordiality which all delegations are endeavouring to maintain and develop within our Union, whatever the side effects which gatherings of this importance sometimes have. It is proof, Mr. Chairman, of the importance which we attach both to the substance of our activities and to the friendly environment and understanding, the very well springs of communication, which support those activities.

Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to address Mr. Mohamed Milli through you and to pay him a well deserved tribute for the pioneer work he has done, especially in technical cooperation. We should like to tell him that we shall remember him as a model of a man of indefatigable powers and an enthusiastic technician who succeeded in conveying his faith and his commitments wherever he went, and finally of a simple man whose warmth and constant smile reassured, convinced and persuaded everyone that international cooperation is first and foremost a question of men and peoples. And we should simply like to thank him for all he has done for the development of telecommunications, and for the hope and the prospects which he has opened to the newly emerged countries.

Now that he is handing over to his discreet colleague who has stood beside him for more than ten years, we are sure that the great undertaking which had begun will be pursued with the greatest prospects for success. How could it be otherwise, Mr. Chairman, with a man like Mr. Butler whose open-mindedness effectiveness and capacity for hard work, so well known to us all, make him an heir to the great traditions of the ITU.

We sincerely congratulate Mr. Butler on his outstanding election. Knowing his modesty and discretion, we shall refrain from extolling his past successes here. We should like to assure him of our confidence and of our availability for international cooperation and wish him every success in his duties.

I am sure that Mr. Butler will spare no effort to perform the mission conferred on him by this Plenipotentiary Conference effectively and that he will continue to collaborate closely with regional organizations such as UAPT, PATU, CEPT, CITELE and many other organizations.

I should like to include two great and eminent telecommunications experts, Mr. Srirangan and Mr. Larsson, in my tribute. Their qualities have enabled them to put their stamp on world telecommunications and they will continue to do so in the future. We request them always to be available and to work with the effectiveness typical of such men of action.

The world of telecommunications is undergoing radical changes and we shall always need their contribution.

Mr. Chairman,

We have just witnessed the election of the Deputy Secretary-General. Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to pay him his well deserved tribute. Mr. Jipguep is well known in the ITU and I am sure that he will be an effective Deputy to the Secretary-General Elect.

The close results of the election show clearly that Mr. Bouraima was a deserving candidate for the post of Deputy Secretary-General. These results will in no way affect his image of a knowledgeable and competent technician with a great future.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,

I should like to conclude by requesting you, Mr. Chairman, to convey to your colleague, Chairman Kosgey, who was unable to attend this meeting, all our thanks for the brotherly and cordial welcome which his country, his Government and the people of Kenya have given us. I am reluctant to have to leave you and I should like to express my complete confidence in the success of our work of international cooperation within the ITU.

Thank you."

2.12 The delegate of Chile congratulated Mr. Jipguep and said he was glad that such a high office had been conferred on a representative of the African Region. He thanked Mr. Bouraima and Mr. Romero Sanjines for their contribution to ITU activities and hoped that they would continue to work for the good of that organization.

2.13 The delegate of Malaysia congratulated Mr. Butler and Mr. Jipguep on their election to the offices of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. On behalf of his delegation, he thanked Mr. Mili for the work he had done at the ITU, from which all Member countries had benefitted.

2.14 The delegate of China made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,

The Chinese delegation would like to join the previous speakers in expressing its warm congratulations to Mr. Jipguep for his election as Deputy Secretary-General of the ITU.

As we all know, Mr. Jipguep has been engaged actively in ITU activities for many years, and has made due contributions to the development of telecommunication services of the world. He is familiar with the ITU affairs, he is well aware of the problems involved in international telecommunications and he devoted himself in particular to the technical cooperation activities in telecommunication fields. Therefore his election is undoubtedly of great significance to the development of international telecommunication services and to the strengthening of international cooperation.

We are fully confident that with the close cooperation between Mr. Butler, the newly elected Secretary-General and Mr. Jipguep and with the joint efforts of Mr. Kirby, the Director of CCIR, Mr. Burtz, Director of CCITT and the newly elected IFRB members, further achievements will be made in ITU activities and greater development will be achieved in the international telecommunication services.

Finally, we wish Mr. Jipguep a great success in his new post in the coming years.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

2.15 The delegate of Iraq warmly congratulated Mr. Butler and Mr. Jipguep on their election and said that Iraq was continuing to collaborate closely with ITU, as it had done in the past. On behalf of his delegation, he thanked Mr. Milli for his devotion to duty and for his achievements at the head of the Union.

2.16 The delegate of Thailand warmly congratulated Mr. Butler and Mr. Jipguep, the ITU could only meet with success in the performance of its tasks, given the active roles of those two men within the Union. His delegation thanked Mr. Milli for his devotion and his conscientiousness and especially for his activities in technical cooperation.

2.17 The delegate of Italy cordially congratulated Mr. Jipguep on his election and said that his delegation had been able to appreciate Mr. Jipguep's qualities at a number of meetings, especially during the WARC-79 at which he made a great effort to reconcile differing points of view and to reach a compromise on various important issues. His qualities would ensure his complete success in the office of Deputy Secretary-General and make him an invaluable assistant to Mr. Butler. He thanked Mr. Bouraima and Mr. Romero Sanjines, whose qualities were well known to everyone.

2.18 The delegate of Venezuela thanked Mr. Jipguep and assured him of his Administration's close cooperation for the benefit of the Members of the Union. He was sure that Mr. Jipguep would draw the Latin American countries into the work of the ITU and wished him complete success in the performance of his duties.

2.19 The delegate of France said that his delegation wished to extend its warm and friendly congratulations to Cameroon and to Mr. Jipguep on his election as Deputy Secretary-General. His delegation had hoped that that office would be filled by a representative of the Third World and especially of French-speaking black Africa, for the sake of balance within the ITU Secretariat and in view of the importance of the African continent which comprised fifty countries. Mr. Jipguep had been a student at the Ecole Nationale des Télécommunications in Paris and had been well known and popular with all his fellow students, including his French colleagues. There could be no doubt that he would prove his worth in his new duties and that the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference had made the right choice.

The qualities and experience of Mr. Bouraima, the candidate from Benin, were also well known to all the Members of the ITU and in particular to the French Telecommunication Administration. Like Mr. Jipguep, he had been a student at the Ecole des Télécommunications in Paris, where he had many friends. He said he had noticed that the loser and the winner of the election had embraced each other in the purest tradition of African friendship and of the comradeship which bound alumni of the same school. His delegation was convinced that the two candidates were proud of having both contributed to the successful election of an African candidate to the office of Deputy Secretary-General at the first Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU to be held on African soil.

2.20 The delegate of Argentina said he associated himself with the congratulations which had been extended to Mr. Jipguep by previous speakers. He had had the privilege of meeting Mr. Jipguep at the WARC-79 and at the last session of the Administrative Council and had been able to appreciate his moderation, his competence and his open-mindedness. He also congratulated Mr. Bouraima on the excellent result he had achieved, and thanked Mr. Romero Sanjines for withdrawing his candidacy and thereby enabling the Conference to expedite its work.

2.21 The delegate of Gabon congratulated Mr. Jipguep on his election and the Plenipotentiary Conference for having chosen a candidate from Central Africa who was particularly knowledgeable in all matters concerning the ITU. Both Mr. Butler and Mr. Jipguep could rely on the support of Gabon.

2.22 The delegate of Australia congratulated Mr. Jipguep and said that the three candidates for the post of Deputy Secretary-General had all been equally well qualified. He thanked and congratulated Mr. Bouraima and Mr. Romero Sanjines.

2.23 The delegate of Brazil congratulated Mr. Jipguep and said that there could be no doubt as to his ability. He also thanked Mr. Bouraima and Mr. Romero Sanjines for having offered their services.

2.24 The delegate of the United States welcomed the election of Mr. Jipguep, with whom he had frequently had occasion to work. His election at a Conference which was being held on African soil for the first time marked the beginning of a new era and of an increased participation of black Africa in ITU activities.

2.25 The delegate of India congratulated Mr. Jipguep and said that he would be an ideal partner for Mr. Butler. He thanked Mr. Bouraima and Mr. Romero Sanjines for having stood for election.

2.26 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. congratulated Mr. Jipguep, who would be the first representative of black Africa to hold the post of Deputy Secretary-General. Mr. Jipguep was notable for his initiative and ability and would make up an excellent team with Mr. Butler. His delegation wished to express its sympathy to Mr. Bouraima and wished him every possible success in his Administration and in the world of telecommunications generally.

2.27 The delegate of Kenya welcomed the excellent team made up by Mr. Butler and Mr. Jipguep and said that it would guarantee the ITU success in all its activities. He thanked Mr. Bouraima for his candidacy and conveyed his best wishes for the future.

2.28 The delegate of the Congo congratulated Mr. Jipguep and added that the votes cast for Mr. Bouraima should encourage him to forge ahead in the field of telecommunications.

2.29 The delegate of Saudi Arabia wished Mr. Jipguep every success in his work towards the achievement of the objectives of the ITU. He congratulated Mr. Bouraima and Mr. Romero Sanjines and said he was sure they would continue to serve the cause of the ITU.

2.30 The delegate of Algeria said he was pleased that Mr. Jipguep had been elected and that his activities in the Administrative Council had prepared him well for his task. The ITU and the developing countries in particular could only welcome his election. He thanked the representatives of Benin and Peru, who had been deserving candidates.

2.31 The delegate of the Netherlands congratulated Mr. Butler and Mr. Jipguep on their election to the highest offices of the ITU. He also congratulated the Plenipotentiary Conference on its choice. The candidates who had not been elected to the offices of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General would also have made outstanding top officials. The diversity of candidates amongst whom the Conference had had to choose was to be welcomed. The ITU could unquestionably look forward to a brilliant future with Mr. Butler and Mr. Jipguep at its head. In conclusion, he offered Mr. Mil1 his best wishes for the future.

2.32 Mr. Butler, the Secretary-General Elect, thanked the delegates to the Plenipotentiary Conference for their encouraging words. Since 1968 he had learned a great deal from Mr. Mil1 and the friendship forged throughout the years would remain intact. He would make every possible effort to attain the ITU's objectives as defined in the Convention the development, coordination, harmonization and promotion of telecommunications. He said that all of the candidates had been long-standing friends. Australia had had long-standing and fruitful relations with India and Sweden and he himself with Mr. Larsson and Mr. Srirangan whose advice, he hoped, would continue to be available to the Union. He also expressed his deep appreciation to Mr. Romero Sanjines and Mr. Bouraima. In electing him, the Plenipotentiary Conference had paid tribute to Australia.

2.33 Mr. Mil1, the Secretary-General of the Union, associated himself with the preceding speakers in congratulating Mr. Jipguep, who had long been well known for his activities as a Member of the Administrative Council. Mr. Mil1 and Mr. Jipguep had held frequent discussions on very sensitive issues, during which Mr. Mil1 had come to appreciate the sound judgement and balanced views of Mr. Jipguep, in whom the Conference had made an excellent choice. Like all modest people, Mr. Jipguep most probably had a lot to say. Clearly an enthusiast, he was motivated by the desire to do his best. Mr. Mil1 thanked Mr. Butler, his team-mate for many long years, for his kind words. He was touched by the expressions of friendship which he had just heard. The countries and administrations formed a united family guided by a common will - to promote the development of telecommunications for the benefit of the whole of mankind. Mr. Mil1 thanked the participants on his own behalf and on behalf of Mrs. Mil1 for the expressions of friendship addressed to her.

3. Procedures for the election of members of the IFRB (Document No. DT/4C)

3.1 The Secretary-General introduced the document and stated that the procedure proposed was that followed by the World Maritime Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1974). With regard to Section 3 of the document, he said that there was a small error and that the ballot papers would state in alphabetical order the names of the candidates and against the name of each candidate the name of the country concerned.

The document was approved with that amendment.

4. Allocation of documents to Working Group PL-B (Document No. DT/17)

The allocation of documents to Working Group PL-B was approved.

The meeting rose at 1305 hours.

The Secretary-General

M. MILI

The Chairman

H.K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 320(Rev 1)-E

28 January 1983

Original Spanish

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(FINANCE)

Wednesday, 13 October 1982, at 0930 hrs

Chairman Mr. T.V. SRIRANGAN (India)

Vice-Chairman Mr. J.A. GILBERT (Canada)

Subject discussed

Contributory shares for defraying Union expenses

Document No.

9, 122, 160(Rev.1),
DT/18 (Nos. 92
to 94 of the
Convention)



1. Contributory shares for defraying Union expenses (Documents Nos. 9, 122, 160(Rev.1), DT/18 (Nos. 92 to 94 of the Convention))

1.1 The delegate of Ecuador favoured adopting the United Nations system, which would open participation in the Union to small countries which were now debarred from Membership on financial grounds, besides easing the situation of countries which had difficulty paying their contributions and avoiding the application of the criterion of "prestige", which he considered distasteful. He understood that the introduction of the new system would raise administrative problems, but it had to be done.

1.2 The delegate of Indonesia preferred the broader system of the United Nations, but in view of the problems which its introduction would entail, he favoured maintaining the present system of free choice, with a change in the number of classes, not only lower down, but also further up the scale, as suggested in the proposal of the ASEAN countries.

1.3 The delegate of Jamaica felt that the adoption of the United Nations system would involve too many changes and considered it preferable to maintain the system of free choice, provided that the proposals of the U.S.S.R. and Grenada were accepted.

1.4 The delegate of India said that any solution to the problem under discussion would have to be based on a principle which took into account the economic capacity of Member countries and the benefits which they derived from telecommunications. He agreed with the delegate of Ecuador that the distasteful consideration of "prestige" should be abolished. His delegation would however be prepared to support the proposals so far made for widening the present system of classes, if there was consensus on the same.

1.5 The delegate of Sri Lanka said that his delegation had no objection to any of the proposals presented so far. He was aware of the difficulties involved in applying the United Nations system and recommended maintaining the system of free choice similar to that employed by UPU. The U.S.S.R. proposal could be improved by means of a slight amendment, since half units were unsatisfactory. In conclusion, he said that his delegation favoured the system of free choice, extended at the lower end of the scale, as proposed by the U.S.S.R. and Chile.

1.6 The delegate of Trinidad and Tobago favoured maintaining the system of free choice, extended to satisfy the needs of small countries. Subject to that amendment, he saw no valid reason to change.

1.7 The delegate of New Zealand said that, under the United Nations system, his country's contribution would be smaller. Nevertheless, he would prefer to keep the existing system, subject to readjustments at the lower end of the scale, as proposed at the previous meeting by the delegation of Grenada. He thought that the matter should be carefully studied by a Working Group.

1.8 The delegate of Cyprus said that the United Nations system was fairer, apart from being more favourable to his country. However, in order to facilitate agreement, he was prepared to keep the existing system, subject to its extension from a ratio of 1 60 to 1 240.

1.9 The delegate of Thailand thought that the present system was working satisfactorily and that all that was needed was to take account of the requirements of developing countries. He supported proposals to that effect.

1.10 The delegate of Tunisia considered that, although the present system was unfair, the United Nations system would be difficult to apply. His delegation favoured readjusting the present scale, extending it in both directions.

1.11 The delegate of the Philippines suggested the application of the proposals of the ASEAN group contained in Document No. DT/18, which would ensure a more flexible system of contributions.

1.12 The delegate of Suriname supported the proposal to keep the current system and extend the scale at the lower end to meet the needs of small countries such as Grenada. Nevertheless, the problem warranted further consideration.

1.13 The delegate of Papua New Guinea said that there were three or four countries in the Pacific which were not Members of the ITU because the contribution they would have to pay to the Union was equal to their total annual budget. For the sake of fairness, his delegation favoured the current system, expanded as proposed by the Soviet Union.

1.14 The delegate of Saudi Arabia supported the retention of the current system with the addition of $1/4$ and $1/8$ of a unit. It might be worthwhile to add a sub-amendment to the Canadian amendment to the effect that the Administrative Council should list the least developed countries and fix their contributions on the basis of the amount payable under the United Nations system.

1.15 The delegate of Pakistan thought that the current system was unfair, since it failed to take account of the small countries' economic capacity and meant that many of them were unable to join the ITU. The United Nations system was much fairer, but his delegation would be willing to support the Indonesian proposal.

1.16 The delegate of Mexico was in favour of the free-choice system refined so that the ratio should not be less than 1 to 120 or greater than 1 to 240. That would take into account the needs of small countries such as Grenada and prevent the major contributors from exerting a dominant influence. His delegation would also support any measure which might be adopted to rule out possible anarchy in the choice of contributory unit and the threat that the developing countries might reduce their contribution.

1.17 The delegate of Morocco supported the free-choice system with an increase in the range of possibilities from 1 to 240.

1.18 The delegate of Austria supported the system of free choice with an extension in both directions.

1.19 The delegate of Malaysia said that the proposal which his delegation had put forward in conjunction with the other ASEAN countries was similar to that made by Indonesia.

1.20 The delegate of Singapore was in favour of maintaining the system of free choice, reducing the minimum contribution to one quarter of a unit and with the possibility of extending the range to 1 to 240. Hence, those in a position to pay could select a higher class and the smallest countries reduce their share.

1.21 The delegate of Afghanistan was in favour of the system of free choice, with a possible reduction of the lowest contribution to one quarter and one eighth of a unit.

1.22 The delegate of China supported the proposal by the ASEAN countries. Some readjustment was necessary to prevent unfairness.

1.23 The delegate of Benin repeated his view that it was not only a matter of meeting the needs of the smallest countries but rather of preventing the threat that countries with large contributions wielded too much control. Although the United Nations system was ideal the voluntary system should be retained so as not to lose the current benefit of contributions from private operating agencies. He was convinced that, with the modifications proposed by the U.S.S.R. the ITU would not suffer a shortage of cash resources.

1.24 The delegate of Botswana said that his country ranked as a least developed country. He was in favour of retaining the current scale but extended downwards to ensure that the small countries could continue participating in the ITU. He supported the proposals by Grenada and the U.S.S.R.

1.25 The delegate of Ethiopia considered the United Nations system to be the fairest, but that its application by the ITU would be too problematical. He therefore supported the free-choice system of contributions, adding two classes at the lower end of the scale, one of 1/4 of a unit and the other of 1/8 of a unit.

1.26 The delegate of France felt that no speaker had yet taken account of the fact that 1/4 and 1/8 of a unit only indicated a proportion within the Union budget and that the amount corresponding to 1/4 or 1/8 of a unit would therefore depend on the Members' total contributions. The problem was to know whether it was possible to favour the less developed countries and to demand that the other countries pay amounts not below a minimum level so as to make up the difference.

1.27 The delegate of Chile said that the Report of the Administrative Council (Document No. 9 of the Conference) gave an estimate of the scale of the countries' contributions. Chile had made a proposal to the effect that the present system should be combined with the United Nations system since, as the delegate of France had just quite rightly pointed out, the creation of a class of 1/8 of a unit would not necessarily reduce the amount which the least developed countries had to contribute. He proposed that a Working Group be set up to evaluate the contributions payable with the system proposed by Chile.

1.28 The delegate of Iran stressed the importance of the relationship between expenditure and contributions. He felt that the Working Group could also study the advantages afforded for the poorest countries by the United Nations contribution system, since in his opinion a system favouring the poorest countries should be preferred.

1.29 The Chairman summed up the views expressed in the first place, it was almost unanimously agreed that the existing scale of contributions was no longer valid and that there was a considerable majority in favour of the free-choice system with an extended scale taking account of the limited ability to pay of some of the Member countries and to enable many such countries who were not yet Members to join the Union. It might therefore be possible to reach a consensus in favour of the voluntary system in which both the lower and upper ends of the scale of contributions were extended. He said that the system applied in the United Nations did have some support, but that many delegates felt that such a system would give rise to practical problems. At all events, the system adopted should reflect all of the Members' capabilities as regards payment and should not enable countries to adopt a contribution class far below what they could afford, since that would upset the ITU's financial balance. Finally, he asked whether there was any objection to the following consensus a free-choice system with extended upper and lower ends of the contribution scale while at the same time preventing the richest countries from choosing a lower contribution than they could afford.

1.30 The delegate of the United States of America maintained that all the countries should be able to choose their contribution freely.

1.31 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that Grenada's proposal (Document No. 122) should be discussed and agreement reached on the freedom of choice of contributions and the extension of the lower end of the scale through the addition of classes of $1/4$ and $1/8$ of a unit.

1.32 The Chairman said that the different proposals would be studied and discussed and hoped that a consensus could be reached so that a Working Group could proceed to draw up a proposal. He asked the concerned delegations to present and explain the proposals which they had made.

1.33 The delegate of Chile said that Document No. 122 reaffirmed the free-choice system, even though the minimum contribution class which each Member could choose was limited according to the contribution payable by that country under the United Nations system. That system, based chiefly on each country's GNP, was probably not as fair as the one based on per capita income, but had to be taken as a reference for the United Nations scale. In the Chilean proposal, however, the scale of contributory classes was extended in such a way that costs were distributed more fairly in accordance with the Member countries' capabilities.

1.34 The delegate of Greece observed that in Table 2 of the Chilean proposal the contributing countries were divided into favoured and not so favoured countries, depending on whether they were regarded as industrialized countries. However, some developing countries, like Greece, were also industrialized and would therefore have to make a contribution double the size of that required under the present system, which was unfair.

1.35 The delegate of Romania felt that a consensus could be reached regarding a free-choice system adjusted to the financial capabilities of each country. In his opinion, the scale of contributions proposed by Chile was unfair.

1.36 The delegates of Australia, Hungary, Italy and Tanzania could not support the Chilean proposal, which they felt to be contrary to the agreement that each country should be free to choose its class of contribution and that the scale of contributions should be extended.

1.37 The delegate of Venezuela said that he would support the Chilean proposal if an upper limit of contributions was fixed.

1.38 The delegates of Yugoslavia, New Zealand, Mongolia, Greece, Romania and the U.S.S.R. rejected Chile's proposal (Document No. 122).

1.39 The delegates of France and Singapore felt that the Chilean proposal contained points of interest which might be reconsidered if a Working Group were set up.

1.40 The Chairman considered that the Chilean proposal had received insufficient support to warrant examination by the Committee and asked the delegation of Grenada to present its proposal, which was set out in Document No. 160(Rev.1).

1.41 The delegate of Grenada presented Document No. 160(Rev 1), which took account of the fact that when the present scale of contributions was established there were no newly independent States as small as Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenada. From Table A of the document, comparing the per capita contribution of a number of countries, it was clear that Grenada was the highest contributor. Table B showed the per capita contributions of a number of countries according to the present scale and to those proposed by the U.S.S.R., Chile and Grenada. Grenada was the highest per capita contributor under the present scale and was required to contribute

14 times higher than the average for the four principal contributors, and several times higher than the per capita contribution by the developed countries. Small countries such as Grenada, while willing to contribute in excess of the countries bearing the largest assessment (and that would continue to be so if the Grenadian scale were adopted) thought they should not be required to contribute as much as 14 times more, since the main thrust of the Grenada proposal was to enable the various small States, which at present found it difficult to pay the contribution as per the present scale of units, to become Members of ITU.

1.42 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that with the present system there were roughly 80 countries which paid the minimum of 80,000 Swiss francs per annum and that, if the proposal of the U.S.S.R. were adopted, the less developed countries would be able to reduce their contribution to 20,000. It did not consider a mathematical or mechanistic solution to be viable, in that regard, the Soviet proposal was a sound one, especially, if as Canada suggested, it was agreed to authorize the Administrative Council to reduce the contribution of certain countries in exceptional circumstances. Although his delegation was willing to participate in the work of a Working Group, it might perhaps be possible to reach a consensus without such a Group.

1.43 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that although it was clear that the developing countries had many problems, his proposal, as explained by the delegation of the United Kingdom, would help those countries to pay their contributions to the ITU. He understood that Grenada's proposal could be submitted to the Administrative Council for its examination at its next meeting and that approval of the Soviet proposal would constitute a step forward along the road towards a fair solution, a road which was still open to the Administrative Council and other Plenipotentiary Conferences.

1.44 The delegate of Suriname thanked the delegate of Grenada for his explanation of the problems of the smallest countries, but thought that his proposal was too complicated. He considered the Soviet proposal, which yielded the same results, to be more feasible.

1.45 The delegate of the United States of America supported the proposals aimed at a fairer distribution of costs and universal membership of the ITU. He was convinced that those who had more should contribute more, both financially and in kind. He pointed out that the contributory classes were variable rather than fixed quantities, and that they increased according to the Union's needs. It was therefore the duty of one and all to economize.

1.46 The delegate of Papua New Guinea said that the essence of the proposal by Grenada was already implied by the Soviet proposal. The Administrative Council should be authorized to grant requests to make reduced contributions from countries suffering floods or other natural disasters.

1.47 The delegate of Grenada said that the basic principle of his proposal had gained general acceptance although some delegates had expressed reservation on the practical aspects of putting it into effect. The system of free choice had always entailed a risk, and that was nothing new, that some countries would choose a lower class - although that was not possible for those already in the lowest contributory class - but that all countries should be given the benefit of the doubt, and the principle of free choice upheld. He acknowledged that some delegates considered the proposal too complex, too mechanistic. The U S S R proposal could be viable if it took into account the countries considered as least developed by the United Nations together with those whose contributions exceeded the per capita contribution of the major contributors. He proposed an amendment to his proposal to provide for

"A class of one-eighth unit open to the least developed countries as defined by the United Nations, and to any other country with a population under 150,000 inhabitants."

That would safeguard those principles which all delegates had supported in the course of the discussion.

1.48 The delegate of India said that the Grenadan proposal was plausible but that a simpler solution should be adopted. If annual per capita income was less than 1,500 dollars, the contributory scale could be reduced but it did not seem feasible to establish different scales for each year. He was sympathetic towards the proposal by Papua New Guinea that the class of contribution should be reduced for countries that had suffered natural disasters but felt that it was not the best solution, since it was open to various interpretations. His delegation would support any simple solution that provided for a fair distribution of Union expenses.

1.49 The delegate of Mexico said that the Committee was reaching a consensus, since the proposals by Grenada and the U.S.S.R. were at bottom identical. In his view, the Canadian suggestion should be pursued which envisaged authorizing the Administrative Council, for the intervals between Plenipotentiary Conferences, to decide in the case of countries which were not included in the United Nations list of least developed countries.

1.50 The delegate of Suriname agreed and proposed further that in the texts of the proposals by the U.S.S.R. and Grenada the last part, which provided for the lower class to be applied to the least developed countries, should be deleted so as to leave a system of completely free choice.

1.51 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the deletion of that last part of his proposal would involve great difficulties for the ITU. The United Nations drew up that list every year and if it were used there would be no room for any arbitrary criterion.

1.52 The delegate of France said that the U.S.S.R. proposal was simpler and enabled some countries to pay less than they would if an average unit were applied. If, however, the total sum of contributory units was reduced after the Conference, those countries would lose practically all their advantages. He hoped that the wealthiest countries would agree to make an effort to contribute at least the same amount as at present. Members should be trusted not to reduce their contributions, thereby assisting the poorest countries.

1.53 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he doubted whether that would solve the problem. He hoped that all countries would make the necessary efforts.

1.54 The delegate of the United States of America said he appreciated the previous speaker's comments. The Committee was not dividing countries into rich and poor but trying to find a fair way of overcoming the existing difficulties whereby those countries who were able to do so would make a higher contribution.

1.55 The delegate of Grenada said that the most realistic indicator of the true situation might be the size of their telecommunications budget from which their contributions to the ITU had to be made. There were three countries classified by the United Nations as least developed countries with a gross national product of the order of 2,500 million dollars, while that of his own country was about 80 million. He therefore urged that the minimum class should also be open to countries with very small populations.

1.56 The delegate of Indonesia said he sympathized with the Grenadian proposal but added that the situation should be seen as a whole and that, if the number of contributory units were reduced, their amount would have to be increased. With the permission of the other ASEAN countries and China, which had supported his proposal, he wished to request that the matter be given close attention and that the Administrative Council be authorized to grant or at any rate to receive requests from countries that had difficulties with their payments. The system of free choice should be upheld but there should also be wider scope for those who wish to choose a higher class.

The meeting rose at 1240 hours.

The Secretary

R. PRELAZ

The Chairman :

T V SRIRANGAN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

. NAIROBI 1982

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28 October 1982

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COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
(FINANCE)

Wednesday, 13 October 1982, at 0930 hrs

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

Vice-Chairman Mr. J.A. GILBERT (Canada)

Subject discussed .

Contributory shares for defraying Union expenses

Document No.

9, 122, 160 (Rev.1),
DT/18 (Nos. 92
to 94 of the
Convention)



1. Contributory shares for defraying Union expenses (Documents Nos. 9, 122, 160(Rev.1), DT/18 (Nos. 92 to 94 of the Convention)

1.1 The delegate of Ecuador favoured adopting the United Nations system, which would open participation in the Union to small countries which were now debarred from Membership on financial grounds, besides easing the situation of countries which had difficulty paying their contributions and avoiding the application of the criterion of "prestige", which he considered distasteful. He understood that the introduction of the new system would raise administrative problems, but it had to be done.

1.2 The delegate of Indonesia preferred the broader system of the United Nations, but in view of the problems which its introduction would entail, he favoured maintaining the present system of free choice, with a change in the number of classes, not only lower down, but also further up the scale, as suggested in the proposal of the ASEAN countries.

1.3 The delegate of Jamaica felt that the adoption of the United Nations system would involve too many changes and considered it preferable to maintain the system of free choice, provided that the proposals of the U.S.S.R. and Grenada were accepted.

1.4 The delegate of India said that any solution to the problem under discussion would have to be based on a principle which took into account the economic capacity of Member countries and the benefits which they derived from telecommunications. He agreed with the delegate of Ecuador that the distasteful consideration of "prestige" should be abolished. His delegation would however be prepared to support the proposals so far made for widening the present system of classes, if there was consensus on the same.

1.5 The delegate of Sri Lanka said that his delegation had no objection to any of the proposals presented so far. He was aware of the difficulties involved in applying the United Nations system and recommended maintaining the system of free choice similar to that employed by UPU. The U.S.S.R. proposal could be improved by means of a slight amendment, since half units were unsatisfactory. In conclusion, he said that his delegation favoured the system of free choice, extended at the lower end of the scale, as proposed by the U.S.S.R. and Chile.

1.6 The delegate of Trinidad and Tobago favoured maintaining the system of free choice, extended to satisfy the needs of small countries. Subject to that amendment, he saw no valid reason to change.

1.7 The delegate of New Zealand said that, under the United Nations system, his country's contribution would be smaller. Nevertheless, he would prefer to keep the existing system, subject to readjustments at the lower end of the scale, as proposed at the previous meeting by the delegation of Grenada. He thought that the matter should be carefully studied by a Working Group.

1.8 The delegate of Cyprus said that the United Nations system was fairer, apart from being more favourable to his country. However, in order to facilitate agreement, he was prepared to keep the existing system, subject to its extension from a ratio of 1.60 to 1:240.

1.9 The delegate of Thailand thought that the present system was working satisfactorily and that all that was needed was to take account of the requirements of developing countries. He supported proposals to that effect.

- 1.10 The delegate of Tunisia considered that, although the present system was unfair, the United Nations system would be difficult to apply. His delegation favoured readjusting the present scale, extending it in both directions.
- 1.11 The delegate of the Philippines suggested the application of the proposals of the ASEAN group contained in Document No. DT/18, which would ensure a more flexible system of contributions.
- 1.12 The delegate of Suriname supported the proposal to keep the current system and extend the scale at the lower end to meet the needs of small countries such as Grenada. Nevertheless, the problem warranted further consideration.
- 1.13 The delegate of Papua New Guinea said that there were three or four countries in the Pacific which were not Members of the ITU because the contribution they would have to pay to the Union was equal to their total annual budget. For the sake of fairness, his delegation favoured the current system, expanded as proposed by the Soviet Union.
- 1.14 The delegate of Saudi Arabia supported the retention of the current system with the addition of $1/4$ and $1/8$ of a unit. It might be worthwhile to add a sub-amendment to the Canadian amendment to the effect that the Administrative Council should list the least developed countries and fix their contributions on the basis of the amount payable under the United Nations system.
- 1.15 The delegate of Pakistan thought that the current system was unfair, since it failed to take account of the small countries' economic capacity and meant that many of them were unable to join the ITU. The United Nations system was much fairer, but his delegation would be willing to support the Indonesian proposal.
- 1.16 The delegate of Mexico was in favour of the free-choice system refined so that the ratio should not be less than 1 to 120 or greater than 1 to 240. That would take into account the needs of small countries such as Grenada and prevent the major contributors from exerting a dominant influence. His delegation would also support any measure which might be adopted to rule out possible anarchy in the choice of contributory unit and the threat that the developing countries might reduce their contribution.
- 1.17 The delegate of Morocco supported the free-choice system with an increase in the range of possibilities from 1 to 240.
- 1.18 The delegate of Austria supported the system of free choice with an extension in both directions.
- 1.19 The delegate of Malaysia said that the proposal which his delegation had put forward in conjunction with the other ASEAN countries was similar to that made by Indonesia.
- 1.20 The delegate of Singapore was in favour of maintaining the system of free choice, reducing the minimum contribution to one quarter of a unit and with the possibility of extending the range to 1 to 240. Hence, those in a position to pay could select a higher class and the smallest countries reduce their share.
- 1.21 The delegate of Afghanistan was in favour of the system of free choice, with a possible reduction of the lowest contribution to one quarter and one eighth of a unit.

1.22 The delegate of China supported the proposal by the ASEAN countries. Some readjustment was necessary to prevent unfairness.

1.23 The delegate of Benin repeated his view that it was not only a matter of meeting the needs of the smallest countries but rather of preventing the threat that countries with large contributions wielded too much control. Although the United Nations system was ideal the voluntary system should be retained so as not to lose the current benefit of contributions from private operating agencies. He was convinced that, with the modifications proposed by the U.S.S.R. the ITU would not suffer a shortage of cash resources.

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1.25 The delegate of Ethiopia considered the United Nations system to be the fairest, but that its application by the ITU would be too problematical. He therefore supported the free-choice system of contributions, adding two classes at the lower end of the scale; one of $1/4$ of a unit and the other of $1/8$ of a unit.

1.26 The delegate of France felt that no speaker had yet taken account of the fact that $1/4$ and $1/8$ of a unit only indicated a proportion within the Union budget and that the amount corresponding to $1/4$ or $1/8$ of a unit would therefore depend on the Members' total contributions. The problem was to know whether it was possible to favour the less developed countries and to demand that the other countries pay amounts not below a minimum level so as to make up the difference.

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1.29 The Chairman summed up the views expressed in the first place, it was almost unanimously agreed that the existing scale of contributions was no longer valid and that there was a considerable majority in favour of the free-choice system with an extended scale taking account of the limited ability to pay of some of the Member countries and to enable many such countries who were not yet Members to join the Union. It might therefore be possible to reach a consensus in favour of the voluntary system in which both the lower and upper ends of the scale of contributions were extended. He said that the system applied in the United Nations did have some support, but that many delegates felt that such a system would give rise to practical problems. At all events, the system adopted should reflect all of the Members' capabilities as regards payment and should not enable countries to adopt a contribution class far below what they could afford, since that would upset the ITU's financial balance. Finally, he asked whether there was any objection to the following consensus: a free-choice system with extended upper and lower ends of the contribution scale while at the same time preventing the richest countries from choosing a lower contribution than they could afford.

1.30 The delegate of the United States of America maintained that all the countries should be able to choose their contribution freely.

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1.41 The delegate of Grenada presented Document No. 160(Rev.1), which took account of the fact that when the present scale of contributions was established Antigua, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenada were not independent States. From Table A of the document, comparing the per capita contribution of a number of countries, it was clear that Grenada was the biggest contributor. Table B showed the per capita contributions of a number of countries according to the present scale

and to those proposed by the U.S.S.R., Chile and Grenada. Grenada's contribution was reduced in the latter proposals but was still higher even in its own proposal. Grenada accepted that situation, however, since the main thrust of its proposal was to enable the various small States, which at present found it difficult to pay the contribution as per present scale of units to become Members of the ITU.

1.42 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that with the present system there were roughly 80 countries which paid the minimum of 80,000 Swiss francs per annum and that, if the proposal of the U.S.S.R. were adopted, the less developed countries would be able to reduce their contribution to 20,000. It did not consider a mathematical or mechanistic solution to be viable, in that regard, the Soviet proposal was a sound one, especially, if as Canada suggested, it was agreed to authorize the Administrative Council to reduce the contribution of certain countries in exceptional circumstances. Although his delegation was willing to participate in the work of a Working Group, it might perhaps be possible to reach a consensus without such a Group.

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"A class of one-eighth to the least developed countries as defined by the United Nations and to any other country with a population under 150,000 inhabitants."

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1.50 The delegate of Suriname agreed and proposed further that in the texts of the proposals by the U.S.S.R. and Grenada the last part, which provided for the lower class to be applied to the least developed countries, should be deleted so as to leave a system of completely free choice.

1.51 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the deletion of that last part of his proposal would involve great difficulties for the ITU. The United Nations drew up that list every year and if it were used there would be no room for any arbitrary criterion.

1.52 The delegate of France said that the U.S.S.R. proposal was simpler and enabled some countries to pay less than they would if an average unit were applied. If, however, the total sum of contributory units was reduced after the Conference, those countries would lose practically all their advantages. He hoped that the wealthiest countries would agree to make an effort to contribute at least the same amount as at present. Members should be trusted not to reduce their contributions, thereby assisting the poorest countries.

1.53 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he doubted whether that would solve the problem. He hoped that all countries would make the necessary efforts.

1.54 The delegate of the United States of America said he appreciated the previous speaker's comments. The Committee was not dividing countries into rich and poor but trying to find a fair way of overcoming the existing difficulties whereby those countries who were able to do so would make a higher contribution.

1.55 The delegate of Grenada said that one possible indicator of the situation of countries could be their telecommunications budget from which their contribution to the ITU had to be made. There were three countries classified by the United Nations as least developed countries with a gross national product of the order of 2,500 million dollars, while that of his own country was only 80 million. He therefore insisted that the minimum class should be open to countries with very small populations as well.

1.56 The delegate of Indonesia said he sympathized with the Grenadan proposal but added that the situation should be seen as a whole and that, if the number of contributory units were reduced, their amount would have to be increased. With the

permission of the other ASEAN countries and China, which had supported his proposal, he wished to request that the matter be given close attention and that the Administrative Council be authorized to grant or at any rate to receive requests from countries that had difficulties with their payments. The system of free choice should be upheld but there should also be wider scope for those who could to choose a higher class.

The meeting rose at 1240 hours.

The Secretary .

R. PRELAZ

The Chairman

T.V. SRINANGAN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 321-E

28 October 1982

Original: English

COMMITTEE 8

Report from Working Group C8-D Editorial Group

1. As agreed during the third meeting of Working Group C8-D (27 October 1982), a small Editorial Group composed of representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, Argentina, United States of America, Indonesia and Mexico, met together to decide on a text concerning "Voting procedures".
2. Having noted the withdrawal of proposals INS/61/4 and INS/61/5, the Editorial Group adopted the text at Annex 1, to be presented directly to Committee 8 by the US delegation.
3. A draft resolution (Annex 2) has been prepared to take account of the proposal ARG/118/1, on the use of electronic voting systems.

Annexes: 2



A N N E X 1

- ADD 15.(4A) Voting Procedures
- ADD 491A (1) The voting procedures are as follows:
- a) by a show of hands as a general rule if a roll call under b) or secret ballot under c) has not been requested;
- ADD 491B b) by a roll call in the alphabetical order of the French names of the Members present and entitled to vote;
- ADD 491C 1. if at least two delegations, present and entitled to vote, so request before the beginning of the vote and if a secret ballot under c) has not been requested, or
- ADD 491D 2. if the procedure under a) shows no clear majority and if the Chairman so decides,
- ADD 491E c) by a secret ballot, if at least five of the delegations present and entitled to vote so request before the beginning of the vote.
- ADD 491F (2) The Chairman shall, before commencing a vote, observe any request as to which manner the voting shall be conducted, and then shall formally declare the voting procedure to be applied and the subject to be submitted to the vote. He shall then declare the beginning of the vote. When the vote has been taken, he shall declare the results.
- ADD 491G (3) In cases of a secret ballot, the secretariat shall at once take steps to ensure the secrecy of the vote.
- ADD 491H (4) Voting may be conducted by an electronic system if the Conference so determines and such a system is available. In such a situation (491A-491E) shall apply, except that comparable electronic means shall be used.
- SUP 492
- SUP 493
- SUP 494
- SUP 495
- MOD 496 15.7 Prohibition of interruptions during votes

No delegation may interrupt once a vote has begun, unless to raise a point of order in connection with the way in which the vote is being taken. The point of order cannot include any proposal entailing a change in the vote that is being taken or in the question put to the vote. Voting shall begin with the Chairman's declaration that the voting has begun and shall end with the Chairman's declaration of its results.

A N N E X 2

DRAFT RESOLUTION

Use of electronic voting systems

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

considering

- a) the significant time-savings resulting to conferences from the use of electronic voting systems;
- b) the costs of such systems;

instructs the Administrative Council

to study the possibility of utilising such systems at future Conferences of the Union, including the possibility of sharing the costs of such a system with other specialized agencies of the United Nations in Geneva or other entities, and to report thereon to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

+ p. 71 - 72

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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Document No. 322-E

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COMMITTEE 9

Third series of texts submitted by Committee 4
to the Editorial Committee

Draft Articles 15, 79 and 79A of the International Telecommunication Convention referred to in Document No. DT/59 and draft Resolutions Nos. COM4/7, 8, 9, 10 (Document No. DT/59) and COM4/11 (Document No. DT/64) are herewith submitted to the Editorial Committee.

T.V. SRIRANGAN
Chairman of Committee 4

Annex . 11 pages



ARTICLE 15

Finances of the Union

- NOC 90 1. The expenses of the Union shall comprise the costs of
- a) the Administrative Council and the permanent organs of the Union;
- NOC 91 b) Plenipotentiary Conferences and world administrative conferences;
- ADD 91A * c) technical cooperation provided to the developing countries.
- NOC 92 2. The expenses of the Union shall be met from the contributions of its Members, each Member paying a sum proportional to the number of units in the class of contribution it has chosen from the following scale :
- | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| MOD | 40 unit class | 4 unit class | |
| | 35 " " | 3 " " | |
| | 30 " " | 2 " " | |
| | 25 " " | 1½ " " | |
| | 20 " " | 1 " " | |
| | 18 " " | ½ " " | |
| | 15 " " | 1/4 " " | |
| | 13 " " | 1/8 " " | for the least developed |
| | 10 " " | | countries listed by the United |
| | 8 " " | | Nations and other countries |
| | 5 " " | | determined by the Administrative |
| | | | Council. |
- ADD 92A 2.A In addition to the classes of contribution listed in No. 92, any Member may choose a number of contributory units over 40.
- NOC 93 3. Members shall be free to choose their class of contribution for defraying Union expenses.
- MOD 94 4. No reduction in a unit classification chosen in accordance with the Convention can take effect during the life of this Convention. However, under exceptional circumstances such as natural disasters necessitating international aid programmes, the Administrative Council may authorize a reduction in a unit classification when so requested by a Member which has demonstrated that it can no longer maintain its contribution at the class originally chosen.
- NOC 95 5. Expenses incurred by the regional administrative conferences referred to in No. 42 shall be borne in accordance with their unit classification by all the Members of the region concerned and, where appropriate, on the same basis by any Members of other regions which have participated in such conferences.
- NOC 96 6. Members shall pay in advance their annual contributory shares, calculated on the basis of the budget approved by the Administrative Council.

* Provisional decision to be reviewed if necessary, in the light of conclusions of Committees 6 and 8.

NOC 97 7. A Member which is in arrear in its payments to the Union shall lose its right to vote as defined in Nos. 9 and 10 for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years.

NOC 98 8. The provisions which apply to the financial contributions by recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations are in the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 79

Finances

NOC 540 1. (1) At least six months before the Convention comes into force, each Member shall inform the Secretary-General of the class of contribution it has chosen.

NOC 541 (2) The Secretary-General shall communicate this decision to Members.

NOC 542 (3) Members who have failed to make known their decision in the time specified in No. 540 shall retain the class contribution previously chosen.

NOC 543 (4) Members may at any time choose a class of contribution higher than the one already adopted by them.

NOC 544 2. (1) Every new Member shall, in respect of the year of its accession, pay a contribution calculated as from the first day of the month of accession.

NOC 545 (2) Should the Convention be denounced by a Member, its contribution shall be paid up to the last day of the month in which such denunciation takes effect.

NOC 546 3. The amounts due shall bear interest from the beginning of each financial year of the Union at 3% (three per cent) per annum during the first six months, and at 6% (six per cent) per annum from the beginning of the seventh month.

NOC 547 4. The following provisions shall apply to contributions by recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations .

- a) Recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations shall share in defraying the expenses of the International Consultative Committees in the work of which they have agreed to participate. Recognized private operating agencies shall likewise share in defraying the expenses of the administrative conferences in which they have agreed to participate, or have participated, in accordance with No. 338,

- MOD 548 b) International organizations shall also share in defraying the expenses of the conferences or meetings in which they have been allowed to participate, unless, in the case of intergovernmental organizations, they are exempted by the Administrative Council on condition of reciprocity,
- MOD 549 c) Recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations which share in defraying the expenses of conferences or meetings in accordance with Nos. 547 and 548, shall freely choose from the scale in No. 92 of the Convention their class of contribution for defraying Union expenses, with the exception of the classes of 1/4 or 1/8 of a unit reserved for Members of the Union, and inform the Secretary-General of the class chosen;
- NOC 550 d) Recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations which share in defraying the expenses of conferences or meetings may at any time choose a class of contribution higher than the one already adopted by them;
- NOC 551 e) No reduction in the number of contributory units shall take effect during the life of the Convention,
- NOC 552 f) In the case of denunciation of participation in the work of an International Consultative Committee, the contribution shall be paid up to the last day of the month in which such denunciation takes effect,
- MOD 553 g) The amount of the contribution per unit payable by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations or international organizations towards the expenses of the International Consultative Committees in the work of which they have agreed to participate shall be fixed at 1/5 of the contributory unit of Members of the Union. The contributions shall be considered as Union income. They shall bear interest in accordance with the provisions of No. 546,
- NOC 554 h) The amount of the contribution per unit payable towards the expenses of administrative conferences by recognized private operating agencies which participate in accordance with No. 338 and by participating international organizations shall be fixed by dividing the total amount of the budget of the Conference in question by the total number of units contributed by Members as their share of Union expenses. The contributions shall be considered as Union income. They shall bear interest from the sixtieth day following the day on which accounts are sent out, at the rates fixed in No. 546.
- NOC 555 5. Expenses incurred by laboratories and technical installations of the Union in measurements, testing, or special research for individual Members, groups of Members, or regional organizations or others, shall be borne by those Members, groups, organizations or others.

MOD 556 6. The sale price of publications sold to administrations, recognized private operating agencies or individuals, shall be determined by the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Administrative Council, bearing in mind that the cost of reproduction and distribution should, in general, be covered by the sale of the publications.

ADD 556A 6A. The Union shall maintain a Reserve Account in order to provide working capital to meet essential expenditures and to maintain sufficient cash reserves to avoid resorting to loans to the extent practical. The amount of the Reserve Account shall be fixed annually by the Administrative Council on the basis of expected requirements. At the end of each fiscal year all budget credits which have not been expended or encumbered will be placed in the Reserve Account. Other details of this account are described in the Financial Regulations.

ARTICLE 79A

ADD Financial Responsibilities of Administrative Conferences
and Plenary Meetings of the CCIs

ADD 556B 1. Before adopting proposals with financial implications, the administrative conferences and Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees shall take account of all the Union's budgetary provisions with a view to ensuring that these proposals will not result in expenses beyond the credits which the Administrative Council may authorize.

556C 2. No decision of an administrative conference or of a Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee shall be put into effect if it will result in a direct or indirect increase in the expenses beyond the credits that the Administrative Council may authorize.

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. COM4/7

Contributory Shares in Union Expenditure

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

considering

that 92 of the Convention allows the least developed countries as listed by the United Nations to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 unit class,

that this provision provides that the 1/8 unit class may also be chosen by other countries determined by the Administrative Council,

that some countries with a small population and a low per capita gross national product* may encounter financial difficulties in contributing to Union expenditure in the 1/4 unit class;

that it is in the interest of the Union that participation should be universal,

that the small countries should be encouraged to become Members of the Union

notes

the references which were made in the debate to the Membership of small sovereign countries,

instructs the Administrative Council

at each session to review the situation of small countries which are not included in the United Nations list of the least developed countries, which may have encountered difficulties in contributing to 1/4 unit and which so request in order to decide which of them may be considered as being entitled to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 unit class.

* For example, the following countries : Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Kiribati, Nauru, St. Lucia, São Tomé, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Niue.

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. COM4/8

Impact on the Budget of the Union of Certain Decisions
of Administrative Conferences and Plenary Meetings of
the International Consultative Committees

The Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),

noting

- a) the need for effective financial management on the part of the Union and its Members, necessitating close control over all demands upon the annual budgets,
- b) that administrative conferences and plenary assemblies of the CCIs have taken decisions or adopted resolutions and recommendations with financial implications including additional and unforeseen demands upon the annual Budgets of the Union,
- c) that the financial resources of the Union need therefore to be taken into account by all administrative conferences and by all plenary assemblies of the CCIs,

recognizing

- d) that the decisions, resolutions and recommendations mentioned above may be crucial to the successful outcome of individual administrative conferences or plenary assemblies of the CCIs,

recognizing also

- e) that the Administrative Council in reviewing and approving the annual Budgets of the Union is bound by the financial limitations of Additional Protocol I and may not of its own authority be able to satisfy all the demands upon the Budgets,

recognizing further

- f) that provisions in Articles 7, 69, 77 and 79A reflect the importance of effective financial management;

resolves

- 1. that before adopting resolutions or taking decisions which are likely to result in additional and unforeseen demands upon the Budgets of the Union, future administrative conferences and plenary assemblies of the CCIs, having regard to the need for economy, shall :

- a) have prepared and take into account estimates of proposed demands;

- b) where two or more proposals are involved, arrange them in an order of relative priority,

c) prepare and submit to the Administrative Council a statement of the estimated budgetary impact, together with a summary of the significance and benefit to the Union of financing the implementation of those decisions, and an indication of priorities where appropriate,

2. that the Administrative Council shall take all such statements, estimates and priorities into account when reviewing, approving and deciding on the implementation within the Budget of the Union of such Resolutions and Decisions.

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. COM4/9

Contributions of Recognized Private Operating Agencies, Scientific
or Industrial Organizations and International Organizations

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

noting

the contribution towards the activities of the Union made by recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations,

that the voluntary principle which applies to contributions from Member countries also applies to the contributions of recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations within the limits set in the Convention,

that under the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations have never chosen a class of contribution higher than 5 units,

that the ITU Convention, Nairobi, 1982, has fixed the amount of the contribution per unit payable by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations or international organizations towards the expenses of the International Consultative Committees in the work of which they have agreed to participate at 1/5 of the contributory unit of Members of the Union,

that recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations shall share in defraying the expenses of the International Consultative Committees in the work of which they have agreed to participate, that recognized private operating agencies shall likewise share in defraying the expenses of the administrative conferences in which they have agreed to participate;

recognizing

that recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations provide significant technical contribution to the deliberations of the International Consultative Committees,

that recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations also receive significant benefits from the deliberations of the International Consultative Committees,

resolves

that recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations should be encouraged to choose the highest possible number of units they are able in the light of the benefits they derive,

instructs the Secretary-General

to inform all recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations of the terms of this Resolution.

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. COM4/10

Financial Conditions for the Participation of International
Organizations in the Conferences and Meetings of the ITU

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

having noted

the Report of the Administrative Council on the financial conditions for the
participation of international organizations in the conferences and meetings of the
ITU (Document No. 30);

considering

that under No. 548 of the International Telecommunication Convention,
Nairobi, 1982, international organizations shall share in defraying the expenses of
the conferences or meetings in which they have been allowed to participate, unless
they are intergovernmental and exempted by the Administrative Council on condition
of reciprocity,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to re-examine the list of international organizations currently exempted
from all contributions in order to see which exemptions may be maintained under the
provisions of No. 548 of the Nairobi Convention, 1982,
2. in future, when considering requests by international organizations for
exemption from all contributions, to ascertain .
 - 2.1 the status of those organizations,
 - 2.2 the benefit to the Union of collaboration with those organizations,
3. to supply only such documentation free of charge to international
organizations as concerns them directly.

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No COM4/11

Improvement of the Union's Document and PublicationsProcessing

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. 323(Rev.1)-E

3 November 1982

Original FrenchPLENARY MEETING

FOURTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE 4

TO THE PLENARY MEETING

In its fourth to twelfth meetings, the Finance Committee considered the proposals by the Members of the Union to amend the texts of the Convention relating to Union finances, paying particular attention to the question of the system of contributions to be established in the Union following the entry into force of the new Convention.

In the first place, there was a consensus in the Committee that the systems of free choice of the number of contributory units should be maintained. The Committee also decided to propose that the present scale of contributions should be supplemented by a one-quarter unit class and a one-eighth unit class of which the latter may be selected only by the least developed countries listed by the United Nations and such other countries as may be determined by the Administrative Council. On the latter point, a draft Resolution (No COM4/7) has been transmitted to the Editorial Committee.

Concern was expressed that the Administrative Council, when conducting its review in accordance with Resolution No. COM4/7, should have before consideration all relevant information. In view of these concerns, the Committee decided to recommend that in carrying out its review in accordance with Resolution No. COM4/7, the Administrative Council should take into account the Summary Records of Committee 4 in its consideration of the matter and any relevant facts contained in information Document No. 355 - Contributory shares of Small Independent States having low population and low per capita income.

With regard to the highest classes in the scale of contributions, the Finance Committee - despite lengthy discussions lasting a number of meetings - was unable to reach a unanimous decision. It was decided by a majority of the members of the Committee that 35 and 40 unit classes would be added to the scale of contributions and a provision was adopted enabling Members which so desired to select a number of contributory units higher than 40. A significant minority of the Committee felt that the scale of contributions should establish a maximum of 30 units, on the understanding that Members which so desired would be free to choose a higher number.

The Committee has not been able to reach agreement on an amendment to the latter proposal to include within it a reference to a maximum of 40 contributory units, as an alternative to the addition of 35 and 40 unit values in the revised scale of contributions.

The Committee also considered a proposal which would enable Members to select a different class of contribution for regional administrative conferences in regions other than their own. After discussion, this proposal was withdrawn.



After a very lengthy debate, the Committee decided provisionally to add under Article 15 "Finances of the Union" a new item "Technical Cooperation provided to the developing countries". The Committee agreed to draw the attention of Committees 6 and 8 to this addition and should the conclusions of these Committees so necessitate, to review its decision as appropriate.

The Finance Committee proposes three draft Resolutions dealing with the budgetary implications of certain decisions adopted by administrative conferences or plenary assemblies of the International Consultative Committees (Resolution No. COM4/8), the choice of the class of contribution by recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations (Resolution No. COM4/9) and the financial conditions governing the participation of international organizations in conferences and meetings of the ITU (Resolution No. COM4/10).

The texts approved and mentioned in this Report have been transmitted directly to the Editorial Committee. On this subject, it should be noted that certain points of Articles 15 and 79 are subject to editorial changes as a result of decisions which may be taken by Committee 8 in connection with the international organizations.

T.V. SRIRANGAN
Chairman of Committee 4

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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28 October 1982

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

Fourth Report of Committee 4 to the Plenary Meeting

In its fourth to twelfth meetings, the Finance Committee considered the proposals by the Members of the Union to amend the texts of the Convention relating to Union finances, paying particular attention to the question of the system of contributions to be established in the Union following the entry into force of the new Convention.

In the first place, there was a consensus in the Committee that the systems of free choice of the number of contributory units should be maintained. The Committee also decided to propose that the present scale of contributions should be supplemented by a one-quarter unit class and a one-eighth unit class of which the latter may be selected only by the least developed countries listed by the United Nations and such other countries as may be determined by the Administrative Council. On the latter point, a draft Resolution (No. COM4/7) has been transmitted to the Editorial Committee.

With regard to the highest classes in the scale of contributions, the Finance Committee - despite lengthy discussions lasting a number of meetings - was unable to reach a unanimous decision. It was decided by a majority of the members of the Committee that 35 and 40 unit classes would be added to the scale of contributions and a provision was adopted enabling Members which so desired to select a number of contributory units higher than 40.

A significant minority of the Committee felt that the scale of contributions should establish a maximum of 30 units, on the understanding that Members which so desired would be free to choose a higher number. The Committee has not been able to reach agreement on an amendment to the latter proposal to include within it a reference to a maximum of 40 contributory units, as an alternative to the addition of 35 and 40 unit values in the revised scale of contributions.

The Committee also considered a proposal which would enable Members to select a different class of contribution for regional administrative conferences in regions other than their own. After discussion, this proposal was withdrawn.

After a very lengthy debate, the Committee decided provisionally to add under Article 15 "Finances of the Union" a new item "Technical Cooperation provided to the developing countries". The Committee agreed to draw the attention of Committees 6 and 8 to this addition and should the conclusions of these Committees so necessitate, to review its decision as appropriate.



The Finance Committee proposes three draft Resolutions dealing with the budgetary implications of certain decisions adopted by administrative conferences or plenary assemblies of the International Consultative Committees (Resolution No. COM4/8), the choice of the class of contribution by recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations (Resolution No. COM4/9) and the financial conditions governing the participation of international organizations in conferences and meetings of the ITU (Resolution No. COM4/10).

The texts approved and mentioned in this Report have been transmitted directly to the Editorial Committee. On this subject, it should be noted that certain points of Articles 15 and 79 are subject to editorial changes as a result of decisions which may be taken by Committee 8 in connection with the international organizations.

T.V. SRIRANGAN
Chairman of Committee 4

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 324-E

28 October 1982

Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

Fifth report of Committee 4 to the Plenary Meeting

At its twelfth meeting, the Finance Committee considered the report of its Working Group C4-A concerning publications policy. The main points arising from its discussions and those of its Working Group are contained in a draft Resolution instructing the Administrative Council to carry out a detailed study of 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 assigning preparation and text-processing costs with a view to reducing the cost of Union publications. The Finance Committee nonetheless felt that it would be premature to choose between the variants proposed by the Administrative Council or the Working Group. The Finance Committee proposes that the Administrative Council be instructed to initiate an in-depth study of all the text-composition and document processing requirements and the current relevant operations, equipment and software, 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 a study if this would minimize the cost of the distribution of publications and documents to all administrations.

A draft Resolution has been transmitted directly to Committee 9.

T.V. SRIRANGAN
Chairman of Committee 4



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 325-E

29 October 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 6

Australia, Canada, Chile, Denmark, United States,
Guyana, Iceland, Jamaica, Japan, Madagascar,
New Zealand, Norway, United Kingdom, Sweden

DRAFT

RESOLUTION

Research on the Interrelation between Telecommunication Infrastructure and Development

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

aware

that the social and economic underdevelopment of a large part of the world is one of the most serious problems affecting not only the countries concerned but also the international community as a whole;

considering

a) that telecommunication facilities and services are not only the outcome of economic growth, but a precondition of overall development;

b) that the development of telecommunication infrastructure is an essential part of the national and international development process;

c) that the spectacular technological progress achieved during the past decade has made communications faster and more reliable and has reduced operational costs and maintenance requirements;

stresses

the important supporting role played by telecommunications in the development of agriculture, health, education, transport, industry, human settlement, trade, transfer of information for social welfare and in the general economic and social progress of developing countries;



concerned

that the uneven penetration in the world of the two most familiar telecommunication services - telephony and radio-broadcasting - is one of the real obstacles to development in many countries and regions and is a barrier to effective communication between the developed and developing world;

recalling

a) that the "International Development Strategy for the Third Development Decade" stipulates, inter alia, the tasks relevant to the ITU in promoting international development and specifies that "special attention should be given to overcome the bottlenecks and constraints of transport and communication facing the developing countries, particularly with a view to strengthening intra-regional and inter-regional links";

b) decisions made by the United Nations General Assembly at its Seventh Special Session, as well as at its regular annual sessions, relating to the need for international strategies to accelerate progress in social and economic advancement in rural areas and Resolution 34/14 adopted in 1979 inviting the UN specialized agencies to strengthen their participation in the achievement of the above objective;

c) decision by the United Nations in 1981 to proclaim 1983 as World Communications Year in order to stress the importance of telecommunications infrastructure as both a precondition for and an integral part of economic and social development;

noting

a) that although it is widely recognized that a well developed telecommunication system is a basic requirement of any modern economy, attempts in many developing countries to achieve a higher investment priority for this sector have not, in general been successful;

b) that one of the main constraints affecting the development of telecommunication infrastructure is under-investment in this sector - a situation for which the reasons are manifold but which is in particular due to insufficient research, inadequate dissemination of information, and a lack of understanding within national planning ministries about the relationship between telecommunications and economic and social development;

c) that research carried out so far on the benefits to be derived from telecommunications has generally revolved around analysis of input-output tables and correlation of GNP, telephone density and other variables without, however, explaining the causation;

appreciative

of the Union's initiative in undertaking, in collaboration with the OECD, studies on the contribution of telecommunications to economic and social development, with special emphasis on the problems of integrated rural development, and of the additional voluntary financing for the conduct of such studies;

recognizing

the necessity of providing governments, administrations, decision-makers, economists, financial and other institutions and organizations concerned with development work with the results of comprehensive studies on the direct and indirect benefits of investment in telecommunication infrastructure and the relationship between the growth of telecommunication services and socio-economic development in general, so as to enable developing countries to better assess their own development priorities and give the necessary priority to telecommunications;

decides

that the Union should continue to organize and carry out such studies, closely integrating this effort with the overall program for technical cooperation and assistance activities;

urges

the Administrations and Governments of Member States, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, financial institutions and providers of telecommunication equipment and services to extend their support for the satisfactory implementation of this Resolution;

urgently calls upon

the UNDP, including its Secretariat and field representatives as well as both donor and recipient member countries, to give greater appreciation to the importance of telecommunications in the development process, with a view to ensuring that an appropriate share of UNDP resources is made available for the telecommunications sector;

requests the Secretary-General

a) to bring this Resolution to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly and to provide the Assembly with regular reports on the progress and results of the research on this matter;

b) to bring this Resolution also to the attention of all other interested parties, in particular the UNDP, World Bank, Regional Development Banks, and National Development Funds for Cooperation;

c) to report annually to the Administrative Council on the progress made in the implementation of this Resolution;

requests the Administrative Council

a) to review the Secretary-General's reports and take appropriate measures to permit the implementation of this Resolution;

b) to report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 326-E

29 October 1982

Original . English

COMMITTEE 6

Note by the Secretary-General

1. On the occasion of the consideration of Document No. 240 ITU Regional Advisers by Committee 6, it was proposed that the Secretary-General submit complementary documentation.
2. It should be borne in mind that the long-term solution of regional presence of the ITU, which is being discussed under another item of the agenda, is now endorsed by the Committee. However, it is not to be implemented before 1984.
3. The generalist advisers who have partly assumed the role of ITU representation in the past and were financed by UNDP field funds have been progressively phased out since the early 1970s in favour of the provision of specific regional expertise. However a few have been maintained under special provision of "Sectorial Support" credits which are very reduced in the total UNDP programme.
4. Table 1 indicates the present situation in the various regions. It is to be noted that although UNDP funding for this activity will be substantially reduced as from 1983, satisfactory transit solution has been found for all the posts except those for Africa.
5. With regard to Africa, Table 2 shows the situation of the provision of regional expertise concerning the principal projects.
6. The present problem is the question of finding appropriate funding for a bridging operation for the year 1983 in the Africa region.

The Committee may wish to consider appropriate recommendation to find a solution to this problem.



TABLE 1

Present situation of Regional Advisers

<u>Region</u>	<u>Duty station</u>	<u>End of present contract</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
East Africa	NAIROBI (Kenya)	31 Dec. 1982	No funds
West Africa	DAKAR (Senegal)	" " "	" "
Central Africa	YAOUNDE (Cameroon)	" " "	" "
Southern Africa	Vacant	-	" "
Arab Countries	TUNIS (Tunisia)	31 Dec. 1982	UNDP Sectoral support on part-time basis.
South America	BUENOS AIRES (Argentina)	" " "	Regional Project until 1983
Central America	TEGUCIGALPA (Honduras)	" " "	UNDP Sectoral support on part-time basis.
Central Asia	BANGKOK (Thailand)	" " "	UNDP Sectoral support till end of 1983.
West Asia	DELHI (India)	" " "	Expert will be absorbed in another project.
East Asia	MANILA (Philippines)	" " "	Being transferred to another project.
Pacific Area	SUVA (Fiji)	31 Dec. 1983	Funds available in 1983.

TABLE 2

PANAFTEL Project in Africa

		<u>UNDP funding</u>
PANAFTEL installation	Project Coordinator 4 experts + consultancy	until 1986
PANAFTEL maintenance	Project Coordinator 3 experts + consultancy	until 1985

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 327-E

29 October 1982

Original French

COMMITTEE 8

Fourth and Final Report of Working Group C8-D (Convention - Chapter XI) to Committee 8

1. At its final meeting (28 October 1982), the Working Group adopted its agenda and continued the consideration of the pending proposals.
2. The following proposals were withdrawn by the delegations concerned

D/16/36 USA/15/25
D/16/37
D/16/38
D/16/39
3. Since the proposal E/70/7 submitted by Spain with regard to No. 532 was one of a set of proposals concerning the Final Act of a Conference contained in Document No. 70 and dealt with in various Working Groups, it was agreed to set up a small drafting group consisting of the representatives of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Colombia, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The delegation of Argentina was appointed to chair this small working group, which will submit its report directly to Committee 8.
4. The final texts adopted by Working Group C8-D, with the exception of those mentioned in paragraph 3, are given in annex. Working Group C8-D has therefore completed its work, in accordance with its terms of reference, and submits these texts for approval by Committee 8.

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

.....
ADD 15.12A Repetition of a vote

ADD 508A (1) In the committees or sub-committees of a conference or of a meeting, a proposal, a part of a proposal or an amendment which have already been decided by a vote within one of the committees or sub-committees may not be put to the vote anew within the same committee or sub-committee. This shall apply irrespective of the voting procedure chosen.

ADD 508B (2) In the Plenary Meetings a proposal, a part of a proposal or an amendment shall not be put to the vote anew unless

a) the majority of the Members entitled to vote so request, and

ADD 508C b) there is at least one day of the meeting between the vote taken and the new request for a vote.

NOC

16. Committees and Sub-Committees

Rules for Debates and Voting Procedures

NOC ¹⁾ 509 1 The Chairmen of all committees and sub-committees shall have powers similar to those conferred by Section 3 of the present Rules of Procedure on the Chairman of the conference

NOC ¹⁾ 510 2 The provisions set forth in Section 13 of the present Rules of Procedure for the conduct of debates in the Plenary Meeting shall also apply to the discussions of committees and sub-committees, except in the matter of the quorum

NOC ¹⁾ 511 3 The provisions set forth in Section 15 shall also apply to votes taken in committees and sub-committees

1) Note to Committee 9 : The Spanish text would seem to require further consideration so that it can be aligned with the French text.

17 Reservations

- NOC 512 1 As a general rule, any delegation whose views are not shared by the remaining delegations shall endeavour, as far as possible, to conform to the opinion of the majority
- NOC 513 2 However, if any decision appears to a delegation to be of such a nature as to prevent its government from ratifying the Convention or from approving the revision of the Regulations, the delegation may make reservations, final or provisional, regarding this decision
- MOD²⁾ 514 1. The minutes of Plenary Meetings shall be drawn up by the Secretariat of the Conference, which shall ensure their distribution to delegations as early as possible, and in any event, not later than [] days after each meeting.
- NOC 515 2 After the minutes have been distributed, delegations may submit in writing to the secretariat of the conference the corrections they consider to be justified, this shall be done in the shortest possible time This shall not prevent them from presenting amendments orally during the meeting at which the minutes are approved
- NOC 516 3 (1) As a general rule, the minutes shall contain only proposals and conclusions, together with the principal arguments for them presented in terms as concise as possible
- NOC 517 (2) However, any delegation shall have the right to require the insertion in the minutes, either summarized or in full, of any statement it has made during the debates In this case, the delegation should, as a general rule, announce this at the beginning of its statement in order to facilitate the work of the reporters and must itself hand in the text to the secretariat of the conference within two hours after the end of the meeting
- NOC 518 4. The right accorded in 517 regarding the insertion of statements in the minutes shall in all cases be used with discretion

19. Summary Records and Reports of Committees and Sub-Committees

- MOD²⁾ 519 1. (1) The debates of committees or sub-committees shall be summarized, meeting by meeting, in summary records drawn up by the Secretariat of the Conference and distributed to delegations not later than [] days after each meeting. The records shall bring out the essential points of the discussion, and the various opinions of which note ought to be taken, together with any proposals or conclusions resulting from the debates as a whole.

2) Working Group C8-D decided to leave this figure to the discretion of the General Secretariat in view of current practice and the fact that it should not give rise to additional expenditure.

- NOC 520 (2) Nevertheless, any delegation shall be entitled to invoke 517
- NOC 521 (3) The right referred to above shall in all circumstances be used with discretion.
- NOC 522 2. Committees and sub-committees may prepare any interim reports they deem necessary and, if circumstances warrant, they may submit, at the end of their work, a final report recapitulating in concise terms the proposals and conclusions resulting from the studies entrusted to them.

20. Approval of Minutes, Summary Records and Reports

- NOC 523 1. (1) As a general rule, at the beginning of each Plenary Meeting, or meeting of a committee, or sub-committee, the Chairman shall inquire whether there are any comments on the minutes of the previous meeting, or, in the case of committees or sub-committees, on the summary record of the previous meeting. These documents shall be considered approved if no amendments have been handed in to the secretariat and no objection is made orally. Otherwise, the appropriate amendments shall be made in the minutes or summary record as the case may be.
- NOC 524 (2) Any interim or final report must be approved by the committee or sub-committee concerned.
- NOC 525 2 (1) The minutes of the last Plenary Meeting shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of that meeting.
- NOC 526 (2) The summary record of the last meeting of each committee or sub-committee shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of the committee or sub-committee.

SUP 21

SUP 527

SUP3) 528

22 Numbering

- NOC 529 1 The numbers of the chapters, articles and paragraphs of the texts subjected to revision shall be preserved until the first reading in Plenary Meeting. The passages added shall bear provisionally the number of the last paragraph in the original text, with the addition of "A", "B", etc.
- MOD 530 2. The final numbering of the chapters, articles and paragraphs shall normally be entrusted to the Editorial Committee after their adoption at the first reading, but may, by a decision of the Plenary Meeting, be entrusted to the Secretary-General.

3) Note Included in 441E and 441F respectively.

23. Final Approval

NOC 531 The texts of the Final Acts shall be considered final when they have
been approved at the second reading in Plenary Meeting

24. Signature

MOD (Under discussion within the Drafting Group of Working Group 8-D1)

25. Press Notices

MOD 533 Official releases to the press about the work of the Conference
shall be issued only as authorized by the Chairman of the Conference.

26. Franking Privileges

MOD⁴⁾ 534 During the Conference, members of delegations, members of the
Administrative Council, senior officials of the permanent organs
of the Union attending the Conference, and the staff of the
Secretariat of the Union seconded to the Conference shall be
entitled to postal, telegraph, telephone and telex privileges to
the extent arranged by the Government of the country in which the
Conference is held in agreement with the other Governments and
recognized private operating agencies concerned.

⁴⁾ Note to Committee 9 Text aligned with Opinion No. 1 of the Telegraph
and Telephone Regulations (Geneva, 1973).

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 328-E
29 October 1982
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COMMITTEE 7

Republic of Venezuela
Hungarian People's Republic

DRAFT TEXT

ARTICLE 55

VEN/HNG/
328/1

MOD 231

3. At the beginning of each annual session, the Administrative Council shall elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman at the beginning of each annual session from among the representatives of its Members, taking into account the principle of rotation between the regions. They shall serve until the opening of the next annual session and shall not be eligible for re-election. The Vice Chairman shall serve as Chairman in the absence of the latter.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 329-E
1 November 1982
Original French

PLENARY MEETING

Report of Working Group PL-A

On page 5, paragraph 5.1.1 should read as follows :

5.1.1 The Administration of the United States expressed the opinion that the agenda drawn up for the HFBC WARC contains such serious defects as to make the possibility of success of the Conference very uncertain.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 329-E

30 October 1982

Original FrenchPLENARY MEETING

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP PL-A

Documents examined

1. The Working Group examined Documents Nos. 31 (with Addenda Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and Corrigendum No. 1 to Addendum No. 3), 51, 65 (paragraph 3.4), 67 and 95, which had been referred to it and were directly related to the Group's terms of reference. It also examined Documents Nos. 173 and 203 for the same reasons and, following a discussion of the Plenary, Document No. 13(Add.1). It took note of the sections of Documents Nos. 26, 63, 91 and 155 related to its work. Finally, it decided that Document No. 105 had been referred to it for information only.

List of conferences and meetings

2. The Working Group examined the timetable of future conferences and meetings, on the basis of the list and timetable established by the Administrative Council and contained in Document No. 31. In addition to the Administrative Conferences already scheduled by the Administrative Council, the Group examined the following questions

2.1 Inclusion in the timetable of a World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference to revise existing administrative regulations with a view to making them applicable to new services (Teletext, Telefax, data transmission etc.).

2.1.1 Preparatory work for the Conference could be carried out by the CCITT after its 1984 Plenary Assembly, so that the Conference could be limited to two weeks and could be held straight after the 1988 Plenary Assembly.

2.2 The arrangements to be made for the planning of the maritime mobile service and maritime radiobeacons in the MF band in Region 1, in view of the fact that the above work, which was decided by the World Administrative Radio Conference, 1979, is not included in the terms of reference of the 1983 World Conference for the Mobile Services.

2.2.1 Some administrations consider that the planning could be restricted to the European Maritime Area, whereas others are of the opinion that it should involve the whole of Region 1 and even the neighbouring countries which might be affected. One administration raised the problem of the expense of such a conference for countries only slightly concerned with the planning and considered that the cost of the conference should be borne by the participating countries only.

2.2.2 Discussions also focused on the urgency of the conference, with some administrations favouring a separate regional conference to be held in 1985 and others holding the view that the planning could be carried out in the course of the World Conference for the Mobile Services scheduled for a later date.

2.2.3 Group PL-A has adopted Resolution No. PLA/4 instructing the Administrative Council to examine the above problems.



2.3 Measures to ensure that the protection criteria for the aeronautical radionavigation service in the 108 - 117.975 MHz band can be applied worldwide, if necessary, in order to permit the planning of the Broadcasting Service in the lower adjacent band.

Decisions must be taken on the compatibility criteria between the Aeronautical Radionavigation Service and the Broadcasting Service before the Second Session of the Regional Broadcasting Conference (end 1984). Since the CCIR (as well as ICAO) is actively studying the matter, it may be assumed that technical problems will be settled in good time and that administrative decisions may be taken without delay (within about one week). The Administrative Council is asked to examine this problem.

2.4 Inclusion in the timetable of the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

Preparation of the Conferences

3. Working Group PL-A considered the preparatory work required prior to a Conference session and in particular the time needed for such work between two sessions of the same Conference. It was of the opinion that .

3.1 With regard to the World Administrative Radio Conference for the planning of HF bands allocated to the broadcasting service, there was no need to alter the arrangements made by the CCIR and the IFRB for the preparation of the First Session. On the other hand, for the preparation of the Second Session, a period of about 2½ years would seem to be required. It is difficult to estimate how much preparatory work will be needed for the Second Session until the First Session has taken place. The exact period allowed before the Second Session is held should therefore be determined by the Administrative Council on the basis of recommendations made by the First Session within the limits of 2½ years ± 3 months.

3.2 With regard to the World Administrative Radio Conference on the use of the geostationary-satellite orbit and the planning of space services utilizing it, the Working Group

- has taken note that the preparatory meeting of the CCIR to be held in 1983 is to be cancelled and that the duration of the 1984 preparatory meeting will therefore be reviewed;
- considered that a period of 3 years appeared to be necessary and sufficient between the two sessions of the Conference, the exact time being established by the Administrative Council on the basis of recommendations put forward by the First Session when the workload is known.

3.3 The preparation of the Second World Administrative Radio Conference for mobile services does not seem to require any special meetings.

3.4 As for the regional conferences, the administrations of countries of each region represented in the Working Group considered that it would be preferable, for greater effectiveness, to schedule two sessions for

- the Planning Conference for the Broadcasting Service in the band 1 605 - 1 705 kHz in Region 2,
- the Conference to review and revise the provisions of the Final Acts of the African VHF-UHF Broadcasting Conference (Geneva, 1963).

The First Session, which does not require any special technical preparation, should be instructed to examine planning principles and methods and organization of the preparatory work of the Second Session, which would then be in charge of drawing up the plan.

It seems reasonable to allow a period of about two years between the two sessions of these Conferences.

3.5 The technical preparation of the Conference to establish criteria for the shared use of the VHF and UHF bands allocated to fixed, broadcasting and mobile services in Region 3 is the responsibility of the CCIR. Since the Conference does not require a Second Session, it would be preferable from the point of view of Region 3 Administrations if it were held immediately after the CCIR meetings.

4. Timetable and duration of conferences and meetings

4.1 The timetable of conferences and meetings as given in Document No. 31 has been altered and added to by the Working Group (see Annex and Resolution No. PLA/5) to take account of the following considerations

4.1.1 The general principles adopted by the Administrative Council should be respected, so that not more than one world conference and one regional conference should be held in the same year.

4.1.2 In the choice of dates for the conferences, priority should be given to world conferences.

4.1.3 A period of 2½ years is required between the two sessions of the Conference for the Planning of HF bands allocated to the broadcasting service.

4.1.4 With regard to the Conference on the use of the geostationary-satellite orbit and the planning of space services utilizing it, a period of one year should be allowed between the preparatory meeting of the CCIR (which cannot be moved) and the First Session of the Conference and a period of 3 years between the two sessions of the Conference is necessary and sufficient.

4.1.5 The Plenipotentiary Conference should be held after the Second Session of the Conference on the use of the geostationary-satellite orbit and the planning of space services utilizing it, for the following reasons

- for most administrations, the latter Conference and the Plenipotentiary Conference constitute the most important Conferences of the Union. They both require considerable preparatory work on the part of the administrations and it would be preferable to give the latter the opportunity to deal with the preparations for the two Conferences separately, at least in part. The administrations should especially be allowed enough time to study the proposals to be made at the Plenipotentiary Conference,
- the technical work to be carried out by the IFRB prior to, during and after the First Session of the Conference on the use of the geostationary-satellite orbit will probably be very complicated and it would be preferable if the membership of the IFRB remained the same throughout the period. A change of membership in the IFRB shortly before the Second Session of the Conference would have an adverse effect on the latter's work,

- in the event that the Second Session of the Conference on the use of the geostationary-satellite orbit should fail to resolve all the administrative and legal problems which might arise, these could be examined by the Plenipotentiary Conference if it takes place after the Second Session of the former Conference.

4.1.6 In the light of the above considerations, the Plenipotentiary Conference could be held in early 1989, though this is outside the maximum period between two Plenipotentiary Conferences envisaged by Committee 7. Some delegations are of the opinion that the deadline should be strictly respected and that the next Plenipotentiary Conference should be held not later than the latter part of 1988.

4.2 The above considerations have led the Working Group to propose the timetable of administrative conferences as given in Resolution No. PLA/5. This timetable as well as that for meetings of CCIR Study Groups and Plenary Meetings of the CCIR and the CCITT are summarized in the diagram which appears in annex.

4.2.1 The meetings of the CCITT Plan Committees and the IFRB seminars are indicated in this timetable for 1983 and 1984 only. Other seminars could be added by Committee 6. The programme of these meetings for subsequent years (as well as the programmes of the CCITT Study Groups other than the Plan Committees for the entire period 1983-1989) will continue to be established in line with previous practice. However, some delegations felt that it would be useful to have a complete timetable of all conferences and meetings and it is suggested that the Administrative Council should publish each year the timetable of all conferences and meetings the dates of which have been fixed.

4.3 The Working Group thought that it would be preferable from the point of view of the administrations to hold .

- the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference immediately after the 1988 Plenary Assembly of the CCITT,
- the Region 3 Administrative Conference immediately after the 1987 meetings of the CCIR Study Groups;
- the 1984 Plan Committee, to which varying degrees of importance are attached by administrations, immediately before the Plenary Assembly of the CCITT.

4.4 With regard to the duration of conferences, those whose agenda has already been adopted will take place within the periods proposed by the Administrative Council. As regards the other conferences, the periods adopted by the Administrative Council have been left unchanged (except for the Regional Conferences listed below), even though it was suggested by some delegations that their duration should be cut wherever possible. The Administrative Council may decide the exact duration of these conferences in the light of their agendas within the limits established in Resolution No. PLA/5.

4.5 The countries of Regions 1 and 2 considered it necessary to hold Regional Conferences in two sessions. However, the duration of the above Regional Conferences has been indicated in the timetable for information only, as it is subject to confirmation by the Administrative Council when it decided on the agenda of the Conferences.

4.6 The following durations are given tentatively

- Planning Conference for the Broadcasting Service in the Band 1605 - 1705 kHz in Region 2

first session 3 weeks
second session 4 weeks

- Conference to Review and Revise the Provisions of the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference (Geneva, 1963)

first session 3 weeks
second session 4 weeks

4.7 It was decided, however, that the duration of the Conference to Establish Criteria for the Shared Use of the VHF and UHF Bands Allocated to Fixed, Broadcasting and Mobile Services in Region 3 could be reduced to 4 weeks (instead of the 6 weeks originally planned).

4.8 Some delegations also expressed the view that the duration of the next Plenipotentiary Conference could be somewhat reduced.

5. Conference agendas

In the opinion of the Working Group

5.1 The agendas of the World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Telecommunications, the Regional Administrative Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2 and the First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service, already established by the Administrative Council, shall remain unchanged.

5.1.1 The Administration of the United States expressed the opinion that the agenda drawn up for the HFBC WARC contains serious defects, and could jeopardize the success of the Conference.

5.2 The Administrative Council, having been requested by Resolution No. PLA/2 to consider the best way of dealing with the problem of compatibility criteria between the aeronautical navigation service in the band 108 - 117.975 MHz and the broadcasting service in the band 87.5 - 108 MHz, may nevertheless include this problem in the agenda of any Conference it considers competent to deal with it,

5.3 The agenda of the First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It should be drawn up by the Administrative Council at its 1983 session, taking into account the relevant Resolutions of the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference.

5.3.1 The question of the urgency of planning feeder links to the broadcasting satellites operating in the 12 GHz band in Regions 1 and 3 was examined at length and differing views were expressed in that respect. It was finally agreed that the Administrative Council should, at its 1983 session, examine this matter with a view to including such planning on the agenda of the First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit.

5.3.2 It has also been decided that the agenda of the First Session should contain the formal adoption, for inclusion in the Radio Regulations, of the pertinent decisions of the 1983 Regional Administrative Conference for the planning of the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 2.

5.4 The agendas of the other conferences should be drawn up by the Administrative Council in accordance with procedures established by the Convention.

6. Evaluation of financial requirements

6.1 On the basis of the timetable summarized in annex, Working Group PL-A has drafted, for submission to Committee 4, Document No. 288 which gives estimates of the cost of Union conferences and meetings for the period 1983-1989.

6.2 The Working Group did not consider any order of priority among the conferences by way of guidance to assist the deliberations of Committee 4 except that in the choice of dates for the conferences priority should be given to world conferences.

6.3 Some delegations expressed the view that the cost of CCI meetings could be reduced. One delegation, however, was of the opinion that this could have the effect of increasing the cost of conferences owing to inadequate preparation.

6.4 Various questions were raised with regard to the estimates of the cost of conferences and meetings. It was pointed out by the General Secretariat of the Union that

- estimates of the cost of conferences and meetings were based on the corresponding statistics for previous years,
- the estimates took account not only of the duration of the meeting but also of the workload and the approximate number of participants and interpretation teams,
- the cost of CCIR and CCITT meetings depended on the number of weeks required to hold the meetings of the various study groups, in the light of the programme established by the Plenary Assemblies.

6.5 In considering Documents Nos. 91 and 155(Rev.1), Group PL-A took note of Annex C to Document No. 91 (draft Resolution on full cost profiles of meetings and administrative conferences of the Union) and the draft Resolution contained in Document No. 155(Rev.1) concerning the cost profiles for the administrative conferences and meetings of the Union. It found that the information contained in the table of Document No. 288 met the requests expressed in these documents with regard to the presentation of the costs of conferences and meetings and draws the attention of Committee 4 to these draft Resolutions.

7. Conclusions

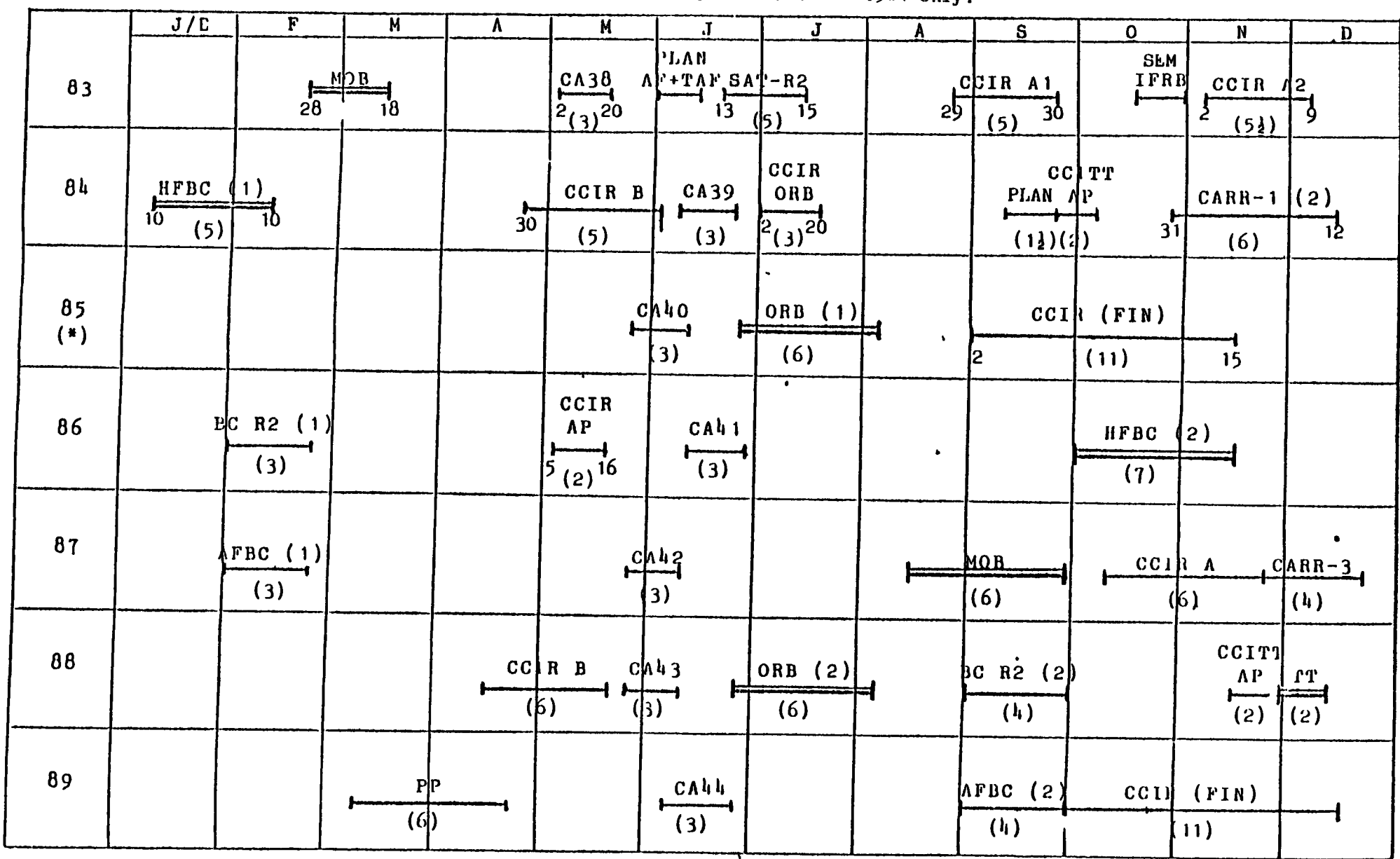
Working Group PL-A proposes that the Plenary Assembly adopt the following Resolutions

7.1 Regarding questions which are new or on which the Administrative Council has not yet taken any decision

- Resolution No. PLA/1 on the convening of a World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference,
- Resolution No. PLA/2 on the Compatibility Between the Aeronautical Radionavigation Service in the 108 - 117.975 MHz Band and the Broadcasting Service in the 87.5 - 108 MHz Band,
- Resolution No. PLA/3 on the Planning of Feeder Links to Broadcasting Satellites Operating in the 12 GHz Band in Regions 1 and 3,
- Resolution No. PLA/4 on the convening of a Regional Administrative Conference for the Planning of the Maritime Mobile Service and Maritime Radiobeacons in the MF Band in the European Maritime Area.

7.2 Regarding the timetable and agendas of the Administrative Conferences
Resolution No. PLA/5.

The World Administrative Conferences are indicated by a double line.
The CCITT Study Groups are not included on this graph.
The Plan Committees and IFRB seminars are indicated for the years 1983 and 1984 only.



(*) If the Council were to decide that the matters forming the subject of Resolution No. PL/4 should be dealt with by a special conference, such a conference could be held in the first months of 1985.

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum N° 1 au ✓
Document N° 330-F/E/S
30 octobre 1982
Original : français

COMMISSION 9

RESOLUTION N° PLA/5

Ajouter à la fin du point 2.3 :

L'ordre du jour de la première session comportera aussi l'adoption formelle, pour inclusion dans le Règlement des radiocommunications, des décisions pertinentes de la Conférence administrative régionale de 1983 pour la planification du service de radiodiffusion par satellite dans la Région 2;

RESOLUTION No. PLA/5

Add at the end of paragraph 2.3 .

The agenda of the first session should also contain the formal adoption, for inclusion in the Radio Regulations, of the pertinent decisions of the 1983 Regional Administrative Conference for the planning of the broadcasting-satellite service in Region 2;

RESOLUCIÓN N° PLA/5

Añádase al final del punto 2.3:

El orden del día de la primera reunión ha de prever igualmente la adopción en debida forma, para su inclusión en el Reglamento de Radiocomunicaciones, de las decisiones pertinentes de la Conferencia Administrativa Regional de 1983 encargada de la planificación del servicio de radiodifusión por satélite en la Región 2.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 330-E

29 October 1982

Original : French

COMMITTEE 9

Texts from Working Group PL-A to the Editorial Committee

The draft Resolutions Nos. PLA/1 to PLA/5 mentioned in Document No. 329 are herewith submitted to the Editorial Committee for consideration.

Marie HUET
Chairman

Annexes : 5



A N N E X 1

RESOLUTION No. PLA/1

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;

considering further

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 mentioned above,

instructs the Administrative Council

to establish the agenda of this World Administrative Conference and to make preparations for convening it.

A N N E X 2

RESOLUTION No. PLA/2

Compatibility between the Aeronautical Radionavigation Service
in the Band 108 - 117.975 MHz and the Broadcasting Service
in the Band 87.5 - 108 MHz

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

considering

- a) that the aeronautical radionavigation service is a safety service and that steps must be taken to prevent stations in this service from being subject to interference which might jeopardize human life;
- b) that the work of the First Session of the Regional Administrative Conference for FM Sound Broadcasting in the VHF band (Region 1 and certain countries concerned in Region 3) has shown that harmful interference is liable to be caused to stations in the aeronautical navigation service in the band 108 - 117.975 MHz;
- c) that the absence of precise data on compatibility between these two services imposes constraints on planning at the Second Session of the Regional Broadcasting Conference;
- d) that the CCIR has been asked to continue its work on this subject by the First Session of the Conference;
- e) that cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization will help the CCIR to obtain positive results;
- f) that the compatibility criteria between the two services concerned may have to be introduced worldwide;

instructs the Administrative Council

- 1) to consider the best way of dealing with the problem of compatibility criteria between the aeronautical radionavigation service in the band 108 - 117.975 MHz and the broadcasting service in the band 87.5 - 108 MHz in time to permit planning of the broadcasting service at the second session of the Regional Conference,
- 2) to take action to ensure that the decision it takes is brought to the notice of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

A N N E X 3

RESOLUTION No. PLA/3

Feeder Links to Space Stations in the Broadcasting-Satellite Service
Operating in the Frequency Bands 11.7 - 12.5 GHz (Region 1)
and 11.7 - 12.2 GHz (Region 3)

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

considering

- a) that the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1977), adopted a plan for the assignment of frequencies and orbital positions to broadcasting-satellite stations operating in the bands 11.7 - 12.5 GHz (Region 1) and 11.7 - 12.2 GHz (Region 3);
- b) that by its Resolution No. 101 the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979) decided that the fixed-satellite service bands reserved exclusively for feeder links to broadcasting satellites operating in Regions 1 and 3 in the above-mentioned bands shall be organized and operated in accordance with agreements and associated plans,
- c) that by its Resolution No. 102 the same Conference adopted a pre-coordination procedure designed to harmonize requirements in feeder links without prejudging the decisions of the Administrative Radio Conference scheduled to plan them;
- d) that several administrations of countries in Regions 1 and 3 have already applied or are in the process of applying the procedures in Articles 11 and 13 of the Radio Regulations for the feeder links to their broadcasting-satellite space stations and that, for this reason, the planning of feeder links for Regions 1 and 3 is becoming urgent;

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to examine the question of feeder links with a view to including in the agenda of the first session of the World Administrative Space Radio Conference scheduled for 1985 the planning of the bands allocated to the fixed-satellite service and reserved exclusively for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service*);
2. to instruct the IFRB accordingly.

*) The fixed-satellite service bands which in Regions 1 and 3 are reserved exclusively for feeder links to broadcasting-satellites are as follows :

- for Region 1 : 10.7 - 11.7 GHz
14.5 - 14.8 GHz (for countries outside Europe and for Malta)
17.3 - 18.1 GHz
- for Region 3 : 14.5 - 14.8 GHz
17.3 - 18.1 GHz

A N N E X 4

RESOLUTION No. PLA/4

Concerning the Planning of the Maritime Mobile
and Maritime Radiobeacon Services

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 in Region 1,

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;
3. to name the countries other than those in the European Maritime Area which have an interest in the planning;

invites

1. the Parties to the Copenhagen Convention, 1948, to consider during the conference the appropriate instruments for the abrogation of this Convention,
2. administrations to transmit their comments to the Secretary-General,

instructs the Secretary-General

at the end of the 1983 World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services, to consult administrations on the possibility of their participating in the planning and to submit a report to the Administrative Council.

A N N E X 5

RESOLUTION No. PLA/5

on

Future Administrative Conferences

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

having considered

- a) paragraph 3.4 of the Report of the Administrative Council relating to planned administrative conferences;
- b) the proposals submitted by several Members of the Union,
- c) the necessary preparatory work to be carried out both by the permanent organs of the Union and by the Administrations before each session of a conference;

decides

- 1. that the schedule of future administrative conferences shall be as follows :
 - 1) World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Telecommunications (Geneva, 28.2 - 18.3.1983);
 - 2) Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2 (Geneva, 13.6 - 15.7.1983);
 - 3) First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (January 1984 for 5 weeks);
 - 4) Second Session of the Regional Administrative Conference for FM Sound Broadcasting in the VHF band (Region 1 and certain countries concerned in Region 3) (end of October 1984 for 6 weeks),
 - 5) First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of the Space Services Utilizing it (end of June to mid-August 1985 for 6 weeks);
 - 6) First Session of the Regional Administrative Planning Conference for the Broadcasting Service in the Band 1 605 - 1 705 kHz in Region (first half of 1986 for 3 weeks);
 - 7) Second Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (October-November 1986 for 7 weeks);

- 8) First Session of the Regional Administrative Conference to Review and Revise the Provisions of the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, Geneva 1963 (first half of 1987 for 3 weeks);
- 9) World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services (mid-August to end of September 1987 for 6 weeks);
- 10) Regional Administrative Conference to Establish Criteria for the Shared Use of the VHF and UHF Bands Allocated to Fixed, Broadcasting and Mobile Services in Region 3 (end of November 1988 for 4 weeks);
- 11) Second Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and on the Planning of Space Services Utilizing it (end of June - beginning of August 1988 for 6 weeks);
- 12) Second Session of the Regional Administrative Planning Conference for the Broadcasting Service in the Band 1 605 - 1 705 kHz in Region 2 (third quarter of 1988 for 4 weeks);
- 13) World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (beginning of December 1988 for 2 weeks) (see Resolution ...);
- 14) Plenipotentiary Conference (early 1989 for 6 weeks);
- 15) Second Session of the Regional Administrative Conference to Review and Revise the Provisions of the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, Geneva 1963 (September 1989 for 4 weeks);

2. regarding the agendas of the Conferences, that :

2.1 the agendas of the World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Telecommunications, the Regional Administrative Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2 and the First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service, already established by the Administrative Council, shall remain unchanged;

2.2 the Administrative Council, having been requested by Resolution No. PLA/2 to consider the best way of dealing with the problem of compatibility criteria between the aeronautical navigation service in the band 108 - 117.975 MHz and the broadcasting service in the band 87.5 - 108 MHz, may nevertheless include this problem in the agenda of any conference it considers competent to deal with it;

2.3 the Administrative Council, at its 1983 Session, when establishing the agenda for the First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing it shall be guided by the relevant Resolutions of the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference and by Resolution No. PLA/3;

3. that the conferences shall be held within the periods and for the duration indicated in paragraph 1 above, the precise dates being set by the Administrative Council after consulting the Members of the Union, and leaving sufficient time between the various conferences; however, in cases where precise dates are indicated for the sessions of conferences, they shall not be changed. The periods given in 1 above for the conferences whose agenda has already been established shall not be changed; the exact duration of other conferences shall be fixed by the Administrative Council, after it has established their agendas, within the time limits indicated in 1.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

BLUE PAGES

Document No. 331-E
29 October 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.10

TENTH 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>
PLA	330	Resolutions Nos. PLA/1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 8 pages



RESOLUTION No. PLA/1

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 introduced,
- 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,

considering further

that the International Telecommunication Union, as the sole specialized agency responsible for telecommunications;

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 CCITT Plenary Assembly in 1988 for subsequent consideration by the above-mentioned Conference,

instructs the Administrative Council

to establish the agenda of this World Administrative Conference and to make preparations for convening it.

RESOLUTION No. PLA/2

Compatibility Between the Aeronautical Radionavigation Service
in the Band 108 - 117.975 MHz and the Broadcasting Service
in the Band 87.5 - 108 MHz

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

considering

- a) that the aeronautical radionavigation service is a safety service and that steps must be taken to prevent stations in this service from being subject to interference which might jeopardize human life;
- b) that the work of the First Session of the Regional Administrative Conference for FM Sound Broadcasting in the VHF band (Region 1 and certain countries concerned in Region 3) (Geneva, 1982) has shown that harmful interference is liable to be caused to stations in the aeronautical navigation service in the band 108 - 117.975 MHz,
- c) that the absence of precise data on compatibility between these two services imposes constraints on planning at the Second Session of the Regional Broadcasting Conference;
- d) that the CCIR has been asked by the First Session of the Conference to continue its work on this subject,
- e) that cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization will help the CCIR obtain positive results,
- f) that, compatibility criteria between the two services concerned may have to be applied on a world-wide basis;

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to consider the best way of dealing with the problem of compatibility criteria between the aeronautical radionavigation service in the band 108 - 117.975 MHz and the broadcasting service in the band 87.5 - 108 MHz in time to permit planning of the broadcasting service at the Second Session of the Regional Conference;
2. to take the necessary action to ensure that the decision it takes in this connection is brought to the notice of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

RESOLUTION No. PLA/3

Feeder Links to Space Stations in the Broadcasting-Satellite Service
operating in the Bands 11.7 - 12.5 GHz (Region 1)
and 11.7 - 12.2 GHz (Region 3)

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

considering

- a) that the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1977) adopted a plan for the assignment of frequencies and orbital positions to broadcasting-satellite stations operating in the bands 11.7 - 12.5 GHz (Region 1) and 11.7 - 12.2 GHz (Region 3),
- b) that by its Resolution No. 101, the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979) decided that, in the fixed-satellite service bands reserved exclusively for feeder links to broadcasting satellites operating in Regions 1 and 3 in the above-mentioned bands, these links shall be organized and operated in accordance with agreements and associated plans,
- c) that by its Resolution No. 102 the same Conference adopted a pre-coordination procedure designed to harmonize requirements in feeder links without prejudging the decisions of the Administrative Radio Conference scheduled to plan them,
- d) that several administrations of countries in Regions 1 and 3 have already applied or are in the process of applying the procedures in Articles 11 and 13 of the Radio Regulations for the feeder links to their broadcasting-satellite space stations and that, for this reason, the planning of feeder links for Regions 1 and 3 is becoming urgent,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to consider the question of feeder links with a view to including in the agenda of the First Session of the World Administrative Space Radio Conference scheduled for 1985, the planning of the bands allocated to the fixed-satellite service and reserved exclusively for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service*);
2. to provide the IFRB with appropriate guidelines.

*) The fixed-satellite service bands which in Regions 1 and 3 are reserved exclusively for feeder links to broadcasting-satellites are as follows :

- for Region 1 : 10.7 - 11.7 GHz
14.5 - 14.8 GHz (for countries outside Europe and for Malta)
17.3 - 18.1 GHz
- for Region 3 : 14.5 - 14.8 GHz
17.3 - 18.1 GHz

RESOLUTION No. PLA/4

Planning of the Maritime Mobile Service
and of Maritime Radiobeacons

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

considering

- a) that in Resolution No. 38 the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979) (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 upon which the Assignment Plan for European countries contained in the Final Acts of the European Maritime Conference, Copenhagen, 1948, are based were out of date, and recommended that the Administrative Council ensure that the 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 for Mobile Services 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 with 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 service and maritime radiobeacons in Region 1,

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 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 the matter at its 1983 session, in the light of the Decisions, Resolutions and Recommendations of the WARC for Mobile Services planned for 1983, to make proposals on the nature and timing of a conference to deal with this problem and to develop an agenda if necessary,
2. to provide the IFRB with appropriate guidelines relating to the tasks to be carried out in order to permit the Conference to prepare plans;
3. to specify the countries other than those in the European Maritime Area which have an interest in planning

invites

1. the Parties of the Copenhagen Convention, 1948, to consider during the Conference the appropriate instruments for the abrogation of this Convention,
2. administrations to send their comments to the Secretary-General,

instructs the Secretary-General

following the 1983 WARC for Mobile Services to consult administrations on their possible participation in the planning for the maritime mobile service and maritime radiobeacons and to submit a report on this matter to the Administrative Council.

RESOLUTION No. PLA/5

Future Administrative Conferences

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

having considered

- a) paragraph 3.4 of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference relating to planned administrative conferences,
- b) the proposals submitted by several Members of the Union,
- c) the necessary preparatory work to be carried out both by the permanent organs of the Union and by the Administrations before each session of a conference,

decides

- 1. that the schedule of future administrative conferences shall be as follows :
 - 1.1 World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Services (Geneva, 28 February - 18 March 1983),
 - 1.2 Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2 (Geneva, 13 June - 15 July 1983),
 - 1.3 First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (January 1984, for 5 weeks),
 - 1.4 Second Session of the Regional Administrative Conference for FM Sound Broadcasting in the VHF band (Region 1 and certain countries concerned in Region 3) (end of October 1984 for 6 weeks); . .

- 1.5 First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of the Space Services Utilizing It (end of June to mid-August 1985, for 6 weeks),
- 1.6 First Session of the Regional Administrative Planning Conference for the Broadcasting Service in the Band 1 605 - 1 705 kHz in Region 2 (first half of 1986, for 3 weeks),
- 1.7 Second Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (October-November 1986, for 7 weeks),
- 1.8 First Session of the Regional Administrative Conference to Review and Revise the Provisions of the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, (Geneva, 1963) (first half of 1987, for 3 weeks),
- 1.9 World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services (mid-August to end of September 1987, for 6 weeks);
- 1.10 Regional Administrative Conference to Establish Criteria for the Shared Use of the VHF and UHF Bands Allocated to Fixed, Broadcasting and Mobile Services in Region 3 (end of November 1988, for 4 weeks),
- 1.11 Second Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and on the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It (end of June - beginning of August 1988, for 6 weeks),
- 1.12 Second Session of the Regional Administrative Planning Conference for the Broadcasting Service in the Band 1 605 - 1 705 kHz in Region 2 (third quarter of 1988, for 4 weeks),
- 1.13 World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (beginning of December 1988, for 2 weeks) (see Resolution No. PLA/1),
- 1.14 Plenipotentiary Conference (beginning of 1989, for 6 weeks),
- 1.15 Second Session of the Regional Administrative Conference to Review and Revise the Provisions of the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference (Geneva, 1963) (September 1989, for 4 weeks),

2. regarding the agendas of the Conferences, that
 - 2.1 the agendas of the World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Telecommunications, the Regional Administrative Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2 and the First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service, already established by the Administrative Council, shall remain unchanged,
 - 2.2 the Administrative Council, having been requested by Resolution No. PLA/2 to consider the best way of dealing with the problem of the compatibility between the aeronautical radionavigation service in the band 108 - 117.975 MHz and the broadcasting service in the band 87.5 - 108 MHz, may however, if appropriate, add this question to the agenda of any conference which it shall deem competent to consider this matter,
 - 2.3 the Administrative Council, at its 1983 session, when establishing the agenda for the First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It, shall be guided by the relevant Resolutions of the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference and by Resolution No. PLA/3, the agenda of this First Session should also contain the formal adoption, for inclusion in the Radio Regulations, of the relevant decisions of the 1983 Regional Administrative Conference for the planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2.
 3. that the conferences shall be held within the periods and for the durations indicated in paragraph 1 above, the precise dates being set by the Administrative Council after consulting the Members of the Union, and leaving sufficient time between the various conferences; however, in cases where precise dates are indicated for the sessions of conferences, they shall not be changed. The durations indicated in paragraph 1 above for conferences for which the agendas have already been established shall not be changed; the precise duration of the other conferences shall be decided by the Administrative Council after their agendas have been established, within the duration limits indicated in paragraph 1.
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**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 332-E
29 October 1982PLENARY MEETING

B.11

ELEVENTH 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	313	Article 6 - Plenipotentiary Conference Article 7 - Administrative Conference Article 9 - General Secretariat

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex 3 pages



ARTICLE 6

Plenipotentiary Conference
=====

- MOD 29 1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall normally be convened every five years and, in any case, the interval between successive Plenipotentiary Conferences shall not exceed six years.
- NOC 30 2. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall
- a) determine the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article 4 of this Convention,
- NOC 31 b) consider the report by the Administrative Council on the activities of all the organs of the Union since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference,
- 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 the programme of conferences and meetings and any medium-term plan submitted by the Administrative Council,
- MOD 33 d) provide any general directives dealing with the staffing of the Union and, if necessary, fix the basic salaries, the salary scales and the system of allowances and pensions for all the officials of the Union,
- NOC 34 e) examine the accounts of the Union and finally approve them, if appropriate,
- NOC 35 f) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council,
- NOC 36 g) elect the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General and fix the dates of their taking office,
- NOC 37 h) elect the members of the IFRB and fix the dates of their taking office,

- [ADD 37A referred to the Plenary Meeting - Document No. 271,]
- NOC 38 1) revise the Convention if it considers this necessary;
- [MOD 39 awaiting decision of Committee 8,]
- NOC 40 k) deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary.

ARTICLE 7

NOC Administrative Conferences

- NOC 41 1. Administrative conferences of the Union shall comprise
- a) world administrative conferences,
- NOC 42 b) regional administrative conferences.
- 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.
- NOC 44 3. (1) The agenda of a world administrative conference may include
- a) the partial revision of the Administrative Regulations mentioned in No. 571,
- NOC 45 b) exceptionally, the complete revision of one or more of those Regulations,
- NOC 46 c) any other question of a worldwide character within the competence of the conference.
- NOC 47 (2) The agenda of a regional administrative conference may provide only for specific telecommunication questions of a regional nature, including instructions to the International Frequency Registration Board regarding its activities in respect of the region concerned, provided such instructions do not conflict with the interests of other regions. Furthermore, the decisions of such a conference must in all circumstances be in conformity with the provisions of the Administrative Regulations.

NOC

ARTICLE 9

General Secretariat

- NOC 55 1. (1) The General Secretariat shall be directed by a Secretary-General, assisted by one Deputy Secretary-General.
- MOD 56 (2) The Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General shall take up their duties on the dates determined at the time of their election. They shall normally remain in office until dates determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference, and they shall be eligible for re-election once only.
- NOC 57 (3) The Secretary-General shall take all the action required to ensure economic use of the Union's resources and he shall be responsible to the Administrative Council for all the administrative and financial aspects of the Union's activities. The Deputy Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Secretary-General.
- MOD 58 2. (1) If the post of Secretary-General falls vacant, the Deputy Secretary-General shall succeed to it and shall remain in office until a date determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference. He shall be eligible for election to that office subject to the provisions of No. 56. When under these conditions the Deputy Secretary-General succeeds to the office of Secretary-General, the post of Deputy Secretary-General shall be considered to fall vacant on that same date and the provisions of No. 59 will be applied.
- NOC 59 (2) If the post of Deputy Secretary-General falls vacant more than 180 days prior to the date set for the convening of the next Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council shall appoint a successor for the balance of the term.
- MOD 60 (3) If the posts of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General fall vacant simultaneously, the elected official who has been longest in office shall discharge the duties of Secretary-General for a period not exceeding 90 days. The Administrative Council shall appoint a Secretary-General and, if the vacancies occur more than 180 days prior to the date set for the convening of the next Plenipotentiary Conference, a Deputy Secretary-General. An official thus appointed by the Administrative Council shall serve for the balance of the term for which his predecessor was elected. Such officials shall be eligible for election as Secretary-General and/or Deputy Secretary-General at the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- NOC 61 3. The Secretary-General shall act as the legal representative of the Union.
- NOC 62 4. The Deputy Secretary-General shall assist the Secretary-General in the performance of his duties and undertake such specific tasks as may be entrusted to him by the Secretary-General. He shall perform the duties of the Secretary-General in the absence of the latter.
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+ p. B12/11-B12/12

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 333-E
29 October 1982

NAIROBI 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.12

TWELFTH 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	322	Article 15 - Finances of the Union Article 79 - Finances Article 79A Resolutions Nos. COM4/7, 8, 9, 10 and 11

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex 12 pages



ARTICLE 15

Finances of the Union

- NOC 90 1. The expenses of the Union shall comprise the costs of
- a) the Administrative Council and the permanent organs of the Union,
- NOC 91 b) Plenipotentiary Conferences and world administrative conferences,
- [ADD 91A c) technical cooperation provided to the developing countries.]
- MOD 92 2. The expenses of the Union shall be met from the contributions of its Members, each Member paying a sum proportional to the number of units in the class of contribution it has chosen from the following scale
- | 40 unit class | 4 unit class | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 35 " " | 3 " " | |
| 30 " " | 2 " " | |
| 25 " " | 1½ " " | |
| 20 " " | 1 " " | |
| 18 " " | ½ " " | |
| 15 " " | ¼ " " | |
| 13 " " | 1/8 " " | |
| 10 " " | | for the least developed |
| 8 " " | | countries as listed by the United |
| 5 " " | | Nations and other countries |
| | | determined by the Administrative |
| | | Council. |
- ADD 92A 2A In addition to the classes of contribution listed in No. 92, any Member may choose a number of contributory units over 40.
- NOC 93 3. Members shall be free to choose their class of contribution for defraying Union expenses.
- MOD 94 4. No reduction in a unit classification chosen in accordance with the Convention can take effect during the life of this Convention. However, under exceptional circumstances such as natural disasters necessitating international aid programmes, the Administrative Council may authorize a reduction in a unit classification when so requested by a Member which has demonstrated that it can no longer maintain its contribution at the class originally chosen.
- NOC 95 5. Expenses incurred by the regional administrative conferences referred to in No. 42 shall be borne in accordance with their unit classification by all the Members of the region concerned and, where appropriate, on the same basis by any Members of other regions which have participated in such conferences.

- NOC 96 6. Members shall pay in advance their annual contributory shares, calculated on the basis of the budget approved by the Administrative Council.
- NOC 97 7. A Member which is in arrear in its payments to the Union shall lose its right to vote as defined in Nos. 9 and 10 for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years.
- NOC 98 8. The provisions which apply to the financial contributions by recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations are in the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 79

Finances

- NOC 540 1. (1) At least six months before the Convention comes into force, each Member shall inform the Secretary-General of the class of contribution it has chosen.
- NOC 541 (2) The Secretary-General shall communicate this decision to Members.
- NOC 542 (3) Members who have failed to make known their decision in the time specified in No. 540 shall retain the class contribution previously chosen.
- NOC 543 (4) Members may at any time choose a class of contribution higher than the one already adopted by them.
- NOC 544 2. (1) Every new Member shall, in respect of the year of its accession, pay a contribution calculated as from the first day of the month of accession.
- NOC 545 (2) Should the Convention be denounced by a Member, its contribution shall be paid up to the last day of the month in which such denunciation takes effect.
- NOC 546 3. The amounts due shall bear interest from the beginning of each financial year of the Union at 3% (three per cent) per annum during the first six months, and at 6% (six per cent) per annum from the beginning of the seventh month.

- NOC 547 4. The following provisions shall apply to contributions by recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations
- a) Recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations shall share in defraying the expenses of the International Consultative Committees in the work of which they have agreed to participate. Recognized private operating agencies shall likewise share in defraying the expenses of the administrative conferences in which they have agreed to participate, or have participated, in accordance with No. 338,
- MOD 548 b) International organizations shall also share in defraying the expenses of the conferences or meetings in which they have been allowed to participate, unless, in the case of intergovernmental organizations, they are exempted by the Administrative Council, subject to reciprocity,
- MOD 549 c) Recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations which share in defraying the expenses of conferences or meetings in accordance with Nos. 547 and 548, shall freely choose from the scale in No. 92 of the Convention their class of contribution for defraying Union expenses, with the exception of the 1/4 or 1/8 unit classes reserved for Members of the Union, and shall inform the Secretary-General of the class chosen,
- NOC 550 d) Recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations which share in defraying the expenses of conferences or meetings may at any time choose a class of contribution higher than the one already adopted by them,
- NOC 551 e) No reduction in the number of contributory units shall take effect during the life of the Convention,
- NOC 552 f) In the case of denunciation of participation in the work of an International Consultative Committee, the contribution shall be paid up to the last day of the month in which such denunciation takes effect,
- MOD 553 g) The amount of the contribution per unit payable by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations or international organizations towards the expenses of the International Consultative Committees in the work of which they have agreed to participate shall be fixed at 1/5 of the contributory unit of Members of the Union. These contributions shall be considered as Union income. They shall bear interest in accordance with the provisions of No. 546,

- ARTICLE 79A

ADD 556B 1. Before adopting proposals with financial implications, administrative conferences and the Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees shall take account of all the Union's budgetary provisions with a view to ensuring that these proposals will not result in expenses beyond the credits which the Administrative Council is empowered to authorize.

556C 2. No decision of an administrative conference or of a Plenary Assembly of an International Consultative Committee shall be put into effect if it will result in a direct or indirect increase in the expenses beyond the credits that the Administrative Council is empowered to authorize.

RESOLUTION No. COM4/7

Contributory Shares in Union Expenditure

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

considering

- a) that No. 92 of the Convention allows the least developed countries as listed by the United Nations to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 unit class,
- b) that this provision provides that the 1/8 unit class may also be chosen by other countries determined by the Administrative Council,
- c) that some countries with a small population and a low per capita gross national product* may encounter financial difficulties in contributing to Union expenditure in the 1/4 unit class,
- d) that it is in the interest of the Union that participation should be universal,
- e) that the small countries should be encouraged to become Members of the Union,

notes

the references which were made during the debates regarding the membership of small sovereign countries,

instructs the Administrative Council

at each session to review the situation of small countries not included in the United Nations list of the least developed countries which may have encountered difficulties in contributing to 1/4 unit and which so request in order to decide which of them may be considered as being entitled to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 unit class.

* For example, the following countries Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, St. Lucia, São Tomé and Príncipe, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

RESOLUTION No. COM4/8

Impact on the Budget of the Union of Certain Decisions
of Administrative Conferences and Plenary Assemblies of
the International Consultative Committees

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

noting

- a) the need for effective financial management on the part of the Union and its Members, necessitating close control over all demands upon the annual budgets,
- b) that administrative conferences and plenary assemblies of the CCIs have taken decisions or adopted resolutions or recommendations with financial implications including additional and unforeseen demands upon the annual Budgets of the Union,
- c) that the financial resources of the Union need therefore to be taken into account by all administrative conferences and by all plenary assemblies of the CCIs,

recognizing

that the decisions, resolutions or recommendations mentioned above may be crucial to the successful outcome of individual administrative conferences or plenary assemblies of the CCIs,

recognizing also

that the Administrative Council in reviewing and approving the annual Budgets of the Union, is bound by the financial limitations of Additional Protocol I and may not of its own authority be able to satisfy all the demands made upon the Budgets,

recognizing further

that provisions in Articles 7, 69, 77 and 79A reflect the importance of effective financial management;

resolves

1. that before adopting resolutions or taking decisions which are likely to result in additional and unforeseen demands upon the Budgets of the Union, future administrative conferences and plenary assemblies of the CCIs, having regard to the need for economy, shall .

a) prepare and take into account estimates of the additional demands made on the Budgets of the Union,

b) where two or more proposals are involved, arrange them in an order of priority,

c) prepare and submit to the Administrative Council a statement of the estimated budgetary impact, together with a summary of the significance and benefit to the Union of financing the implementation of those decisions, and an indication of priorities where appropriate,

2. that the Administrative Council shall take all such statements, estimates and priorities into account when reviewing, approving and deciding on the implementation of such resolutions and decisions within the limits of the Budget of the Union.

RESOLUTION No. COM4/9

Contributions of Recognized Private Operating Agencies, Scientific
or Industrial Organizations and International Organizations

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

noting

- a) the contribution towards the activities of the Union made by recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations,
- b) that the voluntary principle which applies to contributions from Member countries also applies to the contributions of recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations within the limits set in the Convention,
- c) that, under the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations have never chosen a class of contribution higher than 5 units,
- d) that the ITU Convention, Nairobi, 1982, has fixed the amount of the contribution per unit payable by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations or international organizations towards the expenses of the International Consultative Committees in the work of which they have agreed to participate at 1/5 of the contributory unit of Members of the Union,
- e) that recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations shall share in defraying the expenses of the International Consultative Committees in the work of which they have agreed to participate and that recognized private operating agencies shall likewise share in defraying the expenses of the administrative conferences in which they have agreed to participate,

recognizing

- a) that recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations make a significant technical contribution to the deliberations of the International Consultative Committees,
- b) that recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations also derive significant benefits from the deliberations of the International Consultative Committees,

resolves

that recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations should be encouraged to choose the highest possible contributory class in the light of the benefits they derive,

instructs the Secretary-General

to inform all recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations of the terms of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION No. COM4/10

Financial Conditions for the Participation of International
Organizations in the Conferences and Meetings of the ITU

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

having noted

the separate Report of the Administrative Council on the financial
conditions for the participation of international organizations in the conferences
and meetings of the ITU (Document No. 30),

considering

that, under No. 548 of the International Telecommunication Convention
(Nairobi, 1982), international organizations shall share in defraying the expenses of
the conferences or meetings in which they have been allowed to participate, unless
they are intergovernmental and exempted by the Administrative Council on condition
of reciprocity,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to re-examine the list of international organizations currently exempted
from all contributions in order to see which exemptions may be maintained under the
provisions of No. 548 of the Nairobi Convention, 1982,
2. in future, when considering requests by international organizations for
exemption from all contributions, to ascertain
 - 2.1 the status of those organizations,
 - 2.2 the benefits to the Union of collaboration with those organizations,
3. to supply only such documentation free of charge to international
organizations as concerns them directly.

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 results of these various activities are disseminated and communicated through the written word to meet in an effective manner the needs of Members, especially the developing countries,
- c) that relevant provisions of the Convention require the publication of various documents and deliberations of the Union,
- d) that the preparation of documentation and processing of information leading to a finished product makes significant demands on the Union's resources,

taking account of

- a) the sustained efforts made by the General Secretariat to meet these publication needs and to automate the process,
- b) the heavy 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 possible,

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, increased efficiency may be achieved through the development and introduction of standardized document preparation methods and formats,

- c) the differences between administrations in their automation capacity and needs given the inadequacy in certain developing countries of facilities for accessing information published by the most modern techniques, while these techniques might well offer the most economical method of publication and are suitable for those countries which have adopted them, their implementation may exceed the capacity of such developing countries over the next five years,
- d) that a considerable proportion of the documents and information handled by the Union are currently processed by manual methods,
- e) that the document processing and text composition equipment commercially available and the associated software 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 increasingly complex subjects,

instructs the Administrative Council

to make an in-depth study of text composition and document processing requirements, to review current relevant operations, equipment and software, and, ensuring that this does not reduce the flow of information to any administration, promptly to implement, wholly or in part, the findings of such a study if this would minimize the cost of distributing publications and documents to all administrations.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 334-E
29 October 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.13

THIRTEENTH 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>
COM8	301	Article 77 : Nos. 426-442

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex • 4 pages



CHAPTER XI

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and other Meetings

ARTICLE 77

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and other Meetings

1. Order of Seating

- NOC 426 At meetings of the conference, delegations shall be seated in the alphabetical order of the French names of the countries represented.

2. Inauguration of the Conference

- MOD 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 principles of rotation, geographical distribution, regional consultations and the provisions of No. 431.]
- NOC 428 (2) The Chairman of the meeting of Heads of delegations shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of 429 and 430
- NOC 429 2 (1) The conference shall be opened by a person appointed by the inviting government.
- NOC 430 (2) When there is no inviting government, it shall be opened by the oldest Head of delegation
- NOC 431 3 (1) The Chairman of the conference shall be elected at the first Plenary Meeting, generally he shall be a person nominated by the inviting government
- NOC 432 (2) If there is no inviting government, the Chairman shall be chosen, taking into account the proposal made by the Heads of delegations at the meeting described in 427.

- NOC 433 4. The first Plenary Meeting shall also
a) elect the Vice-Chairmen of the conference,
NOC 434 b) set up the conference committees and elect their respective Chairmen
and Vice-Chairmen,
NOC 435 c) constitute the conference secretariat, made up of the staff of the
General Secretariat of the Union, and, in case of need, of staff provided by the administration of the inviting government

3. Powers of the Chairman of the Conference
=====

- NOC 436 1 The Chairman, in addition to the other prerogatives conferred upon him under these Rules of Procedure, shall open and close the meetings of the Plenary Meeting, direct the deliberations, ensure that the Rules of Procedure are applied, give the floor to speakers, put questions to the vote, and announce the decisions adopted
- NOC 437 2. He shall have the general direction of all the work of the conference, and shall ensure that order is maintained at Plenary Meetings. He shall give his ruling on motions of order and points of order and, in particular, he shall be empowered to propose that discussion on a question be postponed or closed, or that a meeting be suspended or adjourned. He may also decide to postpone the convening of a Plenary Meeting should he consider it necessary
- NOC 438 3. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to protect the right of each delegation to express its opinion freely and fully on the point at issue
- NOC 439 4 He shall ensure that discussion is limited to the point at issue, and he may interrupt any speaker who departs therefrom and request him to confine his remarks to the subject under discussion

4. Appointment of Committees

- NOC 440 1. The Plenary Meeting may appoint committees to consider matters referred to the conference. These committees may in turn appoint sub-committees. Committees and sub-committees may form working groups.
- NOC 441 2. However, sub-committees and working groups shall be formed only when it is absolutely necessary.
- 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, who shall be its Chairman, by the Vice-Chairmen of the conference and by the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of committees;
- 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 to the conferences 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 prepared in the various committees which shall be worded as far as possible in their definitive form by these 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.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 335-E

29 October 1982

Original French

PLENARY MEETING

Argentina, Germany (Federal Republic of), Brazil, Ivory Coast,
France, Italy, Portugal, United Kingdom, Senegal, Switzerland

INFORMATION NOTE

BRINGING INTO OPERATION OF THE SUBMARINE CABLE SYSTEM ATLANTIS

During the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference, three countries Members of the Union celebrated (21 October) the official opening of a new link in the world-wide telecommunication network - the submarine cable system ATLANTIS.

ATLANTIS is the first integrated submarine cable system connecting South America, Africa and Europe.

It consists of two interconnected submarine links :

- Section 1 - Recife (Brazil) - Dakar (Senegal),
- Section 2 - Dakar (Senegal) - Lagos (Portugal).

Section 1 is an NE system with a length of 1,845 nm (3,417 km) and a capacity of 1,380 circuits at 4 kHz. The total transmission bandwidth is 14 MHz.

Section 2 is an S25 system with a length of 1,576 nm (2,919 km) and a capacity of 2,580 circuits at 4 kHz. The total transmission bandwidth is 25 MHz.

The parties signatories of the construction, maintenance and operation Agreement are from the following countries - Argentina, Brazil, Portugal, France, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Italy, Ivory Coast and Senegal.

The ATLANTIS system, which links up three continents, has increased the available circuit capacity, thus contributing to the installation of a reliable and well-balanced world-wide network. It also constitutes an admirable example of cooperation between developing and developed countries.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 336-E
29 October 1982
Original English

COMMITTEE 7

Report of ad hoc Working Group on Article 54 - Nos. 222, 223, 225A

An ad hoc Working Group of representatives of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom on Friday, 29 October 1982, agreed on the following texts which are submitted to Committee 7 for consideration :

ARTICLE 54

MOD 222 5. (1) A Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council may deem it advisable for the main session of an administrative conference to be preceded by a preparatory meeting session to draw up proposals for the technical bases of the work of the conference and submit a report on the technical bases for the work of the Conference.

MOD 223 (2) The convening of such a preparatory meeting session and its agenda must be approved by a majority of the Members of the Union in the case of a world administrative conference, or by a majority of the Members of the Union belonging to the region concerned, in the case of a regional administrative conference, subject to the provisions of 225.

NOC 224

NOC 225

ADD 225A 7. If invited by a Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council or a preceding administrative conference, to draw up and submit the technical bases for a forthcoming administrative conference, subject to budgetary provision being made available by the Administrative Council, the CCIR may convene a conference preparatory meeting to be held in advance of that administrative conference. The report of such a conference preparatory meeting will be submitted by the Director, CCIR through the Secretary-General for use as an input document to the administrative conference.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 337-E

30 October 1982

Original . FrenchCOMMITTEE 8

THIRD AND FINAL REPORT OF WORKING GROUP C8-E
(CONVENTION - ANNEX 2 - DEFINITIONS) TO COMMITTEE 8

1. At its third and fourth meetings on 29 and 30 October 1982, Working Group C8-E continued its consideration of the various proposals set out in Document No. DT/39.
2. The following proposals were withdrawn by the delegations concerned
ARG/167/2, CAN/26/55, CAN/26/43, CAN/26/44, VEN/69/9.
3. Annex 1 contains the Working Group's conclusions which it is submitting to Committee 8 for approval. To facilitate consideration of the set of definitions which are to appear in Annex 2 to the new Convention, the first definitions published in Document No. 278 have also been included.
4. Proposal E/70/1 by the Spanish Administration which relates to the definition "Final Act of a conference" will be examined in the Drafting Group already set up by Working Group C8-D to study all the relevant proposals submitted by Spain. The output of this Drafting Group will be transmitted direct to Committee 8.
5. A draft Resolution (Document No. DT/62) submitted by the French Administration to facilitate the updating of certain basic technical definitions (not specific to the Convention) by the appropriate administrative conferences was adopted by the Working Group and is submitted to Committee 8 for approval (see Annex 2).
6. Committee 8 considered the definitions of "region" and "regional organizations" in the light of the concern expressed by Committee 7 and other committees and the discussions in Committee 7 and Committee 8. Working Group 8-E reviewed this matter further and came to the conclusion that "region" and "regional organizations" have been used in various provisions of the Convention with different connotations and it would be impractical at this stage, in the short time available, to define these terms precisely. The Drafting Group referred to in paragraph 4 will also look into this matter and report directly to Committee 8.
7. Committee 8 had also instructed Working Group C8-E to consider Additional Protocols III and IV. It is recommended that Additional Protocol IV (Measures to protect the Rights of Papua New Guinea) be deleted as it is no longer relevant. Additional Protocol III has been duly updated as it is still valid by virtue of Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations (see Annex 3).
8. Working Group C8-E has thus completed its work in accordance with its terms of reference, subject to the outcome of the work of the Drafting Group referred to in paragraph 4.

A.R. BASTIKAR
Chairman



A N N E X 1

ANNEX 2

Definition of certain Terms used in the Convention and in the
Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union

ADD Introduction

ADD For the purpose of this Convention, the following terms
shall have the meanings defined below.

NOC *Administration* Any governmental department or service responsible
for discharging the obligations undertaken in the Convention of the Inter-
national Telecommunication Union and the Regulations

MOD Harmful Interference: Interference which endangers the functioning
of a radionavigation service or of other safety services or
seriously degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a
radiocommunication service operating in accordance with the
Radio Regulations.

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, attachés, or interpreters sent by the same country

Each Member shall be free to make up its delegation as it wishes. In
particular, it may include in its delegation in the capacity of delegates, ad-
visers or attachés, persons belonging to private operating agencies which it
recognizes or persons belonging to other private enterprises interested in
telecommunications

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.

MOD (Expert . A person sent to attend meetings of study groups of
an International Consultative Committee by :

1)

- a scientific or industrial organization;

- an international association or company,

in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention. 7

-
- 1) The modification or addition of this definition depends on the action taken
with regard to the various proposals on the matter submitted by the Spanish
Administration in Document No. 64.

NOC *Private Operating Agency* Any individual or company or corporation, other than a governmental establishment or agency, which operates a telecommunication installation intended for an international telecommunication service or capable of causing harmful interference with such a service

NOC *Recognized Private Operating Agency* Any private operating agency, as defined above, which operates a public correspondence or broadcasting service and upon which the obligations provided for in Article 44 of the Convention are imposed by the Member in whose territory the head office of the agency is situated, or by the Member which has authorized this operating agency to establish and operate a telecommunication service on its territory

MOD Observer : A person sent by :

- 1)
- the United Nations, one of the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency or a regional telecommunication organization to participate in a Plenipotentiary Conference, an administrative conference or a meeting of an International Consultative Committee in an advisory capacity;
 - an international/ or non-governmental organization to participate in an administrative conference or a meeting of an International Consultative Committee in an advisory capacity;
 - the government of a Member of the Union to participate in a non-voting capacity in a regional administrative conference;

in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention.]

SUP ~~Radio--A general term applied to the use of radio waves.~~

MOD Radiocommunication Telecommunication by means of radio waves.

Note 1 For the requirements of the Radio Regulations, radio waves are electromagnetic waves of frequencies arbitrarily lower than 3000 GHz, propagated in space without artificial guide.

Note 2 For the requirements of No. [70] of the Convention the term "radiocommunication" also includes communications using electromagnetic waves of frequencies above 3000 GHz, propagated in space without artificial guide.

1) The modification or addition of this definition depends on the action taken with regard to the various proposals on the matter submitted by the Spanish Administration in Document No. 64.

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 or 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 *International Service* A telecommunication service between telecommunication offices or stations of any nature which are in or belong to different countries.

NOC *Mobile Service* A service of radiocommunication between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.

NOC *Telecommunication* Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems.

NOC *Telegram* Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy for delivery to the addressee. This term also includes radiotelegrams unless otherwise specified.

MOD *Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls* Telegrams or telephone calls originating with any of the authorities specified below:

- the Head of a State,
- the Head of a government and members of a government,
- Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea or air,
- diplomatic or consular agents,
- the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Heads of the principal organs of the United Nations,
- the International Court of Justice.

Replies to government telegrams as defined herein shall also be regarded as government telegrams.

NOC *Service Telegrams* Telegrams exchanged between

- a) administrations,
- b) recognized private operating agencies,
- c) administrations and recognized private operating agencies;
- d) administrations and recognized private operating agencies, on the one hand, and the Secretary-General of the Union, on the other,

and relating to public international telecommunication.

2) Note to Committee 9 : The amendments only affect the French and Spanish texts. The English term "Telephone Calls" should be translated as follows:

- a) in French . "communications téléphoniques" instead of "appels et conversations téléphoniques"
- b) in Spanish. "comunicaciones telefónicas" instead of "llamadas y comunicaciones telefónicas"

The title of Article 26 and No. 121 will have to be amended accordingly.

NOC *Private Telegrams* Telegrams other than government or service telegrams.

MOD Telegraphy · A form of telecommunication in which the transmitted information is intended to be recorded on arrival as a graphic document, the transmitted information may sometimes be presented in an alternative form or may be stored for subsequent use.

Note 1 · A graphic document records information in a permanent form and is capable of being filed and consulted, it may take the form of written or printed matter or of a fixed image.

Note 2 The definition for telegraphy is not used by the CCITT to define telecommunication services.

MOD Telephony : A form of telecommunication primarily intended for the exchange of information in the form of speech.

ADD Industrial or scientific organization : A national body or establishment engaging in the study of telecommunication problems or in the study or manufacture of equipment for telecommunication services.]

ADD International association or society An association or society established or operating in a number of countries and interested in the work of the Union.]

ADD International organization : An intergovernmental organization having interests and activities related to those of the Union]

ADD Non-governmental organization : An organization of an international nature which is neither governmental nor composed of telecommunication administrations, and which engages in activities of interest to the Union and has an interest in Union activities.]

ADD Regional telecommunication organization : An organization set up by the Members of a region, or comprising their telecommunication administrations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which may be dealt with on a regional basis.]

-
- 1) The modification or addition of this definition depends on the action taken with regard to the various proposals on the matter submitted by the Spanish Administration in Document No. 64.

- ADD Telecommunication services : Telecommunications provided by an administration or a recognized private operating agency, which are generally subject to appropriate remuneration.
- 3) These include several branches such as telephone, telegraph, data communication and leased circuits.

-
- 3) Note to Committee 9 Although the concept of "public correspondence service" is thus lost, this definition should be as close as possible to the text of Opinion No. 9 of the VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly.

A N N E X 2

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. COM8/... (COM8E/1)

Updating of Definitions (Annex 2 to the Convention)

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

considering

- a) that Annex 2 to the Convention contains definitions of certain terms used in the Convention and in the Administrative Regulations,
- b) that as a result of technical progress and the development of operating methods, it may be desirable to revise some of these definitions;

having noted

that the CCIR and the CCITT have instructed the CCIR-CCITT Joint Study Group on Vocabulary to examine possible changes which it might be desirable to make in the definitions contained in the Regulations and in the Convention,

instructs the Administrative Council

in preparing the agenda for Administrative Conferences, to invite the Conferences to consider the advisability of proposing changes to any of the definitions within their field of competence contained in Annex 2 to the Convention, if appropriate on the basis of studies previously carried out by the CCIs. The proposed changes should be submitted to the Administrative Council which will transmit them to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

A N N E X 3

MOD

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL / III /

**Measures to Provide the Possibility for the United Nations of Applying
the Convention when Carrying out Any Mandate Under Article 75
of the Charter of the United Nations**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) has agreed to the following arrangements to be applied, in order to provide the possibility for the United Nations of continuing to apply the International Telecommunication Convention, following the decision of the 1973 Malaga-Torremolinos Conference to abolish Associate Membership

It is agreed that the possibility which the United Nations at present enjoys in conformity with Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations, under the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965), shall be continued under the Convention (Nairobi, 1982) when it comes into force. Each case shall be considered by the Administrative Council of the Union.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL IV

SUP

Measures to Protect the Rights of Papua New Guinea

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 338-E
29 October 1982
Original French/
English/
Spanish

COMMITTEE 8

Note by the Chairman of Committee 8

CONVENTION - ANNEX 1

1. In accordance with Number 3 of the Convention, Annex 1 has been drawn up on the basis of information provided by the General Secretariat.
2. In this connection, the General Secretariat would like to point out that, for the sake of consistency, due account has been taken of the information contained in the "Terminology Bulletin" published by the United Nations Secretariat.

E.J. WILKINSON
Chairman

Annex 1



ANNEX 1

(see Number 3)

Afghanistan (Democratic Republic of)	Cape Verde (Republic of)
Albania (Socialist People's Republic of)	Central African Republic
Algeria (People's Democratic Republic of)	Chile
Germany (Federal Republic of)	China (People's Republic of)
Angola (People's Republic of)	Cyprus (Republic of)
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	Vatican City State
Argentine Republic	Colombia (Republic of)
Australia	Comoros (Islamic Federal Republic of the)
Austria	Congo (People's Republic of the)
Bahamas (Commonwealth of the)	Korea (Republic of)
Bahrain (State of)	Costa Rica
Bangladesh (People's Republic of)	Ivory Coast (Republic of the)
Barbados	Cuba
Belgium	Denmark
Belize	Djibouti (Republic of)
Benin (People's Republic of)	Dominican Republic
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Egypt (Arab Republic of)
Burma (Socialist Republic of the Union of)	El Salvador (Republic of)
Bolivia (Republic of)	United Arab Emirates
Botswana (Republic of)	Ecuador
Brazil (Federative Republic of)	Spain
Bulgaria (People's Republic of)	United States of America
Burundi (Republic of)	Ethiopia
Cameroon (United Republic of)	Fiji
Canada	Finland
	France
	Gabonese Republic
	Gambia (Republic of the)

Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala (Republic of)
Guinea (Revolutionary People's
Republic of)
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)
Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)
Guyana
Haiti (Republic of)
Upper Volta (Republic of the)
Honduras (Republic of)
Hungarian People's Republic
India (Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq (Republic of)
Ireland
Iceland
Israel (State of)
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)
Democratic Kampuchea
Kenya (Republic of)
Kuwait (State of)
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Lesotho (Kingdom of)
Lebanon
Liberia (Republic of)
Libya (Socialist People's Libyan
Arab Jamahiriya)
Liechtenstein (Principality of)
Luxembourg

Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Malaysia
Malawi
Maldives (Republic of)
Mali (Republic of)
Malta (Republic of)
Morocco (Kingdom of)
Mauritius
Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
Mexico
Monaco
Mongolian People's Republic
Mozambique (People's Republic of)
Nauru (Republic of)
Nepal
Nicaragua
Niger (Republic of the)
Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Norway
New Zealand
Oman (Sultanate of)
Uganda (Republic of)
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Panama (Republic of)
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay (Republic of)
Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Peru
Philippines (Republic of the)
Poland (People's Republic of)
Portugal
Qatar (State of)

Syrian Arab Republic
German Democratic Republic
Democratic People's Republic
of Korea
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Romania (Socialist Republic of)
United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland
Rwanda Republic
San Marino (Republic of)
Sao Tome and Principe
(Democratic Republic of)
Senegal (Republic of)
Sierra Leone
Singapore (Republic of)
Somali Democratic Republic
Sudan (Democratic Republic of the)
Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist
Republic of)
South Africa (Republic of)
Sweden
Switzerland (Confederation of)
Suriname (Republic of)
Swaziland (Kingdom of)

Tanzania (United Republic of)
Chad (Republic of)
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Thailand
Togolese Republic
Tonga (Kingdom of)
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Uruguay (Eastern Republic of)
Venezuela (Republic of)
Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)
Yemen Arab Republic
Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)
Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)
Zaire (Republic of)
Zambia (Republic of)
Zimbabwe (Republic of)

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 339-E

29 October 1982

Original : English

COMMITTEE 7

Canada - U.S.S.R.

CONSOLIDATED TEXT ON No. 208

When discussing No. 208 in Committee 7, it was decided that Canada and the U.S.S.R. would agree on the specific wording based on agreement in principle of the proposal CAN/26/19.

The agreed text is as follows :

MOD 208 (3) A world administrative conference dealing with radio-communication may also include in its agenda an item concerning instructions to the International Frequency Registration Board regarding its activities and a review of those activities. A world administrative conference may include in its decisions, instructions or requests, as appropriate, to the permanent organs.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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29 October 1982

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COMMITTEE 4

United Kingdom

SUGGESTION FOR PROVISION IN ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I ON

COUNCIL ACTION IN RESPECT OF PROJECTIONS AUTHORIZED

BY THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

(taking account of lines 1 and 9 of Document No. DT/67 and
paragraph 4 of present Additional Protocol I)

The Council shall each year assess retrospectively what changes have taken place in the last two years, what changes seem likely to take place in the current year, and what changes on best estimates seem likely to take place in the coming two years (the budget year and the one to follow), under the following heads

- 1) salary scales, pension contributions and allowances, including post adjustments established by the United Nations for application to their staff employed in Geneva,
- 2) the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the US dollar insofar as this affects the staff costs of those on UN scales,
- 3) the purchasing power of the Swiss franc.

In the light of this information the Council may authorize expenditure for the budget year (and provisionally authorize expenditure for the following year) up to but not beyond the amounts indicated in paragraph [1] above, giving weight to the desirability of achieving significant absorption of such increases through savings within its organization, while also recognizing that certain expenditures are not capable of being adjusted quickly in response to changes outside the Union's control.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 341-E
31 October 1982
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Spanish

COMMITTEES 7 AND 8

REPORT OF DRAFTING GROUP WP 8-D1

As decided by Working Group C8-D a Drafting Group made up of representatives of Argentina, Australia, Canada, Colombia, Spain, the United States and the United Kingdom was set up and met on 29 and 30 October 1982 to consider Document No. 70 submitted by the Spanish delegation.

As soon as the Group began to consider the proposed amendment to No. 532 of the Convention it became clear that it would be necessary to deal with the document as a whole. The Group therefore considered a series of basic principles and sought to interpret various legal terms connected with the subject under discussion (concept of signature, authentication, adoption, etc.).

After a lengthy discussion on the subject it was noted that consideration of the proposals would give rise to the need to revise other parts of the Convention (e.g. No. 531) and it was felt that the task was too wide-ranging and difficult to be done in the short time allotted to the Group. Having regard to the valuable contribution made by the Spanish delegation, it was considered advisable to ask the Administrative Council and the Group of Experts (Basic Instrument of the Union) to examine the question in the light of normal ITU practice and the standards appearing in the Vienna Convention (Law of Treaties).

With respect to Document No. 70 therefore

- a) MOD 532 and ADD Def. Final Act were not adopted,
- b) it was decided to advise Committee 8 not to adopt MOD 366, MOD 367 and MOD 368 approved by Group 8-C,
- c) it was decided to ask Committee 7 to take into account a) and b) above and to review the approval of proposal MOD 102,
- d) it was considered that adoption of proposal MOD 527 approved by Group 8-D would not cause any difficulties

In line with the proposal of Group 8-D, Document No. 307 was considered as a whole, the proposals in Annex 1 relating to Articles 1, 43, 45, 46 and 52 of the Convention being adopted.

Graciela MEALLA
Chairman of Drafting Group WP 8-D1



A N N E X 1

ARTICLE 1

MOD 4 b) any country, not listed in Annex 1, which becomes a Member of the United Nations and which signs and ratifies the Convention, in accordance with Article 45 or which accedes to the Convention in accordance with Article 46,

ARTICLE 43

MOD 151 The Administrative Regulations referred to in No. 147 are those in force at the date when this Convention is opened for signature. They shall be regarded as annexed to this Convention and shall remain valid until the date of the entry into force of revised Regulations adopted by the competent world administrative conferences to replace them as annexes to this Convention, in accordance with the provisions of No. 44 or No. 45.

ARTICLE 45

MOD Title Signature and Ratification of the Convention
=====

ADD 153A 1. The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States listed in Annex 1, in Nairobi, at the /...../ until / 7 November 1982, thereafter in Geneva, at the seat of the Union, until 30 April 1983.

2. The Convention may, however, be also signed, before 30 April 1983, by any State which becomes a Member of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 46

MOD 159 1. Any State, not a signatory to this Convention prior to 1 May 1983, may accede thereto at any time after that date, subject to the provisions of Article 1.

ARTICLE 52

MOD 169 The present Convention shall enter into force on / 1 January 1984 / between Members in respect of which instruments of ratification or accession have been deposited before that date.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 342-E

29 October 1982

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COMMITTEE 6

Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Guinea,
Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo,
Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta and Zaire

DRAFT RESOLUTION

on

Assistance to the People of Chad

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

considering

ITU objectives to set up international technical cooperation which will be in the best interest of all Member States and in line with the principle of universality,

further considering

the provisions of Resolution No. 19 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, 1973, on special measures for the least developed countries which include Chad;

taking note

of the specific situation of Chad, whose telecommunication infrastructures have suffered great damage;

instructs the Secretary-General of the ITU

1. to identify the most appropriate ways and means and to take the necessary measures to mobilize multilateral and bilateral resources for the benefit of the Republic of Chad in order to :

- a) assist in the rehabilitation of its telecommunications network;
- b) provide technical assistance for the reorganization of its Administration and training of its staff;

requests the ITU Secretary-General

2. to collaborate with all organizations concerned in the implementation of the assistance programme for Chad;

requests the Secretary-General

3. to make regular reports to the Administrative Council on the steps taken in the implementation of this Resolution.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 343-E

29 October 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 9

Second Series of Texts Submitted by Committee 5

Committee 5 has approved the annexed two Resolutions dealing with

- Grading Standards and Post Classification
- Recruitment of Union Staff

H.L. VENHAUS
Chairman

Annexes . 2



A N N E X 1

RESOLUTION No. C5/2

Grading Standards and Post Classification

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

having noted and approved

the action taken by the Administrative Council in pursuance of Resolution No. 4 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), as described in the Report of the Administrative Council,

considering

the introduction by the International Civil Service Commission of a new post classification grading system, applicable to the whole family of the United Nations organizations,

instructs the Administrative Council

to take whatever steps it considers necessary, without incurring any net extra expense, to ensure that the new ICSC post-classification system should be applied within the Union at the earliest practical date and that detailed classifications be made for all positions. This will necessitate the implementation of new post classification standards and procedures and a rationalization of all existing grades.

A N N E X 2

RESOLUTION No. C5/3

Recruitment of Union Staff

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

considering

- a) the pertinent provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982),
- b) the need to pursue a rational and effective recruitment policy in conformity with the United Nations common system,
- c) the need to improve the geographical distribution of posts in the Union Secretariat both generally and for particular regions of the world,
- d) the constant advances made in the technology and operation of telecommunications and the corresponding need to recruit the most competent specialists to work in the secretariats of the permanent organs of the ITU,

affirms

the need to increase the representation of the regions insufficiently represented in the staff of the Union, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution,

resolves

- 1. that in order to improve the geographical distribution of appointed staff in the professional category and above .
 - 1.1 in general, vacancies for these posts shall be advertised to the administrations of all the Members of the Union, however, reasonable promotion possibilities for the staff in service must also be ensured,
 - 1.2 in filling these posts by international recruitment, preference should be given, other qualifications being equal, to candidates from regions of the world which are insufficiently represented, in particular, special attention should be given to securing equitable geographical representation of the five regions of the Union when filling posts in grades P.4 and above,
- 2. as regards grades G.1 to G.7
 - 2.1 officials in grades G.1 to G.7 shall, so far as is possible, be recruited from among persons resident in Switzerland, or in French territory within twenty-five kilometres of Geneva;
 - 2.2 in exceptional cases where the vacancies in grades G.5, G.6 and G.7 are of a technical character, consideration shall be given in the first place to recruitment on an international basis,

2.3 where the recruitment of staff with the requisite qualifications is not possible in accordance with paragraph 2.1 above, the Secretary-General should recruit them from as near a place to Geneva as possible. Where this is not possible, he should notify all administrations of the vacancy but should, in selecting the recruit, have regard to the financial implications,

2.4 staff recruited in grades G.1 to G.7 shall be regarded as internationally recruited and entitled to the benefits of international recruitment, as provided in the Staff Regulations, if they are not of Swiss nationality, and if they are recruited from outside the area referred to in paragraph 2.1 above,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to pursue an active policy as regards the recruitment of staff with a view to raising the level of representation of regions which are insufficiently represented,

2. to examine the question, including its budgetary aspects, of redeploying posts so as to create posts in grades P.1 and P.2 which could be used for recruiting young specialists and report to the Administrative Council for decision,

3. to ensure that posts in the P.4 category and above are filled at the appropriate time by highly qualified staff,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to examine and approve the list of professional posts which should be filled on fixed-term contracts;

2. to decide on the redeployment of posts aimed at creating posts in grades P.1 and P.2 on the basis of reports by the Secretary-General,

3. to keep the matter under review in order to achieve wider and more representative geographical distribution,

requests the Members of the Union

to make provision for the possibility of safeguarding the careers of specialists returning to their Administrations on conclusion of their work with the ITU and for the inclusion of their period of duty at the ITU in the uninterrupted period of service which is required for entitlement to the benefits and privileges provided for in the Staff Regulations of Administrations.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

PINK PAGES
Document No. 344-E
30 October 1982

R.2

PLENARY MEETINGSECOND 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.6/294	Resolution No. PLEN/1
PL	B.7/295	Resolution No. COM4/6

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9Annex 3 pages

RESOLUTION No. PLEN/1

Resolution 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.

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

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 345-E

30 October 1982

Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

Note from the Chairman of Committee 7 to the Chairman of Committee 8

In the course of its examination of Article 56, Committee 7 adopted the following text for ADD 270A :

ADD 270A 1A) prepare recommendations for the first meeting of the
 Heads of delegations referred to in No. 427, taking into
 account the results of any regional consultations.

A.C. ITUASSU
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 346-E

30 October 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 6

RESOLUTIONS OF COMMITTEE 6

(presented at the request of
the Chairman of Committee 6)

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. 16 ...

- MOD Participation of the Union in the
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and in
other programmes of the United Nations system
- MOD The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication
Union (~~Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973~~) (Nairobi, 1982),
having noted
- MOD the Report of the Administrative Council (~~Part V and Annex 13~~);
(Document No. 65, Section 5.2), the report on the implementation of resolutions,
etc. relating to the technical cooperation activities of the Union
(Document No. 46) and the report on the future of ITU technical cooperation
activities (Document No. 47),
having endorsed
- MOD the action taken by the Administrative Council in application of
Resolutions Nos. ~~27 and 30~~ No. 16 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (~~Montreux,~~
~~1965~~) (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) as regards participation of the Union in the
United Nations Development Programme;
having expressed
- ADD its appreciation of the consideration given by the United Nations
Development Programme to the development of telecommunications,
resolves
- MOD 1. that the Union shall continue its full participation in the United
Nations Development Programme, within the framework of the Convention and under
the conditions established by the United Nations Development Programme
Governing Council and/or other competent bodies of the United Nations system;
- MOD 2. that the administrative and operational service costs resulting from
the Union's participation in the United Nations Development Programme shall be
included in a separate part of the budget of the Union, on the understanding that
the compensatory support cost payments from the United Nations Development
Programme shall be included as income in that part of the budget,



ADD 2A. that the support cost payments received from the United Nations Development Programme shall not be taken into consideration in fixing the limits of the Union's regular budget,

3. that the Union's auditors shall check all the expenditures and income relative to participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme,

4. that the Administrative Council shall also examine these expenditures and take whatever steps it deems appropriate to ensure that the funds thus assigned by the United Nations Development Programme are used exclusively for administrative and operational services costs,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to present each year to the Administrative Council a detailed report on the participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme,

2. to submit to the Administrative Council such recommendations as he may deem necessary to improve the efficiency of this participation,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to take all necessary measures to ensure the maximum efficiency of the Union's participation in the United Nations Development Programme.

ADD 1A. to take into account the decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme with regards to support cost payments for the Executing Agencies, when establishing the credits required to cover the total administrative and service costs to be incurred as a result of the Union's participation in the United Nations Development Programme.

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. 17 ...

Improvement of Union Facilities for rendering
Technical Assistance to Developing Countries

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (~~Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973~~) (Nairobi, 1982),

having taken note

MOD of the Report of the Administrative Council ~~to the Plenipotentiary
Conference and of Part V in particular~~ contained in Document No. 46,

appreciative of

MOD the extensive technical assistance rendered to developing countries
~~through the Union's participation in the United Nations Development Programme
and related activities and the valuable assistance rendered through
handbooks and other documents prepared by the International Consultative
Committees and the International Frequency Registration Board as well as
through advice by these organs on specific topics~~ in pursuance of Resolution
No. 17 of Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

NOC considering

- a) that the volume of the Union's technical assistance needs to be
further increased and the quality improved,
- b) that in many cases the developing countries have a need of advice
of a highly specialized nature and that such advice must often be obtained
at short notice,
- c) that technical knowledge and experience of great value to the
developing countries is obtainable from or through the International
Consultative Committees and from the International Frequency Registration
Board,

resolves

MOD 1. that the group of engineers of the Technical Cooperation Department
shall be ~~retained~~ expanded to cover specialities such as

SUP ~~it shall be responsible~~ preparation and execution of projects,

ADD the duties of the group would be

- a) to work with the specialized secretariats of the International
Consultative Committees and the IFRB in providing information and advice on
subjects of importance to developing countries for the planning, organization
and development of their telecommunication systems,

- b) to advise quickly and constructively either by correspondence or by mission to requesting countries on practical questions addressed to it by developing countries, Members of the Union,
- c) to provide an opportunity for expert and high level consultation for senior personnel from developing countries visiting the ITU Headquarters,
- d) to participate in seminars organized at the ITU Headquarters or in the region on specialized aspects of telecommunication problems,

MOD 2. that highly qualified specialists engineers shall be recruited, as needed, for periods not normally exceeding six-months one month at a time in order to complement the expertise available from the group of engineers;

instructs the Secretary-General

MOD 3. to make a study of the ~~staff-required, namely the number, level of qualification and grades, based on accurate job descriptions relevant to technical cooperation activities and taking into account the need to fix the remuneration at a level likely to attract qualified persons~~ volume and the type of assistance required by the developing countries for urgent advice of a highly specialized nature,

SUP 4. ~~to submit to the Administrative Council to the Union;~~

MOD 5. to submit a separate report to the Administrative Council

- indicating the specialities required for the engineers forming the group mentioned in 1 above,
- giving his appraisal of the volume and quality of the technical assistance provided and mentioning any difficulties encountered in meeting the requests made by developing countries,

instructs the Administrative Council

6. to consider the Secretary-General's report mentioned in 4 above and to take all necessary measures;

7. to include in the annual budget of the Union the credits necessary for the proper functioning of the group of engineers and a global amount to cover the estimated costs of the services of the short-term specialists mentioned in 2 above,

MOD 8. to follow closely the development of the volume and quality of ~~all the technical cooperation assistance~~ activities of rendered by the Union in application of this Resolution.

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. 48 ...

Application of Science and Telecommunication Technology
in the Interest of Developing Countries

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (~~Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973~~) (Nairobi, 1982),

in view of

the provisions of various resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly of the United Nations for the purpose of expediting the application of science and technology in the interest of developing countries,

considering

that the International Telecommunication Union should, in its own field, associate itself in every way possible with efforts being thus undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations family,

having noted

ADD the Report of the Administrative Council (Document No. 46) on the action taken in application of Resolution No. 18 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973);

SUP ~~instructs the International Radio-Consultative Committee~~

~~to pursue telecommunication network;~~

instructs the Administrative Council

to take the necessary measures, within the limit of the available resources, to ensure that the Union :

1. cooperates to the greatest extent possible with the appropriate organs of the United Nations;
2. contributes to the greatest extent possible to expediting the transfer to, and assimilation in, the developing countries of the scientific knowledge and technological experience in telecommunication, which are available in technically more advanced countries, by the publication of appropriate handbooks and other documents,
3. bears this Resolution in mind in its technical cooperation activities in general.

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. 19 ...

Special Measures for the least developed Countries

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (~~Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973~~) (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

MOD

the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2768-(XXVI)-of
~~18-November-1971, which designated 25 countries as the hard-core least~~
~~developed countries requiring special attention, and the resolution adopted~~
~~by the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and~~
~~Development on 19-May-1972 concerning financial and technical assistance to~~
~~the least developed countries~~ 36/194 of 17 December 1981, which adopted the
"Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed
Countries" established by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed
Countries (Paris, September 1981)' and the Report No. 48 by the Administrative
Council in application of Resolution No. 19 of the Plenipotentiary
Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

recognizing

the importance of telecommunications in the development of the
countries concerned;

instructs the Secretary-General

MOD

1. to continue to review the state of telecommunication services in
the least developed countries identified by the United Nations and needing
special measures for telecommunication development,

NOC

2. to report his findings to the Administrative Council,

MOD

3. to propose concrete measures calculated to bring about genuine
improvements and provide effective assistance to these least developed
countries from the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation Voluntary Programme,
the regular budget of the Union and from other sources,

NOC

4. to report annually on the matter to the Administrative Council;

instructs the Administrative Council

NOC

1. to consider the above-mentioned reports and take appropriate action
so that the Union may continue to display its active interest and cooperation
in the development of telecommunication services in these countries,

MOD

2. to make appropriations for the purpose from the Special Fund for
Technical Cooperation Voluntary Programme, the regular budget of the Union
and from other sources;

NOC

3. to keep the situation under constant review and to report on the
matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. 22 ...

Recruitment of Experts for Technical Cooperation Projects

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (~~Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973~~) (Nairobi, 1982),

considering

- a) the importance of recruiting highly qualified experts for the successful conduct of the Union's technical cooperation activities,
- b) the difficulties encountered in such recruitment,

having noted

- NOC a) that in many countries which are the main sources of candidates for expert posts, the age of retirement is being steadily lowered while the health of the population improves,
- MOD b) that the Union's needs for well qualified experts and the conditions of their recruitment are ~~little-known-in-the-developed-countries~~ not adequately known in the countries which are in a position to make available such experts,
- ADD c) the Report by the Administrative Council (Document No. 46) in application of Resolution No. 22 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

wishes to express

its gratitude to the administrations which have provided experts for technical cooperation projects,

invites the Members of the Union

1. to make every possible effort to explore all sources of candidates for expert posts among the staffs of administrations, industry and training institutions, by giving the widest possible publicity to the information concerning vacancies,
2. to facilitate to the maximum the secondment of the candidates chosen and their reintegration at the end of their mission so that their period of absence does not prove a handicap in their careers,
3. to continue to offer, free of charge, lecturers and the necessary services for seminars organized by the Union,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to pay the greatest possible attention to the qualifications and aptitudes of candidates for vacant posts when drawing up lists of experts for submission to beneficiary countries,
2. not to impose age limits on candidacies for expert posts but to make sure that candidates who have passed the retirement age fixed in the United Nations Common System are fit enough to perform the tasks listed in the vacancy notice,
3. to establish, keep up to date and distribute a list of expert posts in the different specialities which it is foreseen will have to be filled during the next few years to come, accompanied by information on conditions of service;
4. to establish and keep up to date a register of potential candidates for expert posts with due emphasis on specialists for short-term missions; this register will be sent to all Members on request;
5. to submit each year to the Administrative Council a report on the measures adopted in pursuance of this Resolution and on the evolution of the expert recruitment problem in general,

invites the Administrative Council

to follow with the greatest attention the question of expert recruitment and to adopt the measures it deems necessary to obtain the largest possible number of candidates for expert posts advertised by the Union for technical cooperation projects on behalf of the developing countries.

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. 23 ...

MOD Training Standards for Telecommunication Staff

MOD The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union ~~(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)~~ (Nairobi, 1982),

SUP noting

SUP a) ~~the-rapid-increase~~ demand-in-recent-years;

SUP b) ~~the-need-for-these~~ service-to-users;

SUP c) ~~the-increasing-number-of~~ both-national-and-regional-level;

SUP d) ~~the-wide-differences-between~~ standards-in-the-various-special
fields;

SUP e) ~~that,--although-some-progress----~~ have-not-yet-been-achieved;

ADD having examined

the question of the development of human resources for tele-
communications and the training of telecommunication staff on the basis of
the information provided in the relevant sections of Document No. 65 -
Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference,
Document No. 46 - Implementation of Resolutions, etc. relating to the
Technical Cooperation Activities of the Union, Document No. 47 - The Future
of ITU Technical Cooperation Activities and Document No. 48 - Review of the
State of Telecommunications in the Least Developed Countries and Concrete
Measures for Telecommunication Development,

ADD expresses its satisfaction

with the results so far achieved in the realization of the
objectives set out in Resolution No. 23 of the 1973 Plenipotentiary
Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos),

ADD notes with appreciation

the support extended to the Union in the implementation of the
above Resolution by its Members and by the United Nations Development
Programme;

SUP considering

~~that-the-rapid-and-effective~~ circuit-require;

a) ~~compatible-equipment~~ transit-offices;

b) ~~equivalent-technical-training~~ appropriate-linguistic-fluency;

ADD the importance of

- a) further improving the quality of training of telecommunication personnel,
- b) establishing and disseminating training standards for the different categories of personnel involved in the construction, operation and maintenance of telecommunication equipment,
- c) the efficient coordination of training activities and course development at the national, regional and inter-regional level,

SUP recognizing

~~that it is necessary the technical evolution;~~

instructs the Secretary-General

MOD for the purpose of attaining the objectives indicated in the
considerata-a)-and-b) listed under considering :

MOD 1. ~~to collect, in a precise and methodical way, information on the needs of the developing countries as regards the training of technical and operational personnel~~ to continue to develop training standards, in particular

- i) by participating in research relating to training conducted by United Nations specialized agencies and by other organizations,
- ii) by investigating the possibilities of utilizing modern training and telecommunication technology, especially in solving the training problems of developing countries,
- iii) by holding further meetings of the Working Group on Training Standards,
- iv) by continuing to organize meetings of manufacturers and users of telecommunication equipment and to elaborate the guidelines for training provided by manufacturers,
- v) by updating and improving the Training Development Guidelines, the ITU Reference Manual for Telecommunication Training Centres and the Sharing System Manual, taking into account the experience gained through their application;

MOD 2. ~~to make recommendations to the developing countries for the solution of their training problems, drawing upon the experience acquired in this field by the Members, particularly with regard to installations, equipment, study programmes and teaching methods and facilities. To this end, it requests him--~~

2-1 ~~to draw up in consultation with the Members of the Union, standard texts for technical and operational training in telecommunications;~~

2-2 ~~to promote the interchange of information by arranging for meetings of groups of experts in professional training to be held at reasonable intervals with a view to standardizing such training;~~

- 2-3 ~~to organize seminars on technical standards governing operation and maintenance; study programmes; teaching methods; etc.;~~
- 2-4 ~~to facilitate the dispatch of experts on short-term missions to the developing countries in order to advise on the best methods of planning and developing teaching activities in this field;~~
- 2-5 ~~to provide precise information when consulted by Members on the activities of the developed countries in connection with study programmes; teaching methods; teaching aids; installations and equipment; etc.;~~
- 2-6 ~~to disseminate the information he has acquired on this subject by means of publications at appropriate intervals;~~
to promote task-oriented training, to advise administrations, on request, on the most suitable training methods and to assist them in applying the recommended training methods;

MOD 3. ~~to propose to the Administrative Council the organizational and staffing arrangements needed for the accomplishment of the tasks set forth in this Resolution~~ to contribute further to the training of staff responsible for telecommunication training (instructors, course developers and training managers) and to instruct ITU training experts in the use of current ITU training standards,

- ADD 4. to assist in the coordination of telecommunication training activities at the inter-regional level, in particular
- 1) by cooperating with regional telecommunication organizations and with associated training organizations,
 - 11) by promoting the creation of regional/sub-regional training and resource centres and the use in these centres of training methods and standards recommended by the ITU,
 - 111) by facilitating the interchange of information and experience of personnel management and the management of training institutions,

ADD 5. to develop and maintain an international system for the exchange of telecommunication training material and relevant information,

ADD 6. to facilitate, within the framework of technical cooperation activities, the exchange of instructors, trainees, technicians, training equipment and personnel between administrations;

ADD 7. to maintain up-to-date information on the results achieved by the exchange system;

MOD 3- 8. to propose to the Administrative Council the organizational and staffing arrangements needed for the accomplishment of the tasks set forth to attain the objectives specified in this Resolution,

instructs the Administrative Council

MOD 1. to consider the recommendations submitted to it by the Secretary-General with a view to providing him with the minimum adequate means and credits required to collect, provide and disseminate the information referred to above and to accomplish the tasks to attain the objectives specified in this Resolution,

MOD 2. to review at its annual sessions the arrangements; and their development and the progress achieved, and to take the necessary steps to ensure the ~~achievement~~ attainment of the objectives of this Resolution,

ADD convinced

of the importance of the development of human resources for telecommunications and of the need for technical training to enable developing countries to accelerate the introduction and application of appropriate technology;

ADD invites

all Members of the Union to participate and assist in the implementation of this Resolution, to the greatest possible extent.

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. 24 ...

Training of Refugees

MOD The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union ~~(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)~~ (Nairobi, 1982),

having noted

MOD a) ~~the pertinent Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly,~~
~~particularly Resolutions 2395, 2396, 2426 and 2465 (XXIII)~~ the
Resolution 36/68 of the United Nations General Assembly on the implementation
of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and
peoples and other Resolutions relevant to assistance to refugees,

NOC b) Administrative Council Resolutions No. 659 and No. 708,

MOD c) ~~the Report of the Administrative Council (Part II, section 2.5.3)~~
contained in Document No. 46,

considering

MOD ~~the action hitherto taken by the Secretary-General with the Office~~
~~of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (U.N.H.C.R.) and with the~~
~~administrations of Member countries with a view to implementing~~
Resolution No. 24 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos,
1973),

requests the Secretary-General

NOC 1. to continue his efforts with a view to the application of the
United Nations Resolutions;

MOD 2. ~~to collaborate fully with the Office of the United Nations High~~
~~Commissioner for Refugees~~ organizations concerned with the training of
refugees, both within and outside the United Nations system,

invites administrations of Member countries

to do even more to receive certain recommended refugees and to
arrange for their training in telecommunications in professional centres or
schools.

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. 25 ...

Seminars

MOD The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International
Telecommunication Union (~~Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973~~) (Nairobi, 1982),

recognizing

NOC a) that for the staff of telecommunication administrations,
particularly in the new or developing countries, seminars are a very valuable
means of acquiring knowledge of the latest developments in telecommunication
techniques and of comparing experience,

b) that this ITU activity should be continued and expanded,

ADD having noted

the Report of the Administrative Council (Document No. 46) on the
action taken in application of Resolution No. 25 of the Plenipotentiary
Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

thanks administrations

NOC which have already organized or which intend to organize seminars
and which provide at their own expense qualified lecturers or discussion
leaders for this purpose,

urges administrations

NOC to continue and intensify their efforts in this direction in
coordination with the Secretary-General,

instructs the Secretary-General

- NOC 1. to coordinate the efforts of the Members of the Union which plan to
organize seminars with a view to avoiding duplication and overlapping,
paying particular attention to the languages used,
2. to ascertain and provide information on the subjects which should
be dealt with by seminars;
3. to promote or to organize seminars within the limits of available
funds;

4. constantly to improve the effectiveness of these seminars in the light of experience,
5. to make inter alia the following arrangements
 - 5.1 publish the preliminary and final documents of seminars and forward them in good time to the administrations and participants concerned by the most appropriate means,
 - 5.2 take appropriate action following these seminars,
6. to submit an annual report to the Administrative Council and to make proposals to it with a view to ensuring the effective attainment of the objectives referred to above, bearing in mind the opinions expressed by the Conference and the available credits,

requests the Administrative Council

NOC

to take account of the recommendations of the Secretary-General and to ensure that appropriate credits are included in the annual budgets of the Union to permit the accomplishment of the tasks envisaged in this Resolution.

DRAFT

ADD

RESOLUTION No. ...

ITU Training Fellowship Programme

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

recognizing

that a similar level of technical competence throughout the world is important for successful global communications;

considering

a) the importance to technical cooperation activities of providing highly applicable programmes to recipients of ITU Fellowships,

b) the difficulties encountered in ensuring such applicability,

having noted that

a) fellowship requirements delineated in nomination forms may vary from country to country for similar fields of training,

b) the cost of specialized programmes is frequently high and, consequently, prohibitive to recipient countries having limited UNDP funds,

c) candidates sometimes have insufficient capability in an appropriate language to derive maximum benefit from a training programme,

wishes to express

its gratitude to the administrations which have provided fellowship programmes for technical cooperation projects,

urges donor countries

1. to make every possible effort to identify sources of training for ITU Fellows in their administrations, industry and training institutions, by giving the widest possible publicity to information concerning the needs of recipient countries,

2. to make every effort to provide programmes that address the needs of recipient countries and to keep the Secretary-General apprised of programmes that are available to meet these needs,

3. to continue to offer, at no cost or as little cost as possible to the Union, the most applicable training to fellowship holders,

urges the recipient countries

- a) to ensure that candidates have a working knowledge of the language in which the programme will be conducted, it being understood that in some cases special arrangements could be made with the host country,
- b) to ensure that candidates are briefed on the duration and content of their fellowship programmes as conveyed by the host country to the ITU,
- c) to ensure that candidates have familiarized themselves with the Administrative Guide for ITU Fellows,
- d) to utilize the Fellow upon return in the most appropriate manner so as to derive the maximum benefit from the training received,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1. to pay the greatest possible attention to consolidating similar needs when submitting requests for fellowship programmes to host countries,
- 2. to develop and publish information describing a set of standardized training requirements at appropriate skill levels that will meet the typical needs of developing countries,
- 3. to establish in accordance with specific technical cooperation projects a catalogue of associated fellowship requirements, based on estimates from recipient countries, which it is foreseen will have to be accommodated in the year to come, this catalogue will be available to all Members on request,
- 4. to establish and keep up-to-date a catalogue of fellowship opportunities that are available in host countries in the year to come, this catalogue will be available to Members on request,
- 5. to submit requests for fellowship programmes to host countries as far as possible in advance of the time frame required for the programme,

invites the Administrative Council

to follow with great attention the question of providing the most applicable training to ITU Fellows in the most cost-effective manner.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

BLUE PAGES
Document No. 347-E
30 October 1982

B.14

PLENARY MEETING

FOURTEENTH 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>
COM5	343	Resolutions Nos. COM5/2 and COM5/3

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex . 4 pages



RESOLUTION No. COM5/2^{*)}

Grading Standards and Post Classification

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

having noted and approved

the action described in paragraph 2.2.5.1 of the Report of the Administrative Council, taken by the Administrative Council in pursuance of Resolution No. 4 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

considering

the introduction by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) of a new post classification system, applicable to the whole family of the United Nations organizations;

instructs the Administrative Council

to take whatever steps it considers necessary, without incurring any net extra expense, to ensure that the new ICSC post-classification system should be applied within the Union at the earliest possible date and that detailed classifications be made for all positions. This will necessitate the implementation of new post classification standards and procedures and a rationalization of all existing grades.

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 4 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

RESOLUTION No. COM5/3

Recruitment of Union Staff

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

considering

- a) the relevant provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982);
- b) the need to pursue a rational and effective recruitment policy in conformity with the United Nations common system,
- c) the need to improve the geographical distribution of posts in the secretariats of the permanent organs of the Union, both world-wide and for particular regions of the world;
- d) the constant advances made in the technology and operation of telecommunications and the corresponding need to recruit the most competent specialists to work in the secretariats of the permanent organs of the ITU,

affirms

the need to increase the representation of the regions insufficiently represented in the staff of the Union, in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

resolves

- 1. that in order to improve the geographical distribution of appointed staff in the professional category and above (grades P.1 and above) :
 - 1.1 in general, vacancies for these posts shall be advertised to the administrations of all the Members of the Union; however, reasonable promotion possibilities for the existing staff must also be ensured,
 - 1.2 in filling these posts by international recruitment, preference should be given, other qualifications being equal, to candidates from regions of the world which are insufficiently represented; in particular, special attention should be given to securing equitable geographical representation of the five regions of the Union when filling posts in grades P.4 and above,

2. that as regards the general service category (grades G.1 to G.7) .

2.1 officials shall, so far as possible, be recruited from among persons resident in Switzerland, or in French territory within twenty-five kilometres of Geneva;

2.2 in exceptional cases, where the vacancies in grades G.5, G.6 and G.7 are of a technical nature, consideration shall be given in the first place to recruitment on an international basis;

2.3 where staff with the requisite qualifications cannot be recruited in accordance with paragraph 2.1 above, the Secretary-General should recruit them from as near a place to Geneva as possible. Where this is not possible, he should notify all administrations of the vacancy but should, in selecting the recruit, have regard to the financial implications;

2.4 staff recruited in grades G.1 to G.7 shall be regarded as internationally recruited and entitled to the benefits of international recruitment, as stipulated in the Staff Regulations, provided that they are not of Swiss nationality, and that they are recruited from outside the area referred to in paragraph 2.1 above,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to pursue an active staff recruitment policy with a view to increasing the representation of regions which are insufficiently represented,

2. to examine the question, including its budgetary aspects, of redeploying posts in order to create posts in grades P.1 and P.2 which could be used for recruiting young specialists and report to the Administrative Council for decision,

3. to ensure that posts in the P.4 category and above are filled at the appropriate time by highly qualified staff,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to examine and approve the list of professional posts which should be filled on fixed-term contracts,

2. to decide on the redeployment of posts aimed at creating posts in grades P.1 and P.2 on the basis of reports by the Secretary-General;

3. to keep the matter under review in order to achieve wider and more representative geographical distribution,

requests the Members of the Union

to make provision for safeguarding the careers of specialists returning to their administrations on conclusion of their assignment with the Union and for the inclusion of their period of duty at the ITU in the uninterrupted period of service which is required for entitlement to the benefits and privileges provided for in the Staff Regulations of administrations.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 348-E

30 October 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRD MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(PURPOSES, COMPOSITION, RIGHTS, ETC.)

Wednesday, 13 October 1982, at 0930 hrs

Chairman Mr. E.J. WILKINSON (Australia)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. General remarks concerning the basic instrument of the Union (continued)
2. Consideration of the Preamble (continued)
3. Consideration of Article 2

-
-
11, 26, 71, 78,
85, 107, 172
DT/13(Rev.2)



1. General remarks concerning the basic instrument of the Union (continued)

1.1 The delegate of Hungary said that his delegation was willing to join in the consensus in favour of drawing up a permanent charter for the Union.

2. Consideration of the Preamble (continued)

2.1 The delegate of Spain recalled his proposal to set up a drafting group to examine, with the assistance of the Legal Adviser, the question of bringing the text of the Convention into line with the legal terminology current in international public law. In various parts of the Convention, particularly the Preamble and Article 1, there were references to "countries" "Governments", and so on, which he felt should be made consistent with the language of the constitutions of other United Nations bodies.

2.2 The delegate of Colombia considered that the delegate of Spain had raised an extremely important point. The terminology of the Convention was not in line with that of the United Nations Charter itself, which referred throughout to "states" where the Convention spoke of "countries".

2.3 The delegate of Italy pointed out that the issue should be dealt with in Plenary since it affected the whole of the text of the Convention and not just the Preamble and Article 1. If a decision to align the text was taken in Plenary, the matter could perhaps be referred to the Editorial Committee.

2.4 The delegate of France suggested that the issue raised by the delegate of Spain could be handled, after the Conference, by the Group that would be entrusted by the Administrative Council with the task of preparing a permanent charter and a new Convention.

2.5 The Legal Adviser informed the Committee that he had examined the terminology used in the charters or constitutions of a number of specialized agencies, with the following results. In the ILO Convention, the Preamble referred to High Contracting Parties, the rest of the text to States. In WHO, the references were to States parties or contracting States, and subsequently to States or Member States. The UNESCO Constitution referred to the Governments of States parties, States parties and Member States, while in FAO the Members were referred to as nations or member nations. WMO had Contracting States and States, while ICAO, IMCO, WIPO and the IAEA referred throughout to States parties. The UPU, like ITU, was an exception to the general rule in that reference was made to the plenipotentiaries of the Governments of contracting countries, to countries and to Member countries.

2.6 The delegate of Switzerland stated that the terminology of the Convention created no problems for his Administration. It had stood the test of time and could remain in force until the revision that was to be carried out by the Administrative Council. He therefore supported the French proposal.

2.7 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic fully agreed with the previous speaker. The terminology used in the UPU and ITU reflected their long history as the oldest organizations in the United Nations system and should be maintained.

2.8 The delegate of Colombia stated that the information provided by the Legal Adviser confirmed his contention that the majority of organizations used the term "State" in their constitutions, rather than "country", which was not a legal term. While the historical background might explain why the UPU and ITU referred to "countries" in their Conventions, it did not justify the use of a legally imprecise expression. The United Nations Charter, which referred in Article 3 to "states", was

the source from which all other constitutions should derive. From a legal standpoint, it should be noted, states and not countries were admitted to membership of an organization. He therefore urged that the text of the Convention be brought into line with that of the United Nations Charter.

2.9 The delegate of Canada considered that the Legal Adviser's statement showed that there was no uniformity in the terminology used in the constitutions of the various United Nations agencies. Provided the present terminology of the Convention did not give rise to problems of interpretation and was used in a uniform way, there was no urgent need to change it. She therefore supported the French proposal.

2.10 The delegate of Argentina supported the views expressed by Spain and Colombia. In her view, the matter should not be left in abeyance until the next Plenipotentiary Conference, particularly as there was no way of foreseeing what results would emerge from the Administrative Council's work on the Convention. She therefore suggested that the delegate of Spain be invited to submit a document indicating the Articles of the Convention in which it would be preferable to replace the word "country" by "State".

2.11 The delegate of Turkey supported the action proposed by the delegates of Spain and Colombia, since there was no guarantee that positive results would emerge from the Committee's recommendation that a permanent charter and a new Convention should be drawn up.

2.12 The delegate of Cuba endorsed the proposal made by the delegate of Spain, backed by the delegate of Colombia.

2.13 The delegate of Spain considered that the revision he had proposed should be carried out as promptly as possible. For that purpose he was willing to prepare a document indicating those parts of the Convention where the word "country" should be replaced by "State".

2.14 The delegate of Poland, while not objecting to the Spanish proposal, pointed out that the Convention also included other texts, such as the Radio Regulations, which might require similar revisions. He therefore wondered whether it was advisable to proceed with haste and would prefer, on the whole, to follow the suggestion made by the delegate of France.

2.15 The delegate of Algeria considered that the delegate of Spain should be invited to prepare a document for consideration by the Committee, without prejudice to the work to be carried out by the Administrative Council on the Convention. As for the Radio Regulations, the General Secretariat could be asked to introduce any necessary modifications.

2.16 The delegate of Argentina pointed out that no major objection had been raised to replacing the word "country" by "State" and that the delegate of Spain had agreed to prepare a document for that purpose. With regard to the point raised by the delegate of Poland, any inconsistency between the text of the Convention and that of the regulations could be attended to by the General Secretariat or the next World Administrative Conference.

2.17 The delegate of Benin said that while it would be preferable to replace "country" by "State" in some parts of the Convention, the substitution should not be systematic. In No. 153, for example, the word "countries" seemed more appropriate. She was in favour of accepting the Spanish offer to prepare a document, which the Committee could use as a basis for its final decision.

2.18 The delegate of Iraq also stressed the importance of distinguishing between Articles of the Convention which referred to geographical areas and those which related to political entities.

2.19 the delegate of Spain said that, if invited to produce a document, he would do his utmost to use the words "country" and "State" appropriately. After recalling that the General Secretariat regularly updated the texts of the Regulations, he pointed out that No. 150 of the Convention made provision for cases of inconsistency between the Convention and the Administrative Regulations.

2.20 The delegate of Hungary formally proposed that the Committee invite the delegate of Spain to prepare a document along the lines suggested, for consideration at a later stage.

It was so agreed.

3. Consideration of Article 2 (Documents Nos. 11, 26, 71, 78, 85, 107, 172 and DT/13(Rev 2))

3.1 The delegate of Spain, introducing Document No. 78, said that Article 2 should mention the obligations as well as the rights of Members.

3.2 The delegate of Yugoslavia introduced Document No. 172. The purpose of his amendment was to specify in the Convention the right of Members to raise questions between Plenipotentiary Conferences.

3.3 The delegate of Papua New Guinea said that it would bring greater clarity if, as proposed in Document No. 85, Members' rights to participate in Conferences, to be eligible for election, and to nominate candidates were mentioned in separate sub-sections.

3.4 The delegate of Algeria explained that his proposal, embodied in Document No. 11, was designed to clarify the rights of Members according to the principle of equitable geographical distribution.

3.5 The delegate of Argentina, introducing Document No. 71, said that the right to vote at Regional Administrative Conferences should be confined to Members of the region concerned.

3.6 The delegate of Canada explained that the intention of her delegation's amendment in Document No. 26 was to clarify the wording of Article 2 and to specify that certain rights would be lost if certain obligations were not met.

3.7 The delegate of Chile supported the Spanish view that Article 2 should mention obligations as well as rights. The Spanish proposal should be used as a basis for rewording the Article.

3.8 The delegate of Venezuela pointed out that Members' rights and obligations were specified throughout the Convention. Article 2 mentioned them in general and also specified certain rights related to participation in Conferences.

He thought the Article should not be changed.

3.9 The delegate of Cameroon explained that his proposal, embodied in Document No. 107, was intended to specify the conditions under which a Member could lose the right to vote and to take extenuating circumstances into account.

3.10 The delegate of the United States of America favoured the minimum of changes in the Convention, and therefore sympathized with Venezuela's viewpoint. He supported the proposal of Chile that a Working Group should use the Spanish amendment as a guideline to accommodate other proposals.

3.11 The delegate of Poland expressed agreement with the views of the United States of America and Venezuela and the proposal that the Working Group should use the Spanish amendment as a basis.

He supported the proposals of Yugoslavia and Papua New Guinea and suggested amplifying the Yugoslavian proposal by providing that the views of administrations should be addressed to the Administrative Council and should have an effect on the day-to-day work of the Union.

3.12 The delegate of Kenya said that it was not the intention of Article 2 to make a specific enumeration of Members' rights and obligations but merely to state in general that Members enjoyed certain rights that were specified elsewhere. He supported the view expressed by Venezuela. It would be wrong to interpret the body of the Convention from the headings.

3.13 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the Spanish proposal and the philosophy behind it. If rights were mentioned, obligations should be also.

3.14 The delegate of Lesotho supported the proposal of Papua New Guinea and thought that it should also include references to Articles 15 and 45. Members who had lost the right to vote should also lose the right to nominate candidates for posts such as that of the Secretary-General, though they should have the right to participate in Conferences.

3.15 The delegate of Benin supported the Spanish proposal. The amendment of Papua New Guinea would facilitate reading of the text, and Lesotho's point was well taken. She also supported the Yugoslav proposal.

3.16 The delegate of Canada said it was true that Article 2 as now drafted appeared to give more weight to rights than obligations. However, paragraph (1) was concerned with a general principle, whereas paragraph (2) was concerned specifically with rights in respect of participation in Conferences, meetings and consultations. If the Spanish proposal to specify certain obligations were adopted, there was a risk that undue importance would be attached to those obligations, and that the obligations that were not mentioned would tend to be overlooked. She was therefore opposed to the Spanish proposal.

Regarding the Yugoslavian proposal (Document No. 172), she did not think that a general statement that Members had the right to be informed about the Union's activities would be likely to be very effective in practice. It would be better for the Conference to adopt a Resolution requesting the Secretary-General and the Administrative Council to send regular reports to Members on specific activities of the Union.

3.17 The delegate of Yugoslavia said the intention behind his proposal had been to enable more Members to influence the policy of the Union in between Plenipotentiary Conferences. However, he could agree to the point being covered by a Resolution or other decision of the Conference, rather than being embodied in the Convention itself.

3.18 The Secretary-General pointed out that a yearly report, approved by the Administrative Council, was already sent out to all Members giving detailed information on the Union's activities in the course of the year. The point raised by the Yugoslav delegate concerning the periods between Plenipotentiary Conferences was also already adequately covered by the provisions of Article 8, paragraphs 3 and 4. In addition, Article 55, paragraph 10 (Q) required the Administrative Council to send to all Members summary records of its activities as soon as possible after each of its sessions.

3.19 The delegate of Algeria supported the Spanish proposal, which he did not think could give rise to any difficulties of interpretation. The proposal by Papua New Guinea was also worthy of consideration.

3.20 The delegate of Venezuela thought that in view of the title of Article 2 some reference should be made in general terms to obligations as well as to rights. However, in regard to the Yugoslav proposal, he shared the view of the Secretary-General that the right in question was already covered by the existing provisions of the Convention, notably Article 56 (1)(2).

3.21 The delegate of Iraq agreed with the Canadian delegate that from the legal viewpoint Article 2 was not well worded, since it made reference only to rights and not to obligations. To make the Article better balanced reference should be made to obligations in the same context as rights.

3.22 The delegate of Greece proposed that a small Working Group be set up to find a new wording.

3.23 The Chairman of the IFRB suggested that the Working Group should bear in mind, in connection with Members' rights to comment on the implementation of the Radio Regulations, that the existing Regulations did already contain provision for the exercise of those rights. In implementing the Regulations, the IFRB had two types of procedure - the first was a procedure for private communications between the Board and administrations, and the second was a public procedure whereby any decision by the Board could be commented on or challenged by administrations.

3.24 The Chairman suggested that a Working Group comprising the delegates of Spain, Papua New Guinea, Canada, Argentina, Cameroon, Venezuela, Chile, the United States of America, Kenya and Brazil should be set up to prepare a new draft of Article 2. The Group should take into account the strong support voiced for inclusion in the Article of obligations as well as rights, as well as for some changes in the formula used for setting out those rights. The Group should bear in mind the support for the Spanish proposal as well as for some points made in the paper by Cameroon.

It should also bear in mind the point that the new draft of the Article should be carefully worded so as not to permit itself to be construed as implying that the rights and obligations listed were the only ones binding on Members. It would emphatically not be the Group's task to go through the text of the Convention identifying every right and obligation of Members with a view to including them in Article 2, it should confine itself to investigating whether it was worth while expanding Article 2 by adding a list of certain essential obligations plus (as proposed by Yugoslavia) a further right, or whether the existing text was sufficient to cover the points that had been raised, taking account of the provisions made elsewhere in the Convention. The Working Group would be chaired by the Committee's Vice-Chairman, Mr. Strnad.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1230 hours.

The Secretary

P.A. TRAUB

The Chairman

E.J. WILKINSON

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 349-E
26 January 1983

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

Paragraph 1.15

Replace the words "an external auditing system" by "internal management auditing".

Paragraph 3.1

Replace by the following .

"The delegate of Grenada, introducing his proposal (Document No. 160(Corr 1 of Rev 1), said it was intended as a somewhat simpler method of meeting the wish expressed by so many delegations that micro-States should be included in the minimum category. He had chosen the figure of 200,000 instead of 150,000 in an effort to ensure that the figure stated was not likely to be exceeded by the population of any micro-State during the life of the Convention."

Paragraph 3.2

Replace the words "in practice" in the fourth line by "at present".

Paragraph 3.20

Replace by the following

"3.20 The delegate of Grenada observed that there seemed to be general agreement that a one-eighth unit was the appropriate class for the least developed countries as listed by the United Nations and for countries with low population. Of the micro-States with less than 200,000 inhabitants not already included in that category, five countries (Belize, Grenada, Nauru, Sao Tomé and Principe and Tongo) were Members of the ITU and eight recently independent countries (Antigua/Barbuda, Dominica, Kiribati, St Lucia, St. Vincent/Grenadines, Seychelles, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) were not. Should the latter become Union Members, it would more than offset the reduction of income from the contributions of the former. There would thus be no additional financial burden for existing Members, and membership of the Union would be within the reach of even the smallest countries. As to the precise population figure for the countries to be considered as micro-States, his delegation would be prepared to accept a figure of 300,000 inhabitants if such was the wish of the Committee but would not itself propose that. Finally, with regard to the Canadian proposal that the inclusion of micro-States in the one-eighth unit class should be the subject of the approval of the Administrative Council, he was somewhat hesitant for a number of reasons . it would represent a further load on an already over-burdened Council; the delay might make it impossible for the four countries which had already expressed their intention to become



Members to protect their rights under the Rio de Janeiro Agreement, for to do so their accession to ITU membership would have to be completed prior to July 1983. Moreover, it was doubtful whether, in accordance with the principles of universality and free choice, it was appropriate to require that the contributory class of only the micro-States be subject to approval by the Administrative Council. It would seem more appropriate for the micro-States to be allowed to freely choose the minimum class of contribution on joining the Union and for the Council, using the powers it already possessed, to review any and every case as it saw necessary."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 349-E

30 October 1982

Original English

NAIROBI 1982

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Friday, 15 October 1982, at 0905 hrs

Chairman Mr. T.V. SRIRANGAN (India)

Vice Chairman Mr. J.A. GILBERT (Canada)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Report of the Working Group
"Budget structure and analytical accounting"
2. Draft First Report of Committee 4 to the
Plenary Meeting
3. Contributory shares for defraying Union expenses

DT/24, 43

DT/22

9, 122,
160 (Corr.1 of Rev.1),
DT/18 (Nos. 92 to 94
of the Convention



1. Report of the Working Group "Budget structure and analytical accounting"
(Document No. DT/24)

1.1 The Chairman of the Working Group, introducing the Report in detail, said that to a great extent it followed the items contained in Document No. 45. The Working Group had in fact fully shared the views on critical analysis contained in that document. It had discovered that councillors were faced with a number of difficulties when examining the budget, largely due to the number of documents involved, their length and their inconsistent presentation. Furthermore, the documents gave no clear indication of the main trends of the Union's activities, nor the financial implications of long-term plans. A new presentation of the budget would enable councillors to be fully aware of all the costs involved, of the orders of magnitude of the full costs of measures adopted by the Council, of the changing pattern of the distribution of funds between the various organs of the Union, and would facilitate the use of cost analysis when examining the budget, as explained in paragraph B.2. The Secretary-General would be required to present two versions of the budget which would reflect the collective decisions of the Coordination Committee, a conventional version and a functional version, the latter to contain budgetary "envelopes" covering the working programmes of the CCIs, IFRB, the Departments of the General Secretariat and the conferences of the Union. Both direct and indirect costs would be charged to those envelopes, which would make Directors and Heads of Departments more aware of their expenditure and enable them to make all possible savings.

The Working Group had approved the cost analysis exercise already carried out by the Union but had considered that additional statistical studies would be extremely useful. There should also be additional information on certain unit costs, which were not included in the Secretary-General's Report contained in Document No. 43.

The Working Group had also felt that the Council should have sufficient information on all the long-term implications, including costs and expected figures for the contributory unit resulting from the decisions of conferences and plenary assemblies, if it was to make the correct decisions. In that conclusion Working Group PL-A should ensure that the cost of meetings was carefully borne in mind in all projects put up for adoption.

Document No. 45 had not referred to the question of management audit although the question had been brought up by the Council. The present audit carried out by external auditors was basically of an accounting nature, but the external auditors had recently agreed to go further and produce an additional report, as shown in Annex 10 to Document No. 43. That report, already adopted by the Committee, contained a number of value judgements, but a management audit would go still further and evaluate the way in which the Union was being organized and managed. The Group had agreed that an external audit would be the only way of assuring an independent result. Such an audit could be extremely costly, however, and the Council might consider it preferable to appoint a number of its own experts to do the job. Turning to the Working Group's conclusions, he explained that the reference to updating the Financial Regulations basically involved the transfer of credits and that proposals had already been made in Document No. 45 to amend Articles 8 and 12. Lastly he pointed out that the proposals made by the Working Group did not entail any significant additional expense for the Budget of the Union.

1.2 Replying to a question by the Chairman, he explained that the Working Group had felt that it was not in fact essential to amend the appropriate parts of the Convention in order to implement its proposals, and that such amendments would in fact be within the purview of Committee 7. The Financial Regulations, too, came within the purview of the Administrative Council, consequently for the time being the only possible amendments were a few minor ones already proposed in Document No. 45,

and some amendments to Article 12 on the transfer of credits from one chapter of the accounts to another. Had the Working Group gone any further, it would have gone beyond its terms of reference and impinged on the work of other Groups.

1.3 The delegate of Kenya, referring particularly to the budgetary envelopes in paragraph B.3, said that technical cooperation in particular should be treated separately to ensure that it was given the proper emphasis vis-à-vis the Union's budgetary reserves.

1.4 The Chairman of the Working Group, in reply, drew attention to the last paragraph of Section A.1.1 which referred to the Special Accounts Budget for technical cooperation.

1.5 The delegate of Indonesia referring to paragraph 7.3 of Annex 10 to Document No. 43 supported the idea of an internal auditing service, since it would not only save money but would also provide a better management information system throughout the year.

1.6 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that a functional presentation of the budget would provide more accurate figures with regard to the shares of the Budget of the different arms of the Union's federal structure, and would facilitate the determination of priorities in the allocation of resources between the organs of the ITU on a more rational basis. On the subject of a management audit, he felt that there probably was a case for a firmer recommendation to the Council, and also for auditors to come from the members of the Council.

1.7 The delegate of Brazil referring to paragraph 2.4 of Annex 10 to Document No. 43 asked whether the Working Group had considered the recommendation to establish biennial budgeting.

1.8 The Chairman of the Working Group replied that the Group had decided not to discuss that subject since it was not strictly within its terms of reference. The matter might be more usefully discussed by the Committee in its entirety and by Committee 7.

1.9 The Chairman said that the matter would be taken up later on.

1.10 The delegate of Canada reserved the right to comment on that subject when the matter was resumed.

1.11 The delegate of Poland referring in particular to the conclusions of Document No. DT/24 proposed that the beginning of that section should read

"The proposals of the Working Group are that the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Coordination Committee, shall ..."

The change was only a minor one but would make the Report of greater use to the Council.

1.12 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that his delegation felt that the Council should be authorized to exercise stricter control over the overall activities of the Union. Furthermore, all the organs of the ITU should be made to feel responsible for the economic and financial developments of the Union. There was no need to amend any provisions of the Convention for that purpose, but there was a need to ensure that the existing provisions were very closely implemented. To achieve that end the Council should enlist the help of experts who would concern themselves with the economic consequences of the Union's activities, particularly the convening of conferences.

1.13 The Chairman of the Working Group said that the Working Group had understood its terms of reference to mean that it was responsible for ensuring that the Council and all Members of the Union had a part in the budget decision-making process and that the budget was implemented in the light of such decisions. The comments made by the delegate of the German Democratic Republic perhaps needed a broader context, however, or even a political one. Working Group C4-B had only been a technical group.

1.14 The Chairman suggested that the delegate of the German Democratic Republic might wish to put a specific proposal to the Committee for consideration.

1.15 The delegate of Kenya referring to Section B.4 of Document No. DT/24 wondered whether the Secretariat could not be brought within the budget "envelopes" and given, for example, a 10% limit to defray their costs and so come into line with other items. Such a procedure would achieve greater standardization.

He welcomed the idea of introducing an external auditing system to expedite accounting activities and bring matters to the Council's notice as soon as possible. The approach might be very different if Council members were asked to take on the burden.

1.16 The Secretary-General Elect said that, as far as a financial audit was concerned, the external auditor of the Union's accounts had for some years been suggesting that, as overall expenditure continued to grow, some more extensive auditing arrangements seemed to be called for. Because of the extra staff that such arrangements would require, the matter had been brought to the attention of the Administrative Council. At the current stage, however, it was perhaps inappropriate to incur the expense of a full-time financial auditor, although the possibility of combining some form of internal audit with an audit of methods and functions could be entertained. It might be useful for any proposals on the subject to be passed on to the Administrative Council for action.

1.17 The Chairman of the Working Group, in response to a point raised by the delegate of Kenya, said that the Working Group had not envisaged setting a ceiling on administrative costs. As to the desirability of instituting a management audit, it had been decided that an internal audit was unlikely to provide a sufficiently objective and independent assessment - inasmuch as a staff member involved in investigating action taken under the responsibility of the Secretary-General would at the same time be directly answerable to him - while an external audit, though preferable, might prove expensive. The Working Group had accordingly suggested that experts might be assigned by the Council from within its ranks to carry out a management audit.

1.18 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany recalled that there were a number of proposals aimed at strengthening the Administrative Council's financial control over ITU activities. They had been submitted variously to Committees 4, 7 and 8 and should not be lost sight of in the course of the present discussion. Meanwhile, he agreed with the Chairman of the Working Group that it would be inadvisable to employ the services of internal auditors for a management audit. The conclusions advanced by the Working Group in any case already provided for extensive control and it was far from certain that a management audit would be any more successful in improving efficiency.

1.19 The delegate of Cameroon referred to the recommendation in the Working Group's Report (Section B.5) that the Council should have information on all the long-term implications of costs and said that the Council should also be required to pass on such information to all administrations in order to help them in their budget planning. For the same reason, his Administration favoured the preparation of a biennial or indicative budget, which it felt would facilitate payment of Members' contributions.

1.20 The delegate of Thailand fully concurred with the preceding speaker. An indicative budget covering a number of years would certainly be most useful to administrations in planning their future expenditure.

1.21 The delegate of the United States of America congratulated the Chairman of the Working Group on an excellent report which was a helpful contribution towards the introduction of a functional budget. Like many others, his Administration had its own budgetary problems and was in favour of an extended cost analysis which would make it possible to plan ahead more satisfactorily. Although it might be advisable to delay carrying out an external audit for the time being, some form of management audit would certainly be useful.

1.22 The delegate of Switzerland observed that, as far as an accounting audit was concerned, the ITU was already being assisted by an external auditor, familiar with the workings of other United Nations organizations, whose services were free of charge.

1.23 The Secretary-General Elect said that, at its 37th session, the Administrative Council had invited the external auditor to submit a special report providing a qualitative analysis of the financial management of the Union from 1976 to 1981. The independent conclusions had been submitted to the Secretary-General and were to be found in Document No. 43. He drew the Committee's attention in particular to paragraphs 7.3 and 7.4 of that report. The external auditor's comments seemed to confirm that the organization had taken effective measures to provide appropriate checks and balances.

1.24 The delegate of Iran was in favour of entrusting the Administrative Council with the responsibility for carrying out a management audit. If an internal auditor were appointed, he could report back to the Council rather than be answerable directly to the Secretary-General.

1.25 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. was not in favour of establishing a special post for an internal auditor which would be costly and not conducive to an objective and independent assessment of the situation. Like other speakers, he welcomed the institution of a system of long-term forecasting that would provide administrations with financial guidance for the years ahead.

1.26 The Chairman, after expressing the gratitude of the Committee to the Working Group and, in particular, to its Chairman, for the speed with which it had produced such an excellent report, said that if there were no further observations he would take it that the Committee wished the document to be forwarded to the Plenary Meeting for ratification, with the amendment to the first line of the conclusions proposed by the delegate of Poland.

It was so agreed.

2. Draft First Report of Committee 4 to the Plenary Meeting
(Document No. DT/22)

The report was approved.

3. Contributory shares for defraying Union expenses
(Documents Nos. 9, 122, 160 (Corr.1 of Rev.1), DT/18)

3.1 The delegate of Grenada, introducing his proposal (Document No. 160 (Corr.1 of Rev.1), said it was intended as a somewhat simpler method of meeting the wish expressed by many delegations that micro-States should be included in the minimum category. He had chosen the figure of 200,000 in preference to the figure of 150,000 because it was unlikely that the former figure would be exceeded by the population of any micro-State during the life of the Convention.

3.2 The delegate of China said the United Nations system for contribution assessment was fairer than the existing ITU system because it was based on each country's actual economic capacity. However because that system would be difficult to adopt in practice, he could accept the present criterion of free choice. The existing ITU contribution scale was unfair because some developing countries were shouldering a financial burden that should be taken up by the developed countries, and he therefore could support both the extension of the lower limit to one-eighth of a unit and the extension of the upper limit to 60 units.

3.3 The delegate of Australia said he could accept that there should be a lower limit of one-eighth of a unit to take account of the needs of the least developed countries, but felt the number of countries included in that limit should be very tightly restricted. While he sympathized with the proposal by Grenada he did not think population size was a suitable restricting factor, since some small nations had very high per capita incomes. He therefore proposed that discretionary powers in the matter be given to the Administrative Council. He pointed out that the effect of lowering the minimum contribution to one-eighth of a unit automatically increased the value of each unit.

3.4 The delegate of Senegal agreed that the United Nations system was a fairer one but more difficult to apply, and therefore favoured the free choice system. However, if some countries were to be enabled to choose the lowest unit class in order to distribute the financial burden more equitably, countries in higher unit classes should be encouraged to maintain their original class or even to choose higher ones. He suggested that intermediary classes (of between, say, 22 and 32) might be set up which would give greater room for manoeuvre to countries choosing a higher unit class.

3.5 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the proposal by Grenada. There appeared to be consensus that the lowest limit of unit class should be extended, but the problem of how then to distribute the additional financial burden was a difficult one and should be approached constructively. He suggested that it should be studied by the Administrative Council, which would be able to come to a decision before the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

3.6 The delegate of Mongolia agreed with the Australian delegate that population size was not a good criterion in determining whether a country was strong or weak economically. He supported the Soviet suggestion that the proposal by Grenada should be looked into by the Administrative Council.

3.7 The delegate of Jamaica said the difference between the original proposal by Grenada and the revised version was the basic qualification required for inclusion in the one-eighth unit class. If population were taken as the criterion there were bound to be borderline cases. He supported the Canadian suggestion that Article 15, paragraph 4 (No. 94) of the Convention should be reviewed to give greater discretion to the Administrative Council to decide in the matter.

3.8 The delegate of Barbados supported the Jamaican view. He thought it had been agreed that what was needed was further clarification of the qualifications for inclusion in the one-eighth unit class. The population criterion should simplify application of the system, the alternative, the per capita income criterion, was not a good one, since it did not accurately reflect the distribution of wealth in a country.

3.9 The delegate of Chile, introducing his delegation's proposal (Document No. 122), said that while he sympathized with the philosophy behind Grenada's proposal, he did not agree with the basis on which it had been calculated. He supported the proposal that a Working Group be set up to study the figures involved in more detail.

3.10 The delegate of Thailand, introducing his proposal (THA/83/2, Document No. 83), said he was proposing the introduction of a higher unit class of 40, 50 and 60, while still maintaining free choice, in view of the fact that the creation of a new lowest unit class would cause an increase in the total number of units.

3.11 The delegate of Indonesia, introducing his delegation's proposal (INS/81/2, Document No. 81), said he could agree to the further lowering of the base unit to one-eighth, but only for really deserving cases, which should be decided by the Administrative Council. He proposed raising the upper limit also in order to enable those who could afford it to shoulder further financial responsibility.

3.12 The delegate of the United States of America believed that there was a sound basis for consensus in the documents submitted by the Soviet Union and Grenada, both of which aimed at facilitating the participation of the small, least developed States in the work of the Union. Although the Grenadian proposal had identified the problem of micro-States, smallness did not necessarily reflect a Member's ability to contribute. The automatic extension of the privilege of inclusion in the lowest contributory class to all States with a population below a certain level could lead to complications. The lowest category of contributions should therefore be reserved for States recognized by the United Nations as least developed. Some means must be found to reconcile the desire of certain micro-States to become Members with their financial capabilities. The proposal of the United Kingdom delegate that a new Member's choice of the lowest category might be subject to review by the Administrative Council was fair and encouraged universality of membership. The Conference might also wish to empower the Administrative Council to adjust Members' contributions in times of emergency, as suggested by the delegate of Canada.

All Members, regardless of the size of their contribution, shared the responsibility for the Union's sound financial management. However, while the value of the contributory unit tended to rise, Members were inclined increasingly to take advantage of lower classes of contribution. Each Member should respond to the free choice system by selecting a contributory class representative of its interest in and commitment to the Union's objectives. The free choice system also encouraged administrations to try to keep budget growth to a minimum, since each increase in the budget automatically resulted in higher contributions.

3.13 The delegate of the United Kingdom welcomed the greater simplicity of Grenada's modified proposal. The new criterion for eligibility for inclusion in the one-eighth unit class, while perhaps not perfect, was not unreasonable, since States with a population of less than 200,000 were a special case. Of the 10 current Members of the Union in that category, however, four were to be found on the European continent and could not be classified as "poor" or "deprived". Moreover, there were two small States dear to the heart of the United Kingdom which were interested in joining the Union but were beyond the population figure of 200,000. On the other hand, the Grenada proposal would perhaps provide an incentive for some of the eleven non-Member micro-States to join and thereby reinforce the principle of universality.

The United Kingdom was therefore prepared to accept the following package, which seemed to reflect a consensus

- 1) The Soviet proposal as modified by the Grenadian amendment.
- 2) A recommendation that any redistribution that would follow acceptance of the special provision for the least developed countries and micro-States should be achieved in a voluntary spirit, by discussion among the countries concerned, and that the richer regions or economic groups, the oil-rich countries, the Eastern European countries, Western Europe, North America and Japan should consider among themselves how individual Members might move into a higher unit class.
- 3) A recommendation that the Administrative Council should consider cases of countries with financial difficulties.
- 4) A recommendation to the Administrative Council to keep the new arrangements under review, to ensure the maximum participation in the ITU consistent with the voluntary system. Borderline cases at both ends of the scale, as well as cases of new Members, should be considered on their merits. A Working Group might be instructed to draft the necessary provisions for implementing the package. It should, however, be borne in mind that the amount to be paid depended on the overall budget, and that even a one-eighth unit could become expensive if it were not properly controlled.

3.14 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the suggestion that the Administrative Council be empowered to make changes to the scale of contributions in certain cases. The Conference should adopt a provision to that effect which was clearly worded and left no room for misunderstanding.

3.15 The delegate of New Zealand said he could support the consensus which was developing on the proposal by Grenada.

3.16 The delegate of France feared that the Committee was caught in a vicious circle. Although there was a consensus that the least developed countries should be allowed to pay less, the financial implications of that generosity would have to be borne by others, none of whom had so far volunteered to pay more. It was not right to expect the Administrative Council to pronounce judgment on who should or should not be included in the lowest unit class, since its members were not economic experts. Such decisions should be taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

3.17 The delegate of Gabon welcomed the consensus that a one-eighth unit class would meet the needs of developing countries. However, the population factor introduced by Grenada was superfluous in a system of free choice. The proposals by Canada and Papua New Guinea would be more effective in solving the problem.

3.18 The delegate of Pakistan, supporting the Grenada proposal, said the real problem was the criterion for identifying countries to be included in the lowest unit class. The only fair way of deciding that criterion was to ask the Administrative Council to decide on a case by case basis, taking into account GDP, population, and capacity to contribute to the Union.

3.19 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed with the delegate of France that the Committee needed to clarify the financial implications of the decisions it was adopting, and that the Administrative Council could not act as a kind of court of arbitration. With that reservation he supported that proposal by Grenada.

3.20 The delegate of Canada observed that there seemed to be general agreement that a one-eighth unit was the appropriate class for the least developed countries as listed by the United Nations. Of the micro-States with less than 200,000 inhabitants not already included in that category, five countries (Belize, Grenada, Nauru, Sao Tomé and Príncipe and Tonga) were Members of the ITU and eight recently independent countries (Antigua/Barbuda, Dominica, Kiribati, St. Lucia, St. Vincent/Grenadines, Seychelles, Tuvalu and Vanuatu) were not. Should the latter become Union Members, therefore, they would more than offset the loss of income from the contributions of the former. There would thus be no additional financial burden for existing Members and membership of the Union would be open to all countries. As to the precise population figure for the countries to be considered as micro-States, his delegation would be prepared to accept a figure of 300,000 inhabitants if such was the wish of the Committee. Finally, with regard to the Canadian proposal that the inclusion of micro-States in the one-eighth unit class should be the subject of the approval of the Administrative Council, he was somewhat hesitant for a number of reasons it would represent a further load on an already over-burdened Council, the delay might make it impossible for the four countries which had already expressed their intention to become Members to protect their rights under the Convention, and it was doubtful whether it was fair for the Administrative Council to judge only the case of micro-States. It would seem more appropriate for micro-States to be allowed to choose the minimum class of contribution on joining the Union, and for the Council, using the powers it already possessed, to review their case as it saw necessary.

3.21 The delegate of Argentina said he supported the principle of free choice, and in that context also supported the proposal to allow the least developed countries to be included in the one-eighth unit class. He further supported the raising of the upper limit to 60 units to secure a better balance, and the proposal that the Administrative Council be asked to deal with any difficulties of payment that might arise for administrations.

3.22 The Chairman, summarizing the discussion, said there was near-unanimous support for the maintenance of the free choice principle. There was also general endorsement of the proposal that the lowest unit class should be extended, the one-eighth unit class on a restricted basis. Mention had also been made of the need to extend the highest unit classes and to fill certain gaps at intermediate level. Doubts had been voiced as to the use of the population criterion for inclusion in the one-eighth unit class and there had been support for the suggestion that the decision be left with the Administrative Council. However, it had been universally agreed that all countries listed as least developed by the United Nations should be eligible for inclusion in the one-eighth unit class.

He suggested that the Drafting Group should be asked to prepare, (in the form either of an amendment to the Convention or of a Resolution) a provision identifying the micro-States, indicating that they could apply for membership on the basis of the one-fourth unit class contribution, while requesting to be included in the one-eighth class. The Administrative Council would then be asked to consider that request at its next session. The Group should also take into account the support for the points made by the French delegate. Since, on the adoption of the new system, the total available funds would be seriously restricted, countries who were in a position to do so should consider raising their own contributions whenever possible.

The Chairman's suggestion was adopted.

The meeting rose at 1235 hours.

The Secretary

R. PRELAZ

The Chairman .

T.V. SRIRANGAN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 350-E

30 October 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 7-G

1. Working Group 7-G met under the chairmanship of Mr. A.R. Bastikar on the afternoon of Saturday, 30 October, to consider texts relating to the Coordination Committee in Articles 55, 56 and 59 of the Convention.
2. After examining all relevant proposals, together with the comments of Committee 7 during its seventeenth meeting, the Working Group agreed on the texts included in the Annex to this report.
3. The Working Group recommends the adoption of these texts.

A.R. BASTIKAR
Chairman



A N N E X

ARTICLE 55

NOC

Administrative Council

- MOD 244 e) review and approve the annual budget of the Union, and the preliminary budget for the following year, taking account of the limits for expenditure set by the Plenipotentiary Conference and ensuring the strictest possible economy but mindful of the obligation upon the Union to achieve satisfactory results as expeditiously as possible through conferences and the work programmes of the permanent organs, in so doing, the Council shall take into account the views of the Coordination Committee as reported by the Secretary-General with regard to the work plans mentioned in [286] and the results of any cost analyses mentioned in [287],

ARTICLE 56

NOC

General Secretariat

- MOD 262 1. The Secretary-General shall ,
- a) coordinate the activities of the different permanent organs taking into account the views with the advice and assistance of the Coordination Committee referred to in 80 with a view to assuring the most effective and economical use of personnel and of the financial and other resources of the Union,
- MOD 285 v) after consultation with the Coordination Committee and after having made what economies are possible, prepared and submit to the Administrative Council annual budget estimates and a preliminary budget for the following year covering the expenditures of the Union within the limit laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference and comprising two versions. One version shall be for zero growth inferior or equal to any limit fixed by the Additional Protocol after any drawing on the Reserve Account. The budget estimates and the annex containing a cost analysis, after approval by the Council, shall be transmitted for information to all Members of the Union,
- MOD 286 w) after consultation with the Coordination Committee and taking into account their views prepare and submit to the Administrative Council future work plans comprising the main activities at the Headquarters of the Union according to directives of the Administrative Council;

MOD 288 y) with the assistance of the Coordination Committee prepare a financial operating report and accounts to be submitted annually to the Administrative Council and recapitulative accounts immediately preceding each Plenipotentiary Conference, these accounts, after audit and approval by the Administrative Council, shall be circulated to the Members and be submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference for examination and final approval,

MOD 289 z) with the assistance of the Coordination Committee prepare an annual report on the activities of the Union which, after approval by the Administrative Council, shall be transmitted to all members,

ARTICLE 59

NOC

Coordination Committee

MOD 310 1. (1) The Coordination Committee shall assist and advise the Secretary-General on all matters mentioned under No. [80] and shall help assist the Secretary-General in the duties assigned to him under [262, 282, 285, 286, 288 and 289].

NOC 311 (2) The Committee shall be responsible for ensuring coordination with all the international organizations mentioned in Articles 39 and 40 as regards representation of the permanent organs of the Union at conferences of such organizations

NOC 312 (3) The Committee shall examine the progress of the work of the Union in technical cooperation and submit recommendations, through the Secretary-General, to the Administrative Council.

MOD 313 2. The Committee shall endeavour to reach conclusions unanimously. ~~The Secretary-General may, however, take decisions even when he does not have the support of two or more other members of the Committee, provided he judges that decision of the matters in question cannot await the next session of the Administrative Council. In such circumstances he shall report promptly in writing on such matters to the members of the Administrative Council, setting forth his reasons for such action together with any other written views submitted by other members of the Committee.~~ In the absence of the support of the majority in the Committee, its Chairman may in exceptional circumstances take decisions, on his own responsibility, provided he judges that the decision of the matters in question is urgent and cannot await the next session of the Administrative Council. In such circumstances he shall report promptly in writing on such matters to the Members of the Administrative Council, setting forth his reasons for such action together with any other written views submitted by other members of the Committee. If in such circumstances the matters are not urgent, but nevertheless important, they shall be submitted for consideration by the next session of the Administrative Council.

MOD 314 3. The Committee shall meet when convened by its
Chairman and, normally, at least once a month, it may also
be convened when necessary at the request of two of its members

ADD 314A 4 A report, which will be made available on request
to members of the Administrative Council, shall be made of
the proceedings of the Coordination Committee

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 351-E

30 October 1982

Original : French

COMMITTEE 7

France

German Democratic Republic

CONSOLIDATED TEXT ON No. 287

After considering proposals by the German Democratic Republic and France, Committee 7 requested these two delegations to prepare a modified text for No. 287 of the Convention incorporating the essence of both proposals and taking fully into consideration the comments during the nineteenth meeting of Committee 7.

The agreed text is as follows :

MOD 287

Prepare and submit to the Administrative Council cost analyses of the main activities at the Headquarters of the Union during the year immediately prior to the session, taking into account in particular results obtained by rationalization.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum and Corrigendum to
Document No. 352-E
2 November 1982
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

FIRST REPORT OF COMMITTEE 6

The First Report of Committee 6 shall be complemented and corrected as follows :

Page 2 5.2.1 - read as follows :

Part 5.2.1

It reviewed the ever-expanding technical cooperation activities of the Union which was primarily financed by the UNDP complemented by smaller sums from various trust funds, Associate Expert schemes, etc. It indicated its appreciation for the programme so far delivered and observed that lessons should be drawn from the experience gained in the past in order to improve the quality and volume of activities in the future towards a more integrated programme approach.

Part 5.2.1 was endorsed.

Page 2 The Future of Technical Cooperation - Document No. 47

Following the third paragraph on the mandate of Working Group 1, add the following extract from its report as given in Document No. DT/72.

"The Working Group took the view that all elements of the provisions made by this Conference should be mutually reinforcing and should lead to a significant and realistic increase in the technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union for the benefit of developing countries. For some activities, it has not been possible to provide the detailed planning assumptions necessary for the Secretariat to provide cost figures. In these cases, an approximate annual credit has been made for the activity in question.

Increases in demands upon the regular Budget of the Union that will occur from expansion of the technical cooperation activities of the Union should be found, whenever possible, by effecting economies elsewhere within the Budget. There was insufficient time and information available to establish the scope for such economies. Such information as was on hand has been noted but not included as an offset to the costing."

Page 3 At the end of the fourth paragraph that starts "On the basis of the work...." add the following sentence :

"In Document No. 354 the Committee also provided a list of technical assistance activities which could possibly be taken into consideration for funding from ITU resources and supplementary documentation indicating costs."

Page 3 Regional Presence of the ITU, paragraph 2, add : _____

Argentina and United States of America as members of Working Group 3.

Page 3 Special Programme of technical cooperation, first paragraph, add :

Kenya, Chile and Japan as members of Working Group 4.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 352-E

30 October 1982

Original EnglishPLENARY MEETING

FIRST REPORT OF COMMITTEE 6

The Committee held 15 meetings from 1 October 1982 to 1 November 1982.

Organization of Work

With regard to organization of work, the Chairman proposed and the Committee accepted that in the first instance the Committee should examine all the reports submitted by the Administrative Council and draw its own conclusions. Secondly, with regard to the future activities, Document No. 47 - The Future of Technical Cooperation - be taken as the central element around which all proposals shall be examined.

The Committee also reiterated the need to be in perfect harmony with other Committees of the Conference. Accordingly, whenever applicable it shall exchange formal correspondence with the respective chairman.

The Committee decided to establish working groups as and when they are needed.

The Committee started its work with the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Document No. 65, part 5, entitled "Activities in the field of Technical Cooperation".

Part 5.1 Implementation of Resolutions, etc. concerning Technical Cooperation activities of the UnionPart 5.1.1

There were two sets of Resolutions that were reported on. The first set (5.1.1) concerned Resolutions and Recommendations of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference (1973) which was dealt with under Document No. 46.

The Committee reviewed the action taken on each of the Resolutions Nos. 16 through 25 and endorsed the Report.

The Committee also studied the Administrative Council Report, Document No. 48 entitled "Review of the State of Telecommunication Services in the Least Developed Countries and Concrete Measures for Telecommunication Development".

The Committee noted the very alarming situation of the state of telecommunication in the countries concerned and urged that substantial action be taken to improve the situation. After being informed of the action being taken by the United Nations System as a whole and noting the direction given by the General Assembly Resolution No. 36/194, the Committee requested that ITU fully participate in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries using all the resources available to it.



After reviewing the Recommendations, the Committee passed Resolution No. COM6/6.

It also endorsed Section 5.1.1.

Part 5.1.2 (Document No. 65)

The Committee examined the Resolutions and Recommendations of WARC-79 and was informed of the action taken by the CCIR, IFRB and the General Secretariat. It also noted Administrative Council Document No. 41 entitled "Recommendation relating to the implementation of Resolution No. 7 dealing with the development of national radio frequency management".

The Committee concluded that resources should be found to implement all the WARC Resolutions. It also decided that an integrated approach should be used to provide the required technical assistance. Accordingly, the CCIs, IFRB and the Technical Cooperation Department of the General Secretariat should all work together in formulation and delivery of the programme.

Part 5.1.2 was endorsed.

Part 5.2 (Document No. 65) Appraisal of Technical Cooperation Programme 1973-1981

This section of the Report supported with annexes gave a detailed report on the activities undertaken from 1973 to 1981.

5.2.1 It reviewed the ever-expanding Technical Cooperation activities of the Union which was primarily financed by the UNDP complemented by smaller sums from various trust funds, Associate Expert schemes, etc. It indicated its appreciation for the programme so far delivered and observed that lessons should be drawn from the experience gained in the past in order to improve the quality and volume of activities in the future.

Section 5.2.1 was endorsed.

The Future of Technical Cooperation - Document No. 47

The Committee held a very wide debate on all aspects of Technical Cooperation and assistance during four sessions (5th to the 8th sessions). At the 8th session the Chairman proposed that he would provide the Committee with a document which he has prepared on the basis of all the views expressed during the general debate and also on private consultations he had with some delegations. The Committee fully endorsed the Chairman's proposal.

At the ninth meeting the Chairman's document was presented and it was agreed to form two Working Groups. The Working Group 1 which was to be chaired by the United Kingdom consisted of the following members Argentina, Cameroon, Canada, Indonesia, Kenya, Switzerland, Tanzania and United Kingdom.

The mandate of Working Group 1 was

1. To review the list of Technical Assistance activities that would be taken into consideration by the Regular Budget.
2. To provide some cost estimates for the activities identified.
3. To provide the necessary cost elements which will be used by Committee 6 in preparing its reply to the note of the Chairman of Committee 4 (Finance).

The Working Group 2 that was to be chaired by Algeria was composed of Algeria, Cameroon, India, U.S.S.R. and United States of America.

The mandate was

To review the various proposals on Technical Cooperation with regard to certain articles on the Convention and prepare the elements of reply in answer to the note of Committee 8 (General legislature provision).

On the basis of the work of the above two Working Groups, the Chairman of Committee 6 prepared and sent a note to the Chairmen of Committees 4, 7 and 8 indicating that it is for their Committee to take the necessary steps "... for the inclusion of this assistance activity on the part of the Union in the Convention".

The Chairman's proposal discussed above also resulted in the production of an umbrella Resolution No. COM6/3 which encompasses all Technical Cooperation and Technical Assistance activities.

Regional Presence of the ITU

The debate of the Committee on this subject was based on the relative sections of Document No. 47 and the Australian proposal Document No. 97. After a thorough exchange of views which took place during the ninth and tenth sessions of the Committee, it decided to establish a Working Group 3 in order to prepare a relevant Resolution.

The Working Group 3 which was chaired by Australia was composed of Australia, Brazil, Canada, Ethiopia and India.

The mandate of the Working Group 3 was to prepare a Resolution on the basis of the two principal documents and the debate held on the two sessions.

The Committee adopted Resolution No. COM6/1 at its thirteenth meeting.

Fellowships and Expert Programme

The Committee examined Document No. 163 and exchanged views, first of all on the subject of ITU fellowships programme. Following a debate, the Committee decided to adopt Resolution No. COM6/4

With regard to the question of the expert programme, after a very extensive debate the Committee proposed to maintain Resolution No. 22 of Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference (1973) with no changes on its substance. Accordingly Resolution No. COM6/5 was adopted by the Committee.

Special Voluntary Programme of Technical Cooperation

The debate on this subject was based on Documents Nos. 102, 219, 250(Rev.1), 291 and 47. After a thorough exchange of views the Committee decided to create a Working Group 4 that was to be chaired by the United Kingdom. The members of Working Group 4 were Cameroon, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran, United Kingdom and United States of America.

The mandate of the Group was to produce an acceptable draft Resolution on the basis of Documents Nos. 219 and 250(Rev.1). The idea of the High Level Commission introduced in Document No. 291 is to be treated as a separate subject.

Subsequently, the Committee endorsed Resolution No. COM6/2 which is to replace Resolution No. 21 of Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference (1973).

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 353-E
31 October 1982
Original English

COMMITTEE 9

FIRST SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 6
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

The texts mentioned in Document No. 352 are hereby submitted to the Editorial Committee.

M. SAMOURA
Chairman of Committee 6

Annexes Resolution No. COM6/1 - ITU Regional Presence
Resolution No. COM6/2 - Special Voluntary Programme for
Technical Cooperation



RESOLUTION No. COM6/1

ITU Regional Presence

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

1. recognizing

- a) the important role the ITU plays in the promotion and development of telecommunications networks and services in all Member countries,
- b) the contribution which the activities of the Union in the area of technical cooperation and assistance makes towards the achievement of this objective in developing countries;
- c) the need for close and continuing contacts between the Union and all countries in the various geographical regions and the interactive benefits thereof,
- d) the necessity of responding adequately to the growing requirements of individual countries, sub-regions and regions in regard to information, advice and assistance in the realm of telecommunications;
- e) that in carrying out these activities, all the permanent organs would have to play their appropriate role,
- f) that the Union's role as executing agency of the United Nations Development Programme is an essential component in the achievement of these objectives,
- g) that these objectives are already being furthered by regional advisers and experts on behalf of the Union;
- h) that the pace of development of telecommunication services in the developing countries of various regions needs to be accelerated in future years;

2. considering

- a) that the Report of the Administrative Council on the "Future of ITU Technical Cooperation Activities" has highlighted the importance of adoption of measures to ensure a strengthened and more effective presence in regions;
- b) the need for the ITU to comply with United Nations guidelines concerning the regional presence of specialized agencies of the United Nations;

3. decides

as a principle, that a stronger presence of the Union is required in the regions to increase the efficacy of its assistance to Member countries and especially the developing ones;

4. instructs the Secretary-General

4.1 to carry out the necessary cost/benefit and organizational studies, including that of the Technical Cooperation Department at Union Headquarters, with the objective of achieving a strengthened regional presence which will be as economical as possible and at the same time improve the effectiveness of the Union's activities;

4.2 to present a report including recommendations to the Administrative Council session of 1983 as early as possible;

5. instructs the Administrative Council

5.1 to consider the report of the Secretary-General;

5.2 to consult Member Administrations about its provisional conclusions;

5.3 on the basis of these consultations to take appropriate steps to implement the recommendations with due regard to the Union's budgetary constraints while taking into account the United Nations guidelines concerning regional presence of specialized agencies;

5.4 to continually evaluate the efficiency of the gradually increasing regional presence as part of its ongoing management and operation of the Union's activities.

5.5 to present a report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the achievement gained and difficulties encountered in the implementation of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION No. COM6/2

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) 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 in particular :
- c) the requirement for specific technical assistance in many countries in order to improve the capacity and efficiency of their 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 in 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 Recognized Private Operating Agencies (RPOAs) and Scientific or Industrial Organizations (SIOs), and other entities and organizations

to make available 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 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

Corrigendum No. 2 to
Document No. 354-E
31 October 1982
Original English

COMMITTEES 4, 7, 8

Note from the Chairman of Committee 6 to
the Chairmen of Committees 4, 7 and 8

Under Annex 2, point 1, "Services of the Group of Engineers",
Cost implications, read as follows :

Cost implications

- in Swiss francs -

<u>1983</u>	<u>1984 onwards</u>
580,000.-	1,080,000.-



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 354-E
31 October 1982
Original : English

COMMITTEES 4, 7 AND 8

Note from the Chairman of Committee 6
to the Chairmen of Committees 4, 7 and 8

This Corrigendum concerns the French text only.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 354-E

30 October 1982

Original EnglishCOMMITTEES 4, 7, 8

Note from the Chairman of Committee 6
to the Chairmen of Committees 4, 7 and 8

The Committee on Technical Cooperation has requested me to bring the following to your kind notice.

The Committee has considered in detail the question of the future role of the ITU in technical cooperation activities based principally on the proposals made by administrations and on the following documents.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Document No.</u>
1.	The future of ITU technical cooperation activities	47
2.	Review of the state of telecommunication services in the least developed countries and concrete measures for telecommunication development	48

The Committee endorsed the important role played by ITU in the promotion and development of telecommunication networks and services in the developing countries - both through its participation in the United Nations Development Programme (as the executing agency for all telecommunication projects under this programme) as also through its permanent organs (e.g. group of engineers, training division, seminars, CCI study groups for specific problems of developing countries and advice by IFRB regarding needs/problems of developing countries), and funds in trust programmes, etc. The Committee also noted that the ITU was already providing assistance to the technical cooperation programme under UNDP by way of common services support from the ordinary budget to the Technical Cooperation Department in the ITU.

The Committee is of the opinion that :

- a) the UNDP funds for the development of telecommunications insufficient to cover all the needs of assistance, accordingly efforts should be made to obtain a greater share of UNDP resources for this sector,
- b) in order to augment the efforts made with UNDP financing, the technical cooperation/assistance programme already funded from ordinary budget of the Union should be extended,
- c) a part of the ordinary budget should be allocated for these technical cooperation/assistance activities,
- d) the assistance to be provided using the Union's ordinary budget would not include "project activity" like the provision of hardware for systems.



Although point (c) above was supported by a large majority, the Committee was not able to reach a consensus on this point.

A list of technical assistance activities which could possibly be taken into consideration for funding from ITU resources has also been drawn up by the Committee and is given in Annex 1. A supplementary documentation indicating costs is provided (Annex 2) in order to allow Committee 4 to take further necessary action regarding the allocation of credits.

The Committee concludes that the inclusion of this technical cooperation/ assistance activity on the part of the Union in the Convention is the responsibility of Committees 4, 7 and 8.

A N N E X 1

LIST OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE TAKEN INTO-
CONSIDERATION BY THE REGULAR BUDGET

1. Service of the Group of Engineers
2. Training Division including the CODEVTEL activity (Training Standards)
3. Short-term missions - Specialists and group of engineers
4. Logistic support for seminars
5. Fellowship programme to participate at ITU seminars such as the seminars of IFFB and participation at the CCI Study Groups
6. Regional presence
7. Head of the Technical Cooperation Department and his office
8. Logistic support for the voluntary programme of technical cooperation
9. Special assistance for the Least Developed Countries
10. Provision of common services for technical cooperation activities
11. Identification of benefits of telecommunications for development
12. Follow-up action on the Recommendations and Decisions taken by conferences and meetings of the Union for the benefit of developing countries
13. ITU publications
14. World Communication Year
15. Review of ITU technical cooperation and assistance activities
16. Resources to promote technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC)
17. Any other activities that the Administrative Council considers appropriate

A N N E X 2ACTIVITIES CONSIDERED1. Services of the Group of Engineers

The members of the Group of Engineers should continue to be highly specialized and experienced engineers. The Group should provide technical assistance in switching, network planning, microwave and satellite communication, transmission, radio broadcasting, television and telecommunication power plants. Over the next five years, the Group should expand from three to six.

Planning assumptions

1. The current activities of the Group would cost 380,000.- Swiss francs in 1983.

2. Recruitment of additional engineers should be at P.5 level, entailing an incremental cost of 150,000.- Swiss francs per post.

3. The Group would reach its recommended size by 1984.

4. The larger Group should have additional project assistance (G.6) at an annual cost of 50,000.- Swiss francs.

Cost implications

- in Swiss francs -

<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>
580,000.-	1,080,000.-

2. Training Division including the CODEVTEL activity (Training Standards)

The work of CODEVTEL in the standardization of training courses and the establishment of a system of sharing training resources should continue for a period of five years. Training Division should also continue at its present level of activity.

Planning assumptions

1. The activities of the Training Division should continue to be financed from the Regular Budget at a cost of 920,000.- Swiss francs.

2. CODEVTEL should be financed from the Regular Budget from 1983 to 1987 and employ five professional staff, with project assistance.

3. An annual provision of 100,000.- Swiss francs should be made for equipment to permit the computerization of training course information.

Cost implications

- in Swiss francs -

	<u>1983 - 1987</u>	<u>1988 onwards</u>
Training Division	920,000.-	920,000.-
CODEVTEL	900,000.-	-
	<u>1,820,000.-</u>	<u>920,000.-</u>

3. Short-term missions - Specialists and Group of Engineers

A substantial increase should be made in the credits allocated to finance short-term specialists missions, to meet the growing demand for this activity and in conjunction with the proposed increased size of the Group of Engineers.

Planning assumptions

1. The credits allocated to short-term missions finance .
 - a) the travel costs of the Group of Engineers and specialists in the Training Division;
 - b) the travel costs of specialists detached from the secretariats of the permanent organs of the Union,
 - c) the costs of recruiting specialists from administrations and other organizations to undertake short-term missions in developing countries.

2. The current credit allocation of 300,000.- Swiss francs is sufficient to finance fewer than 20 missions per year, assuming an average cost of 18,000.- Swiss francs per man month.

3. A credit allocation of 500,000.- Swiss francs should be made from 1984 to permit an immediate, substantial increase in the number of short-term missions.

Cost implications

- in Swiss francs -	
<u>1983</u>	<u>1984 onwards</u>
335,000.-	500,000.-

4. Logistic support for seminars

Regional seminars should be held on the work of the technical organs of the Union and assistance provided to support the organization of seminars by ITU and Member Administrations. The credit allocation should cover the cost of preparatory seminars for technical conferences, but not IFRB seminars.

Planning assumptions

1. As the credit allocation to seminars was increased from 100,000.- to 300,000.- Swiss francs in 1983, no further general increase is proposed.

2. However, one seminar per year should be organized by CCITT or CCIR to assist all countries to benefit from the work of the CCIs, at an annual cost of 100,000.- Swiss francs.

3. IFRB seminars would not be financed under this item.

4. The credit allocation for seminars should cover support services for the organization of seminars by the ITU and Member administrations and the cost of preparatory seminars for technical conferences.

Cost implications

1983 onwards

400,000.- Swiss francs

5. Fellowship programme to participate at ITU seminars such as the seminars of IFRB and participation at the CCI Study Groups

The Fellowship programme should enable the widest possible participation in ITU seminars and help increase the appreciation of the work of the permanent organs of the Union. Fellowships should cover both participation in seminars and more extended study tours in the Headquarters of ITU.

Planning assumptions

1. An average of 50 fellowships should be available each year for countries requiring assistance to be able to participate in ITU seminars.

2. Any country experiencing difficulty in sending a participant to an ITU seminar should be eligible for a fellowship, subject only to the restriction of one per country per seminar.

3. The cost implications of this activity assume for each fellowship travel to Geneva and subsistence for two weeks.

Cost implications

1983 onwards

350,000.- Swiss francs

6. Regional presence

A stronger presence of the Union in the regions should achieve closer liaison with the regional UN bodies and other regional organizations, effective involvement in the planning and execution of projects in developing countries and, to a limited extent, should provide a representation service that would otherwise be provided from Geneva.

Planning assumptions

1. A regional presence should be established in the Americas, Africa, West Asia and Asia-Pacific regions.

2. The establishment of a regional presence should involve the reduction of posts in regional divisions in Geneva.

3. Office and related secretariat support should be provided in conjunction with the regional United Nations economic bodies or other appropriate organization. The ITU would provide common services support to the extent necessary.

4. Cost implications assume one D.1 post in each region, with project assistance at G.5/G.6 level.

Cost implications

A permanent ITU presence in the regions could be established from 1984 at an annual cost of 1,000,000.- Swiss francs.

7. Head of the Technical Cooperation Department and his office

The inclusion of technical cooperation and assistance activities in the regular budget of the Union should be complemented by some allocation of the expenses of the Head of the Technical Cooperation Department to the regular budget. As about half the professional staff of the Department will be engaged on projects financed by the regular budget, a 50% allocation of these expenses would be appropriate.

Planning assumptions

1. The posts concerned are one D.1, one G.6 and one G.4.

2. Reallocation of any proportion of the expenses of these posts to the Regular Budget would not affect income from UNDP for the administrative overheads of projects.

Cost implications

1983 onwards

157,500.- Swiss francs

8. Logistic support for the voluntary programme of technical cooperation

The ITU should use its existing organization to provide a logistic support unit for the voluntary programme.

Planning assumptions

1. The Technical Cooperation Department should be tasked with establishing and balancing inter-regional priorities to be submitted by the Secretary-General to the Administrative Council.

2. The Technical Cooperation Department should be involved in the formulation of projects to be considered for the Voluntary Programme.

3. The management of the Voluntary Programme would be financed out of income from external sources.

4. Depending on the scale of activities financed under the programme, the logistic support unit might include two professionals and one secretary from 1983.

Cost implications

1983 onwards

390,000.- Swiss francs

9. Special assistance for the Least Developed Countries

Catalytic activities, including planning studies, should be launched to create the conditions for attracting external resources to assist the least developed countries with concrete measures to develop their telecommunications systems.

Planning assumptions

1. Credits should be available to launch studies of the situation of the 31 least developed countries in order to draw the attention of external organizations or foundations to their particular problems.

2. The credit should cover the initial costs of the studies and regional visits to the countries concerned.

Cost implications

1983 onwards

200,000.- Swiss francs

10. Provision of common services for technical cooperation activities

Common services are allocated to each Department by means of a statistical estimation procedure. The increase in the Union's technical cooperation and assistance activities financed from the regular budget should increase the allocation made to the Technical Cooperation Department by 10%, from the 1,500,000.- Swiss francs previously estimated for 1983.

Cost implications

1983 onwards

1,650,000.- Swiss francs

11. Identification of the benefits of telecommunication for development

Recognizing the growing importance of telecommunications in a balanced programme of economic development, a study should be carried out of the benefits of telecommunications development over a three year period starting in 1984.

Planning assumptions

1. The half man-year of work done so far within the ITU organization has shown that the task is too large to be undertaken in the time available within the resources of the Union.

2. The active assistance of outside organizations should be sought in conducting a multi-disciplinary study at no direct cost to the Union.

3. Staff support and liaison for the study should be provided by the Union, involving one P.5 post with G.5/G.6 secretarial assistance for the duration of the study.

Cost implications

1984 - 1986

220,000.- Swiss francs

12. Follow-up action on the Recommendations and Decisions taken by conferences and meetings of the Union for the benefit of developing countries

When external funding is not forthcoming, the Union should be enabled to initiate studies, recommended by conferences and meetings, that are for the particular benefit of developing countries.

Planning assumptions

1. The Resolution of WARC-79 calling for a study of radio propagation in tropical countries has not been implemented, for lack of finance. The ITU should be enabled to promote such studies in order to be able to attract funding from external sources.

2. When external funding is not forthcoming, the ITU should be able to initiate studies recommended by conferences and meetings that are for the benefit of developing countries in particular.

Cost implications

1983 'onwards

300,000.- Swiss francs

13. ITU publications

The in-depth study recommended in Resolution No. COM4/11 should consider ways in which the Union's publication policy may be adapted to enable all countries to benefit from the information provided. The study should include, in particular, a thorough appraisal of the utility to developing countries of the publications being prepared following WARC-79. A notional provision only can be made for expenditure on this activity, to be taken up and reviewed when the results of the study are known.

Cost implications

1984 onwards

100,000.- Swiss francs

14. World Communication Year

In preparation for the conference to be held during World Communication Year, the ITU should organize three seminars, one in each of the Americas, Africa and Asia Pacific regions. The Union would bear the expenses of one participant from each developing country as well as providing support services.

Cost implications

1983

600,000.- Swiss francs

15. Review of ITU technical cooperation and assistance activities

A management review of the Union's activities of technical cooperation and assistance should be carried out. The review should be conducted by an independent team of experts and include cost analysis of all relevant ITU activities, regional relationships in telecommunications and the operation of the Technical Cooperation Department. Adequate provision should be made in the regular budget to cover the possibility that an effective team cannot be provided by Member Administrations.

Cost implications

1983 - 1984

150,000.- Swiss francs

16. Resources for technical cooperation among developing countries

ITU should assist Member Administrations in the exchange of instructors and experienced personnel, by processing requests for assistance. Administrations would continue to be responsible for salaries, per diem allowances and travel expenses.

Cost implications

1983 onwards

50,000.- Swiss francs

17. Any other activities that the Administrative Council considers appropriate

Cost implications

1983 onwards

100,000.- Swiss francs

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 355-E

30 October 1982

Original : EnglishPLENARY MEETINGGrenadaCONTRIBUTORY SHARES OF SMALL INDEPENDENT STATES
HAVING LOW POPULATION AND LOW PER CAPITA INCOME

(This document is published as an information document only)

When the present 30-unit scale was first introduced in 1954, there were no newly independent states having a population as low as 100,000. That scale may well have been appropriate to the situation having regard to the smallest States at that time. Since then, however, additional countries have attained independence including small States having low per capita income and low population, for example Grenada and Tonga where the population is about 100,000. If the unit scale of 1954 was appropriate to the situation at that time, it cannot be appropriate now (1982).

There are, for example, four small newly independent Caribbean States which are not yet Members of the ITU and which, because the level of contribution they would be called upon to pay even in the minimum existing 1/2 unit scale, is a matter of great concern to them, these States, nevertheless, have signified their intent to be bound by the terms of the Rio de Janeiro (MF) Agreement, having done so by letter to the Secretary-General. It is not in the interest of the ITU, the present Members, or the newly independent States, that they should feel themselves constrained from joining the ITU because of the required minimum level of contribution. Both ICAO and IAEA take into account the factor of the per capita income of Members in determining the minimum level of contribution. The ICAO contributory scale takes per capita income into account while the IAEA contributory scale includes the provision that "the per capita contribution of any Member shall not exceed the per capita contribution of the Member which bears the highest assessment".

Under the present ITU scale however, a country with a population of 100,000, e.g. Grenada and Tonga, pays at least 14.8 times the per capita contribution of the average of that paid by the four principal contributors who are the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France and the U.S.S.R.

Under the scale proposed by the U.S.S.R. in Document No. 60, such a country would be required to pay 7.4 times the per capita contribution of the average of that paid by the four principal contributors. This places a great burden on small countries with low population and low per capita income.

On the basis of the 1/4 unit scale, a country having a population of 100,000, such as Grenada or Tonga, would be required to contribute per capita

- - - - -
- a) twice as much as Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand or Sweden,



- b) more than 4 times as much as the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, France, Finland, Ireland or Israel,
- c) more than 10 times as much as the United States of America, Czechoslovakia, Austria, German Democratic Republic, Italy or Japan;
- d) more than 20 times as much as Greece and Bulgaria, and
- e) more than 30 times as much as Spain, Portugal or Poland.

The following table shows the per capita contribution in several of the developed countries.

Reference should also be made to Annex 2 of Addendum No. 1 to Document No. 160 which enables comparison of the per capita contribution of the countries listed and indicates the factor by which per capita contribution exceeds that of the principal contributor.

TABLEPER CAPITA CONTRIBUTION IN THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Country	Contributory units	Population in millions	Contributory units per million of population
United States of America	30	219.6	0.137
Sweden	10	8.3	1.2
Canada	18	23.6	0.76
Denmark	5	5.2	0.96
New Zealand	3	3.1	0.96
Finland	3	4.7	0.6
Japan	20	115.6	0.17
Netherlands	10	14.0	0.71
United Kingdom	30	55.8	0.54
Norway	5	4.1	0.97
Germany (Federal Republic of)	25	61.3	0.41
France	30	53.4	0.54
Austria	1	7.7	0.13
Belgium	5	9.8	0.51
Israel	1	3.7	0.27
Italy	10	56.8	0.18
Spain	3	36.8	0.08
Greece	1	9.3	0.11
Czechoslovakia	3	15.2	0.19
German Democratic Republic	3	16.7	0.17
Ireland	2	3.3	0.61
Portugal	1/2	9.8	0.05
Bulgaria	1	8.8	0.11
Poland	3	35.0	0.08
Grenada	1/4	0.1	2.5
Tonga	1/4	0.93	2.7

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 356-E

31 October 1982

Original. English

PLENARY MEETING

Note from the Chairman of Committee 8

REVISION OF THE TERMS "COUNTRY", "STATE", ETC. IN THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

1. In the course of considering a proposal to amend the Preamble (No. 1 of the Convention), the Spanish delegation presented an exhaustive list of provisions in the Convention in which it was recommended to replace the term "country" by "state", in order to align the text of the ITU Convention with the juridical terminology in use in international law.
2. During its seventh meeting (30 October 1982), Committee 8 agreed that it would be desirable to implement the Spanish proposal as far as its own work on the Convention is concerned. However, it also agreed that such changes would then be necessary in the other Articles not attributed to Committee 8 and therefore not within its competence.
3. In these circumstances, Committee 8 considered that a decision to implement the general editorial changes set out in Document No. DT/56, annexed to this document, should be taken by a Plenary Session of this Conference.

E.J. WILKINSON
Chairman

Annex 1



A N N E X

REVISION OF THE TERMS "COUNTRY", "STATE", ETC.
IN THE INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

Number of the Convention column a)	Term(s) used at present column b)	New term(s) suggested column c)	Remarks column d)
1	a) "country" b) "plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Governments"	a) "State" b) "States parties to the present Convention"	See Vienna Convention See Vienna Convention, Preamble and Article 1, paragraph 1, f)
2	(not applicable to English text)		
3	"country"	"State"	See Vienna Convention
4	"country"	"State"	See Vienna Convention
5	"sovereign country"	"sovereign State"	See Vienna Convention
6	"the country of the seat of the Union"	"the Government of the Confederation of Switzerland" or "State"	
14	"nations"	NOC	
15	"countries"	NOC	
16	"countries"	NOC	
19	"developing countries"	NOC	
54	"developing countries"	NOC	
63	"countries"	SUP	
64	"countries"	"Member States"	text to be aligned in the 3 languages

column a)	column b)	column c)	column d)
65	"countries"	"Members"	
66	"countries"	"Members"	
72	"developing countries"	NOC	
78	"developing countries"	NOC	
86	"countries"	"States"	English and French texts only
109	"State"	NOC	
110	"State"	NOC or "Member"	texts to be aligned
121	"government"	NOC	Spanish (Estado), French (Etat)
122	"Government"	NOC	Spanish (Estado), French (Etat)
123	"countries"	NOC	
126	"countries"	"Members"	
128	"Members"	NOC	"pays" in the French text
131	a) "countries" b) "group of countries"	a) "Members" b) "group of Members"	
139	"country"	NOC	
152	"countries"	"Members"	
153	"countries"	"Members"	
154	a) "governments" b) "countries" c) "country of the seat of the Union"	a) "States" b) "States" c) "Confederation of Switzerland" or "State"	
155	"government"	"State"	
156	"government"	a) "State"	
158	a) "governments" b) "governments"	a) "States" b) "States"	

column a)	column b)	column c)	column d)
159	"The government of a country"	"Any State"	align English text
160	"Government of the country of the seat of the Union"	"Government of the Confederation of Switzerland" or "State"	
161	idem	idem	
163	"Governments"	"States"	
164	a) "State" b) "State"	a) NOC b) NOC	
280	"developing countries"	NOC	
295	"country"	"Member" or "Member State"	
297	a) "countries" b) "country" c) "country"	SUP "State" "State"	
298	"country"	"Member of the Union"	
302	(not applicable to English text)		
309	"countries"	"Members"	in French text
316	"country Member"	"Member"	
343	"country"	"Member"	
362	a) "country" b) "country" c) "country"	"Member" "State" "Member"	
365	"government"	"Member" or "Member State"	
366	"Members"	"members"	
379	"countries"	"Members"	

column a)	column b)	column c)	column d)
380	"country"	"Member"	in English and French texts
392	"country"	"Member"	
396	"country, Member"	"Member"	
426	"countries"	"Members"	
446	(not applicable to the English text)		
447	(not applicable to the English text)		
513	"government"	"State"	
532	"countries"	"Members"	
534	"country"	"Member"	
561	(not applicable to the English text)		

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 357-E

31 October 1982

Original : Spanish

COMMITTEE 8

Spain

DRAFT

RESOLUTION ...

Participation of Organizations of an International Nature in the Activities of the Union

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

having noted

Document No. 64 on the interpretation of the concept of an
"international organization";

considering

that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) did not have time to
give adequate consideration to the problem of international organizations;

resolves

1. that the Secretary-General should review the status of the international
organizations which participate in the activities of the Union;
2. that he should submit to the next meeting of the Administrative Council
a proposal on the revision of the list of the international organizations, apart
from the United Nations, the organizations in the United Nations system and the
regional telecommunication organizations, which should be considered as being covered
by Article [40_7 and other related articles of the Convention (Nairobi, 1982),

instructs the Administrative Council

1. taking into account the discussions at the Plenipotentiary Conference
(Nairobi, 1982), to establish the level of participation in the activities of the
Union of the organizations in the list referred to in the previous paragraph and
of the other organizations of an international nature not included in that list;
2. to decide in each case which organizations of an international nature
may be exempted in accordance with the provisions of Article 79 of the Convention
(Nairobi, 1982),



3. to provide the Secretary-General with guidelines to be adhered to on how to deal with a request from an "international organization" with a view to the consultation provided for under Article [68] of the Convention (Nairobi, 1982);

further instructs the Administrative Council

1. to study, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, international legal practice, particularly as applied in the United Nations and organizations in the United Nations system,

2. to submit to the next Plenipotentiary Conference a report on the participation of organizations of an international nature in the activities of the Union giving its conclusions on the matter.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 358-E

31 October 1982

Original . French

COMMITTEE 7

Note by the Chairman of Committee 7

ADD

RESOLUTION No. ...

World Telecommunication Day

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

having seen

the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (section 2.2.9.1),

considering

the interest shown by Members in celebrating World Telecommunication Day,

bearing in mind

Resolution No. 46 of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973, instituting a World Telecommunication Day celebrated annually on 17 May,

NOC

invites Administrations of Members

1 to celebrate the day annually,

2 to take advantage of the occasion to make the public aware of the importance of telecommunications for economic, social and cultural development, to foster interest in telecommunications in universities and other educational establishments with a view to attracting new and young talent into the profession, and to disseminate information on a large scale concerning Union activities related to international cooperation,

instructs the Secretary-General

to provide telecommunication administrations with the information and assistance they need to coordinate preparations for holding World Telecommunication Day in Member countries of the Union,

invites the Administrative Council

to propose to Members a specific topic for each World Telecommunication Day



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 359-E

31 October 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 9

SECOND SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 8
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Committee 8 has adopted the attached texts which are submitted for consideration by the Editorial Committee.

E.J. WILKINSON
Chairman of Committee 8

Annex 1



A N N E X

CHAPTER IX

General Provisions regarding Conferences

ARTICLE 60

Invitation and Admission to Plenipotentiary Conferences
when there is an inviting Government

- NOC 315 1 The inviting government, in agreement with the Administrative Council, shall fix the definitive date and the exact place of the conference.
- NOC 316 2. (1) One year before this date, the inviting government shall send an invitation to the government of each country Member of the Union
- NOC 317 (2) These invitations may be sent directly or through the Secretary-General or through another government.
- NOC 318 3 The Secretary-General shall send an invitation to the United Nations in accordance with Article 39 and to any of the regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in Article 32 if requested by it.
- NOC 319 4 The inviting government, in agreement with or on a proposal by the Administrative Council, may invite the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency to send observers to take part in the conference in an advisory capacity, on the basis of reciprocity.
- NOC 320 5 (1) The replies of the Members must reach the inviting government not later than one month before the date of opening of the conference and should include whenever possible full information on the composition of the delegation.
- NOC 321 (2) These replies may be sent directly to the inviting government or through the Secretary-General or through another government
- MOD 322 6. All the permanent organs of the Union shall be represented at the Conference in an advisory capacity.

- NOC 323 7 The following shall be admitted to Plenipotentiary Conferences
a) delegations as defined in Annex 2,
NOC 324 b) observers of the United Nations,
NOC 325 c) observers of regional telecommunication organizations in conformity
with 318,
NOC 326 d) observers of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic
Energy Agency in conformity with 319

ARTICLE 61

Invitation and Admission to Administrative Conferences when there is an inviting Government

- NOC 327 1 (1) The provisions of 315 to 321 shall apply to administrative conferences
SUP 328 ~~(2) However, the time limit for the despatch of invitations may be reduced to six months if necessary.~~
NOC 329 (3) Members of the Union may inform the private operating agencies recognized by them of the invitation they have received
MOD / 330 2. (1) The inviting government, in agreement with or on a proposal by the Administrative Council, may notify the international organizations, non-governmental organizations and regional telecommunication organizations which are interested in sending observers to participate in the Conference in an advisory capacity.7
MOD / 331 (2) The interested international organizations, non-governmental organizations and regional telecommunication organizations shall send an application for admission to the inviting government within a period of two months from the date of notification.7
NOC 332 (3) The inviting government shall assemble the requests and the conference itself shall decide whether the organizations concerned are to be admitted
NOC 333 3 The following shall be admitted to administrative conferences
a) delegations as defined in Annex 2,
NOC 334 b) observers of the United Nations,
NOC 335 c) observers of regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in Article 32,
NOC 336 d) observers of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency in conformity with 319,

- MOD /337 e) observers of international organizations, non-governmental organizations and regional telecommunication organizations admitted in accordance with Nos. 330 to 332.⁷
- NOC 338 f) representatives of recognized private operating agencies, duly authorized by the Member to which they belong,
- NOC 339 g) permanent organs of the Union, subject to the conditions set forth in 322
- ADD /339A gA) observers for Members of the Union participating in a non-voting capacity in a regional administrative conference of a region other than that to which the said Members belong.⁷
- 1)

ARTICLE 62

Procedure for calling World Administrative Conferences at the Request of Members of the Union or on a Proposal of the Administrative Council

- NOC 340 1 Any Member of the Union wishing to have a world administrative conference convened shall so inform the Secretary-General, indicating the proposed agenda, place and date of the conference.
- MOD 341 2 On receipt of similar requests from at least one-quarter of the
2) Members of the Union, the Secretary-General shall inform all Members thereof by the most appropriate means of telecommunications, asking them to indicate, within six weeks, whether or not they agree to the proposal.
- MOD 342 3. If a majority of the Members, determined in accordance
2) with No. 225, agree to the proposal as a whole, that is to say, if they accept the agenda, date and place of the proposed meeting, the Secretary-General shall so inform the Members of the Union by the most appropriate means of telecommunications.
- NOC 343 4 (1) If the proposal accepted is for a conference elsewhere than at
the seat of the Union, the Secretary-General shall ask the government of the country concerned whether it agrees to act as inviting government
- NOC 344 (2) If the answer is in the affirmative, the Secretary-General, with
the assent of the government concerned, shall take the necessary steps to convene the conference

1) For the final wording of this No. 339A due account will have to be taken of the results of Working Group 8-E (Definitions).

2) Note from Committee 8 to Committee 9 . It has been suggested that in any similar context transmission by "telegram" should be replaced by "the most appropriate means of telecommunications".

- NOC 345 (3) If the answer is in the negative, the Secretary-General shall request the Members desiring the conference to make alternative suggestions for the place of the conference
- NOC 346 5 Where the proposal accepted is for a conference at the seat of the Union, the provisions of Article 64 shall apply
- NOC 347 6 (1) If the proposal as a whole (agenda, date and place) is not accepted by a majority of the Members, determined in accordance with 225, the Secretary-General shall inform the Members of the Union of the replies received, requesting them to give a final reply on the point or points under dispute within six weeks of receipt.
- NOC 348 (2) Such points shall be regarded as adopted when they have been approved by a majority of the Members, determined in accordance with 225
- NOC 349 7 The procedure indicated above shall also be applicable when the proposal to convene a world administrative conference is initiated by the Administrative Council

ARTICLE 63

- 1) **Procedure for convening Regional Administrative
Conferences at the Request of Members of the
Union or on a Proposal of the
Administrative Council**

- NOC 350 In the case of a regional administrative conference, the procedure described in Article 62 shall be applicable only to the Members of the region concerned. If the conference is to be convened on the initiative of the Members of the region, it will suffice for the Secretary-General to receive concordant requests from a quarter of the total number of Members in that region

ARTICLE 64

Provisions for Conferences meeting when there is no inviting Government

- NOC 351 When a conference is to be held without an inviting government, the provisions of Articles 60 and 61 apply. The Secretary-General shall take the necessary steps to convene and organize it at the seat of the Union, after agreement with the Government of the Swiss Confederation

1) Note to Committee 8 In the titles of Articles 62 and 63 two different terms are used in the English text - "calling" and "convening".

ARTICLE 65

Provisions common to all Conferences

Change in the Date or Place of a Conference

- NOC 352 1 The provisions of Articles 62 and 63 shall apply, by analogy, when a change in the date or place of a conference is requested by Members of the Union or is proposed by the Administrative Council. However, such changes shall only be made if a majority of the Members concerned, determined in accordance with 225, have pronounced in favour.
- NOC 353 2 It shall be the responsibility of any Member proposing a change in the date or place of a conference to obtain for its proposal the support of the requisite number of other Members.
- NOC 354 3 Where the issue arises, the Secretary-General shall indicate, in the communication referred to in 341, the probable financial consequences of a change in the date or place, as, for example, when there has been an outlay of expenditure in preparing for the conference at the place initially chosen.

ARTICLE 66

MOD Time-limits for Presentation of Proposals and Reports
to Conferences and Conditions of Submission

- NOC 355 1 Immediately after the invitations have been despatched, the Secretary-General shall ask Members to send him, within four months, their proposals for the work of the conference.
- NOC 356 2 All proposals the adoption of which will involve revision of the text of the Convention or Administrative Regulations must carry references identifying by their marginal numbers those parts of the text which will require such revision. The reasons for the proposal must be given, as briefly as possible, in each case.
- NOC 357 3 The Secretary-General shall communicate the proposals to all Members as they are received.
- MOD 358 4. The Secretary-General shall assemble and coordinate the proposals and reports received from administrations, the Administrative Council, the Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees and 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.

ARTICLE 67

Credentials for Delegations to Conferences

- NOC 359 1 The delegation sent by a Member of the Union to a conference shall be duly accredited in accordance with 360 to 366
- NOC 360 2 (1) Accreditation of delegations to Plenipotentiary Conferences shall be by means of instruments signed by the Head of State, by the Head of the Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs
- NOC 361 (2) Accreditation of delegations to administrative conferences shall be by means of instruments signed by the Head of State, by the Head of the Government, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs or by the Minister responsible for questions dealt with during the conference
- NOC 362 (3) Subject to confirmation prior to the signature of the Final Acts, by one of the authorities mentioned in 360 or 361, delegations may be provisionally accredited by the Head of the diplomatic mission of the country concerned to the government of the country in which the conference is held. In the case of a conference held in the country of the seat of the Union, a delegation may also be provisionally accredited by the Head of the Permanent Delegation of the country concerned to the United Nations Office at Geneva.
- NOC 363 3 Credentials shall be accepted if they are signed by the appropriate authority mentioned under 360 to 362, and fulfil one of the following criteria
- NOC 364 — they confer full powers,
- NOC 365 — they authorize the delegation to represent its government, without restrictions,
- NOC 366 — they give the delegation, or certain members thereof, the right to sign the Final Acts.
- NOC 367 4 (1) A delegation whose credentials are found to be in order by the Plenary Meeting shall be entitled to exercise the right to vote of the Member concerned and to sign the Final Acts
- NOC 368 (2) A delegation whose credentials are found not to be in order by the Plenary Meeting shall not be entitled to exercise the right to vote or to sign the Final Acts until the situation has been rectified
- MOD 369 5 Credentials shall be deposited with the secretariat of the conference as early as possible. A special committee as described in 441D shall be entrusted with the verification thereof and shall report on its conclusions to the Plenary Meeting within the time specified by the latter. Pending the decision of the Plenary Meeting thereon, a delegation of a Member of the Union shall be entitled to participate in the conference and to exercise the right to vote of the Member concerned.

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

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 360(Rev.1)-E

1 November 1982

Original : English

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 7F

As requested by the Chairman of Committee 7 following discussion of the proposals presented against Nos. 70 and 71 of Article 11, representatives from the delegations of Italy, Australia, France, Canada and the United States of America have met with the Director of the CCIR (who had agreed to also represent the Director of the CCITT on this issue).

Due to difficulty in arranging a time suitable to all participants, the delegation of Cameroon did not take part in the meeting.

The outcome of the discussions was agreement to the adoption of the words recommended in Opinion 61 of the XVth Plenary of the CCIR in respect of No. 70 and the words of Opinion No. 9 of the VIIth Plenary of the CCITT in respect of No. 71.

Action to align the Recommendation Definition in Annex 2 with the above proposals is being taken in Committee 8.

It was the view of the participants in the discussions of 7F that the Cameroon proposals CME/107/13 and 14 regarding "standards and proposals" would be more appropriately included in No. 72 of Article 11 as follows

to the study of questions, to the preparation of standards, formulation of proposals and issue of Recommendations directly connected ...

E.J. WILKINSON
Chairman of Working Group 7F

Annex : 1



A N N E X

- MOD 70 1. (1) The duties of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) shall be to study technical and operating questions relating specifically to radiocommunication without limit of frequency range, and to issue recommendations on them, these studies shall not generally address economic questions but where they involve comparing technical alternatives economic factors may be taken into consideration.
- MOD 71 (2) The duties of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) shall be to study and issue Recommendations on technical, operating and tariff questions relating to ~~telegraphy and telephony~~ telecommunications services, other than technical or operating questions relating specifically to radiocommunications which, according to No. 70, come within the perview of the CCIR.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 360-E
31 October 1982
Original English

COMMITTEE 7

REPORT OF WORKING GROUP 7F

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E.J. WILKINSON
Chairman of Working Group 7F

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A N N E X

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MOD 71 (2) The duties of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) shall be to ~~study~~ conduct studies and issue recommendations and instructions on technical, operating and tariff questions relating to telegraphy and telephony telecommunication services, other than technical and operating questions relating specifically to radiocommunications, which according to No. 70 come within the purview of the CCIR.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 361-E

31 October 1982

Original English

NAIROBI 1982

COMMITTEE 9

THIRD SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 8
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Committee 8 has adopted the attached texts which are submitted for consideration by the Editorial Committee.

E.J. WILKINSON
Chairman of Committee 8

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

.....

SUP

~~5. Budget Control Committee~~

.....

(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.

NOC 11. Conditions required for Discussion of, and Vote on, any Proposal or Amendment

NOC 459 1. No proposal or amendment submitted prior to the opening of the conference or by a delegation during the conference may be discussed unless it is supported by at least one other delegation when it comes to be considered.

NOC 460 2. Each proposal or amendment duly supported shall be submitted to a vote after discussion.

12. Proposals or Amendments passed over or postponed

NOC 461 When a proposal or an amendment has been passed over or when its examination has been postponed, the delegation sponsoring it shall be responsible for seeing that it is considered later

13 Rules for Debates of the Plenary Meeting

NOC 462 13 1 *Quorum*

For a valid vote to be taken at a Plenary Meeting, more than half of the delegations accredited to the conference and having the right to vote must be present or represented at the meeting

NOC 463 13 2 *Order of debates*

(1) Persons desiring to speak must first obtain the consent of the Chairman. As a general rule, they shall begin by announcing in what capacity they speak

NOC 464 (2) Any person speaking must express himself slowly and distinctly, separating his words and pausing as necessary in order that everybody may understand his meaning

NOC 465 13.3 *Motions of order and points of order*

(1) During debates, any delegation may, when it thinks fit, submit a motion of order or raise a point of order, which shall at once be settled by the Chairman in accordance with these Rules of Procedure. Any delegation may appeal against the Chairman's ruling, which shall however stand unless a majority of the delegations present and voting are against it.

NOC 466 (2) A delegation submitting a motion of order shall not, during its speech, discuss the substance of the matter in question.

MOD 467 13.4 *Priority of motions of order and points of order*

The motions and points of order mentioned in 465 and 466 shall be dealt with in the following order:

a) any point of order regarding the application of these Rules of Procedure, including voting procedures.

NOC 468 b) suspension of a meeting;

NOC 469 c) adjournment of a meeting,

NOC 470 d) postponement of debate on the matter under discussion,

NOC 471 e) closure of debate on the matter under discussion;

NOC 472 f) any other motions of order or points of order that may be submitted, in which case it shall be for the Chairman to decide the relative order in which they shall be considered.

NOC 473 13.5 *Motion for suspension or adjournment of a meeting*

During the discussion of a question, a delegation may move that the meeting be suspended or adjourned, giving reasons for its proposal. If the proposal is seconded, the floor shall be given to two speakers to oppose the suspension or adjournment and solely for that purpose, after which the motion shall be put to the vote.

NOC 474 13.6 *Motion for postponement of debate*

During discussion of any question, a delegation may move that the debate be postponed for a stated period. Once such a proposal has been made, any discussion thereon shall be limited to no more than three speakers not counting the person submitting the proposal, one for the motion and two against, after which the motion shall be put to vote.

MOD 475 13.7 Motion for closure of debate

A delegation may at any time move that discussions on the point at issue be closed. In such cases the floor shall be given to not more than two speakers opposing the motion, after which the motion shall be put to the vote. If the motion succeeds, the Chairman will immediately call for a vote on the substance of the matter to which the closure put an end to discussion.

NOC 476 13 8 *Limitation of speeches*

(1) The Plenary Meeting may, if necessary, decide how many speeches any one delegation may make on any particular point, and how long they may last

NOC 477 (2) However, as regards questions of procedure, the Chairman shall limit the time allowed for a speech to a maximum of five minutes

NOC 478 (3) When a speaker has exceeded the time allowed, the Chairman shall notify the Meeting and request the speaker to conclude his remarks briefly

NOC 479 13 9 *Closing the list of speakers*

(1) During the debate, the Chairman may rule that the list of speakers wishing to take the floor be read. He shall add the names of other delegations who indicate that they wish to speak and he may then, with the assent of the Meeting, rule that the list be closed. Nevertheless, as an exceptional measure, the Chairman may rule, if he thinks fit, that a reply may be made to any previous statement, even after the list of speakers has been closed

NOC 480 (2) The list of speakers having been exhausted, the Chairman shall declare discussion on the matter closed

NOC 481 13 10 *Questions of competence*

Any question of competence that may arise shall be settled before a vote is taken on the substance of the matter under discussion

NOC 482 13 11 *Withdrawal and resubmission of a motion*

The author of a motion may withdraw it before it is put to a vote. Any motion, whether it be amended or not, which has been withdrawn from debate may be resubmitted or taken up by the author of the amendment or by another delegation

14. Right to Vote

NOC 483 1 At all meetings of the conference, the delegation of a Member of the Union duly accredited by that Member to take part in the work of the conference shall be entitled to one vote in accordance with Article 2

NOC 484 2 The delegation of a Member of the Union shall exercise the right to vote under the conditions described in Article 67

15. Voting

MOD 485 15 1 *Definition of a majority*

(1) A majority shall consist of more than half the delegations present and voting for or against.

NOC 486 (2) In computing a majority, delegations abstaining shall not be taken into account

NOC 487 (3) In case of a tie, a proposal or amendment shall be considered rejected

SUP 488

NOC 489 15.2 *Non-participation in voting*

Delegations which are present but do not take part in a particular vote or expressly state they do not wish to take part shall be considered neither as absent, for the purpose of determining a quorum as defined in 462, nor as abstaining for the purpose of 491

MOD 490 15.3 Special majority

In cases concerning the admission of new Members of the Union, the majority described in Article 1 shall apply.

NOC 491 15.4 *Abstentions of more than fifty per cent*

When the number of abstentions exceeds half the number of votes cast (for, against, abstentions), consideration of the matter under discussion shall be postponed to a later meeting, at which time abstentions shall not be taken into account

ADD 15.(4A) Voting Procedures

ADD 491A (1) The voting procedures are as follows

a) by a show of hands as a general rule if a roll call under b) or secret ballot under c) has not been requested,

ADD 491B b) by a roll call in the alphabetical order of the French names of the Members present and entitled to vote,

ADD 491C 1. if at least two delegations, present and entitled to vote, so request before the beginning of the vote and if a secret ballot under c) has not been requested, or

ADD 491D 2. if the procedure under a) shows no clear majority,

ADD 491E c) by a secret ballot, if at least five of the delegations present and entitled to vote so request before the beginning of the vote.

ADD 491F (2) The Chairman shall, before commencing a vote, observe any request as to which manner the voting shall be conducted, and then shall formally declare the voting procedure to be applied and the subject to be submitted to the vote. He shall then declare the beginning of the vote. When the vote has been taken, he shall declare the results.

ADD 491G (3) In cases of a secret ballot, the Secretariat shall at once take steps to ensure the secrecy of the vote.

ADD 491H (4) Voting may be conducted by an electronic system if the Conference so determines and a suitable system is available.

SUP	492	
SUP	493	
SUP	494	
SUP	495	
MOD	496	15 7 <u>Prohibition of interruptions once the vote has begun</u>

No delegation may interrupt once a vote has begun, unless to raise a point of order in connection with the way in which the vote is being taken. The point of order cannot include any proposal entailing a change in the vote that is being taken or a change in the substance of the question put to the vote. Voting shall begin with the Chairman's declaration that the voting has begun and shall end with the Chairman's declaration of its results.

NOC	497	15 8 <i>Reasons for votes</i>
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The Chairman shall authorize any delegations which so request to give the reasons for their vote, after the vote has been taken

NOC	498	15 9 <i>Voting on parts of a proposal</i>
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(1) When the author of a proposal so requests, or when the meeting thinks fit, or when the Chairman, with the approval of the author, so proposes, that proposal shall be sub-divided and its various sections put to the vote separately. The parts of the proposal which have been adopted shall then be put to the vote as a whole

NOC	499	(2) If all the sections of a proposal are rejected the proposal shall be regarded as rejected as a whole
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NOC	500	15 10 <i>Order of voting on concurrent proposals</i>
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(1) When there are two or more proposals on any one matter, they shall be put to the vote in the order in which they were presented, unless the meeting decides to the contrary

NOC	501	(2) After each vote, the meeting shall decide whether or not the following proposal shall be voted on
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NOC	502	15 11 <i>Amendments</i>
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(1) Any proposal for modification consisting only of a deletion from, an addition to, or a change in, a part of the original proposal shall be considered an amendment

NOC	503	(2) Any amendment to a proposal accepted by the delegation submitting the proposal shall at once be embodied in the original proposal
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NOC	504	(3) No proposal for modification shall be regarded as an amendment if the meeting considers it to be incompatible with the original proposal
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NOC 505 15 12 *Voting on amendments*

(1) When an amendment to a proposal is submitted, a vote shall first be taken on the amendment

MOD 506 (2) When two or more amendments to a proposal are submitted, the amendment furthest from the original text shall be put to the vote first, if this amendment does not obtain the support of the majority, of the remainder, that furthest from the proposal shall then be put to the vote and the same procedure shall be followed until a subsequent amendment gains the support of the majority, if all the amendments submitted have been considered and have not gained a majority, the unamended proposal shall be put to the vote.

NOC 507 (3) If one or more amendments are adopted, the proposal thus amended shall then be put to the vote

SUP 508

ADD 15.12A Repetition of a vote

ADD 508A (1) In the committees or sub-committees of a conference or of a meeting, a proposal, a part of a proposal or an amendment which have already been decided by a vote within one of the committees or sub-committees may not be put to the vote anew within the same committee or sub-committee. This shall apply irrespective of the voting procedure chosen.

ADD 508B (2) In the Plenary Meetings a proposal, a part of a proposal or an amendment shall not be put to the vote anew unless

a) the majority of the Members entitled to vote so request, and

ADD 508C b) there is at least one day of the meeting between the vote taken and the request for a repetition of that vote.

NOC

16 Committees and Sub-Committees

Rules for Debates and Voting Procedures

NOC ¹⁾ 509 1 The Chairmen of all committees and sub-committees shall have powers similar to those conferred by Section 3 of the present Rules of Procedure on the Chairman of the conference

NOC ¹⁾ 510 2 The provisions set forth in Section 13 of the present Rules of Procedure for the conduct of debates in the Plenary Meeting shall also apply to the discussions of committees and sub-committees, except in the matter of the quorum

NOC ¹⁾ 511 3 The provisions set forth in Section 15 shall also apply to votes taken in committees and sub-committees

1) Note to Committee 9 The Spanish text would seem to require further consideration so that it can be aligned with the French text.

17 Reservations

- NOC 512 1 As a general rule, any delegation whose views are not shared by the remaining delegations shall endeavour, as far as possible, to conform to the opinion of the majority
- NOC 513 2 However, if any decision appears to a delegation to be of such a nature as to prevent its government from ratifying the Convention or from approving the revision of the Regulations the delegation may make reservations, final or provisional regarding this decision

18. Minutes of Plenary Meetings

- MOD 514 1. The minutes of Plenary Meetings shall be drawn up by the Secretariat of the Conference, which shall ensure their distribution to delegations as early as possible, and in any event, not later than 5 working days after each meeting.
- NOC 515 2 After the minutes have been distributed, delegations may submit in writing to the secretariat of the conference the corrections they consider to be justified, this shall be done in the shortest possible time This shall not prevent them from presenting amendments orally during the meeting at which the minutes are approved
- NOC 516 3. (1) As a general rule, the minutes shall contain only proposals and conclusions, together with the principal arguments for them presented in terms as concise as possible.
- NOC 517 (2) However, any delegation shall have the right to require the insertion in the minutes, either summarized or in full, of any statement it has made during the debates. In this case, the delegation should, as a general rule, announce this at the beginning of its statement in order to facilitate the work of the reporters and must itself hand in the text to the secretariat of the conference within two hours after the end of the meeting
- NOC 518 4 The right accorded in 517 regarding the insertion of statements in the minutes shall in all cases be used with discretion

19. Summary Records and Reports of Committees and Sub-Committees

- MOD 519 1. (1) The debates of committees or sub-committees shall be summarized, meeting by meeting, in summary records drawn up by the Secretariat of the Conference and distributed to delegations not later than 5 working days after each meeting. The records shall bring out the essential points of the discussion, and the various opinions of which note ought to be taken, together with any proposals or conclusions resulting from the debates as a whole.

- NOC 520 (2) Nevertheless, any delegation shall be entitled to invoke 517
- NOC 521 (3) The right referred to above shall in all circumstances be used with discretion.
- NOC 522 2 Committees and sub-committees may prepare any interim reports they deem necessary and, if circumstances warrant, they may submit, at the end of their work, a final report recapitulating in concise terms the proposals and conclusions resulting from the studies entrusted to them.

20. Approval of Minutes, Summary Records and Reports

- NOC 523 1. (1) As a general rule, at the beginning of each Plenary Meeting, or meeting of a committee, or sub-committee, the Chairman shall inquire whether there are any comments on the minutes of the previous meeting, or, in the case of committees or sub-committees, on the summary record of the previous meeting. These documents shall be considered approved if no amendments have been handed in to the secretariat and no objection is made orally. Otherwise, the appropriate amendments shall be made in the minutes or summary record as the case may be.
- NOC 524 (2) Any interim or final report must be approved by the committee or sub-committee concerned.
- MOD 525 2 (1) The minutes of the last Plenary Meetings shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of that meeting.
- NOC 526 (2) The summary record of the last meeting of each committee or sub-committee shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of the committee or sub-committee.

SUP

21. Editorial Committee

- SUP¹⁾ 527 ~~1- The texts of the Final Acts, which shall be worded as far as practicable in their definitive form by the various committees, taking account of the views expressed, shall be submitted to an editorial committee charged with perfecting their form without altering the sense and, where appropriate, with combining them with those parts of former texts which have not been altered-~~
- SUP¹⁾ 528 ~~2- 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-~~

22. Numbering

- NOC 529 1 The numbers of the chapters, articles and paragraphs of the texts subjected to revision shall be preserved until the first reading in Plenary Meeting. The passages added shall bear provisionally the number of the last paragraph in the original text, with the addition of "A", "B", etc.
- MOD 530 2. The final numbering of the chapters, articles and paragraphs shall normally be entrusted to the Editorial Committee after their adoption at the first reading, but may, by a decision of the Plenary Meeting, be entrusted to the Secretary-General.

1) Note Included in 441E and 441F respectively.

23. Final Approval

NOC 531 The texts of the Final Acts shall be considered final when they have been approved at the second reading in Plenary Meeting

24. Signature

NOC 532 The final texts approved by the conference shall be submitted for signature, in the alphabetical order of the French names of their countries, to the delegates provided with the powers defined in Article 67.

25. Press Notices

MOD 533 Official releases to the press about the work of the Conference shall be issued only as authorized by the Chairman of the Conference.

26. Franking Privileges

MOD¹⁾ 534 During the Conference, members of delegations, members of the Administrative Council, senior officials of the permanent organs of the Union attending the Conference, and the staff of the Secretariat of the Union seconded to the Conference shall be entitled to postal, telegram, telephone and telex privileges to the extent arranged by the Government of the country in which the Conference is held in agreement with the other Governments and recognized private operating agencies concerned.

1) Note to Committee 9 Text aligned with Opinion No. 1 of the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations (Geneva, 1973).

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum 1 to
Document No. 362-E
1st november 1982

COMMITTEE 9

THIRD SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 7 TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Please, replace the first page of the document by the page
in annex.

Annex 1



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 362-E

1st November 1982

Original . EnglishCOMMITTEE 9THIRD SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 7
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

The following texts concerning Articles 8, 10, 12, 13, 53, 54, 55 and 59 were adopted by Committee 7 and are forwarded for the attention of Committee 9 and subsequent submission to the Plenary Meeting

ARTICLE 8**Administrative Council**

- 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 They shall be eligible for re-election
- NOC 49 (2) Each Member of the Council shall appoint a person to serve on the Council who may be assisted by one or more advisers
- NOC 50 2 The Administrative Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure
- NOC 51 3 In the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences the Administrative Council shall act on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter

52

/ PENDING /

53

/ PENDING /

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 362-E
31 October 1982
Original English

COMMITTEE 9

THIRD SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 7
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

The following texts concerning Articles 8, 10, 12, 13, 53, 54, 55 and 59 were adopted by Committee 7 and are forwarded for the attention of Committee 9 and subsequent submission to the Plenary Meeting

ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

- NOC 48 1 (1) The Administrative Council shall be composed of thirty-six Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference with due regard to the need for equitable distribution of the seats on the Council among all regions of the world. Except in the case of vacancies arising as provided for in the General Regulations, the Members of the Union elected to the Administrative Council shall hold office until the date on which a new Administrative Council is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. They shall be eligible for re-election.
- NOC 49 (2) Each Member of the Council shall appoint a person to serve on the Council who may be assisted by one or more advisers.
- NOC 50 2 The Administrative Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.
- NOC 51 3 In the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences the Administrative Council shall act on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter.

52 / PENDING /

53 / PENDING /



- NOC 54 (3) It shall promote international cooperation for the provision of technical cooperation to the developing countries by every means at its disposal, especially through the participation of the Union in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations, in accordance with the purposes of the Union, one of which is to promote by all possible means the development of telecommunications

ARTICLE 10

NOC International Frequency Registration Board

- NOC 63 1 The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of five independent members, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. These members shall be elected from the candidates sponsored by countries, Members of the Union, in such a way as to ensure equitable distribution amongst the regions of the world. Each Member of the Union may propose only one candidate who shall be a national of its country.

- ADD 63A The members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall take up their duties on the dates determined at the time of their election and shall remain in office until dates determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference.

- NOC 64 2. The members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall serve, not as representing their respective countries, or of a region, but as custodians of an international public trust.

- 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.

- NOC 66 b) to effect, in the same conditions and for the same purpose, an orderly recording of the positions assigned by countries to geostationary satellites,

- MOD 67 c) to furnish advice to Members with a view to the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur, and with a view to the equitable, effective and economical use of the geostationary satellite orbit, taking into account the needs of Members requiring assistance, the specific needs of developing countries, as well as the special geographical situation of particular countries.

MOD 68 d) to perform any additional duties, concerned with the assignment and utilization of frequencies and with the equitable utilization of the geostationary satellite orbit, in accordance with the procedures provided for in the Radio Regulations, and as prescribed by a competent conference of the Union, or by the Administrative Council with the consent of a majority of the Members of the Union, in preparation for or in pursuance of the decisions of such a conference,

ADD 68A [PENDING]

ADD 68B dA) to provide technical assistance in the preparation for and organization of radio conferences in consultation, as appropriate, with the other permanent organs of the Union, and with due regard for the pertinent directives of the Administrative Council in carrying out these preparations, the Board shall also provide assistance to the developing countries in their preparations for these conferences.

NOC 69 e) to maintain such essential records as may be related to the performance of its duties.

ARTICLE 12

NOC Coordination Committee

MOD 80 The Coordination Committee shall consist of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board. It shall be presided over by the Secretary-General, and in his absence by the Deputy Secretary-General.

MOD 81 The Coordination Committee shall advise and give the Secretary-General practical assistance on all administrative, financial and technical cooperation matters affecting more than one organ, and on external relations and public information. In its considerations the Committee shall keep fully in view the provisions of the Convention, the decisions of the Administrative Council and the interests of the Union as a whole.

MOD 82 The Coordination Committee shall also consider the other matters with which it is charged under this present Convention and any important matters referred to it by the Administrative Council. After examining them, the Committee shall report through the Secretary-General, to the Administrative Council.

ARTICLE 13

Elected Officials and Staff of the Union

- NOC 83 1 (1) In the performance of their duties, neither the elected officials nor the staff of the Union shall seek or accept instructions from any government or from any other authority outside the Union. They shall refrain from acting in any way which is incompatible with their status as international officials.
- NOC 84 (2) Each Member shall respect the exclusively international character of the duties of the elected officials and of the staff of the Union, and refrain from trying to influence them in the performance of their work.
- NOC 85 (3) No elected official or any member of the staff of the Union shall participate in any manner or have any financial interest whatsoever in any enterprise concerned with telecommunications, except as part of their duties. However, the term "financial interest" is not to be construed as applying to the continuation of retirement benefits accruing in respect of previous employment or service.
- ADD 85A (4) In order to safeguard the efficient operation of the Union, any Member country a national of which has been elected Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General or Director of an International Consultative Committee shall refrain, as far as possible, from recalling that person between two Plenipotentiary Conferences or Plenary Assemblies, as appropriate, which elect such officials.
- MOD 86 2 The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall all be nationals of different countries, Members of the Union. At their election, due consideration should be given to the principles embodied in 87 and to the equitable geographical distribution amongst the regions of the world.
- NOC 87 3 The paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

ARTICLE 53

Plenipotentiary Conference

- * MOD 201 1.(1) The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened ~~at regular intervals and normally every five years;~~ in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 (No. 29).

* Note for the Editorial Committee

Committee 7 decided that No. 201 should be aligned with No. 29 of Article 6.

- NOC 202 (2) If practicable, the date and place of a Plenipotentiary Conference shall be set by the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference, failing this, they shall be fixed by the Administrative Council with the concurrence of the majority of the Members of the Union
- NOC 203 2 (1) The date and place of the next Plenipotentiary Conference, or either one of these, may be changed
- a) when at least one-quarter of the Members of the Union have individually proposed a change to the Secretary-General, or
- NOC 204 b) on a proposal of the Administrative Council
- NOC 205 (2) In either case a new date or place or both shall be fixed with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union.

ARTICLE 54

Administrative Conferences

- NOC 206 1 (1) The agenda of an administrative conference shall be established by the Administrative Council with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union in the case of a world administrative conference, or of a majority of the Members belonging to the region concerned in the case of a regional administrative conference, subject to the provisions of 225
- NOC 207 (2) This agenda shall include any question which a Plenipotentiary Conference has directed to be placed on the agenda
- MOD 208 (3) A world administrative conference dealing with radio-communication may also include in its agenda an item concerning instructions to the International Frequency Registration Board regarding its activities and a review of those activities. A world administrative conference may include in its decisions, instructions or requests, as appropriate, to the permanent organs.
- NOC 209 2 (1) A world administrative conference shall be convened
- a) by a decision of a Plenipotentiary Conference which may fix the date and place of its meeting;
- NOC 210 b) on the recommendation of a previous world administrative conference if approved by the Administrative Council,
- NOC 211 c) at the request of at least one-quarter of the Members of the Union, who shall individually address their requests to the Secretary-General, or
- NOC 212 d) on a proposal of the Administrative Council
- NOC 213 (2) In the cases specified in 210, 211 and 212 and, if necessary, in the case specified in 209, the date and place of meeting shall be determined by the Administrative Council with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union, subject to the provisions of 225

- NOC 214 3 (1) A regional administrative conference shall be convened.
- a) by a decision of a Plenipotentiary Conference,
- NOC 215 b) on the recommendation of a previous world or regional administrative conference if approved by the Administrative Council,
- NOC 216 c) at the request of at least one-quarter of the Members belonging to the region concerned, who shall individually address their requests to the Secretary-General, or
- NOC 217 d) on a proposal of the Administrative Council
- NOC 218 (2) In the cases specified in 215, 216 and 217 and, if necessary, in the case specified in 214, the date and place of meeting shall be determined by the Administrative Council with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union belonging to the region concerned, subject to the provisions of 225
- NOC 219 4. (1) The agenda, or date or place of an administrative conference may be changed.
- a) at the request of at least one-quarter of the Members of the Union in the case of a world administrative conference, or of a least one-quarter of the Members of the Union belonging to the region concerned in the case of a regional administrative conference Their requests shall be addressed individually to the Secretary-General, who shall transmit them to the Administrative Council for approval, or
- NOC 220 b) on a proposal of the Administrative Council.
- NOC 221 (2) In cases specified in 219 and 220 the changes proposed shall not be finally adopted until accepted by a majority of the Members of the Union, in the case of a world administrative conference, or of a majority of the Members of the Union belonging to the region concerned, in the case of a regional administrative conference, subject to the provisions of 225
- MOD 222 5. (1) A Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council may deem it advisable for the main session of an administrative conference to be preceded by a preparatory meeting session to draw up proposals for the technical bases of the work of the conference and submit a report on the technical bases for the work of the Conference.
- MOD 223 (2) The convening of such a preparatory meeting session and its agenda must be approved by a majority of the Members of the Union in the case of a world administrative conference, or by a majority of the Members of the Union belonging to the region concerned, in the case of a regional administrative conference, subject to the provisions of 225.
- NOC 224 (3) Unless the Plenary Meeting of a preparatory session of an administrative conference decides otherwise, the texts finally approved by it will be assembled in a report which will also be approved by a Plenary Meeting and signed by the Chairman.

- NOC 225 6 In the consultations referred to in 206, 213, 218, 221 and 223 Members of the Union who have not replied within the time limits specified by the Administrative Council shall be regarded as not participating in the consultations and in consequence shall not be taken into account in computing the majority. If the number of replies does not exceed one-half of the Members consulted, a further consultation shall take place the results of which shall be decisive regardless of the number of votes cast.
- ADD 225A 7. If invited by a Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council or a preceding administrative conference, to draw up and submit the technical bases for a forthcoming administrative conference, subject to budgetary provision being made available by the Administrative Council, the CCIR may convene a conference preparatory meeting to be held in advance of that administrative conference. The report of such a conference preparatory meeting will be submitted by the Director, CCIR through the Secretary-General for use as an input document to the administrative conference.

ARTICLE 55

Administrative Council

- NOC 226 1 (1) The Administrative Council is composed of Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- NOC 227 (2) If between two Plenipotentiary Conferences a seat becomes vacant on the Administrative Council, it shall pass by right to the Member of the Union from the same region as the Member whose seat is vacated, which had obtained at the previous election the largest number of votes among those not elected.
- NOC 228 (3) A seat on the Administrative Council shall be considered vacant
- a) when a Council Member does not have a representative in attendance at two consecutive annual sessions of the Administrative Council;
 - b) when a Member of the Union resigns its membership on the Council
- NOC 230 2 The person appointed to serve on the Council by a Member of the Administrative Council shall, so far as possible, be an official serving in, or directly responsible to, or for, their telecommunications administration and qualified in the field of telecommunication services
- MOD 231 3. At the beginning of each annual session, the Administrative Council shall elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman at the beginning of each annual session from among the representatives of its Members, taking into account the principle of rotation between the regions. They shall serve until the opening of the next annual session and shall not be eligible for re-election. The Vice-Chairman shall serve as Chairman in the absence of the latter.

- NOC 232 4. (1) The Administrative Council shall hold an annual session at the seat of the Union.
- NOC 233 (2) During this session it may decide to hold, exceptionally, an additional session
- NOC 234 (3) Between ordinary sessions, it may be convened, as a general rule at the seat of the Union, by its Chairman at the request of a majority of its Members or at the call of the Chairman under the conditions provided for in 255
- NOC 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. Nevertheless, the Council may hold meetings confined to its own members.
- NOC 236 6. The Secretary-General shall act as secretary of the Administrative Council.
- MOD 237 7. The Administrative Council shall make decisions only in session. Exceptionally, the Council in session may agree that any specific issue could be decided by circulation.
- NOC 238 8 The representative of each Member of the Administrative Council shall have the right to attend, as an observer, all meetings of the permanent organs of the Union mentioned in 26, 27 and 28.
- MOD 239 9. Only the travelling and , subsistence and insurance expenses incurred by the representative of each Member of the Administrative Council in his capacity at Council sessions shall be borne by the Union.
- NOC 240 10 In the discharge of its duties prescribed in the Convention, the Administrative Council shall in particular.
- a) in the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences, be responsible for effecting the coordination with all international organizations referred to in Articles 39 and 40 and to this end, shall conclude, on behalf of the Union, provisional agreements with the international organizations referred to in Article 40, and with the United Nations in application of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union, these provisional agreements shall be submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference in accordance with 39,
- ADD 240A aA) decide upon the implementation of any decisions relating to future conferences or meetings, with financial implications, which have been taken by administrative conferences or Plenary Assemblies of the CCIs. In so doing the Administrative Council shall take into account the provisions of Article / 79A_7,
- ADD 240B aB) decide on proposals for organizational changes within the permanent organs of the Union which are referred to it by the Secretary-General,

ADD 240 aC) examine and decide on plans covering several years concerning Union posts and staff.

241 [PENDING]

NOC 242 c) draw up such regulations as it may consider necessary for the administrative and financial activities of the Union, and also the administrative regulations to take account of current practice of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies applying the Common System of pay, allowances and pensions,

MOD 243 d) supervise the administrative functions of the Union and decide on appropriate measures for the rationalization of those functions.

MOD 244 e) review and approve the annual budget of the Union, and the preliminary budget for the following year, taking account of the limits for expenditure set by the Plenipotentiary Conference and ensuring the strictest possible economy but mindful of the obligation upon the Union to achieve satisfactory results as expeditiously as possible through conferences and the work programmes of the permanent organs, in so doing, the Council shall take into account the views of the Coordination Committee as reported by the Secretary-General with regard to the work plans mentioned in [286] and the results of any cost-benefit analyses mentioned in [285] and [287],

NOC 245 f) arrange for the annual audit of the accounts of the Union prepared by the Secretary-General and approve them, if appropriate, for submission to the next Plenipotentiary Conference,

NOC 246 g) adjust as necessary
1 the basic salary scales for staff in the professional categories and above, excluding the salaries for posts filled by election, to accord with any changes in the basic salary scales adopted by the United Nations for the corresponding Common System categories,

NOC 247 2 the basic salary scales for staff in the general services categories to accord with changes in the rates applied by the United Nations and the specialized agencies at the seat of the Union,

- NOC 248 3 the post adjustment for professional categories and above, including posts filled by election, in accordance with decisions of the United Nations for application at the seat of the Union;
- NOC 249 4. the allowances for all staff of the Union, in accordance with any changes adopted in the United Nations Common System,
- NOC 250 5 the contributions payable by the Union and the staff to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board,
- NOC 251 6 the cost-of-living allowances granted to beneficiaries of the Union Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds on the basis of practice in the United Nations,
- NOC 252 b) arrange for the convening of Plenipotentiary and administrative conferences of the Union in accordance with Articles 53 and 54,
- NOC 253 i) offer to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union any recommendations deemed useful,
- MOD 254 j) review and coordinate the work programmes as well as their progress and the working arrangements, including the meeting schedules, of the permanent organs of the Union and, in particular, take such action as it deems appropriate for reducing the number and duration of conferences and meetings and curtailing expenditure for conferences and meetings,
- ADD 254A jA) provide appropriate directives to the permanent organs of the Union in regard to their technical and other assistance in the preparation for and organization of administrative conferences,
- MOD 255 k) provide for the filling of any vacancy in the office of Secretary-General and/or Deputy Secretary-General subject to the provisions of 86, in the situation described in 59 or 60, at a regular meeting, if held within 90 days after a vacancy occurs, or at a meeting convened by the Chairman within the time periods specified in 59 or 60,
- MOD 256 l) provide for the filling of any vacancy in the office of Director of either of the International Consultative Committees at the next regular meeting following the occurrence of such a vacancy, subject to the provisions of 86. Directors so selected shall serve until the next Plenary Assembly as provided for in 305 and shall be eligible for election to such posts,

- NOC 257 m) provide for the filling of vacancies for members of the International Frequency Registration Board in accordance with the procedure in 297,
- NOC 258 n) perform the other functions prescribed for it in the Convention and, within the framework of the Convention and the Administrative Regulations, any functions deemed necessary for the proper administration of the Union or its permanent organs taken individually,
- NOC 259 o) take the necessary steps, with the agreement of a majority of the Members of the Union, provisionally to resolve questions not covered by the Convention, the Administrative Regulations and their annexes and which cannot await the next competent conference for settlement,
- NOC 260 p) submit a report on the activities of all the organs of the Union since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference;
- NOC 261 q) send to Members of the Union, as soon as possible after each of its sessions, summary records on the activities of the Administrative Council and other documents deemed useful
- ADD 261A qA) take decisions to ensure equitable geographical distribution of the staff of the Union and monitor their implementation.

ARTICLE 59

NOC Coordination Committee

- MOD 310 1. (1) The Coordination Committee shall assist and advise the Secretary-General on all matters mentioned under No 801 and shall ~~help~~ assist the Secretary-General in the duties assigned to him under [262, 282, 285, 286, 288 and 289].
- NOC 311 (2) The Committee shall be responsible for ensuring coordination with all the international organizations mentioned in Articles 39 and 40 as regards representation of the permanent organs of the Union at conferences of such organizations.
- NOC 312 (3) The Committee shall examine the progress of the work of the Union in technical cooperation and submit recommendations, through the Secretary-General, to the Administrative Council.

- MOD 313 2. The Committee shall endeavour to reach conclusions unanimously. ~~The Secretary-General may, however, take decisions even when he does not have the support of two or more other members of the Committee, provided he judges that action on the matters in question cannot await the next session of the Administrative Council. In such circumstances he shall report promptly in writing on such matters to the members of the Administrative Council, setting forth his reasons for such action together with any other written views submitted by other members of the Committee.~~ In the absence of the support of the majority in the Committee, its Chairman may in exceptional circumstances take decisions, on his own responsibility, provided he judges that the decision of the matters in question is urgent and cannot await the next session of the Administrative Council. In such circumstances he shall report promptly in writing on such matters to the members of the Administrative Council, setting forth his reasons for such action together with any other written views submitted by other members of the Committee. If in such circumstances the matters are not urgent, but nevertheless important, they shall be submitted for consideration by the next session of the Administrative Council.
- MOD 314 3. The Committee shall meet when convened by its Chairman ~~and, normally, at least once a month, it may also be convened when necessary at the request of two of its members.~~
- ADD 314A 4. A report, which will be made available on request to members of the Administrative Council, shall be made of the proceedings of the Coordination Committee.

A.C. ITUASSU
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 363-E

1 November 1982

Original English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Chairman of the Conference

REQUEST FOR THE ADMISSION OF NAMIBIA AS A MEMBER OF THE ITU

I have the honour to transmit to the Conference the attached telegram which I have received from Mr. Paul J.F. Lusaka, President of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

H.K. KOSGEY
Chairman of the Conference

Annex : 1



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CCY1774-10 PLEASE URGENTLY DELIVER FOLLOWING TO

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. H. K. KOSGEY
CHAIRMAN OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE ITU

ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA, THE LEGAL ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR NAMIBIA UNTIL INDEPENDENCE, I SHOULD LIKE TO HEREBY SUBMIT THIS FORMAL REQUEST FOR THE ADMISSION OF NAMIBIA AS REPRESENTED BY THE COUNCIL TO ITU MEMBERSHIP STOP THIS IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROVISIONS OF SEVERAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS ESPECIALLY RESOLUTION 36/121 OF 10 DECEMBER 1981 STOP AS YOU ARE WELL AWARE, SEVERAL UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES HAVE GRANTED NAMIBIA AS REPRESENTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA MEMBERSHIP AND ITU HAS EXTENDED VALUABLE ASSISTANCE TO NAMIBIA THROUGH TRAINING AND INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT STOP ALTHOUGH THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA IS AT PRESENT, DUE TO HEAVY POLITICAL AND DIPLOMATIC RESPONSIBILITIES DEVOLVING UPON IT DURING THE PRESENT UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION, UNABLE TO DESIGNATE AN OFFICIAL DELEGATION TO PRESENT THIS REQUEST AND TO RESPOND TO WHAT WE HOPE WILL BE A POSITIVE VOTE ON THIS REQUEST FOR NAMIBIA'S MEMBERSHIP, WE TRUST THAT THIS WITHIN UNITED NATIONS FAMILY PROCEDURE WILL BE ACCEPTABLE TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE STOP FURTHERMORE WE SHOULD LIKE TO REQUEST THE ITU'S PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE TO GRANT A WAIVER OF THE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION OF NAMIBIA DURING PERIOD IN WHICH NAMIBIA WOULD BE REPRESENTED BY THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA STOP AGAIN, THIS REQUEST, WHICH HAS BEEN GRANTED BY SEVERAL UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, IS IN LINE WITH PROVISIONS OF UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS STOP MAY WE ALSO REQUEST THAT THIS CABLE BE CIRCULATED AS AN OFFICIAL DOCUMENT OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE STOP LOOKING FORWARD TO YOUR KIND APPROVAL OF THESE REQUESTS, ESPECIALLY THOSE RELATING TO NAMIBIA'S MEMBERSHIP, AND TO OUR FUTURE PARTICIPATION IN ITU'S ACTIVITIES STOP PLEASE ACCEPT, MR. CHAIRMAN, THE EXPRESSION OF MY HIGHEST CONSIDERATION

PAUL J F LUSAKA, PRESIDENT
UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 364-E

1 November 1982

Original French

COMMITTEE 7

Report of Drafting Group 7-I

AMENDMENTS TO BE MADE TO THE CONVENTION

- ADD 37A hA) elect the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and fix the dates of their taking office,
- MOD 77 c) a Director elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference and appointed in accordance with the General Regulations.
- MOD 256 1) provide for the filling of any vacancy in the office of Director of either of the International Consultative Committees at the next regular meeting following the occurrence of such a vacancy. Directors so selected shall serve until the date fixed by the next Plenipotentiary Conference as provided for in No. 305 and shall be eligible for election to such posts at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.
- MOD 305 c) a Director elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference for the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences. He shall be eligible for re-election at the next Plenipotentiary Conference. When the provision becomes unexpectedly vacant, the Administrative Council shall appoint a new Director at its next annual session in accordance with the provisions of No. 256.

Annex . 1



A N N E X 1

DRAFT OF

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL ...

Election of the Directors of the
International Consultative Committees

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982), has adopted provisions to the effect that the Directors of the International Consultative Committees shall be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. Recognizing the practical difficulties in applying these provisions at this Conference, it is decided to apply the following interim measures

1. The Directors of the CCITT and of the CCIR shall be elected by the Plenary Assemblies of the respective International Consultative Committees in accordance with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).
 2. The Directors of the CCITT and of the CCIR, elected pursuant to the above paragraph 1 shall remain in office until the date at which their successors elected by the next Plenipotentiary Conference shall take up their duties in accordance with the decision of that Conference.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 365-E

31 October 1982

Original · Russian

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Chairman of Committee 7

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. ...

on convening the Plenipotentiary Conference

The Plenipotentiary Conference,

in view of

No. 29 of Article 6 of the International Telecommunication Convention
(Nairobi, 1982);

considering

the extreme importance of convening the Plenipotentiary Conference regularly to provide for the various, and in particular the administrative and financial, activities of the Union and to ensure the efficient operation of its permanent organs,

instructs the Administrative Council

in close collaboration with the inviting Government, to take all necessary measures to ensure that the Plenipotentiary Conference is convened on time, / allowing, if necessary, no more than six months' departure from the date fixed by the Convention_/; / in accordance with No. 29 of the Convention_/;

requests the Members of the Union

to assist and cooperate with the Administrative Council and the General Secretariat in organizing work to prepare and hold the next Plenipotentiary Conference and to ensure it is convened at a date fixed by the Council.

A.C. ITUASSU
Chairman of Committee 7



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 366-E

31 October 1982

Original . French

PLENARY MEETING

Netherlands

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. ...

Telecommunications Documentation Centre at ITU Headquarters

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

considering

that documentation services are a basic means of acquiring information on the latest advances in telecommunications, particularly for the developing countries,

bearing in mind

the studies carried out by the working party on documentation,

recognizing

that the creation of a telecommunications documentation centre at the Headquarters of the Union is most opportune to assist the development of suitable reference services to Members of the Union and others interested in telecommunications and related activities,

resolves

1. to approve the action taken by the Administrative Council to implement the relevant Resolution concerning the creation of a telecommunications documentation centre at ITU Headquarters,
2. to endorse in general the contents of the report of the Administrative Council containing the results of studies carried out by the working party on documentation on the matter,
3. that the documentation centre in question should be established with the particular object of making accessible to Member Administrations of the Union, and in particular to those of the developing countries, information on the latest advances in telecommunications,
4. that the documentation centre should be established in close cooperation with the existing telecommunications information systems of Member Administrations,



decides

that a telecommunications documentation centre shall be created at the Headquarters of the Union;

instructs the Administrative Council

to take steps to implement this Resolution, being guided by the report in Document No. 34, and also to take all other measures necessary to create the centre in question from 1984,

instructs the Secretary-General

to formulate, after consultation with those administrations which have participated in the working party on documentation, specific proposals for the improvement in the information reference services and for the establishment of the telecommunications documentation centre, taking into account the latest advances in information retrieval techniques and in the application of computer technology.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 367-E

31 October 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 6

Working Group 6-III

RESOLUTION No. [291(Rev.1)]

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INDEPENDENT COMMISSION ON WORLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT

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

recognizing

the fundamental importance of communications infrastructures as an essential element in the economic and social development of all countries as recalled by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 36/40;

convinced

that World Communications Year . Development of Communications Infrastructures 1983, provides the opportunity for all countries to undertake a comprehensive review and analysis of their policies on communications development and stimulate the accelerated development of telecommunications infrastructures;

recalling

the significant contribution to dialogue on world economic issues made by the Independent Brandt Commission on International Development Questions;

noting

the emphatic consensus of the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems (the McBride Commission) on the common interest in accelerated development of telecommunications infrastructures;

considering

that notwithstanding the importance of communications and information transfer dependent on telecommunications infrastructure for social, economic and cultural development, a relatively low level of resources has so far been allocated to telecommunications development by international aid and investment organizations;



resolves that

- a) an international Commission on World Telecommunications Development shall be established;
- b) this Commission shall be completely independent and constituted of members of the highest international status serving on a voluntary basis,
- c) the expenses of the Commission shall be financed from independent sources;

instructs the Secretary-General

- a) after prior consultation with Member Governments to propose a group of 15 to 20 representatives of the highest decision-makers from administrations, operating agencies, and industry in the developing and developed countries as well as the major financial institutions (including the development banks and the UNDP) and other appropriate entities, seeking as good a representation as possible,
- b) to report on the action taken to the 38th session of the Administrative Council;

instructs the Administrative Council

- a) to review the report of the Secretary-General and to take any action it considers necessary to enable the Commission to discharge its functions,
- b) to transmit to the Commission the following mandate :
 - i) to examine the totality of the existing and possible future relationships between countries in the field of telecommunications involving technical cooperation and a transfer of resources in order to identify the most successful methods of such transfer;
 - ii) to recommend a range of methods including novel and as yet untried ones for stimulating telecommunication development in the developing world using appropriate and proven technologies 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,
 - iii) to consider the most cost-effective way in which the ITU could stimulate and support the range of activities that might be necessary to achieve a more balanced expansion of telecommunication networks,
 - iv) to complete its work in about a year's time;
 - v) to submit its report to the ITU Secretary-General and the United Nations Secretary-General;

resolves further

that the Administrative Council review the report and as far as matters necessitating attention within the ITU are concerned, initiate any action that it considers appropriate.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

BLUE PAGES

Document No. 368-E
1 November 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.15

FIFTEENTH 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>
COM6	353	Resolutions Nos. COM6/1 and COM6/2

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex 4 pages



RESOLUTION No. COM6/1

ITU Regional Presence

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

recognizing

- a) the important role the ITU plays in the promotion and development of telecommunications networks and services in all Member countries,
- b) the contribution which the activities of the Union in the area of technical cooperation and assistance make towards the achievement of this objective in developing countries,
- c) the need for close and continuing contacts between the Union and all countries in the various geographical regions and the interactive benefits thereof,
- d) the necessity of responding adequately to the growing requirements of individual countries, sub-regions and regions in regard to information, advice and assistance in the realm of telecommunications;
- e) that in carrying out these activities, all the permanent organs would have to play their appropriate role,
- f) that the Union's role as executing agency of the United Nations Development Programme is an essential component in the achievement of these objectives,
- g) that these objectives are already being furthered by regional advisers and experts on behalf of the Union;
- h) that the pace of development of telecommunication services of the developing countries in various regions needs to be accelerated in future years;

considering

- a) that the separate Report of the Administrative Council on the "Future of ITU Technical Cooperation Activities" (Document No. 47) has highlighted the importance of adopting measures to ensure a strengthened and more effective regional presence,
- b) the need for the Union to comply with United Nations guidelines concerning the regional presence of specialized agencies of the United Nations,

decides

as a principle, that a stronger presence of the Union is required in the regions to increase the efficacy of its assistance to Member countries and especially the developing ones;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to carry out the necessary cost/benefit and organizational studies, including studies of the Technical Cooperation Department at Union Headquarters, with the objective of achieving a strengthened regional presence which will be as economical as possible and at the same time improve the effectiveness of the Union's activities;
2. to submit a report including recommendations to the 1983 session of the Administrative Council as early as possible,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to consider the report of the Secretary-General;
2. to consult Member Administrations about its provisional conclusions;
3. on the basis of these consultations, to take appropriate steps to implement the recommendations with due regard to the Union's budgetary constraints while taking into account the United Nations guidelines concerning the regional presence of specialized agencies;
4. to evaluate continually the efficiency of the gradually increasing regional presence as part of its ongoing management of the Union's activities.
5. to submit a report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the results achieved and difficulties encountered in the implementation of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION No. COM6/2

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) the interest of all telecommunication administrations and operating agencies in fostering the most rapid possible expansion of world-wide networks based on well-developed national telecommunication networks;

and in particular

c) the requirement for specific technical assistance in many countries in order to improve the capacity and efficiency of their telecommunication equipment and networks, and thereby narrow 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 in identifying development projects and bringing them to the attention of bilateral and multilateral programme managers with a view to a better matching of resources to 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 Recognized Private Operating Agencies and Scientific or Industrial Organizations, and other entities and organizations

in close collaboration with the ITU, to make technical cooperation available in whatever form is required to meet the telecommunications needs of the developing countries more effectively,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to take immediate steps to ascertain the specific types of technical cooperation and assistance required by developing countries and suited to this special voluntary programme,
2. actively to seek wide support for the programme and regularly to publish the results for the information of all ITU Members;
3. within the existing resources of the Technical Cooperation Department, to establish the necessary regulations, 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 technical cooperation and assistance activities,
5. to submit to the Administrative Council an annual report on the development and management of the programme,

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

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 369-E
26 January 1983

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

Paragraph 2.4.6

Replace by the following :

"The delegate of Grenada supported the New Zealand proposal, but was somewhat concerned by the Secretary's response, since he had gained the impression from a statement made by the Secretary at an earlier meeting that no cash flow problems would arise if the proposal were accepted."



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 369-E

1 November 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Monday, 18 October 1982, at 0905 hrs

Chairman Mr. T.V. SRIRANGAN (India)

Vice-Chairman Mr. J.A. GILBERT (Canada)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Financial conditions for the participation
of international organizations in the
conferences and meetings of the ITU

30

2. Proposals relating to Article 15 of the
Convention

DT/18



1. Financial conditions for the participation of international organizations in the conferences and meetings of the ITU (Document No. 30)

1.1 The Secretary of the Committee introduced Document No. 30 containing the Report of the Administrative Council on the financial conditions for the participation of international organizations in the conferences and meetings of the ITU. He drew the Committee's attention also to Document No. DT/18 (page 13) containing a number of proposals that were relevant to the issue.

1.2 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. observed that international cooperation in the field of telecommunications required that the ITU maintain close contacts with other international organizations. It was important, however, that such cooperation be on a strictly reciprocal basis and that, in the interests of economy, those organizations should be sent only such documents as concerned them directly. He noted, moreover, that the organizations listed in Resolution No. 574 (annexed to the document under discussion) as exempted from any contribution to the expenses of conferences and meetings in which they took part included a number of bodies whose activities were essentially of a commercial nature, such as the International Air Transport Association, Inter-American Association of Broadcasters and the International Time Bureau. Similarly, it was not immediately apparent on what reciprocal basis the ITU could cooperate with, for example, the International Criminal Police Organization. He therefore proposed that the Committee approve the list but with the proviso 1) that the Administrative Council be asked to review, in the light of guidelines to be drawn up, the continued exemption of certain bodies from contributing to conference expenses, 2) that due care be taken not to extend the list unduly and 3) that discretion be exercised in order to limit the number of documents sent to those organizations.

1.3 The delegates of Lebanon and Poland supported the views of the previous speaker.

1.4 The delegate of Monaco emphasized the need for the Union to reflect on the principle of reciprocity and assess carefully where a reciprocal arrangement was in its interest. It was, moreover, perhaps not appropriate to enter into such arrangements with bodies of a commercial nature.

1.5 The Chairman of the IFRB, replying to a question put by the Chairman, said that Articles 60, 61 and 68 of the Convention made it quite clear that the admission of specialized agencies and other international organizations to ITU conferences and meetings and their possible exemption from contributing to expenses were strictly for the administration and the specific conferences to decide. With regard to the distribution of IFRB documents, a limited distribution of circular-letters was made to the administrations and to the RPOAs and SIOs. Other IFRB documents - for the most part service documents specified in the Radio Regulations - together with such material as magnetic tapes, printouts and frequency lists, were paid for by the administration or agency to which they were sent. Certain documents were also sent free of charge to specialized agencies and other international organizations participating in conferences and meetings, but in limited number. As to the other agencies, they received only the documents that were distributed during the conference they were attending.

1.6 The Director of the CCITT said that exemption from contributing to the expenses of CCITT meetings required the agreement of the Members of the ITU, must be on a reciprocal basis and was generally restricted to meetings of a very few study groups. As a result, the financial implications were not great.

1.7 The Chairman, in answer to a point raised by the delegate of the Netherlands, said that, in examining requests for exemption from participation in expenses, the Administrative Council took due account of the relevant organizations' declared interest in the ITU and of the particular area of its activities which they felt were relevant to them.

1.8 The delegate of Hungary suggested that, in examining future requests for exemption, the Administrative Council should abide by three criteria 1) reciprocity in the advantages to be gained, 2) suitability of the status of the organization requesting exemption, and 3) non-discrimination in the treatment of all organizations.

1.9 The Chairman said that, if there were no further comments, he would take it that the Committee approved the list of organizations indicated in Resolution No. 574 (Document No. 30, Annex 1), on the understanding that the Administrative Council be asked to draw up guidelines for its future consideration of requests for exemption from contributing to the expenses of ITU conferences and meetings.

It was so agreed.

2. Proposals relating to Article 15 of the Convention
(Document No. DT/18)

2.1 No. 90

2.1.1 The Chairman said that, if there were no comments, he would take it that the Committee wished to retain No. 90 of the Convention unchanged.

It was so agreed.

2.2 No. 91

2.2.1 The delegate of Peru introduced his Administration's proposal (PRU/112/17) which was designed to make specific provision within the Union's expenses for technical cooperation provided to developing countries.

2.2.2 The delegate of Algeria said that his Administration's proposal (ALG/143/1) was likewise intended to ensure that the Union's technical cooperation activities on behalf of those countries which needed them most were provided for in the ordinary budget. Two other Algerian proposals on the subject of technical assistance (ALG/11/2 and 3) were currently being discussed in Committee 8.

2.2.3 The delegate of Lebanon noted that the figure of 300,000 Swiss francs specified in the budget for expenditure on technical assistance was extremely low. He supported the proposal that the funds to be allocated to technical cooperation should be specified as part of the ordinary budget.

2.2.4 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, supported by the delegates of the United States of America, Japan and New Zealand, proposed that, since the financing of technical cooperation was still being discussed in Committees 6 and 8, further examination of the Peruvian and Algerian proposals be deferred until the Committee had been informed of the outcome of their deliberations.

2.2.5 The delegate of Indonesia felt that the ITU should be in a position to pay for the services of its officials engaged in technical assistance and not be entirely dependent on UNDP funds. With regard to the observations of the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, he felt that, on the contrary, it was for the Committee to express its views on the principles involved and to advise Committees 6 and 8 accordingly.

2.2.6 The delegate of China supported the Algerian and Peruvian proposals. It was partly because of the Union's failure to make specific provision for technical cooperation in its budget that the urgent needs of the developing countries so far remained unfulfilled.

2.2.7 The delegate of the United Kingdom invited the Committee to look carefully at the structure of the Convention. It would notice that, after dealing with the purposes and organs of the Union, the Convention went on, in the first paragraph of Article 15, to state that the expenses of the Union were to comprise the cost of the organs defined in the preceding Articles. Without wishing to prejudge in any way the substance of the proposals, he therefore suggested to their sponsors that, given the existing structure of the Convention, they were both unnecessary and out of place.

2.2.8 The delegate of Iran observed that support for technical cooperation in past years had been on a voluntary basis but that the system had not been conducive to successful planning. As noted in a Committee 6 document, the technical cooperation programme had not in fact received a great deal of support from the developed countries. Regarding the suggestion that further discussion of the matter be deferred, he recalled that it had been generally agreed at the beginning of the Conference that financial considerations should receive high priority, some delegations had even urged that financial ceilings be set in respect of certain proposals. The opposite now appeared to be happening, however. It was his delegation's view that setting aside a fixed amount for technical cooperation in the ordinary budget was the only way of fulfilling the purposes of the Union and of bridging the gap between developing and developed countries. The Union must cease relying solely on the UNDP, which was not under the control of ITU management, and establish its own technical cooperation budget. He therefore wholeheartedly supported the Algerian proposal, discussion of which was fully consistent with the Committee's terms of reference.

2.2.9 The delegate of Denmark said that his Administration was not in favour of the proposal and, in any case, preferred deferring any further discussion until the findings of Committee 6 were communicated to the Committee.

2.2.10 The delegate of Benin said that the Algerian and Peruvian proposals reflected a major concern which most countries had voiced at the beginning of the Conference. The technical cooperation programme should not be subject to the vagaries of the UNDP's budget. It was unnecessary for Committee 4, which was a sovereign body, to await the outcome of the discussion in Committee 6. As contributors to the Union's budget, the developing countries were all prepared to make the extra effort that was needed to ensure that specific allocation could be made in the Union's budget for its technical cooperation programme.

2.2.11 The delegates of Mali, Nicaragua, Nepal and Pakistan supported the Algerian and Peruvian proposals.

2.2.12 The delegate of Senegal drew the Committee's attention to Document No. 43 containing the report of the external auditor of the ITU's accounts, in which he stated (paragraphs 6.3 and 6.4)

"I personally have some doubts as to whether the ITU will be able to balance the technical cooperation special accounts in future, in view of the fact that as from 1982 the UNDP Governing Council has reduced the reimbursement rate for support costs I must point out though that through its Technical Cooperation Department, which enjoys the support of all the organs, the ITU operates highly effective machinery for the benefit of the developing countries in facilitating the transfer of telecommunications technology; it would therefore be a pity if its activities were to be curtailed."

That document had already been endorsed by Committee 4. His delegation therefore supported the Algerian and Peruvian proposals and their continued discussion in the Committee.

2.2.13 The Secretary of the Committee, replying to a request for clarification by the Chairman, said that technical cooperation expenditure could be broken down into expenditure on project execution, financed through contributions from UNDP or out of funds-in-trust, and administrative costs, covered by the UNDP contribution of 13% of the project cost and an equivalent contribution for funds-in-trust projects. Expenditure relating to the Group of Engineers and certain common services was met out of the ordinary budget.

2.2.14 The delegates of Canada and Australia considered that it would be preferable to await the outcome of the discussion in Committee 6 before taking up the Algerian and Peruvian proposals.

2.2.15 The delegates of Morocco, Nigeria, Cuba and Ghana supported both proposals. In their view, the Committee was fully competent to take a decision on the principle of including a special section relating to technical cooperation in the ordinary budget.

2.2.16 The delegate of Tanzania, supported by the delegate of Malaysia, observed that according to the Secretary of the Committee certain costs relating to technical cooperation activities were already being met from the ordinary budget. He therefore fully supported both the proposals, which were aimed at extending and formalizing the existing arrangements.

2.2.17 The delegate of Italy, considered that the matter should be referred to Committee 6, the terms of reference of which included the financing of technical cooperation activities.

2.2.18 The delegate of Kenya said that, while he had some sympathy for the views expressed by the United States and other delegates, he considered that Committee 6 should look to Committee 4 for guidance on the financial aspects of the issues it was discussing. Accordingly, it was not out of place for Committee 4 to consider the Algerian and Peruvian proposals, which he supported.

2.2.19 The delegate of the Ukrainian SSR observed that, under the present Convention, the purpose of the Union was to enhance communication between peoples by improving the efficiency of telecommunication networks; to include technical cooperation activities in the ordinary budget would be radically to change the thrust of ITU activities. The question of principle should be discussed by Committee 6 first, leaving it to Committee 4 to study the financial aspects of any decision taken in that connection.

2.2.20 The delegate of Bangladesh supported the two proposals, observing that countries sometimes suffered delays in the provision of expert services under UNDP country programmes, which were concerned with a great many fields of development other than telecommunications.

2.2.21 The delegate of Indonesia observed that the Committee's terms of reference required it to provide guidance to other Committees, particularly Committee 6. As could be seen from Document No. 43, technical aid for the Group of Engineers amounted to 335,000 Swiss francs, in other words, only 0.5% of the ordinary budget was devoted to technical cooperation which, according to No. 19 of the Convention, was one of the purposes of the Union. As the only international body dealing with telecommunications, the ITU should devote a reasonable amount of funds to technical cooperation, and his delegation therefore supported both the Algerian and the Peruvian proposals.

2.2.22 The delegate of Thailand said that the work of Committee 6 would be facilitated if an exchange of views took place in Committee 4 on the financial possibility of accommodating technical assistance requirements in the ordinary budget of the Union. He drew attention to the fact that several important regional telecommunication projects had had to be discontinued because no further funds were available from UNDP and also pointed out that the type of activity in question was funded from the regular budget of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity.

2.2.23 The delegates of Tunisia, Iraq, Maldives, Guatemala and Kuwait expressed their full support for the proposals by Algeria and Peru.

2.2.24 The delegate of Spain said that, from a purely practical standpoint, the funding of technical cooperation projects by the ITU as such would imply increases in human, economic and material resources that would substantially affect the Union's budget, the level of which was already a matter of concern to many countries. In the view of his delegation, the principle at issue should be discussed first in Committee 6.

2.2.25 The delegate of Switzerland, supported by the delegate of Sweden, endorsed the view that what was involved was a principle which should not be considered by Committee 4 until a decision had been taken by Committees 6 and 8.

2.2.26 The delegate of Niger, supported by the delegate of Argentina, considered that the Committee was fully competent to discuss the issue. As part of the ordinary budget was in fact already devoted to technical cooperation, the question was merely one of regularizing the situation by repairing a serious omission in the Convention.

2.2.27 The delegate of Ecuador said that while matters of detail would have to be discussed at a later stage in the light of the decisions taken in other Committees, there was no reason why the principle of providing a separate section for technical cooperation in the ordinary budget should not be accepted immediately.

2.2.28 The delegate of Grenada observed that technical cooperation was covered in very broad terms by No. 13 of the Convention, which ought perhaps to be strengthened and couched in more specific terms. He too wished to express his support for the Algerian and Peruvian proposals.

2.2.29 The delegate of Singapore considered that technical cooperation should be included in No. 19 of the Convention as one of the Union's purposes.

2.2.30 The delegate of Austria observed that in many countries the funds earmarked for technical cooperation were administered through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and that there would be both administrative and juridical obstacles to the funding of such activities by telecommunication administrations. Consequently, he endorsed the views expressed, inter alia, by the delegate of Canada.

2.2.31 The Chairman, summing up the discussion, said that of the 44 delegations which had expressed their views, 12 had considered either that the proposals should not be approved, or that their consideration should be deferred until Committees 6 and 8 had formulated their recommendations, or again that they were inappropriate given the present structure of the Convention. On the other hand, 32 delegations had supported the proposals, adducing a number of different arguments in their favour. Accordingly, he suggested that the Committee should accept what was clearly the majority view, leaving the most suitable wording to be worked out by the appropriate body.

2.2.32 The delegate of the United States of America, while recognizing that there was clearly substantial support for the two proposals, emphasized the need for the Conference to work harmoniously. It would be most undesirable for the Committee to take a unilateral decision which preempted the outcome of related discussions taking place currently in Committees 6 and 8.

2.2.33 The Chairman proposed, having regard to the comments by the previous speaker, that the majority view which had emerged from the discussion should be regarded as the Committee's provisional conclusion and conveyed to Committees 6 and 8. If necessary, the matter could be taken up again subsequently in the light of the conclusions reached by those two Committees.

2.2.34 The delegate of Denmark said that he could not agree to that proposal. In his view, Committees 6 and 8 should be informed that the matter had been discussed at length by the Committee, that a number of statements had been made in favour of the proposals and a number against, and that the Committee would not take a final decision on the matter until it was known what conclusions had been reached by the other Committees concerned.

2.2.35 The delegate of Indonesia supported by the delegate of Iran said that the Chairman had accurately summed up the majority views of the Committee and he should not therefore withdraw his proposal. If the Committee could not reach a compromise, then it should vote on the matter, but it was to be hoped that such a step would not be necessary. Delegates should bear in mind that the majority of developing countries were now judging the sincerity of the developed countries on the subject of technical cooperation and assistance.

2.2.36 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that unless Committees 4, 6 and 8 worked in harmony, it would not be possible to put a constructive proposal to the Plenary. While it was desirable that technical cooperation should be enhanced, it was too soon to draw any conclusions in respect of the discussions being held in Committees 6 and 8. He therefore supported the proposals to await the outcome of the discussions in those Committees before the matter was decided in Committee 4.

2.2.37 The delegate of Grenada said that his delegation had seen the Chairman's proposal as a way forward and wished to see it adopted in the precise terms in which it had been made. If the Committee failed to reach a consensus then it should vote on the matter.

2.2.38 The delegate of the United Kingdom felt that the doubts expressed in respect of the Chairman's summary were not really fundamental. It had after all been designed to avoid a vote. However if the Chairman wished to convey the size and strength of the majority view, it was only fair that he should also convey the size and strength of the minority view. Furthermore, in view of the differences of opinion he doubted whether the Chairman should say that the Committee had reached a provisional conclusion.

2.2.39 The delegate of Lebanon asked whether the Peruvian and Algerian proposals were intended to improve technical assistance under Section 7 of the budget or whether they were intended to make special provision for technical cooperation in the ordinary budget.

2.2.40 The delegate of Peru replied that his proposal was intended to ensure a certain degree of flexibility so that the Union had greater freedom in the use of the funds made available to it. The Union badly needed a technical cooperation budget.

2.2.41 The delegate of Algeria said that his proposal had not been related to a special budget for technical cooperation, but since under No. 19 of the Convention one of the purposes of the Union was to foster the creation, development and improvement of telecommunications in developing countries by every means at its disposal, and since one of those means was the ordinary budget, then it was only right that that budget should have a section for technical cooperation. However the proposal was not intended to exclude ITU participation in UNDP programmes. The amounts allocated under Section 7 of the budget were totally insufficient, and the Group of Engineers was only able to do the very minimum. The matter was not one for Committees 6 and 8 to decide, but he suggested that the Algerian proposal should be placed in square brackets until the outcome of the other Committees' discussions were known.

2.2.42 The delegate of Lebanon said that in the light of those explanations he wholeheartedly endorsed the Chairman's proposal that the views of the majority be conveyed to Committee 6.

2.2.43 The delegates of Australia and the United States of America supported the views of Grenada as amended by the United Kingdom.

2.2.44 The delegate of Finland also supported the views of the United Kingdom, and wished to be counted among the minority group.

2.2.45 The Chairman said that his summary had been intended to provide a proper balance between the two views, and his note to Committees 6 and 8 would make it quite clear that the Committee's conclusion would be reviewed in the light of the conclusions reached in those two Committees. It was only fair to say that the conclusion was a provisional one.

2.2.46 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that he would accept the term "provisional conclusion" if at the same time the Chairman also stated that the minority group happened to include Members who were responsible under the existing Convention for a considerable number of the contributory units.

2.2.47 The Chairman said that such considerations could only lead to a polarization of views, which he was most anxious to avoid. If he had to, he would say that a number of developed countries were in the minority group but he would not be happy to do so.

2.2.48 The delegate of Grenada endorsed that view. Such a note would bring about greater confrontation and might easily be seen as intimidation.

2.2.49 The delegate of Iran observed that the Chairman, in his summary, had been attempting to reflect the Committee's discussions, but those discussions had contained no mention of the contributory unit. There was therefore no justification for its mention.

2.2.50 The delegate of New Zealand observed that the delegations who had voiced objections were not so much opposing the Chairman's summary as referring to the appropriateness of the timing of the debate.

2.2.51 The Chairman proposed that his note to Committee 6 should indicate that the Committee had provisionally concluded its discussion on Article 15 but would review as found necessary the matter in the light of the conclusions of Committees 6 and 8.

It was so decided.

2.3 No. 95

2.3.1 The delegate of the United Kingdom, introducing his proposal (G/93/3), said that it was important that all Members should play their full part in the work of the Union but there was a danger that those countries with a legitimate interest in several of the regions might be unnecessarily influenced, in choosing their contributory class, by the burden represented by participation in distant areas. The United Kingdom therefore proposed that countries with interests in other regions be allowed to choose a contributory unit at a different level with respect to their participation in the work of those regions.

2.3.2 The delegate of Algeria requested that, since his proposal (ALG/143/5) was linked to his proposals for Nos. 93 and 94 of the Convention, the discussion on No. 95 be deferred until the other numbers were discussed.

It was so agreed.

2.4 No. 96

2.4.1 The delegate of New Zealand, introducing his proposal (NZL/152/1), said that it was aimed at providing relief for small and developing countries who found it difficult to find the foreign currency with which to pay their contribution to the Union in a lump sum, and which consequently incurred arrears. The burden on such countries would be lessened if payments could be spread over the year in four quarterly instalments, the first being in advance of the financial year concerned so as not to create a cash flow problem. The proposal might have the further effect of encouraging some countries to choose a higher contributory level. Any such arrangement should be optional, however.

2.4.2 The Chairman asked the Committee to take into account the Canadian proposal on the rate of interest applicable to payments arrears.

2.4.3 The delegate of Canada said that his proposal (CAN/26/36) was based on a single payment being made at the beginning of the year. Arrears would bear interest from the beginning of each financial year at the Swiss Central Bank interest rate prevailing on the first day of the year. The principle of that proposal could also apply to staggered payments, countries in arrears with quarterly payments paying the rate prevailing on the first day of the relevant quarter.

2.4.4 The delegate of Switzerland said that while recognizing that the idea behind the New Zealand proposal was a generous one, aimed at helping countries with payments difficulties, the Union might, if it were adopted, run the risk of funding assistance problems with the Swiss Confederation, which would presumably be asked for larger advances in future.

2.4.5 The Secretary said that staggered payments for Members paying one unit or less could have a serious effect on the Union's financing, since it would mean a loss of interest both on investments and on overdue accounts.

2.4.6 The delegate of Grenada supported the New Zealand proposal, but was somewhat concerned by the Secretary's response, since he had been under the impression from a statement made by the Secretary at an earlier meeting that there would be no real difficulties with Union financing if the proposal were accepted.

2.4.7 The Secretary replied that while there would be no serious consequences as far as the liquidity of the Union was concerned, there would be a certain loss of interest. However, with staggered payments, the contributions would come in in the course of the year. The Union usually had large sums available to it in the first two quarters, but not in the third quarter. In the fourth quarter, contributions for the following year started to come in.

2.4.8 The delegate of Iran said that in view of that explanation and the fact that many developing countries were experiencing a period of hardship, he supported the New Zealand proposal.

2.4.9 The delegate of the United States of America said that the New Zealand proposal appeared to be trying to establish a class of exemptions. Developed countries were also experiencing financial difficulties, and any payment exemptions should apply to all countries.

2.4.10 The Chairman proposed that further consideration of the New Zealand proposal be deferred until the next meeting. In the meantime, delegates might usefully consider the implications of that proposal for the Secretariat, particularly in view of the comments made by the delegate of the United States of America.

The meeting rose at 1200 hours.

The Secretary

R. PRELAZ

The Chairman

T.V. SRIRANGAN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

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COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

EIGHTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Tuesday, 19 October 1982, at 0910 hrs

Chairman Mr. A.C. ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Report of Working Group C7-A | 207 |
| 2. Draft Resolution on convening the
Plenipotentiary Conference (continued) | DT/26 |
| 3. Consideration of Article 6 of the Convention | DT/1 |



1. Report of Working Group C7-A (Document No. 207)

- 1.1 The delegate of Senegal, speaking as Chairman of Working Group C7-A, introduced the Report in Document No. 207, observing that the Group, which had been made up of delegates from the U.S.S.R., the United States of America, Peru, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and India, had been set up to prepare a revised text of No. 48 of the Convention, on the basis of the proposals submitted by the U.S.S.R. and India. With regard to the English language version only of MOD 48 reproduced in paragraph 3 of the Report, the last sentence should be corrected to read : "They shall be eligible for re-election; however, account should be taken ...". Finally, during the course of the Working Group's discussions, the delegate of India had proposed that the word "region(s)", which appeared twice in the text of No. 48, should be replaced by the words "geographical zone(s)".
- 1.2 The delegate of Spain said that the words "que hayan sido" should be deleted from the last line of the Spanish language version of MOD 48, in order to align it to the other language versions.
- 1.3 The delegate of Chile considered that the very strong support which had been expressed for the principle of rotation during the Committee's discussion of the matter was not adequately reflected in the proposed text. In his view, it would be desirable to amend the last sentence of the provision along the following lines : "They shall be eligible for re-election, taking special account of the need for rotation ...".
- 1.4 The delegate of Gabon said that he encountered difficulties very similar to those described by the delegate of Chile. One possible solution to the problem would consist in adding, at the end of the last sentence, a phrase along the following lines : "who may in no circumstances be selected by three Plenipotentiary Conferences in succession".
- 1.5 The delegate of Peru supported the views expressed by the two previous speakers.
- 1.6 The delegates of France, the United States of America, the U.S.S.R., Venezuela, Switzerland, Canada, Bulgaria and the United Kingdom supported the text of MOD 48 proposed by the Working Group, observing that it represented a consensus and was an accurate reflection of the Committee's earlier discussion.
- 1.7 The delegate of Lebanon said that he too could support the Working Group's proposal. However, he felt duty bound to point out that it would hardly be logical for the Conference to accept the principle of rotation with regard to the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General and the Administrative Council, while rejecting it for the IFRB.
- 1.8 The delegate of Greece said that he could accept the text proposed in Document No. 207. However, he reserved the right to revert to the question of the number of seats on the Administrative Council when the related proposal by his Administration was taken up.
- 1.9 The delegate of Belgium said that his delegation continued to favour the system of rotation originally proposed by the Administration of Chile. It reserved the right to take the matter up again when No. 48 was considered by the Plenary Meeting.

1.10 The delegate of India said that his delegation wished to resubmit its proposal to substitute the words "geographical zone" for the word "region" in the text of No. 48, in order to avoid the confusion which might easily arise from the use of the same word to convey two different meanings according to whether it was written with an initial capital letter or not.

1.11 The delegates of the United Kingdom, Venezuela and the Federal Republic of Germany opposed that proposal; in their view, the meaning of the word "region", which had been used in the ITU for many years, was perfectly clear.

1.12 The delegate of Lebanon, supported by the delegate of Senegal, appealed to the delegate of India not to press his proposal. It would always be possible to introduce the necessary changes to the text at a later stage, if the Conference were to decide that different terminology should be adopted.

1.13 The Chairman said that there appeared to be a consensus in favour of retaining the word "region". If he heard no objection he would take it that, subject to the corrections which had been made to the English and Spanish language versions, the text of No. 48 in paragraph 3 of the Working Group's Report was acceptable to the Committee and that a report to that effect could be submitted to the Plenary Meeting.

It was so agreed.

2. Draft Resolution on convening the Plenipotentiary Conference
(Document No. DT/26) (continued)

2.1 The delegate of Lebanon considered that the draft Resolution would be more complete if the words "which reads as follows :" followed by the full text of No. 29 were added at the end of the first preambular paragraph.

2.2 The delegate of China considered that it would be preferable to avoid overlap in the instructions given to the Administrative Council. The draft Resolution was unnecessary since No. 29, as revised by the present Conference, clearly indicated the interval to be observed between Plenipotentiary Conferences and No. 252 gave specific instructions to the Administrative Council with regard to convening them. He would, however, not oppose a majority decision to adopt the draft Resolution provided it was amended by replacing the words "is convened on time" on the second and third lines of the first operative paragraph by "shall be convened only every five years" and by adding at the end "and in no case shall the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences exceed six years".

2.3 The delegate of the United States of America said that the draft Resolution admirably reflected the consensus that had been arrived at on the issue in the Committee and gave clear and unambiguous instruction to the Administrative Council. Repetition of the wording of No. 29 in the text would be unnecessary. He supported adoption of the text as drafted.

2.4 The delegate of India shared China's concern about the contradiction between the wording of No. 29 as revised by the Conference and the first operative paragraph of the draft Resolution. To remedy that, however, he suggested that it would be enough to add after the word "time" on the third line of that paragraph the words "in accordance with No. 29" and to delete the remainder of the paragraph.

2.5 The delegate of Greece, while not opposed to the draft Resolution, sounded a note of warning against excessive recourse to resolutions and recommendations to extend the text of the Convention. Such a practice undermined the legal authority of the Convention and led to confusion.

2.6 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. noted that it was past practice to have a large number of resolutions to support the provisions of the Convention. The aim in submitting the draft Resolution had been to make a contribution to ensuring regularity in the convening of Plenipotentiary Conferences. Provisions intended to ensure that had been in the Convention for some time but had not been complied with. Hence the draft Resolution clearly specified to the Administrative Council what the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences should be. Retention of the clause allowing not more than six months' departure from the interval fixed by the Convention was necessary to ensure the requisite flexibility.

In reply to a proposal by the delegate of Spain, he agreed that the word "date", which appeared in the third preambular paragraph and the first operative paragraph, was misleading and should be replaced by "period".

2.7 Support for the adoption of the draft Resolution with that amendment was expressed by the delegates of Czechoslovakia, Lesotho, Trinidad and Tobago, Canada, Bulgaria, Algeria, Papua New Guinea, Afghanistan, Cuba and the German Democratic Republic.

2.8 The delegate of Indonesia concurred with India that mention of a possible six months' departure from the period fixed by the Convention was confusing in the light of the revised text of No. 29, which stated that the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences should normally be five years but not longer than six years. As it stood the draft Resolution implied that the interval could vary from four-and-a-half to six-and-a-half years. He would prefer to remain with the text of No. 29 alone, but if the draft Resolution were adopted it should be with the amendment proposed by India.

2.9 Those views were shared by the delegates of Kenya, Tanzania and Singapore.

2.10 The delegate of Kenya further proposed that if the draft amendment were adopted it would be preferable to add the words "where applicable" after "inviting Government" in the first operative paragraph in order to cover cases where no government had offered to host the Conference.

2.11 The delegate of Senegal supported the draft Resolution but felt that the third preambular paragraph should be deleted since it was in substance already included in the second preambular paragraph.

2.12 The delegate of Canada, supported by the delegates of Afghanistan and Papua New Guinea, said that the draft Resolution would serve as instructions to the Administrative Council to start negotiations with the inviting Government. Taking all practical considerations into account, that procedure would require some flexibility in its time scale.

2.13 The delegate of France, expressing support for the draft Resolution amended as proposed by Spain and Senegal, said that it would add to the clarity of the text if at the end of the second operative paragraph the words "by the Administrative Council" were added after "at the time laid down". As the delegate of the inviting Government for the next Plenipotentiary Conference, he considered that the increased flexibility introduced by the six months clause would be very useful as events in the host country, for example the 1988 Presidential elections in France, might mean that certain periods were not suitable for holding a major conference.

2.14 The Chairman, supported by the delegates of Iraq and Paraguay, considered that the consensus indicated that the draft Resolution be amended as proposed by Spain, Senegal and India.

The draft Resolution as so amended was approved.

2.15 The delegate of the United Kingdom noted that the original draft of the Resolution had provided useful guidance for the Administrative Council. The formulation that had just been approved had in effect removed the point of the Resolution. It now merely requested the Council to act in accordance with No. 29, a point that was already covered in No. 252.

2.16 The delegate of Brazil reminded the Committee that Working Group PL-A was engaged in drawing up the calendar of future conferences and meetings and might have some further suggestions to make with regard to the Resolution just adopted by Committee 7.

3. Consideration of Article 6 of the Convention

3.1 No. 30 of the Convention

3.1.1 The delegates of Poland and Czechoslovakia introduced proposals POL/22/7 and TCH/57/1 which sought to incorporate in the Convention a concept which had already been established in practice. It involved no change of substance but served to underline the fact that the Plenipotentiary Conference was the supreme organ of the Union responsible for giving instructions to the other bodies.

3.1.2 The delegate of Venezuela introduced proposal VEN/69/3, whose purpose coincided with that of the Polish and Czechoslovak proposal. He felt that it would also help to clarify the Convention.

3.1.3 The delegate of Canada expressed the view that the existing text was quite adequate and should be retained unchanged.

3.1.4 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed. He felt that the utmost caution must be exercised in modifying the higher-level provisions of the Convention. Moreover, because of the interaction between Articles 10 and 57 of the Convention, on the one hand, and Article 10 of the Radio Regulations concerning the function and methods of work of the IFRB, on the other, prudence argued in favour of maintaining a provision which had not posed any problem in the past or limited in any way the functions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences.

3.1.5 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany considered that the proposed modification did not improve the existing text in any way.

3.1.6 The delegates of the German Democratic Republic and Bulgaria expressed a preference for the Polish and Czechoslovak proposal which they felt was clearer than the Venezuelan text.

3.1.7 The delegate of Greece, supported by the delegate of Switzerland, considered that the proposals added nothing new since the use of the word "Union" in the existing text automatically comprised all the organs of the Union. He drew attention, moreover, to a conceptual discrepancy between the French and English texts, the former speaking of "principes généraux" and the latter of "general policies".

3.1.8 The delegate of Poland replied that his delegation's proposed modification did not relate to that part of the text and that, if such a conceptual difference existed, it was in the Convention as presently worded.

3.1.9 The delegate of the United States of America believed that the temptation to introduce minor changes in the provisions should be resisted unless they genuinely filled a void. Since No. 30 of the Convention was quite clear as to the functions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, it could be assumed that it already met the needs of the Union fully.

3.1.10 The delegate of Hungary supported the Polish and Czechoslovak proposal which drew attention to a fundamental task of the Plenipotentiary Conference that should be explicitly mentioned in the Convention.

3.1.11 The delegate of India supported both proposals. Although it might be necessary to modify their wording slightly, there was no doubt that the principle they defended was valid.

3.1.12 The delegate of Canada drew attention to No. 38 of the Convention which stated that the Plenipotentiary Conference should "revise the Convention if it considers this necessary". The Polish delegate himself had said that the substance of his delegation's proposal was not new. It was therefore presumably not really necessary.

3.1.13 The delegates of Italy, Spain, France, Austria, Chile, Uruguay, Norway and Trinidad and Tobago were in favour of retaining the existing text unchanged.

3.1.14 The delegates of Afghanistan, Ukrainian SSR, Cuba, Mongolia, Byelorussian SSR and Nicaragua supported the Polish, Czechoslovak and Venezuelan proposals.

3.1.15 The delegate of Belgium expressed his full agreement with the views of the delegates of Switzerland and Greece.

3.1.16 The delegate of Paraguay said that, juridically speaking, the Convention set out substantive principles but was not concerned with methods of implementation. He, too, was therefore in favour of maintaining the status quo.

3.1.17 The delegate of Senegal felt that any addition to the existing provision would imply a limitation on the general principle laid down therein. He therefore recommended retaining it unchanged.

3.1.18 The delegate of Brazil said that, although he sympathized with the idea behind the proposals, the Convention should be concerned only with matters of principle. He too advocated retaining the existing text.

3.1.19 The Chairman observed that the majority appeared to be in favour of maintaining the status quo and that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to retain the existing text of No. 30 of the Convention unchanged.

3.1.20 The delegate of Poland said that he was prepared to bow to the majority will.

It was so agreed.

3.2 No. 31 of the Convention

No change.

3.3 No. 32 of the Convention

3.3.1 The delegate of Algeria introduced proposal ALG/11/6 which was designed to widen the scope of the provision by allowing the Plenipotentiary Conference, when establishing the basis for the Union's budget, to consider other relevant aspects of the work of the Union as well as the programme of administrative conferences and meetings.

3.3.2 The delegate of France introduced proposal F/14/1 which was intended to complement the provision by requiring the Plenipotentiary Conference to consider the expenditure resulting from a draft medium-term plan annexed to the Report of the Administrative Council. Since the ITU did not at present have a medium-term plan, the Plenipotentiary Conference should express its views on the subject.

3.3.3 The delegate of Czechoslovakia introduced proposal TCH/57/2 which sought to emphasize the leading role of the Plenipotentiary Conference and its right to determine the main direction of the essential work of the Union.

3.3.4 The delegate of the United Kingdom considered the Algerian proposal an improvement on the existing text as it was important that the Plenipotentiary Conference consider the whole body of work of the Union during the period between Conferences. Should the Committee prefer to adopt the French proposal, it would be necessary to instruct the Administrative Council to prepare a medium-term plan.

3.3.5 The delegates of Kenya and Chile likewise felt that the Algerian proposal was an improvement as it would allow the Plenipotentiary Conference to consider the various aspects of the ITU's technical cooperation programme.

3.3.6 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed with the addition which the Algerian proposal wished to introduce in the provision but was not in favour of the proposed deletion. He also agreed with the delegate of France that there should be a possibility of medium-term planning. He therefore suggested that the existing text might be expanded to include the additional phrases proposed by Algeria and France.

3.3.7 The delegate of Bangladesh supported the Algerian proposal which would enable the Plenipotentiary Conference to set the proper direction to be followed by the Administrative Council in the period between Conferences.

3.3.8 The delegate of Canada, observing that the proposals were all similar in intention, suggested that a drafting group be set up to combine the three texts.

3.3.9 The delegates of the United States of America, Portugal, Brazil, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Gabon and Chile supported the setting up of a drafting group.

3.3.10 The delegate of Spain agreed that all three texts were compatible and could be combined. He suggested, however, that the French proposal ought to refer to the medium-term plan "approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference" rather than "annexed to the Administrative Council Report" and that it would be preferable, in the Czechoslovak proposal, to place the emphasis on the second part referring to the approval of the basis for the budget of the Union and the ceiling on expenditure.

3.3.11 The delegates of India and Japan, who also supported the proposal to set up a drafting group, observed that provision must be made for the preparation of the draft medium-term plan referred to in the French proposal.

3.3.12 The delegate of the U.S.S.R., also agreeing to the setting up of a drafting group, said that it was essential that the Convention refer specifically to the main programmes of the Union and the principle sources of expenditure. With the delegate of Hungary, he considered the Czechoslovak proposal to be clearest in that respect.

3.3.13 The delegates of Iraq and Senegal, while expressing a preference for the Algerian proposal which, to their mind, seemed best to cover the relevant points, supported the creation of a small working group to combine the three texts.

3.3.14 The Chairman proposed that a small drafting group be set up consisting of the delegates of Algeria, France, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom to merge the three proposals and to report back to the Committee at its next meeting.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1200 hours.

The Secretary :

A. MACLENNAN

The Chairman :

A.C. ITUASSU

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 371-E

1 November 1982

Original : English

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

NINTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Wednesday, 20 October 1982, at 1400 hours

Chairman · Mr. A.C. ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subject discussed :

Document No.

1. Consideration of Article 6 of the Convention
(continued)

DT/1, DT/11(Rev.1)



On calling the meeting to order, the Chairman asked the delegate of Kenya to accept the Committee's best wishes and congratulations on the occasion of Kenya's national day.

1. Consideration of Article 6 of the Convention (Documents Nos. DT/1 and DT/11(Rev.1)) (Continued)

1.1 No. 32

1.1.1 The Chairman recalled that a small working group consisting of the delegates of Algeria, Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom had been constituted at the end of the previous meeting of the Committee to draft a suitable text for No. 32 in the light of the discussion that had taken place on the subject. He called on the delegate of Algeria to report on the group's work.

1.1.2 The delegate of Algeria read out the following draft text, which the working group unanimously recommended for No. 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 the programme of conferences and meetings and any other medium-term plans submitted by the Administrative Council."

1.1.3 The delegate of the United Kingdom, in reply to a question from the delegate of the U.S.S.R., said that the proposed text combined the proposals made severally by Algeria, Czechoslovakia and France with the original text.

On a proposal by the delegate of Lebanon, the proposed text was approved provided no objections were received when the text appeared in writing.

1.2 No. 33

1.2.1 The delegate of Hungary, introducing proposal 19/1, said that despite recognition of the importance of equitable geographical distribution by the adoption of Resolution No. 5 at Malaga-Torremolinos and the fact that the Administrative Council had raised the question at almost every annual session since, the situation had not improved in the interval. His delegation therefore felt that to ensure the proper implementation of equitable geographical distribution it should be explicitly mentioned in the provision setting out the Plenipotentiary's responsibilities for staff matters.

1.2.2 The delegate of Algeria, introducing proposal 11/7, said that for similar reasons his delegation considered it useful to mention a concern with staff efficiency as one of those responsibilities.

1.2.3 The delegate of Poland, introducing proposal 22/8, said the text he proposed made no change of substance to No. 33 but merely inverted the order of the two parts of the phrase so as to give more importance to directives on staffing than to salary scales.

1.2.4 The delegate of the U.S.S.R., who supported the Hungarian and Algerian proposals and had no objection to the Polish proposal, the delegate of the German Democratic Republic, who supported the Hungarian proposal and had no objection to

the Algerian and Polish proposals, and the delegate of Yugoslavia, who supported all the proposals, suggested that the three proposals should be combined into a single text.

1.2.5 The delegate of Canada, while appreciating the reasons that had inspired the three proposals, suggested, with the support of the delegates of Switzerland and Papua New Guinea, that only the Polish proposal, which merely restructured the existing text so as to give more emphasis to staffing matters, should be accepted. The term "general directives" gave a complete picture of the Conference's responsibilities, including such administrative details as the concerns expressed by Hungary and Algeria. Staff efficiency was a part of staff management, which was what the senior officials of the Union had been elected to deal with. Geographical distribution was already sufficiently well covered in other parts of the Convention.

1.2.6 Those views were shared by the delegates of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, who considered moreover that the existing text should be retained. If details were to be mentioned in what was a general directive it would unbalance the text. The proper place for such details was Article 13 No. 87, which already made mention of them.

1.2.7 The delegate of Lebanon said that in view of those remarks perhaps only the Algerian proposal should be retained.

1.2.8 The delegates of Iraq, India, Iran and Pakistan considered it important that staff efficiency and geographical distribution should be mentioned in No. 33 and supported the Hungarian and Algerian proposals.

1.2.9 The Chairman, summing up, said that in view of the fact that the concerns expressed by Algeria and Hungary were already covered in Article 13 No. 87 he proposed adoption of the compromise suggestion by Canada that the Polish proposal only be accepted.

It was so decided.

1.3 Nos. 34 and 35

Approved without change.

1.4 No. 36

1.4.1 The delegate of Kenya, introducing proposals 80/3 and 80/4 to fix the dates of taking office of elected officials at not later than six months from the date of election, said they applied to both No. 36 and No. 37. It had been felt that it was necessary to specify the period at which new incumbents should take up their posts.

1.4.2 The proposal was supported by the delegate of Poland.

1.4.3 Retention of the existing text was advocated, since it gave the proper degree of flexibility suited to circumstances that might differ from one Plenipotentiary Conference to another, by the delegates of the U.S.S.R., Lebanon and the United Kingdom and by the delegate of the United States of America, who deprecated the tendency shown by the present Conference to try to impose its will on future Plenipotentiary Conferences, which ought to be left free to exercise their own judgement on such matters.

The existing text of No. 36 was adopted without change.

1.5 No. 37

1.5.1 The delegate of Algeria introduced proposal ALG/11/8 which provided for the addition of a new sub-paragraph stipulating that the Directors of the International Consultative Committees should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, along with the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and members of the IFRB. It was clear that all those elected officials needed to be highly competent both in the field of telecommunications and in administrative affairs, and therefore logical that they should be elected by one and the same body. Moreover, several delegations, including his own, had submitted proposals aimed at strengthening the Coordination Committee, which was currently composed of the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General, Director of the IFRB and Directors of the two CCIs. Here again, it was in the interests of the smooth running of the Committee that all its members should be on an equal footing, in other words, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. Finally, since delegations attending CCI Plenary Assemblies represented barely more than half the number participating in Plenipotentiary Conferences, the present CCI Directors could not be said to have been elected by the full membership of the Union. Their election at Plenipotentiary Conferences would thus confer upon them greater power of decision and legitimacy.

1.5.2 The Chairman observed that three identical proposals had been submitted by China (CHN/25/2), India (IND/87/3) and Cameroon (CME/107/6) and opened the discussion on all four.

1.5.3 The delegate of the United States of America said that it was important to recognize that the CCIs were technical bodies of the Union dealing with fast-expanding areas of technology. They held regular Plenary Assemblies to review their basic activities in the light of practical developments and it was there that elections were regularly held in the light of plans for the following study period. The system made for good management as it rendered the Directors answerable to their peers in the Plenary Assembly for both their technical and their administrative management of the affairs of the CCIs. Furthermore, the long interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences was bound to have a negative effect on efficiency. The existing system was both logical and correct and should not be abandoned.

1.5.4 The delegate of Colombia supported the proposal, arguing that the Plenipotentiary Conference was perfectly capable of choosing technically competent officials.

1.5.5 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that although he could appreciate the merits of the proposal he doubted whether it was really appropriate. There was a danger that the Plenipotentiary Conference might be transformed into a purely elective assembly, with little time to attend to other matters. It would be preferable for the CCI Plenary Assemblies, where attendance showed every sign of increasing steadily, to continue electing the Directors as in the past.

1.5.6 The delegate of Indonesia found the reasons given for the proposal justified and convincing and supported the addition to the Convention.

1.5.7 The delegate of Italy agreed with the delegates of the United States of America and of the U.S.S.R. that the CCIs were essentially technical organs which should elect their own Directors. The candidates for election were well-known to participants in the Plenary Assemblies, which were therefore better able to choose the most competent from among them. The fact that Plenipotentiary Conferences did

not coincide with CCI study periods could pose a serious problem, quite apart from the fact that enough of their time was already taken up with elections. As to improving the effectiveness of the Coordination Committee, only a Director elected by the CCI Plenary Assembly could be expected to carry full weight at its meetings.

1.5.8 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic, though sympathizing with the desire for uniformity in election procedures and for more equitable geographical distribution of elected officials, agreed with previous speakers that the CCIs must remain strictly technical bodies, with study periods that were independent of the periodicity of Plenipotentiary Conferences. To make the latter responsible for electing their Directors would be a further burden which they could ill support.

1.5.9 The delegate of Iran said that the need for detailed technical planning and proper management was the same in the CCIs and in the IFRB. Moreover, the suggestion that future CCI Plenary Assemblies would enjoy wider participation of ITU Members was little more than a pious hope. He agreed with the delegate of Algeria that it was proper that all the members of the Coordination Committee should be on an equal footing and saw no real difficulty in the fact that Plenipotentiary Conferences did not necessarily coincide with the start of a new study period.

1.5.10 The delegate of Japan believed that other measures might be more appropriate for reinforcing the role of the Coordination Committee and favoured retention of the status quo.

1.5.11 The delegate of Papua New Guinea agreed, adding that the CCIR had operated smoothly for 50 years and that a major change such as that proposed might have a quite unpredictable impact on its work.

1.5.12 The delegate of the United Kingdom remarked that the fact that there had never yet been an unsatisfactory Director of a CCI was proof that the existing election procedure had not failed. An enormous body of know-how and experience had to be transferred from one Director to the next and it was therefore essential that he should have the absolute confidence of the Plenary Assembly.

1.5.13 The delegates of Mauritania and Pakistan expressed their wholehearted support for the proposal.

1.5.14 The delegate of India said that, as senior officials of the ITU, CCI Directors should have the same status as other elected officials and be appointed by the supreme organ of the Union. Delegations attending Plenipotentiary Conferences clearly possessed all the technical knowledge and judgement required for their election. Moreover, appointing the Directors of CCIs would take very little more time than the Plenipotentiary Conference already devoted to electing members of the IFRB, the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General. There was no reason why CCI Directors should be in a separate category.

1.5.15 The delegate of Tanzania said that the post of Director of a CCI was sufficiently important to justify their mandate being handled down by the Plenipotentiary Conference. Moreover, in the interests of equitable geographical distribution among elected officials, a single organ, namely that Conference, should be responsible for exercising such control. He was in favour of the proposal.

1.5.16 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany was unable to support the proposal that such a highly technical post be filled by the Plenipotentiary Conference. He was particularly anxious that the CCI Plenary Assemblies should not become politicized, as had happened with the current Conference.

1.5.17 The delegate of Venezuela, observing that participants in the CCI Plenary Assemblies did not generally have plenipotentiary powers, supported the proposal which he felt was conducive to more equitable geographical distribution.

1.5.18 The delegate of Canada fully endorsed the comments made by the delegate of the U.S.S.R., particularly in respect of effective management. It was not difficult to imagine the chaos that would ensue if all Final Meetings of CCI Study Groups had to be held at the same time or if the Plenary Assemblies had to be organized in conjunction with the Plenipotentiary Conference. The CCIR had existed for some 50 years, while the CCITT had been affiliated to the ITU in the 1950s; they each had their own character and way of working, and those were very important factors for their efficiency. While a Director might not be an expert in all the fields with which his study groups were concerned, he had to be deeply interested and involved in the work programme assigned to them by the Plenary Assembly. As to the contention that participation in Plenary Assemblies was inadequate, he observed that no administration was barred from sending representatives. In short, he saw no reason to alter a system which had always worked extremely well; indeed, change for its own sake alone might well do the Union a disservice, and he therefore considered that the status quo should be maintained.

1.5.19 The delegate of Benin said that she was not convinced by the argument that Directors of the CCIs should be elected by the Plenary Assembly because of the technical nature of their duties; indeed, the principle of rotation for the IFRB had been rejected by a number of delegations on those very grounds, yet members of the Board were elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. With regard to participation in Plenary Assemblies and study groups, the developing countries did not have sufficient resources to send representatives to all meetings and she doubted whether the situation would improve significantly in the foreseeable future, despite those countries' efforts. It was therefore preferable that CCI Directors should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, which was attended by almost all the Members of the Union.

1.5.20 The delegate of Lebanon drew attention to No. 75 of the Convention, which provided that each CCI should work through the medium of its Plenary Assembly, study groups and Director. The question of credentials should not be a major problem, since there was nothing to prevent governments from giving their delegations to Plenary Assemblies the full powers which were felt to be necessary. Since delegations had not yet had the opportunity to reflect very deeply on the proposal, he suggested that the status quo should be maintained for the time being. Perhaps the Administrative Council could be requested to conduct a study on the matter and report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.5.21 The delegate of Switzerland, referring to the comments made regarding the procedure for election of the IFRB, said that his delegation was not very happy with the present system and would far prefer Board members to be elected by world administrative radio conferences. He observed that the efficiency of the Coordination Committee did not depend on the system by which its members were elected, but on their determination to work together for the benefit of the Union. Furthermore, the work of the CCIs would certainly suffer as a result of the political note which would be injected if elections were held at the Plenipotentiary Conference. Finally, nobody had yet adduced any convincing reason for believing that a different electoral system would have a beneficial effect on the CCIs' work.

1.5.22 The delegate of Belgium associated himself with the comments by the delegates of Canada and Switzerland. The experts who actually worked in the CCIs were clearly best qualified to choose their Directors. High-Level experts were familiar with management problems, since they already performed administrative duties in their administrations. After drawing attention to the fact that Plenary Assemblies had been held outside Europe in the past, he said that the fact that the intervals between Plenipotentiary Conferences on the one hand and CCI Plenary Assemblies on the other did not coincide was bound to create very serious difficulties for the CCIs' work. He saw some merit in the suggestion by the delegate of Lebanon, since he too considered that the status quo should be maintained for the time being.

1.5.23 The delegates of Thailand and Nicaragua supported the proposal.

1.5.24 The delegate of Denmark, speaking also on behalf of Finland, Iceland and Sweden, endorsed the reasons which had already been advanced for maintaining the status quo and opposed the proposal before the Committee.

1.5.25 The delegate of the Netherlands said that, for the reasons given by previous speakers, his delegation fully supported the existing procedure. It could also accept the suggestion by the delegate of Lebanon.

1.5.26 The delegate of Paraguay emphasized the need for technical bodies such as the CCIs to be completely apolitical, and expressed his delegation's support for the status quo.

1.5.27 The delegate of China fully recognized the technical character of the CCIs but did not share the view that the Plenipotentiary Conference would not be able to elect competent Directors, for delegations to the Conference always comprised a great many experienced experts. Nor did he consider that the problem of continuity in the CCIs would be very difficult to solve, since the bulk of their work was done by high-level experts and the specialized secretariats.

1.5.28 The delegate of Norway strongly supported the status quo and considered it unnecessary to conduct any further studies on the matter.

1.5.29 The delegate of Grenada said that the wish to retain the status quo was becoming a leitmotiv at the Conference. Delegations should bear in mind that there had been virtually no change in membership of the Board for years. With regard to the comments by the Canadian delegate concerning change for its own sake, he observed that suggestions for change were generally not made unless existing arrangements were regarded as inadequate to meet the circumstances. A far more objective, impartial attitude should be adopted towards suggestions for change and he, for one, fully supported the proposal.

1.5.30 The delegate of Spain said that, on technical and administrative grounds and having regard to the undesirable political element which would be introduced if CCI Directors were elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, his delegation was unable to support the proposal.

1.5.31 The delegate of Kenya, after observing that the role of a CCI Director was above all to coordinate activities, said that the fact that study group Chairmen would continue to be elected by the Plenary Assembly ought to set any fears of political interference to rest. In view of their rank, CCI Directors should not be elected by a subordinate body which was not even mentioned in Article 5 of the Convention and which was attended by participants who were not empowered to act on behalf of their governments. The proper forum for such elections was the supreme body of the Union, and his delegation could not agree to the suggestion by the delegate of the Lebanon.

1.5.32 The delegate of Algeria observed that the proposal was not a new one, for the document submitted by his Administration bore the date 1 February 1982. After emphasizing that his delegation had absolutely no fault to find with the present Directors, he observed that the CCIs were technical bodies by virtue of the work done in the study groups; discussions at Plenary Assemblies could be far from technical and had been known to take on a political or geographical hue, particularly at election time. While he agreed that the existing system had worked satisfactorily thus far, he failed to see how the work of the CCIs would be affected if the Directors were elected at the Plenipotentiary Conference. As to the timing of Plenary Assemblies in relation to the Plenipotentiary Conference, he was convinced that a solution providing the necessary degree of flexibility could be worked out, if there was no time for that to be done at Nairobi, the task could be entrusted to the Administrative Council. It should be borne in mind that any amendment adopted at the present juncture would not come into force before the next Plenipotentiary Conference. In any event, the matter was a most important one, and his delegation reserved the right to take it up again in the Plenary Meeting.

1.5.33 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that his delegation too reserved the right to take up the subject in the Plenary Meeting, if necessary. There could be no doubt about the value and importance of the CCIs' work, which must be permitted to continue unhampered. That work had its own cyclical character, the pattern of which would be broken if Directors were elected at the Plenipotentiary Conference. It was indeed tragic that more administrations did not participate in the work of the CCIs, so that they could elect the Director at the Plenary Assembly armed with proper knowledge about the functioning of the Consultative Committee and its study groups. He pointed out that, under No. 397 of the Convention, Members could empower other delegations to vote on their behalf in CCI elections. In conclusion, the proposed change, if made, would inevitably have an adverse effect on the quality of the work performed by the CCIs and his delegation therefore strongly opposed it on objective and impartial grounds.

1.5.34 The delegate of Venezuela, commenting on one of the points raised by the delegate of Canada, pointed out that the Plenipotentiary Conference would be called upon to decide when the Directors-elect were to take office and that, if the date chosen was that of the next Plenary Assembly, the Director-elect would have time to familiarize himself with his future duties. He reiterated his delegation's support of the proposal.

1.5.35 The Chairman said that, given the importance of the issue, discussion of the proposal before the Committee would continue at the next meeting.

The meeting rose at 1630 hours.

The Secretary .

A. MACLENNAN

The Chairman .

A.C. ITUASSU

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 372-E

1 November 1982

Original . French/
English

PLENARY MEETING

Federal Republic of Germany

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. ...*)

Juridical Status

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

in view of

the agreement concluded on 22 July 1971 between the Swiss Federal Council and the International Telecommunication Union to define the legal status of the latter organization in Switzerland and the associated Implementing Arrangement,

having noted with satisfaction

the Administrative Council's remarks in its Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 65, section 2.2.9.1) regarding Resolution No. 40 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

instructs the Secretary-General

to keep the agreement and the manner of its application under review in order to ensure that the privileges and immunities accorded to the ITU are equivalent to those obtained by other organizations of the United Nations family with their headquarters in Switzerland and report to the Administrative Council as necessary,

requests the Administrative Council

to report as necessary on this subject to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

*) This Resolution replaces Resolution No. 40 (Malaga-Torremolinos).



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 373-E
1 November 1982
Original . French/
English

PLENARY MEETING

Federal Republic of Germany

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. ...*)

Request to the International Court of Justice
for Advisory Opinions

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

in view of

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

notes

that the Administrative Council is authorized to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice as provided under Article XII of the Statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation.

*) This Resolution replaces Resolution No. 42 (Malaga-Torremolinos).



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 374-E
26 January 1983

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

Paragraph 1.10

In the penultimate sub-paragraph, delete the second sentence so that the sub-paragraph reads .

"The ITU also had a role to play in the planning and implementation of telecommunications."



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 374-E

3 November, 1982

Original : French

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Wednesday, 20 October 1982, at 1630 hrs

Chairman : Mr. M. SAMOURA (Senegal)

Vice-Chairman . Mr. A. PETTI (Italy)

Subject discussed :

1.. Future of technical cooperation

Document No.

47



1. Future of ITU technical cooperation (Document No. 47)

1.1 The delegate of Argentina asked whether the Committee would be discussing the basic aspects of technical cooperation, a subject not on the agenda, or whether the Chairman intended to ask delegates to make general statements.

1.2 The Chairman said that, while the report contained in Document No. 47 lent itself to general comments, consideration of its contents had given rise to specific proposals concerning particular aspects of technical cooperation. He proposed that overall consideration of the document should be continued with a view to deciding which Resolutions and Recommendations Committee 6 would submit to the Plenipotentiary Conference in reply to the questions raised at previous meetings of the Committee.

1.3 The Representative of the UNDP briefly reviewed the working procedures of UNDP and particularly relations between the ITU and the UNDP at national and regional levels.

First an estimate was made of the financial resources expected to be available to the UNDP during one "programming cycle", i.e. a period of five years. That estimate was then divided into Indicative Planning Figures (IPFs) for each recipient country. On the basis of its IPF each country drew up its "country programme" indicating the priorities allocated to the various sectors requiring UNDP assistance. That programme was then submitted to the UNDP Governing Council. The last stage in the process was the establishment of the various project requests, generally in consultation with the UNDP Resident Representatives and the United Nations agencies. Projects involving substantial expenditure were submitted to the Governing Council for approval while other expenditure was approved by the UNDP Administrator and the Resident Representative concerned.

For the third programming cycle (1982-86) approximately 80% of UNDP resources had been used for the developing countries with a Gross National Product (GNP) of less than 500 dollars per capita per year. IPFs were also allocated to activities undertaken at regional and interregional levels.

Asked why the UNDP did not allocate more resources to particular sectors, the Representative said that the amounts allocated to specific sectors were negotiated between the UNDP and governments during the programming cycles. National programmes were drawn up by governments in consultation with the UNDP and it was up to governments to choose the sectors in which they wanted UNDP assistance. The process was the same at the regional level although it was slightly more complex since more than one government was concerned.

The Representative pointed out that the outlook for UNDP financing was not very favourable. As a rough indication he noted that in 1981 contributions had dropped 6% compared to 1980 and in 1982 1% compared to 1981. That was a far cry from the objective laid down by the Governing Council which had envisaged an annual increase of 14%. The figures for 1983 would not be known before the next pledging conference.

1.4 The delegate of Canada, like many other delegates, said that thanks to its centralized financing and its programming cycles, the UNDP acted as a central body within the United Nations system, which made for efficient management of development funds. Her Government was entirely in favour of that system since it enabled countries to establish their own development priorities.

With regard to the regional presence of the ITU, her Government would consider what regional activities of the UNDP might be relevant.

In conclusion, she said that ITU played a decisive role in the sense that it was complementary to the development activities of the UNDP.

1.5 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that Document No. 47 gave a satisfactory outline of technical cooperation activities in the framework of the ITU, but that it was unnecessary to set up regional offices, which would only add to administrative costs. Moreover, the German Democratic Republic thought that the possibilities for technical cooperation could be considerably enlarged if the proposals of the U.S.S.R. and the Socialist community were implemented, especially in the field of telecommunications. The UNDP had undoubtedly proved its worth as a technical cooperation agency, but he wondered why a number of offers presented by his country had not been accepted and why resources made available in national currency had not been used. He proposed that Document No. 174 submitted by the U.S.S.R. should be examined at the same time as Document No. 47, adding that his delegation gave its full support to Document No. 174 and to the conclusions contained therein.

Finally, he said that the German Democratic Republic would also continue to take part in the development of technical cooperation for the benefit of developing countries on the basis of bilateral agreements.

1.6 The delegate of the Ivory Coast said that Document No. 47 gave basic information but that some points had not been dealt with in enough detail, particularly those concerning the end results of technical cooperation activities. In his opinion, the ITU did not have a coherent policy, and he thought that it should have its own technical cooperation budget, in order to be in a position to follow a clearer and more harmonious policy. Moreover, a more important place should be given to technical cooperation in comparison with the CCIs and the IFRB. He thought that the proposal to set up regional offices should be approved.

1.7 The delegate of Japan said that the ITU could pursue different types of technical cooperation activities, either bilateral or multilateral, and that such activities were of interest to both developing countries and developed countries. Technical cooperation should therefore be approached from a global point of view. Furthermore, since the ITU was not an enterprise, technical cooperation should consist in providing detailed information to both donor and recipients and in taking steps to match supply with demand for technical cooperation.

He was in favour of increasing the technical cooperation activities of the ITU and he thought that the existing organs, namely the Technical Cooperation Department, the CCIs and the IFRB, should be used in order to achieve a better integration of activities and avoid proliferation of sources of assistance.

In conclusion, he said that an effort should be made to find the necessary means to increase the amounts devoted to telecommunications by the UNDP, for he considered that organ as the central unit for coordination of programmes of development which needed to be supported.

1.8 The delegate of Indonesia wanted to know from the UNDP Representative whether ITU could directly submit a project to the UNDP or whether it was for the governments to submit such requests to UNDP for financing. It was important to distinguish between technical assistance and technical cooperation. The activities of the CCIs and the IFRB were designed for all Members and should not be considered as assistance. Whereas it was technical cooperation which was provided by the Technical Cooperation Department and was directed essentially to the developing countries. He was afraid that there might be misunderstanding about the proposed

integrated programme. His understanding of an integrated programme was that ITU would play a coordination role between bilateral and multilateral programmes. He said that there were no real communications between developing countries and developed countries. For example, he understood that out of 50 African countries, 30 had less than 5,000 telephones. If the gap between Members with respect to the development of telecommunications was in part to be closed, the Union should make an active effort to issue directives and advice and to supply experts, with a view to attaining the objectives which had been set for the expansion of telecommunications. The ITU should remain the main body responsible for technical cooperation and its role in that field could not be compared to that of other revenue-making international institutions, such as INTELSAT. He said that it was important that the mistakes made in the past with technical cooperation should not be repeated. The responsibility for mistakes did not always lie with the donor countries; developing countries also shared the responsibility for lack of formulating their real requirements. If ITU were to provide information to both developed and developing countries, it needed to have its own resources.

He agreed with the delegate of Canada that it was for governments to establish their own priorities for the UNDP programme; however they would need to receive objective advice from the ITU in order to be able to determine their real priorities.

Finally, he thought that a regional presence by the ITU was a good idea, but one that was difficult to implement without the necessary experts and funds.

1.9 The delegate of Argentina, after hearing the statement of the UNDP Representative, drew delegates' attention to two points. Firstly, with reference to the distribution of funds which the UNDP held at the disposal of various countries, it was up to those countries to decide how the funds should be allocated and, in that respect, he recalled what had been said in Section 2.1.1 of Document No. 47. Everyone knew that the countries which were most in need of technical assistance were those which were the least aware of the importance of telecommunications for economic development and social progress. That was why the United Nations had proclaimed 1983 "World Communications Year". Secondly, he drew attention to the shrinkage of UNDP funds devoted to technical cooperation and declared his astonishment that the amount of available funds for 1983 was still unknown at that late stage of the year.

1.10 The delegate of Sweden said Sweden considered that the problems of technical cooperation and technical assistance were of crucial importance to the ITU. Whilst recognizing the importance of developing networks and the constraints imposed by the limited resources available, he hoped that concrete steps would be taken to reduce the telecommunications gap between different countries of the world. Technical assistance by the industrialized countries should be provided on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis. In that connection, he said that Sweden's total aid to developing countries amounted to a little over 1% of GNP, a significant part of which was provided in the form of multilateral aid. Sweden ranked second overall among UNDP donor countries, and first on a per capita basis. The group of Nordic countries accounted for 27% of the resources made available to the UNDP. Sweden's policy was well in line with the ITU's present system of financing technical cooperation. He would like that system to be maintained and extended and said that his Government had urged a number of other countries to increase their contribution to UNDP. Multilateral technical assistance projects should not be designed to serve the interests of any particular donor country. Sweden was prepared to support most of the conclusions and Recommendations contained in Document No. 47.

He said that telecommunications constituted an essential precondition for overall development. In that context, the ITU could play an effective role by dealing with matters related to that aspect in the Study Groups and plan meetings of the CCIR and the CCITT, and seminars of the IFRB.

Another important aspect of technical cooperation was training and the transfer of technology. The ITU was already greatly involved in the matter but should do more. It was not only a question of finding new resources, the ITU should use available resources more effectively.

Rural development was another important aspect, which implied studies, planning and operations to assist with equipment maintenance.

An effort should also be made to further the development of telecommunications for public use and to establish standards for public services by improving the links between them and the specialized services.

A further effort should be made to reduce the cost of equipment and to avoid making use of too great a variety of techniques. The Union had an important role to play in connection with that problem, which concerned the developed countries just as much as the developing countries.

The ITU also had a role to play in the planning and implementation of telecommunications. The Study Groups should improve the standard of their Recommendations and should increase their role at the expense of traditional activities.

The regional presence of the ITU had been referred to in the context of technical assistance and technical cooperation. That presence should be extended, but he did not think that setting up permanent regional offices constituted the best solution. In conclusion, he said that it was quite obvious that, if more activities were undertaken, more resources would be required. The priorities to be assigned to different projects had to be decided, so that resources could be used as effectively and profitably as possible. Some thought should also be given to ways and means of increasing resources for technical assistance and technical cooperation, within the framework of the financial principles which governed the Union.

1.11 The delegate of the Central African Republic said that technical cooperation had been useful and would be useful in the future. He wished to raise two very important points, namely the financing and the organization of the Technical Cooperation Department as means of making cooperation more effective.

The ITU technical cooperation programme was 95% financed by the UNDP. The Technical Cooperation Department did not have funds of its own, nor a concerted policy for cooperation. He asked the Secretariat to provide him with the information about the number and the type of projects which had not been implemented for lack of UNDP resources. Similarly, he wanted to know the number and type of projects that were not implemented on account of lack of organizational resources of the Department itself. Such information would enable the Committee to review the structure of the Department.

In any event, he thought that the budget of the Technical Cooperation Department should be included in the ordinary budget of the Union.

1.12 The delegate of Benin wished to raise some queries concerning Document No. 47, "The future of ITU technical cooperation activities".

Paragraphs 5 and 6 referred to the problems which had affected the developing countries over the past century, and blamed population growth for worsening conditions of employment, shelter, food, energy etc. In her opinion, such statements were incorrect and she asked for that part of the document to be amended.

In paragraph 47, it was said that ITU cooperation was sometimes restricted by the lack of adequate information from administrations to the ITU experts. She asked for that paragraph to be amended as well, since if administrations failed to supply information, it was not because they did not want to but because they did not have them.

She thought that paragraph 160 should be amended to read : "The CCIs should start from the assumption that they should make every effort to facilitate active cooperation".

She supported paragraph 2.1 "Funding for technical cooperation activities" and Document No. 148 submitted by Indonesia. Provision should be made for a section for technical cooperation. Document No. 220 which had just been published should also be taken into consideration.

Turning to Publications in paragraph 2.3, she supported the Recommendation but emphasized that due account must also be taken of Opinion No. 79 in the general Report by the Administrative Council.

She supported the Recommendation in paragraph 2.4, "CCIs and IFRB issues" and asked for some clarification. In that connection, she also drew delegates' attention to CCIR Opinions Nos. 78 and 80 in the general Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference. She supported the Recommendation to the effect that whenever possible meetings of specific Study Groups should be held in locations adapted to the developing countries' needs and resources, provided no additional expenses resulted. Adoption of the proposal set out in Opinion No. 80 would make for increased participation of developing countries in the work of the CCIR.

Where paragraph 2.6 "Regional activities" was concerned, she recalled her suggestion that paragraph 250 should be backed up by numerical examples, and requested that the Secretariat deal with that fairly quickly so that a decision could be taken. Here, she pointed out that other international organizations such as WHO had regionalized their activities, a measure which was working very well. It would be useful if the ITU had a specific budget for regionalization of its own activities. The regional offices should cooperate with existing regional telecommunications organizations.

The Plenipotentiary Conference should support the idea of establishing regional offices with the Union's own Budget.

1.13 The delegate of Morocco supported the statements by the delegate of Indonesia. He drew participants' attention to paragraph 150 of Document No. 47, and added that the developing countries were particularly attached to technical cooperation activities. He was aware of the financial problems confronting UNDP and thought that of all the technical cooperation activities priority should be given to vocational training and the granting of study fellowships. He considered that funds for technical cooperation should be provided in the regular budget of the Union.

1.14 The delegate of India stressed the importance of technical coöperation, the objective of which should be to help the developing countries to help themselves. There were several aspects of technical cooperation; one immediately obvious one was the supply of equipment, whilst another, less obvious, was the sending of experts and the dissemination of information. Here one should not lose sight of the long-term benefits which would enable the developing countries to rid themselves of the feeling of dependence on the industrialized countries.

Priorities in the use of resources were decided by governments. Clearly, if they had to choose between bread and telecommunications, they would choose the former and it was then the FAO which would benefit from UNDP resources. The fact that governments did not include telecommunications among their priorities in the UNDP programme should not be used as an excuse not to have a telecommunication development programme. ITU should have its own resources to finance selected programmes. However, he cautioned the need to be realistic on the amount to be requested from the Union's regular budget. UNDP aid was valuable, but not the only source, and the ITU should study how best to use all available resources in view of the world-wide recession. Technical cooperation among developing countries and voluntary contributions were all sources of valuable technical assistance. In the light of his Administration's experience and the statements by earlier speakers, he thought that resources had not always been put to optimum use and there might have been errors of judgement. Lessons must be learned from the past. Faced with the increasing requirements in technical cooperation, one must look into how to meet those requirements, which had possibly not been spelled out clearly enough. In his opinion what was needed in the field of telecommunications was more appropriately directed assistance identified in the light of its feedback. One should take an objective view of the situation and call upon regional bodies to identify the goals to be attained. The important thing was not to study the reduction or increase in expenditure but rather to balance technical cooperation efforts in the light of costs. Provision would certainly have to be made for decentralization of technical cooperation in both the physical and financial sense of the word.

1.15 The delegate of Senegal considered that the main points had been covered by the delegates of India, Benin and the Central African Republic. The developing countries were aware of the advantages and benefits which accrued from telecommunications, as could be seen from pages 31 to 46 of Document No. 47. There was a further need to develop that concept. Committee 6 should endeavour to analyze the basic problem as stated by the delegate of the Central African Republic, i.e. the financing of ITU technical cooperation activities and the organizational structure of the Department. There were many such activities, for example the work of the CCIs, veritable international communities in which the developing countries should be encouraged to participate, although not in his opinion through special Study Groups created for the developing countries. He thought that the Conference should consider the creation of regional offices, and Committee 6 should seek appropriate solutions.

1.16 The delegate of Brazil considered that technical cooperation and technical assistance were of crucial importance and recalled that the Technical Cooperation Department had enabled his country to complete two projects essential to the Brazilian telecommunications system, a research centre and a training and specialization centre. Elsewhere, he was pleased with the increasing efforts by the CCIs and the IFRB to provide technical assistance through the publication of specialized handbooks and the organization of seminars. The ITU would provide better assistance, however, if vocational training were given more weight. Brazil had had disastrous experiences when priority had not been given to such training, which was the foundation for development in all fields and all countries.

He agreed with the views expressed by the delegate of India to the effect that technical cooperation and exchange of information among the developing countries (South-South cooperation) should be intensified, which would for example enable countries to avoid purchasing expensive but unsuitable equipment. He also agreed with the delegate of India on the importance of the work of the CCIs and hoped that a way would be found to increase developing countries' participation in the work of those bodies, which would eventually free the developing countries from their dependence on the industrialized countries.

The Technical Cooperation Department should nevertheless remain the principal organ with which the developing countries should work.

He had some difficulties with Document No. 47, for instance as regards regionalization, and he would subsequently be requesting clarification on those items.

1.17 The delegate of Kenya wished to raise one or two questions which had not yet been discussed. Although most of the deliberations had focussed on the UNDP, the latter should not be allowed to hold up the work of the ITU. The UNDP had an essential role to play as regards projects, as a catalyst for promoting new ideas. However, once projects were operational they were no longer of priority interest to UNDP. UNDP and ITU need not necessarily emphasize the same aspects of technical cooperation. An activity that had matured to a great extent should become an activity in its own right. It was that approach which should be closely studied over the coming years, given that the ITU had grown and now had a large number of Members, most of the new ones being developing countries requiring technical cooperation to reach the level of the other Members. The ITU had given birth to a baby called "technical cooperation", it was now time that it should be properly structured and appropriately provided with resources to stand on its own. He hoped that the Plenipotentiary Conference would not disappoint the hopes expressed in Committee 6.

1.18 The Chairman said that the next meeting would discuss the Recommendations set out in the various documents under consideration. Committee 6 should prepare a document containing the conclusions and Recommendations to be submitted to the Conference.

The meeting rose at 1905 hours.

The Secretary :

T. RAS-WORK

The Chairman :

M. SAMOURA

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

Document No. 375-E

1 November 1982

NAIROBI 1982

B.16

PLENARY MEETINGSIXTEENTH 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>
COM8	359	Articles Nos. 60 to 67
COM8	361	Article No. 77(443-534)

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex 18 pages



CHAPTER IX

General Provisions regarding Conferences

ARTICLE 60

Invitation and Admission to Plenipotentiary Conferences when there is an inviting Government

- NOC 315 1 The inviting government, in agreement with the Administrative Council, shall fix the definitive date and the exact place of the conference
- NOC 316 2 (1) One year before this date, the inviting government shall send an invitation to the government of each country Member of the Union.
- NOC 317 (2) These invitations may be sent directly or through the Secretary-General or through another government.
- NOC 318 3 The Secretary-General shall send an invitation to the United Nations in accordance with Article 39 and to any of the regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in Article 32 if requested by it.
- NOC 319 4 The inviting government, in agreement with or on a proposal by the Administrative Council, may invite the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency to send observers to take part in the conference in an advisory capacity, on the basis of reciprocity.
- NOC 320 5 (1) The replies of the Members must reach the inviting government not later than one month before the date of opening of the conference and should include whenever possible full information on the composition of the delegation
- NOC 321 (2) These replies may be sent directly to the inviting government or through the Secretary-General or through another government
- MOD 322 6. All the permanent organs of the Union shall be represented at the Conference in an advisory capacity.

- NOC 323 7 The following shall be admitted to Plenipotentiary Conferences
- NOC 324 a) delegations as defined in Annex 2,
- NOC 325 b) observers of the United Nations,
- NOC 326 c) observers of regional telecommunication organizations in conformity with 318,
- NOC 326 d) observers of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency in conformity with 319

ARTICLE 61

Invitation and Admission to Administrative Conferences when there is an inviting Government

- NOC 327 1. (1) The provisions of 315 to 321 shall apply to administrative conferences
- SUP 328 ~~(2) However, the time limit for the despatch of invitations may be reduced to six months if necessary.~~
- NOC 329 (3) Members of the Union may inform the private operating agencies recognized by them of the invitation they have received
- MOD / 330 2. (1) The inviting government, in agreement with or on a proposal by the Administrative Council, may notify the international organizations, non-governmental organizations and regional telecommunication organizations which are interested in sending observers to participate in the Conference in an advisory capacity. /
- MOD / 331 (2) The interested international organizations, non-governmental organizations and regional telecommunication organizations shall send an application for admission to the inviting government within a period of two months from the date of notification. /
- NOC 332 (3) The inviting government shall assemble the requests and the conference itself shall decide whether the organizations concerned are to be admitted.
- NOC 333 3 The following shall be admitted to administrative conferences
- NOC 334 a) delegations as defined in Annex 2,
- NOC 335 b) observers of the United Nations,
- NOC 335 c) observers of regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in Article 32,
- NOC 336 d) observers of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency in conformity with 319,

- MOD /337 e) observers of international organizations, non-governmental organizations and regional telecommunication organizations admitted in accordance with Nos. 330 to 332.⁷
- NOC 338 f) representatives of recognized private operating agencies, duly authorized by the Member to which they belong,
- NOC 339 g) permanent organs of the Union, subject to the conditions set forth in 322.
- ADD /339A ga) observers for Members of the Union participating in a non-voting capacity in a regional administrative conference of a region other than that to which the said Members belong.⁷

ARTICLE 62

(MOD) Procedure for convening World Administrative
Conferences at the Request of Members of the Union
or on a Proposal of the Administrative Council

- NOC 340 1. Any Member of the Union wishing to have a world administrative conference convened shall so inform the Secretary-General, indicating the proposed agenda, place and date of the conference
- MOD 341 2 On receipt of similar requests from at least one-quarter of the Members, the Secretary-General shall inform all Members thereof by the most appropriate means of telecommunication, asking them to indicate, within six weeks, whether or not they agree to the proposal.
- MOD 342 3. If a majority of the Members, determined in accordance with No. 225, agree to the proposal as a whole, that is to say, if they accept the agenda, date and place of the proposed meeting, the Secretary-General shall so inform the Members by the most appropriate means of telecommunication.
- NOC 343 4 (1) If the proposal accepted is for a conference elsewhere than at the seat of the Union, the Secretary-General shall ask the government of the country concerned whether it agrees to act as inviting government
- NOC 344 (2) If the answer is in the affirmative, the Secretary-General, with the assent of the government concerned, shall take the necessary steps to convene the conference

- NOC 345 (3) If the answer is in the negative, the Secretary-General shall request the Members desiring the conference to make alternative suggestions for the place of the conference.
- NOC 346 5 Where the proposal accepted is for a conference at the seat of the Union, the provisions of Article 64 shall apply
- NOC 347 6 (1) If the proposal as a whole (agenda, date and place) is not accepted by a majority of the Members, determined in accordance with 225, the Secretary-General shall inform the Members of the Union of the replies received, requesting them to give a final reply on the point or points under dispute within six weeks of receipt
- NOC 348 (2) Such points shall be regarded as adopted when they have been approved by a majority of the Members, determined in accordance with 225
- NOC 349 7 The procedure indicated above shall also be applicable when the proposal to convene a world administrative conference is initiated by the Administrative Council

ARTICLE 63

Procedure for convening Regional Administrative Conferences at the Request of Members of the Union or on a Proposal of the Administrative Council

- NOC 350 In the case of a regional administrative conference, the procedure described in Article 62 shall be applicable only to the Members of the region concerned. If the conference is to be convened on the initiative of the Members of the region, it will suffice for the Secretary-General to receive concordant requests from a quarter of the total number of Members in that region

ARTICLE 64

Provisions for Conferences meeting when there is no inviting Government

- NOC 351 When a conference is to be held without an inviting government, the provisions of Articles 60 and 61 apply. The Secretary-General shall take the necessary steps to convene and organize it at the seat of the Union, after agreement with the Government of the Swiss Confederation

ARTICLE 65

Provisions common to all Conferences

Change in the Date or Place of a Conference

- NOC 352 1 The provisions of Articles 62 and 63 shall apply, by analogy, when a change in the date or place of a conference is requested by Members of the Union or is proposed by the Administrative Council. However, such changes shall only be made if a majority of the Members concerned, determined in accordance with 225, have pronounced in favour.
- NOC 353 2 It shall be the responsibility of any Member proposing a change in the date or place of a conference to obtain for its proposal the support of the requisite number of other Members.
- NOC 354 3 Where the issue arises, the Secretary-General shall indicate, in the communication referred to in 341, the probable financial consequences of a change in the date or place, as, for example, when there has been an outlay of expenditure in preparing for the conference at the place initially chosen.

ARTICLE 66

MOD Time-limits and Conditions for Submission of Proposals
and Reports to Conferences

- NOC 355 1 Immediately after the invitations have been despatched, the Secretary-General shall ask Members to send him, within four months, their proposals for the work of the conference.
- NOC 356 2 All proposals the adoption of which will involve revision of the text of the Convention or Administrative Regulations must carry references identifying by their marginal numbers those parts of the text which will require such revision. The reasons for the proposal must be given, as briefly as possible, in each case.
- NOC 357 3 The Secretary-General shall communicate the proposals to all Members as they are received.
- MOD 358 4. The Secretary-General shall assemble and coordinate the proposals and reports, as the case may be, received from administrations, the Administrative Council, the Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees and Conference preparatory meetings, 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.

ARTICLE 67

Credentials for Delegations to Conferences

- NOC 359 1 The delegation sent by a Member of the Union to a conference shall be duly accredited in accordance with 360 to 366
- NOC 360 2 (1) Accreditation of delegations to Plenipotentiary Conferences shall be by means of instruments signed by the Head of State, by the Head of the Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs
- NOC 361 (2) Accreditation of delegations to administrative conferences shall be by means of instruments signed by the Head of State, by the Head of the Government, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs or by the Minister responsible for questions dealt with during the conference
- NOC 362 (3) Subject to confirmation prior to the signature of the Final Acts, by one of the authorities mentioned in 360 or 361, delegations may be provisionally accredited by the Head of the diplomatic mission of the country concerned to the government of the country in which the conference is held. In the case of a conference held in the country of the seat of the Union, a delegation may also be provisionally accredited by the Head of the Permanent Delegation of the country concerned to the United Nations Office at Geneva
- NOC 363 3 Credentials shall be accepted if they are signed by the appropriate authority mentioned under 360 to 362, and fulfil one of the following criteria
- NOC 364 — they confer full powers,
- NOC 365 — they authorize the delegation to represent its government, without restrictions,
- NOC 366 — they give the delegation, or certain members thereof, the right to sign the Final Acts.
- NOC 367 4 (1) A delegation whose credentials are found to be in order by the Plenary Meeting shall be entitled to exercise the right to vote of the Member concerned and to sign the Final Acts
- NOC 368 (2) A delegation whose credentials are found not to be in order by the Plenary Meeting shall not be entitled to exercise the right to vote or to sign the Final Acts until the situation has been rectified
- MOD 369 5 Credentials shall be deposited with the secretariat of the conference as early as possible. A special committee as described in 441D shall be entrusted with the verification thereof and shall report on its conclusions to the Plenary Meeting within the time specified by the latter. Pending the decision of the Plenary Meeting thereon, a delegation of a Member of the Union shall be entitled to participate in the conference and to exercise the right to vote of the Member concerned.

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

CHAPTER XI

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and other Meetings

ARTICLE 77

Rules of Procedure of Conferences and other Meetings

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SUP

~~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 such conference or meeting.
- (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 Nos. 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 the conference or of a 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 No. 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 No. 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.

NOC **11. Conditions required for Discussion of, and Vote on,
any Proposal or Amendment**

NOC 459 1. No proposal or amendment submitted prior to the opening of the conference or by a delegation during the conference may be discussed unless it is supported by at least one other delegation when it comes to be considered.

NOC 460 2. Each proposal or amendment duly supported shall be submitted to a vote after discussion.

12. Proposals or Amendments passed over or postponed

NOC 461 When a proposal or an amendment has been passed over or when its examination has been postponed, the delegation sponsoring it shall be responsible for seeing that it is considered later

13 Rules for Debates of the Plenary Meeting

NOC 462 *13.1 Quorum*

For a valid vote to be taken at a Plenary Meeting, more than half of the delegations accredited to the conference and having the right to vote must be present or represented at the meeting

NOC 463 *13.2 Order of debates*

(1) Persons desiring to speak must first obtain the consent of the Chairman. As a general rule, they shall begin by announcing in what capacity they speak

NOC 464 (2) Any person speaking must express himself slowly and distinctly, separating his words and pausing as necessary in order that everybody may understand his meaning

NOC 465 13.3 *Motions of order and points of order*

(1) During debates, any delegation may, when it thinks fit, submit a motion of order or raise a point of order, which shall at once be settled by the Chairman in accordance with these Rules of Procedure. Any delegation may appeal against the Chairman's ruling, which shall however stand unless a majority of the delegations present and voting are against it.

NOC 466 (2) A delegation submitting a motion of order shall not, during its speech, discuss the substance of the matter in question.

MOD 467 13.4 *Priority of motions of order and points of order*

The motions and points of order mentioned in 465 and 466 shall be dealt with in the following order:

a) any point of order regarding the application of these Rules of Procedure, including voting procedures

NOC 468 b) suspension of a meeting;

NOC 469 c) adjournment of a meeting;

NOC 470 d) postponement of debate on the matter under discussion,

NOC 471 e) closure of debate on the matter under discussion;

NOC 472 f) any other motions of order or points of order that may be submitted, in which case it shall be for the Chairman to decide the relative order in which they shall be considered.

NOC 473 13.5 *Motion for suspension or adjournment of a meeting*

During the discussion of a question, a delegation may move that the meeting be suspended or adjourned, giving reasons for its proposal. If the proposal is seconded, the floor shall be given to two speakers to oppose the suspension or adjournment and solely for that purpose, after which the motion shall be put to the vote.

NOC 474 13.6 *Motion for postponement of debate*

During discussion of any question, a delegation may move that the debate be postponed for a stated period. Once such a proposal has been made, any discussion thereon shall be limited to no more than three speakers not counting the person submitting the proposal, one for the motion and two against, after which the motion shall be put to vote.

MOD 475 13.7 Motion for closure of debate

A delegation may at any time move that discussions on the point at issue be closed. In such cases the floor shall be given to not more than two speakers opposing the motion, after which the motion shall be put to the vote. If the motion succeeds, the Chairman will immediately call for a vote on the point at issue.

NOC 476 13 8 *Limitation of speeches*

(1) The Plenary Meeting may, if necessary, decide how many speeches any one delegation may make on any particular point, and how long they may last

NOC 477 (2) However, as regards questions of procedure, the Chairman shall limit the time allowed for a speech to a maximum of five minutes.

NOC 478 (3) When a speaker has exceeded the time allowed, the Chairman shall notify the Meeting and request the speaker to conclude his remarks briefly

NOC 479 13 9 *Closing the list of speakers*

(1) During the debate, the Chairman may rule that the list of speakers wishing to take the floor be read. He shall add the names of other delegations who indicate that they wish to speak and he may then, with the assent of the Meeting, rule that the list be closed. Nevertheless, as an exceptional measure, the Chairman may rule, if he thinks fit, that a reply may be made to any previous statement, even after the list of speakers has been closed

NOC 480 (2) The list of speakers having been exhausted, the Chairman shall declare discussion on the matter closed

NOC 481 13 10 *Questions of competence*

Any question of competence that may arise shall be settled before a vote is taken on the substance of the matter under discussion

NOC 482 13 11 *Withdrawal and resubmission of a motion*

The author of a motion may withdraw it before it is put to a vote. Any motion, whether it be amended or not, which has been withdrawn from debate may be resubmitted or taken up by the author of the amendment or by another delegation

14. Right to Vote

NOC 483 1 At all meetings of the conference, the delegation of a Member of the Union duly accredited by that Member to take part in the work of the conference shall be entitled to one vote in accordance with Article 2

NOC 484 2 The delegation of a Member of the Union shall exercise the right to vote under the conditions described in Article 67

15. Voting

MOD 485 15 1 *Definition of a majority*

(1) A majority shall consist of more than half the delegations present and voting for or against a proposal.

NOC 486 (2) In computing a majority, delegations abstaining shall not be taken into account

NOC 487 (3) In case of a tie, a proposal or amendment shall be considered rejected

SUP 488

NOC 489 15.2 *Non-participation in voting*

Delegations which are present but do not take part in a particular vote or expressly state they do not wish to take part shall be considered neither as absent, for the purpose of determining a quorum as defined in No. 462, nor as abstaining for the purpose of No. 491.

MOD 490 15.3 Special majority

In cases concerning the admission of new Members of the Union, the majority described in Article 1 shall apply.

NOC 491 15.4 *Abstentions of more than fifty per cent*

When the number of abstentions exceeds half the number of votes cast (for, against, abstentions), consideration of the matter under discussion shall be postponed to a later meeting, at which time abstentions shall not be taken into account.

ADD 15.4A Voting Procedures

ADD 491A (1) The voting procedures are as follows

a) by a show of hands as a general rule unless a roll call under b) or secret ballot under c) has been requested,

ADD 491B b) by a roll call in the alphabetical order of the French names of the Members present and entitled to vote,

ADD 491C 1. if at least two delegations, present and entitled to vote, so request before the beginning of the vote and if a secret ballot under c) has not been requested, or

ADD 491D 2. if the procedure under a) shows no clear majority,

ADD 491E c) by a secret ballot, if at least five of the delegations present and entitled to vote so request before the beginning of the vote.

ADD 491F (2) The Chairman shall, before commencing a vote, observe any request as to the manner in which the voting shall be conducted, and then shall formally announce the voting procedure to be applied and the issue to be submitted to the vote. He shall then declare the beginning of the vote. When the vote has been taken, he shall announce the results.

ADD 491G (3) In the case of a secret ballot, the Secretariat shall at once take steps to ensure the secrecy of the vote.

ADD 491H (4) Voting may be conducted by an electronic system if a suitable system is available and if the Conference so decides.

SUP 492 15.5

SUP 493

SUP 494

SUP 495 15.6

MOD 496 15 7 Prohibition of interruptions once the vote has begun

No delegation may interrupt once a vote has begun, unless to raise a point of order in connection with the way in which the vote is being taken. The point of order cannot include any proposal entailing a change in the vote that is being taken or a change in the substance of the question put to the vote. Voting shall begin with the Chairman's announcement that the voting has begun and shall end with the Chairman's announcement of its results.

NOC 497 15 8 *Reasons for votes*

The Chairman shall authorize any delegations which so request to give the reasons for their vote, after the vote has been taken

NOC 498 15 9 *Voting on parts of a proposal*

(1) When the author of a proposal so requests, or when the meeting thinks fit, or when the Chairman, with the approval of the author, so proposes, that proposal shall be sub-divided and its various sections put to the vote separately. The parts of the proposal which have been adopted shall then be put to the vote as a whole

NOC 499 (2) If all the sections of a proposal are rejected the proposal shall be regarded as rejected as a whole

NOC 500 15 10 *Order of voting on concurrent proposals*

(1) When there are two or more proposals on any one matter, they shall be put to the vote in the order in which they were presented, unless the meeting decides to the contrary

NOC 501 (2) After each vote, the meeting shall decide whether or not the following proposal shall be voted on

NOC 502 15 11 *Amendments*

(1) Any proposal for modification consisting only of a deletion from, an addition to, or a change in, a part of the original proposal shall be considered an amendment

NOC 503 (2) Any amendment to a proposal accepted by the delegation submitting the proposal shall at once be embodied in the original proposal

NOC 504 (3) No proposal for modification shall be regarded as an amendment if the meeting considers it to be incompatible with the original proposal.

NOC 505 15 12 *Voting on amendments*

(1) When an amendment to a proposal is submitted, a vote shall first be taken on the amendment

MOD 506 (2) When two or more amendments to a proposal are submitted, the amendment furthest from the original text shall be put to the vote first, if this amendment does not obtain the support of the majority, of the remaining amendments, that furthest from the proposal shall then be put to the vote and the same procedure shall be followed until a subsequent amendment gains the support of the majority, if all the amendments submitted have been considered and none has gained a majority, the unamended proposal shall be put to the vote.

NOC 507 (3) If one or more amendments are adopted, the proposal thus amended shall then be put to the vote

SUP 508

ADD 15.12A Repetition of a vote

ADD 508A (1) In the committees or sub-committees of a conference or of a meeting, a proposal, a part of a proposal or an amendment which has already been decided by a vote within one of the committees or sub-committees may not be put to the vote again within the same committee or sub-committee. This shall apply irrespective of the voting procedure chosen.

ADD 508B (2) In the Plenary Meetings a proposal, a part of a proposal or an amendment shall not be put to the vote again unless

a) the majority of the Members entitled to vote so request, and

ADD 508C b) the request for a repetition of the vote is made at least one day after the vote has been taken.

NOC

16 Committees and Sub-Committees

Rules for Debates and Voting Procedures

- NOC 509 1 The Chairmen of all committees and sub-committees shall have powers similar to those conferred by Section 3 of the present Rules of Procedure on the Chairman of the conference
- NOC 510 2 The provisions set forth in Section 13 of the present Rules of Procedure for the conduct of debates in the Plenary Meeting shall also apply to the discussions of committees and sub-committees, except in the matter of the quorum
- NOC 511 3 The provisions set forth in Section 15 shall also apply to votes taken in committees and sub-committees

17 Reservations

- NOC 512 1 As a general rule, any delegation whose views are not shared by the remaining delegations shall endeavour, as far as possible, to conform to the opinion of the majority
- NOC 513 2 However, if any decision appears to a delegation to be of such a nature as to prevent its government from ratifying the Convention or from approving the revision of the Regulations, the delegation may make reservations, final or provisional, regarding this decision

18 Minutes of Plenary Meetings

- MOD - 514 1. The minutes of Plenary Meetings shall be drawn up by the Secretariat of the Conference, which shall ensure that they are distributed to delegations as early as possible, and in any event not later than 5 working days after each meeting.
- NOC 515 2 After the minutes have been distributed, delegations may submit in writing to the secretariat of the conference the corrections they consider to be justified, this shall be done in the shortest possible time. This shall not prevent them from presenting amendments orally during the meeting at which the minutes are approved
- NOC 516 3. (1) As a general rule, the minutes shall contain only proposals and conclusions, together with the principal arguments for them presented in terms as concise as possible.
- NOC 517 (2) However, any delegation shall have the right to require the insertion in the minutes, either summarized or in full, of any statement it has made during the debates. In this case, the delegation should, as a general rule, announce this at the beginning of its statement in order to facilitate the work of the reporters and must itself hand in the text to the secretariat of the conference within two hours after the end of the meeting
- NOC 518 4 The right accorded in 517 regarding the insertion of statements in the minutes shall in all cases be used with discretion.

19. Summary Records and Reports of Committees and Sub-Committees

- MOD 519 1. (1) Summary records of the debates of meetings of committees or sub-committees shall be drawn up by the Secretariat of the Conference, which shall ensure that they are distributed to delegations not later than 5 working days after each meeting. The records shall bring out the essential points of the discussion, and the various opinions of which note ought to be taken, together with any proposals or conclusions resulting from the debates as a whole.
- NOC 520 (2) Nevertheless, any delegation shall be entitled to invoke 517
- NOC 521 (3) The right referred to above shall in all circumstances be used with discretion.
- NOC 522 2. Committees and sub-committees may prepare any interim reports they deem necessary and, if circumstances warrant, they may submit, at the end of their work, a final report recapitulating in concise terms the proposals and conclusions resulting from the studies entrusted to them.

20. Approval of Minutes, Summary Records and Reports

- NOC 523 1. (1) As a general rule, at the beginning of each Plenary Meeting, or meeting of a committee, or sub-committee, the Chairman shall inquire whether there are any comments on the minutes of the previous meeting, or, in the case of committees or sub-committees, on the summary record of the previous meeting. These documents shall be considered approved if no amendments have been handed in to the secretariat and no objection is made orally. Otherwise, the appropriate amendments shall be made in the minutes or summary record as the case may be.
- NOC 524 (2) Any interim or final report must be approved by the committee or sub-committee concerned.
- MOD 525 2 (1) The minutes of the last Plenary Meetings shall be examined and approved by the Chairman.
- NOC 526 (2) The summary record of the last meeting of each committee or sub-committee shall be examined and approved by the Chairman of the committee or sub-committee.

~~21. Editorial Committee~~

SUP

SUP 527 / see 441-E 7.

SUP 528 / see 441-F 7.

22. Numbering

- NOC 529 1 The numbers of the chapters, articles and paragraphs of the texts subjected to revision shall be preserved until the first reading in Plenary Meeting. The passages added shall bear provisionally the number of the last paragraph in the original text, with the addition of "A", "B", etc
- MOD 530 2. The final numbering of the chapters, articles and paragraphs shall normally be entrusted to the Editorial Committee after their adoption at the first reading, but may, by a decision of the Plenary Meeting, be entrusted to the Secretary-General.

23. Final Approval

- NOC 531 The texts of the Final Acts shall be considered final when they have been approved at the second reading in Plenary Meeting

24. Signature

- NOC 532 The final texts approved by the conference shall be submitted for signature, in the alphabetical order of the French names of their countries, to the delegates provided with the powers defined in Article 67.

25. Press Notices

- MOD 533 Official releases to the press about the work of the Conference shall be issued only as authorized by the Chairman of the Conference.

26. Franking Privileges

- MOD 534 During the Conference, members of delegations, members of the Administrative Council, senior officials of the permanent organs of the Union attending the Conference, and the staff of the Secretariat of the Union seconded to the Conference shall be entitled to postal, telegram, telephone and telex privileges to the extent arranged by the Government of the country in which the Conference is held in agreement with the other Governments and recognized private operating agencies concerned.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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BLUE PAGES

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1 November 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.17

SEVENTEENTH 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	362	Articles 8, 10, 12, 13, 53, 54, 55, 59

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex 14 pages



ARTICLE 8

Administrative Council

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. They shall be eligible for re-election.


NOC 49 (2) Each Member of the Council shall appoint a person to serve on the Council who may be assisted by one or more advisers

NOC 50 2. The Administrative Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure

NOC 51 3 In the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences the Administrative Council shall act on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference within the limits of the powers delegated to it by the latter

52 [PENDING]

53 [PENDING]

 NOC 54 (3) It shall promote international cooperation for the provision of technical cooperation to the developing countries by every means at its disposal, especially through the participation of the Union in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations, in accordance with the purposes of the Union, one of which is to promote by all possible means the development of telecommunications

ARTICLE 10

NOC

International Frequency Registration Board

NOC

- 63 1 The International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) shall consist of five independent members, elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. These members shall be elected from the candidates sponsored by countries, Members of the Union, in such a way as to ensure equitable distribution amongst the regions of the world. Each Member of the Union may propose only one candidate who shall be a national of its country.

ADD

- 63A The members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall take up their duties on the dates determined at the time of their election and shall remain in office until dates determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference.

NOC

- 64 2 The members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall serve, not as representing their respective countries, or of a region, but as custodians of an international public trust.

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 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, with a view to ensuring formal international recognition thereof.

NOC

- 66 b) to effect, in the same conditions and for the same purpose, an orderly recording of the positions assigned by countries to geostationary satellites,

MOD

- 67 c) to furnish advice to Members with a view to the operation of the maximum practicable number of radio channels in those portions of the spectrum where harmful interference may occur, and with a view to the equitable, effective and economical use of the geostationary satellite orbit, taking into account the needs of Members requiring assistance, the specific needs of developing countries, as well as the special geographical situation of particular countries.

MOD 68 d) to perform any additional duties, concerned with the assignment and utilization of frequencies and with the equitable utilization of the geostationary satellite orbit, in accordance with the procedures provided for in the Radio Regulations, and as prescribed by a competent conference of the Union, or by the Administrative Council with the consent of a majority of the Members of the Union, in preparation for or in pursuance of the decisions of such a conference,

ADD 68A [PENDING]

\) ADD 68B dB) to provide technical assistance in making preparations for and organizing radio conferences in consultation, as appropriate, with the other permanent organs of the Union, and with due regard for the relevant directives of the Administrative Council in carrying out these preparations, the Board shall also provide assistance to the developing countries in their preparations for these conferences.

NOC 69 e) to maintain such essential records as may be related to the performance of its duties.

ARTICLE 12

NOC Coordination Committee

MOD 80 The Coordination Committee shall consist of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board. It shall be presided over by the Secretary-General, and in his absence by the Deputy Secretary-General.

MOD 81 The Coordination Committee shall advise and give the Secretary-General practical assistance on all administrative, financial and technical cooperation matters affecting more than one permanent organ, and on external relations and public information. In its considerations the Committee shall keep fully in view the provisions of the Convention, the decisions of the Administrative Council and the interests of the Union as a whole.

MOD 82 The Coordination Committee shall also consider the other matters with which it is entrusted under the Convention and any / important / matters referred to it by the Administrative Council. After examining such matters, the Committee shall report through the Secretary-General, to the Administrative Council.

ARTICLE 13

Elected Officials and Staff of the Union

- NOC 83 1 (1) In the performance of their duties, neither the elected officials nor the staff of the Union shall seek or accept instructions from any government or from any other authority outside the Union. They shall refrain from acting in any way which is incompatible with their status as international officials.
- NOC 84 (2) Each Member shall respect the exclusively international character of the duties of the elected officials and of the staff of the Union, and refrain from trying to influence them in the performance of their work.
- NOC 85 (3) No elected official or any member of the staff of the Union shall participate in any manner or have any financial interest whatsoever in any enterprise concerned with telecommunications, except as part of their duties. However, the term "financial interest" is not to be construed as applying to the continuation of retirement benefits accruing in respect of previous employment or service.
- ADD 85A (3A) In order to ensure the efficient operation of the Union, any Member State a national of which has been elected Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General or Director of an International Consultative Committee shall refrain, as far as possible, from recalling that person between two Plenipotentiary Conferences.
- MOD 86 2. The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall all be nationals of different Member States. At their election, due consideration should be given to the principles embodied in No. 87 and to equitable geographical distribution amongst the regions of the world.
- NOC 87 3. The paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

ARTICLE 53

Plenipotentiary Conference

MOD 201 1.(1) The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be convened in accordance with the provisions of No. 29.

NOC 202 (2) If practicable, the date and place of a Plenipotentiary Conference shall be set by the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference, failing this, they shall be fixed by the Administrative Council with the concurrence of the majority of the Members of the Union.

NOC 203 2 (1) The date and place of the next Plenipotentiary Conference, or either one of these, may be changed.

a) when at least one-quarter of the Members of the Union have individually proposed a change to the Secretary-General, or

NOC 204 b) on a proposal of the Administrative Council.

NOC 205 (2) In either case a new date or place or both shall be fixed with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union

ARTICLE 54

Administrative Conferences

- NOC 206 1 (1) The agenda of an administrative conference shall be established by the Administrative Council with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union in the case of a world administrative conference, or of a majority of the Members belonging to the region concerned in the case of a regional administrative conference, subject to the provisions of 225
- NOC 207 (2) This agenda shall include any question which a Plenipotentiary Conference has directed to be placed on the agenda.
- MOD 208 (3) A world administrative conference dealing with radio-communication may also include in its agenda an item concerning instructions to the International Frequency Registration Board regarding its activities and a review of those activities. A world administrative conference may include in its decisions instructions or requests, as appropriate, to the permanent organs.
- NOC 209 2 (1) A world administrative conference shall be convened-
- NOC 210 a) by a decision of a Plenipotentiary Conference which may fix the date and place of its meeting;
- NOC 211 b) on the recommendation of a previous world administrative conference if approved by the Administrative Council,
- NOC 212 c) at the request of at least one-quarter of the Members of the Union, who shall individually address their requests to the Secretary-General; or
- NOC 213 d) on a proposal of the Administrative Council.
- NOC 213 (2) In the cases specified in 210, 211 and 212 and, if necessary, in the case specified in 209, the date and place of meeting shall be determined by the Administrative Council with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union, subject to the provisions of 225
- NOC 214 3. (1) A regional administrative conference shall be convened
- NOC 215 a) by a decision of a Plenipotentiary Conference,
- NOC 216 b) on the recommendation of a previous world or regional administrative conference if approved by the Administrative Council,
- NOC 217 c) at the request of at least one-quarter of the Members belonging to the region concerned, who shall individually address their requests to the Secretary-General, or
- NOC 217 d) on a proposal of the Administrative Council.
- NOC 218 (2) In the cases specified in 215, 216 and 217 and, if necessary, in the case specified in 214, the date and place of meeting shall be determined by the Administrative Council with the concurrence of a majority of the Members of the Union belonging to the region concerned, subject to the provisions of 225

- NOC 219 4 (1) The agenda, or date or place of an administrative conference may be changed
- a) at the request of at least one-quarter of the Members of the Union in the case of a world administrative conference, or of a least one-quarter of the Members of the Union belonging to the region concerned in the case of a regional administrative conference Their requests shall be addressed individually to the Secretary-General, who shall transmit them to the Administrative Council for approval, or
- NOC 220 b) on a proposal of the Administrative Council.
- NOC 221 (2) In cases specified in 219 and 220 the changes proposed shall not be finally adopted until accepted by a majority of the Members of the Union, in the case of a world administrative conference, or of a majority of the Members of the Union belonging to the region concerned, in the case of a regional administrative conference, subject to the provisions of 225.
- MOD 222 5. (1) A Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council may deem it advisable for the main session of an administrative conference to be preceded by a preparatory session to draw up and submit a report on the technical bases for the work of the Conference.
- MOD 223 (2) The convening of such a preparatory session and its agenda must be approved by a majority of the Members of the Union in the case of a world administrative conference, or by a majority of the Members of the Union belonging to the region concerned, in the case of a regional administrative conference, subject to the provisions of 225.
- NOC 224 (3) Unless the Plenary Meeting of a preparatory session of an administrative conference decides otherwise, the texts finally approved by it will be assembled in a report which will also be approved by a Plenary Meeting and signed by the Chairman
- NOC 225 6. In the consultations referred to in 206, 213, 218, 221 and 223 Members of the Union who have not replied within the time limits specified by the Administrative Council shall be regarded as not participating in the consultations, and in consequence shall not be taken into account in computing the majority If the number of replies does not exceed one-half of the Members consulted, a further consultation shall take place the results of which shall be decisive regardless of the number of votes cast.
- ADD 225A 7. If invited by a Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council or a preceding administrative conference to draw up and submit the technical bases for a forthcoming administrative conference, subject to budgetary provision being made available by the Administrative Council, the CCIR may convene a conference preparatory meeting to be held in advance of that administrative conference. The report of such a conference preparatory meeting shall be submitted by the Director of the CCIR through the Secretary-General for use as an input document to the administrative conference.

ARTICLE 55

Administrative Council

- NOC 226 1 (1) The Administrative Council is composed of Members of the Union elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference
- NOC 227 (2) If between two Plenipotentiary Conferences a seat becomes vacant on the Administrative Council, it shall pass by right to the Member of the Union from the same region as the Member whose seat is vacated, which had obtained at the previous election the largest number of votes among those not elected.
- NOC 228 (3) A seat on the Administrative Council shall be considered vacant
- a) when a Council Member does not have a representative in attendance at two consecutive annual sessions of the Administrative Council;
 - b) when a Member of the Union resigns its membership on the Council.
- NOC 229
- NOC 230 2 The person appointed to serve on the Council by a Member of the Administrative Council shall, so far as possible, be an official serving in, or directly responsible to, or for, their telecommunications administration and qualified in the field of telecommunication services
- MOD 231 3. At the beginning of each annual session, the Administrative Council shall elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman from among the representatives of its Members, taking into account the principle of rotation between the regions. They shall serve until the opening of the next annual session and shall not be eligible for re-election. The Vice-Chairman shall serve as Chairman in the absence of the latter.
- NOC 232 4 (1) The Administrative Council shall hold an annual session at the seat of the Union
- NOC 233 (2) During this session it may decide to hold, exceptionally, an additional session
- NOC 234 (3) Between ordinary sessions, it may be convened, as a general rule at the seat of the Union, by its Chairman at the request of a majority of its Members or at the call of the Chairman under the conditions provided for in 255

- NOC 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. Nevertheless, the Council may hold meetings confined to its own members.
- NOC 236 6 The Secretary-General shall act as secretary of the Administrative Council.
- MOD 237 7. The Administrative Council shall make decisions only in session. Exceptionally, the Council in session may agree that any specific issue shall be decided by correspondence.
- NOC 238 8 The representative of each Member of the Administrative Council shall have the right to attend, as an observer, all meetings of the permanent organs of the Union mentioned in 26, 27 and 28.
- MOD 239 9. Only the travelling, subsistence and insurance expenses incurred by the representative of each Member of the Administrative Council in his capacity at Council sessions shall be borne by the Union.
- NOC 240 10 In the discharge of its duties prescribed in the Convention, the Administrative Council shall in particular.
- a) in the interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences, be responsible for effecting the coordination with all international organizations referred to in Articles 39 and 40 and to this end, shall conclude, on behalf of the Union, provisional agreements with the international organizations referred to in Article 40, and with the United Nations in application of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union, these provisional agreements shall be submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference in accordance with 39,
- ADD 240A aA) decide upon the implementation of any decisions relating to future conferences or meetings which have financial implications and which have been taken by administrative conferences or Plenary Assemblies of the CCIs. In so doing the Administrative Council shall take into account the provisions of Article 79A,
- ADD 240B aB) decide on proposals for organizational changes within the permanent organs of the Union which are referred to it by the Secretary-General,
- ADD 240 aC) examine and decide on plans concerning Union posts and staff covering several years.

- NOC 242 c) draw up such regulations as it may consider necessary for the administrative and financial activities of the Union, and also the administrative regulations to take account of current practice of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies applying the Common System of pay, allowances and pensions,
- MOD 243 d) supervise the administrative functions of the Union and decide on appropriate measures for the rationalization of those functions.
- MOD 244 e) review and approve the annual budget of the Union, and the budget forecast for the following year, taking account of the limits for expenditure set by the Plenipotentiary Conference and ensuring the strictest possible economy but mindful of the obligation upon the Union to achieve satisfactory results as expeditiously as possible through conferences and the work programmes of the permanent organs; in so doing, the Council shall take into account the views of the Coordination Committee as reported by the Secretary-General regarding the work plans mentioned in No. 286 and the results of any cost analyses mentioned in Nos. 285 and 287,
- NOC 245 f) arrange for the annual audit of the accounts of the Union prepared by the Secretary-General and approve them, if appropriate, for submission to the next Plenipotentiary Conference;
- NOC 246 g) adjust as necessary:
1. the basic salary scales for staff in the professional categories and above, excluding the salaries for posts filled by election, to accord with any changes in the basic salary scales adopted by the United Nations for the corresponding Common System categories;
- NOC 247 2 the basic salary scales for staff in the general services categories to accord with changes in the rates applied by the United Nations and the specialized agencies at the seat of the Union;

- NOC 248 3. the post adjustment for professional categories and above, including posts filled by election, in accordance with decisions of the United Nations for application at the seat of the Union,
- NOC 249 4 the allowances for all staff of the Union, in accordance with any changes adopted in the United Nations Common System,
- NOC 250 5 the contributions payable by the Union and the staff to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board,
- NOC 251 6 the cost-of-living allowances granted to beneficiaries of the Union Staff Superannuation and Benevolent Funds on the basis of practice in the United Nations,
- NOC 252 b) arrange for the convening of Plenipotentiary and administrative conferences of the Union in accordance with Articles 53 and 54,
- NOC 253 i) offer to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union any recommendations deemed useful,
- MOD 254 j) review and coordinate the work programmes as well as their progress and the working arrangements, including the meeting schedules, of the permanent organs of the Union and, in particular, take such action as it deems appropriate for reducing the number and duration of conferences and meetings and curtailing expenditure for conferences and meetings,
- ADD 254A jA) provide appropriate directives to the permanent organs of the Union with regard to their technical and other assistance in the preparation for and organization of administrative conferences,

- MOD 255 k) subject to the provisions of No. 86, provide for the filling of any vacancy in the post of Secretary-General and/or Deputy Secretary-General in the situation described in Nos. 59 or 60, at a regular meeting, if held within 90 days after a vacancy occurs, or at a meeting convened by the Chairman within the time periods specified in Nos. 59 or 60,
- MOD 256 l) provide for the filling of any vacancy in the post of Director of either of the International Consultative Committees at the next regular meeting following the occurrence of such a vacancy. A Director so selected shall serve until the date fixed by the next Plenipotentiary Conference as provided for in No. 305 and shall be eligible for election to the post at the next Plenipotentiary Conference,
- NOC 257 m) provide for the filling of vacancies for members of the International Frequency Registration Board in accordance with the procedure in 297;
- NOC 258 n) perform the other functions prescribed for it in the Convention and, within the framework of the Convention and the Administrative Regulations, any functions deemed necessary for the proper administration of the Union or its permanent organs taken individually,
- NOC 259 o) take the necessary steps, with the agreement of a majority of the Members of the Union, provisionally to resolve questions not covered by the Convention, the Administrative Regulations and their annexes and which cannot await the next competent conference for settlement;
- NOC 260 p) submit a report on the activities of all the organs of the Union since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference,
- NOC 261 q) send to Members of the Union, as soon as possible after each of its sessions, summary records on the activities of the Administrative Council and other documents deemed useful.
- ADD 261A qA) take decisions to ensure equitable geographical distribution of the staff of the Union and monitor the implementation of such decisions.

ARTICLE 59

NOC Coordination Committee

- MOD 310 1. (1) The Coordination Committee shall assist and advise the Secretary-General on all matters mentioned under No 30 and shall assist the Secretary-General in the duties assigned to him under Nos. 262, 282, 285, 286, 288 and 289.
- NOC 311 (2) The Committee shall be responsible for ensuring coordination with all the international organizations mentioned in Articles 39 and 40 as regards representation of the permanent organs of the Union at conferences of such organizations.
- NOC 312 (3) The Committee shall examine the progress of the work of the Union in technical cooperation and submit recommendations, through the Secretary-General, to the Administrative Council.
- MOD 313 2. The Committee shall endeavour to reach conclusions unanimously. In the absence of the support of the majority in the Committee, its Chairman may in exceptional circumstances take decisions, on his own responsibility, provided he judges that the decision of the matters in question is urgent and cannot await the next session of the Administrative Council. In such circumstances he shall report promptly in writing on such matters to the Members of the Administrative Council, setting forth his reasons for such action together with any other written views submitted by other members of the Committee. If in such circumstances the matters are not urgent, but nevertheless important, they shall be submitted for consideration by the next session of the Administrative Council.
- MOD 314 3. The Committee shall meet when convened by its Chairman at least once a month, it may also be convened when necessary at the request of two of its members.
- ADD 314A 4. A report shall be made of the proceedings of the Coordination Committee and will be made available on request to Members of the Administrative Council.
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 377-E
1 November 1982
Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

Note from the Chairman of Committee 7
to the Chairman of Committee 4

1. At its twenty-first meeting on 1 November 1982, Committee 7 adopted, in principle, the texts and Resolution in Document No. DT/81 relating to "Official Languages and Working Languages of the Union".
2. The attention of Committee 4 is invited to the text for ADD 104A on page one of this document and to the paragraphs under "resolves" of the Resolution on page two.
3. No information concerning the financial implications of the adoption of the text for ADD 104A or the provisions in "resolves" of the Resolution was available to Committee 7 during the consideration of this matter.
4. Under these circumstances, Committee 7 expressed a firm requirement for the examination of Document No. DT/81 in Committee 4, prior to the final adoption of the texts and Resolution in this document. Many delegations were of the opinion that the resources required to implement the provisions of ADD 104A and the Resolution should be obtained by economies in the allocation of resources in other areas.
5. Since Committee 7 will conclude its work on 1 November 1982, it is suggested that the [results of the deliberations of Committee 4] be communicated directly to the Plenary Meeting.

A.C. ITUASSU
Chairman



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 378-E

1 November 1982

Original EnglishCOMMITTEE 9SECOND SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 6
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Committee 6 has adopted the attached texts which are submitted for consideration by the Editorial Committee.

M. SAMOURA
Chairman of Committee 6

Annexes

- Res. Nos. COM6/7 Participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and in other programmes of the United Nations systems
- COM6/8 Improvement of Union Facilities for rendering Technical Assistance to Developing Countries
- COM6/9 Application of Science and Telecommunication Technology in the Interest of Developing Countries
- COM6/6 Special Measures for the least developed Countries
- COM6/5 Recruitment of Experts for Technical Cooperation Projects
- COM6/10 Training Standards for Telecommunication Staff
- COM6/11 Training of Refugees
- COM6/12 Seminars
- COM6/4 ITU Training Fellowship Programme
- COM6/13 Research on the Interrelation between Telecommunication Infrastructure and Development
- COM6/14 Assistance to People of Chad
- COM6/15 Establishment of the Independent International Commission on World-Wide Telecommunications Development
- COM6/3 : Resolution on Budgetary and Organizational Aspects of Technical Cooperation and Assistance of the Union.



RESOLUTIONS OF COMMITTEE 6

RESOLUTION No. COM6/7*)

Participation of the Union in the
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
and in other Programmes of the United Nations System

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

having noted

the Report of the Administrative Council (Document No. 65, Section 5.2), the report on the implementation of Resolutions, etc. relating to the technical cooperation activities of the Union (Document No. 46) and the report on the future of ITU technical cooperation activities (Document No. 47),

having endorsed

the action taken by the Administrative Council in application of Resolution No. 16 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) as regards participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme,

having expressed

its appreciation of the consideration given by the United Nations Development Programme to the development of telecommunications,

resolves

1. that the Union shall continue its full participation in the United Nations Development Programme, within the framework of the Convention and under the conditions established by the United Nations Development Programme Governing Council and/or other competent bodies of the United Nations system;
2. that the administrative and operational service costs resulting from the Union's participation in the United Nations Development Programme shall be included in a separate part of the Budget of the Union, on the understanding that the support cost payments from the United Nations Development Programme shall be included as income in that part of the Budget;
3. that the support cost payments received from the United Nations Development Programme shall not be taken into consideration in fixing the limits of the Union's regular budget,
4. that the Union's auditors shall check all the expenditures and income relative to participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme,
5. that the Administrative Council shall also examine these expenditures and take whatever steps it deems appropriate to ensure that the funds thus assigned by the United Nations Development Programme are used exclusively for administrative and operational services costs,

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 16 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to present each year to the Administrative Council a detailed report on the participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme,
2. to submit to the Administrative Council such recommendations as he may deem necessary to improve the efficiency of this participation,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to take all necessary measures to ensure the maximum efficiency of the Union's participation in the United Nations Development Programme;
2. to take into account the decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme with regards to support cost payments for the Executing Agencies, when establishing the credits required to cover the total administrative and service costs to be incurred as a result of the Union's participation in the United Nations Development Programme.

RESOLUTION No. COM6/8*)

Improvement of Union Facilities for rendering
Technical Assistance to Developing Countries

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

having taken note

of the Report of the Administrative Council contained in Document No. 46 - Implementation of Resolutions, etc. relating to the Technical Cooperation Activities of the Union, and Document No. 47 - The Future of ITU Technical Cooperation Activities;

appreciative of

the technical assistance rendered to developing countries in pursuance of Resolution No. 17 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

considering

- a) that the volume of the Union's technical assistance needs to be further increased and the quality improved,
- b) that in many cases the developing countries have a need of advice of a highly specialized nature and that such advice must often be obtained at short notice,
- c) that technical knowledge and experience of great value to the developing countries is obtainable from or through the International Consultative Committees and from the International Frequency Registration Board,

resolves

- 1. that the Group of Engineers of the Technical Cooperation Department shall be expanded to cover specialities such as switching, network planning, microwave and satellite communication, transmission, radio broadcasting, television and telecommunication power plants;

the duties of the Group would be .

- a) to work with the specialized secretariats of the International Consultative Committees and the IFRB in providing information and advice on subjects of importance to developing countries for the planning, organization and development of their telecommunication systems;
- b) to advise quickly and constructively either by correspondence or by mission to requesting countries on practical questions addressed to it by developing countries, Members of the Union;

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 17 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

- c) to provide an opportunity for expert and high level consultation for senior personnel from developing countries visiting the ITU Headquarters,
- d) to participate in seminars organized at the ITU Headquarters or in the region on specialized aspects of telecommunication problems,

2. that highly qualified specialists shall be recruited, as needed, for periods not normally exceeding one month at a time in order to complement the expertise available from the Group of Engineers,

instructs the Secretary-General

3. to make a study of the volume and the type of assistance required by the developing countries for urgent advice of a highly specialized nature,

4. to submit a report to the Administrative Council :

- indicating the specialities required for the engineers forming the group mentioned in 1 above,
- giving his appraisal of the volume and quality of the technical assistance provided and mentioning any difficulties encountered in meeting the requests made by developing countries,

instructs the Administrative Council

5. to consider the Secretary-General's report mentioned in 4 above and to take all necessary measures,

6. to include in the annual budget of the Union the credits necessary for the proper functioning of the group of engineers and a global amount to cover the estimated costs of the services of the short-term specialists mentioned in 2 above,

7. to follow closely the development of the volume and quality of the technical assistance activities rendered by the Union in application of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION No. COM6/9*)

Application of Science and Telecommunication Technology
in the Interest of Developing Countries

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

in view of

the provisions of various resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly of the United Nations for the purpose of expediting the application of science and technology in the interest of developing countries,

considering

that the International Telecommunication Union should, in its own field, associate itself in every way possible with efforts being thus undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations family;

having noted

the Report of the Administrative Council (Document No. 46) on the action taken in application of Resolution No. 18 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

instructs the Administrative Council

to take the necessary measures, within the limit of the available resources, to ensure that the Union

1. cooperates to the greatest extent possible with the appropriate organs of the United Nations;
2. contributes to the greatest extent possible to expediting the transfer to, and assimilation in, the developing countries of the scientific knowledge and technological experience in telecommunication, which are available in technically more advanced countries, by the publication of appropriate handbooks and other documents,
3. bears this Resolution in mind in its technical cooperation activities in general.

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 18 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

RESOLUTION No. COM6/6*)

Special Measures for the Least Developed Countries

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

considering

the United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/194 of 17 December 1981, which adopted the "Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries" established by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Paris, September 1981) and the Document No. 48 by the Administrative Council in application of Resolution No. 19 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973);

recognizing

the importance of telecommunications in the development of the countries concerned,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to continue to review the state of telecommunication services in the least developed countries identified by the United Nations and needing special measures for telecommunication development,
2. to report his findings to the Administrative Council,
3. to propose concrete measures calculated to bring about genuine improvements and provide effective assistance to these least developed countries from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Regular Budget of the Union and other sources,
4. to report annually on the matter to the Administrative Council,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to consider the above-mentioned reports and take appropriate action so that the Union may continue to display its active interest and cooperation in the development of telecommunication services in these countries;
2. to make appropriations for the purpose from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Regular Budget of the Union and other sources,
3. to keep the situation under constant review and to report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 19 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

RESOLUTION No. COM6/5*)

Recruitment of Experts for Technical Cooperation Projects

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

considering

- a) the importance of recruiting highly qualified experts for the successful conduct of the Union's technical cooperation activities,
- b) the difficulties encountered in such recruitment,

having noted

- a) that in many countries which are the main sources of candidates for expert posts, the age of retirement is being steadily lowered while the health of the population improves,
- b) that the Union's needs for well qualified experts and the conditions of their recruitment are not adequately known in the countries which are in a position to make available such experts,
- c) the Report by the Administrative Council (Document No. 46) in application of Resolution No. 22 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

considering further

the great importance of strengthening Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC),

wishes to express

its gratitude to the administrations which have provided experts for technical cooperation projects,

invites the Members of the Union

- 1. to make every possible effort to explore all sources of candidates for expert posts among the staffs of administrations, industry and training institutions, by giving the widest possible publicity to the information concerning vacancies,
- 2. to facilitate to the maximum the secondment of the candidates chosen and their reintegration at the end of their mission so that their period of absence does not prove a handicap in their careers,
- 3. to continue to offer, free of charge, lecturers and the necessary services for seminars organized by the Union,

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 22 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

invites the developing countries Members of the Union

to take particular account of candidates presented by other developing countries provided they meet the requested requirements,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to pay the greatest possible attention to the qualifications and aptitudes of candidates for vacant posts when drawing up lists of experts for submission to beneficiary countries,
2. not to impose age limits on candidacies for expert posts but to make sure that candidates who have passed the retirement age fixed in the United Nations Common System are fit enough to perform the tasks listed in the vacancy notice,
3. to establish, keep up to date and distribute a list of expert posts in the different specialities which it is foreseen will have to be filled during the next few years to come, accompanied by information on conditions of service,
4. to establish and keep up to date a register of potential candidates for expert posts with due emphasis on specialists for short-term missions, this register will be sent to all Members on request,
5. to submit each year to the Administrative Council a report on the measures adopted in pursuance of this Resolution and on the evolution of the expert recruitment problem in general;

invites the Administrative Council

to follow with the greatest attention the question of expert recruitment and to adopt the measures it deems necessary to obtain the largest possible number of candidates for expert posts advertised by the Union for technical cooperation projects on behalf of the developing countries.

RESOLUTION No. COM6/10*)

Training Standards for Telecommunication Staff

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

having examined

the question of the development of human resources for telecommunications and the training of telecommunication staff on the basis of the information provided in the relevant sections of Document No. 65 - Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference, Document No. 46 - Implementation of Resolutions, etc. relating to the Technical Cooperation Activities of the Union, Document No. 47 - The Future of ITU Technical Cooperation Activities and Document No. 48 - Review of the State of Telecommunications in the Least Developed Countries and Concrete Measures for Telecommunication Development, Document No. 175 - ITU's CODEVTEL Project,

expresses its satisfaction

with the results so far achieved in the realization of the objectives set out in Resolution No. 23 of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos),

notes with appreciation

the support extended to the Union in the implementation of the above Resolution by its Members and by the United Nations Development Programme,

considering

that the rapid and effective establishment of a connection and the maintenance of the circuit require

- a) compatible equipment at both ends and at transit offices;
- b) equivalent technical training of technical and operational personnel and appropriate linguistic fluency,

the importance of

- a) further improving the quality of training of telecommunication personnel,
- b) establishing and disseminating training standards for the different categories of personnel involved in the construction, operation and maintenance of telecommunication equipment;
- c) the efficient coordination of training activities and course development at the national, regional and inter-regional level as per the experience gained from the CODEVTEL Project,

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 23 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

instructs the Secretary-General

for the purpose of attaining the objectives listed under considering

1. to continue to develop training standards, in particular
 - 1) by participating in research relating to training conducted by United Nations specialized agencies and by other organizations,
 - 11) by investigating the possibilities of utilizing modern training and telecommunication technology, especially in solving the training problems of developing countries;
 - 111) by holding further meetings of the Working Group on Training Standards,
 - 1v) by continuing to organize meetings of manufacturers and users of telecommunication equipment and to elaborate the guidelines for training provided by manufacturers,
 - v) by updating and improving the Training Development Guidelines, the ITU Reference Manual for Telecommunication Training Centres and the Sharing System Manual, taking into account the experience gained through their application,
2. to promote task-oriented training, to advise administrations, on request, on the most suitable training methods and to assist them in applying the recommended training methods,
3. to contribute further to the training of staff responsible for telecommunication training (instructors, course developers and training managers) and to instruct ITU training experts in the use of current ITU training standards,
4. to assist in the coordination of telecommunication training activities at the inter-regional level, in particular
 - 1) by cooperating with regional telecommunication organizations and with associated training organizations,
 - 11) by promoting the creation of regional/sub-regional training and resource centres and the use in these centres of training methods and standards recommended by the ITU,
 - 111) by facilitating the interchange of information and experience of personnel management and the management of training institutions,
5. to develop and maintain an international system for the exchange of telecommunication training material and relevant information,
6. to facilitate, within the framework of technical cooperation activities, the exchange of instructors, trainees, technicians, training equipment and personnel between administrations,
7. to maintain up-to-date information on the results achieved by the exchange system,
8. to propose to the Administrative Council the organizational and staffing arrangements needed to attain the objectives specified in this Resolution;

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to consider the recommendations submitted to it by the Secretary-General with a view to providing adequate means and credits to attain the objectives specified in this Resolution,
2. to review at its annual sessions the arrangements and their development and progress, and to take the necessary steps to ensure the attainment of the objectives of this Resolution,

convinced

of the importance of the development of human resources for telecommunications and of the need for technical training to enable developing countries to accelerate the introduction and application of appropriate technology;

invites

all Members of the Union to participate and assist in the implementation of this Resolution to the greatest possible extent.

RESOLUTION No. COM6/11*)

Training of Refugees

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

having noted

- a) the resolution 36/68 of the United Nations General Assembly on the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and other resolutions relevant to assistance to refugees,
- b) Administrative Council Resolutions No. 659 and No. 708,
- c) the Report of the Administrative Council contained in Document No. 46;

considering

the action taken with a view to implementing Resolution No. 24 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

requests the Secretary-General

- 1. to continue his efforts with a view to the application of the United Nations resolutions,
- 2. to collaborate fully with the organizations concerned with the training of refugees, both within and outside the United Nations system,

invites administrations of Member countries

to do even more to receive certain recommended refugees and to arrange for their training in telecommunications in professional centres or schools.

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 24 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

RESOLUTION No. COM6/12 *)

Seminars

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

recognizing

a) that for the staff of telecommunication administrations,
particularly in the new or developing countries, seminars are a very valuable
means of acquiring knowledge of the latest developments in telecommunication
techniques and of comparing experience,

b) that this ITU activity should be continued and expanded,

having noted

the Report of the Administrative Council (Document No. 46) on the
action taken in application of Resolution No. 25 of the Plenipotentiary
Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

thanks administrations

which have already organized or which intend to organize seminars
and which provide at their own expense qualified lecturers or discussion
leaders for this purpose,

urges administrations

to continue and intensify their efforts in this direction in
coordination with the Secretary-General,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to coordinate the efforts of the Members of the Union which plan to
organize seminars with a view to avoiding duplication and overlapping,
paying particular attention to the languages used;

2. to ascertain and provide information on the subjects which should
be dealt with by seminars,

3. to promote or to organize seminars within the limits of available
funds;

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 25 of
Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

4. constantly to improve the effectiveness of these seminars in the light of experience,
5. to make inter alia the following arrangements
 - 5.1 publish the preliminary and final documents of seminars and forward them in good time to the administrations and participants concerned by the most appropriate means,
 - 5.2 take appropriate action following these seminars,
6. to submit an annual report to the Administrative Council and to make proposals to it with a view to ensuring the effective attainment of the objectives referred to above, bearing in mind the opinions expressed by the Conference and the available credits,

requests the Administrative Council

to take account of the recommendations of the Secretary-General and to ensure that appropriate credits are included in the annual budgets of the Union to permit the accomplishment of the tasks envisaged in this Resolution.

RESOLUTION No. COM6/4

ITU Training Fellowship Programme

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

recognizing

that a similar level of technical competence throughout the world is important for successful global communications,

considering

a) the importance to technical cooperation activities of providing highly applicable programmes to recipients of ITU Fellowships;

b) the difficulties encountered in ensuring such applicability,

having noted that

a) fellowship requirements delineated in nomination forms may vary from country to country for similar fields of training,

b) the cost of specialized programmes is frequently high and, consequently, prohibitive to recipient countries having limited UNDP funds,

c) candidates sometimes have insufficient capability in an appropriate language to derive maximum benefit from a training programme,

wishes to express

its gratitude to the administrations which have provided fellowship programmes for technical cooperation projects,

urges donor countries

1. to make every possible effort to identify sources of training for ITU Fellows in their administrations, industry and training institutions, by giving the widest possible publicity to information concerning the needs of recipient countries,

2. to make every effort to provide programmes that address the needs of recipient countries and to keep the Secretary-General apprised of programmes that are available to meet these needs;

3. to continue to offer, at no cost or as little cost as possible to the Union, the most applicable training to fellowship holders,

urges the recipient countries

- a) to ensure that candidates have a working knowledge of the language in which the programme will be conducted, it being understood that in some cases special arrangements could be made with the host country,
- b) to ensure that candidates are briefed on the duration and content of their fellowship programmes as conveyed by the host country to the ITU,
- c) to ensure that candidates have familiarized themselves with the Administrative Guide for ITU Fellows,
- d) to utilize the Fellow upon return in the most appropriate manner so as to derive the maximum benefit from the training received,

instructs the Secretary-General

- 1. to pay the greatest possible attention to consolidating similar needs when submitting requests for fellowship programmes to host countries,
- 2. to develop and publish information describing a set of standardized training requirements at appropriate skill levels that will meet the typical needs of developing countries,
- 3. to establish in accordance with specific technical cooperation projects a catalogue of associated fellowship requirements, based on estimates from recipient countries, which it is foreseen will have to be accommodated in the year to come, this catalogue will be available to all Members on request,
- 4. to establish and keep up to date a catalogue of fellowship opportunities that are available in host countries in the year to come; this catalogue will be available to Members on request;
- 5. to submit requests for fellowship programmes to host countries as far as possible in advance of the time frame required for the programme;

invites the Administrative Council

to follow with great attention the question of providing the most applicable training to ITU Fellows in the most cost-effective manner.

RESOLUTION No. COM6/13

Research on the Interrelation between Telecommunication
Infrastructure and Development

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

aware

that the social and economic underdevelopment of a large part of the world is one of the most serious problems affecting not only the countries concerned but also the international community as a whole;

considering

- a) that telecommunication facilities and services are not only the outcome of economic growth, but a precondition of overall development;
- b) that the development of telecommunication infrastructure is an essential part of the national and international development process;
- c) that the spectacular technological progress achieved during the past decade has made communications faster and more reliable and has reduced operational costs and maintenance requirements;

stresses

the important supporting role played by telecommunications in the development of agriculture, health, education, transport, industry, human settlement, trade, transfer of information for social welfare and in the general economic and social progress of developing countries;

concerned

that the uneven penetration in the world of the two most familiar telecommunication services - telephony and radio-broadcasting - is one of the real obstacles to development in many countries and regions and is a barrier to effective communication between the developed and developing world;

recalling

- a) that the "International Development Strategy for the Third Development Decade" stipulates, inter alia, the tasks relevant to the ITU in promoting international development and specifies that "special attention should be given to overcome the bottlenecks and constraints of transport and communication facing the developing countries, particularly with a view to strengthening intra-regional and inter-regional links";
- b) decisions made by the United Nations General Assembly at its Seventh Special Session, as well as at its regular annual sessions, relating to the need for international strategies to accelerate progress in social and economic advancement in rural areas and Resolution 34/14 adopted in 1979 inviting the UN specialized agencies to strengthen their participation in the achievement of the above objective;
- c) decision by the United Nations in 1981 to proclaim 1983 as World Communications Year in order to stress the importance of telecommunications infrastructure as both a precondition for and an integral part of economic and social development;

noting

- a) that although it is widely recognized that a well developed telecommunication system is a basic requirement of any modern economy, attempts in many developing countries to achieve a higher investment priority for this sector have not, in general been successful;
- b) that one of the main constraints affecting the development of telecommunication infrastructure is under-investment in this sector - a situation for which the reasons are manifold but which is in particular due to insufficient research, inadequate dissemination of information, and a lack of understanding within national planning ministries about the relationship between telecommunications and economic and social development;
- c) that research carried out so far on the benefits to be derived from telecommunications has generally revolved around analysis of input-output tables and correlation of GNP, telephone density and other variables without, however, explaining the causation;

appreciative

of the Union's initiative in undertaking, in collaboration with the OECD, studies on the contribution of telecommunications to economic and social development, with special emphasis on the problems of integrated rural development, and of the additional voluntary financing for the conduct of such studies,

recognizing

the necessity of providing governments, administrations, decision-makers, economists, financial and other institutions and organizations concerned with development work with the results of comprehensive studies on the direct and indirect benefits of investment in telecommunication infrastructure and the relationship between the growth of telecommunication services and socio-economic development in general, so as to enable developing countries to better assess their own development priorities and give the necessary priority to telecommunications;

decides

that the Union should continue to organize and carry out such studies, closely integrating this effort with the overall program for technical cooperation and assistance activities;

urges

the Administrations and Governments of Member States, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, financial institutions and providers of telecommunication equipment and services to extend their support for the satisfactory implementation of this Resolution;

urgently calls upon

the UNDP, including its Secretariat and field representatives as well as both donor and recipient member countries, to give greater appreciation to the importance of telecommunications in the development process, with a view to ensuring that an appropriate share of UNDP resources is made available for the telecommunications sector;

requests the Secretary-General

- a) to bring this Resolution to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly and to provide the Assembly with regular reports on the progress and results of the research on this matter;
- b) to bring this Resolution also to the attention of all other interested parties, in particular the UNDP, World Bank, Regional Development Banks, and National Development Funds for Cooperation;
- c) to report annually to the Administrative Council on the progress made in the implementation of this Resolution;

requests the Administrative Council

- a) to review the Secretary-General's reports and take appropriate measures to permit the implementation of this Resolution;
- b) to report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

RESOLUTION No. COM6/14

Assistance to the People of Chad

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

considering

the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union wherein the desirability of universal participation of all states has been enunciated and that the need of international cooperation has been identified as one of the main purposes of the Union,

further considering

the provisions of Resolution No. 19 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, 1973, on special measures for the least developed countries which include Chad;

taking note

of the specific situation of Chad, whose telecommunication infrastructures have suffered great damage,

instructs the Secretary-General of the ITU

1. to identify the most appropriate ways and means and to take the necessary measures to mobilize multilateral and bilateral resources for the benefit of the Republic of Chad in order to :

- a) assist in the rehabilitation of its telecommunications network,
- b) provide technical assistance for the reorganization of its Administration and training of its staff;

2. to collaborate with all organizations concerned in the implementation of the assistance programme for Chad,

3. to make regular reports to the Administrative Council on the steps taken in the implementation of this Resolution,

requests the Administrative Council

to study the report of the Secretary-General and take all appropriate measures that it deems fit.

RESOLUTION No. COM6/15

Establishment of the Independent International Commission on
World-wide Telecommunications Development

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

recognizing

the fundamental importance of communications infrastructures as an essential element in the economic and social development of all countries as recalled by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/40,

convinced

that World Communications Year Development of Communications Infrastructures 1983, provides the opportunity for all countries to undertake a comprehensive review and analysis of their policies on communications development and stimulate the accelerated development of telecommunications infrastructures,

recalling

the significant contribution to dialogue on world economic issues made by the Independent Brandt Commission on International Development Questions,

noting

the emphatic consensus of the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems (the McBride Commission) on the common interest in accelerated development of telecommunications infrastructures,

noting with concern

that notwithstanding the importance of communications and information transfer dependent on telecommunications infrastructure for social, economic and cultural development, a relatively low level of resources has so far been allocated to telecommunications development by international aid and investment organizations,

resolves that

- a) an international Commission on World-wide Telecommunications Development shall be established,
- b) this Commission shall be completely independent and constituted of members of the highest international status serving on a voluntary basis,
- c) the expenses of the Commission shall be financed from independent non-commercial sources,

instructs the Secretary-General

- a) after prior consultation and in cooperation with Member Governments to propose a list of 15 to 20 representatives of the highest decision-makers from administrations, operating agencies, and industry in the developing and developed countries as well as the major financial institutions (including the development banks and the UNDP) and other appropriate entities, also seeking as good a representation of all the regions of the world as possible;
- b) to report on the action taken to the 38th session of the Administrative Council;

instructs the Administrative Council

- a) to review the report of the Secretary-General and to take action to constitute the Commission, as well as any steps it considers necessary to enable the Commission to discharge its functions;
- b) to transmit to the Commission the following broad mandate :
 - i) to examine the totality of the existing and possible future relationships between countries in the field of telecommunications involving technical cooperation and a transfer of resources in order to identify the most successful methods of such transfer;
 - ii) to recommend a range of methods including novel ones for stimulating telecommunication development in the developing world using appropriate and proven technologies in ways which.
 - a) serve the mutual interest 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, and
 - b) lead to progressive achievement of self-reliance in the developing world and the narrowing of the gap between the developing and developed countries;
 - iii) to consider the most cost-effective way in which the ITU could stimulate and support the range of activities that might be necessary to achieve a more balanced expansion of telecommunication networks;
 - iv) to complete its work in about a year's time;
 - v) to submit its report to the ITU Secretary-General,

resolves further

that the Administrative Council review the report and as far as matters necessitating attention within the ITU are concerned, initiate any action that it considers appropriate.

RESOLUTION No. COM6/3

Resolution on Budgetary and Organizational Aspects
of Technical Cooperation and Assistance of the Union

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

taking account

of the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention concerning the technical cooperation and assistance function to be performed by the Union for the benefit of the developing countries;

considering

- a) that telecommunications are important for the economic and social development of mankind;
- b) that the Member countries, whether developing or developed, recognize the need for cooperation among them for the purpose of establishing a world-wide telecommunication network serving the general interest,
- c) that the imbalance between the level of development of the developing and developed countries is constantly increasing;
- d) that the ITU is the most appropriate international forum for the examination of all kinds of problems connected with telecommunications, and in particular for coordinating most of the resources assigned to technical cooperation and assistance in the field of telecommunications;
- e) that one of the main purposes of the Union is to advance international cooperation among Members in the field of telecommunications and the particular importance of assistance to developing countries,
- f) that some of the objectives for the Union in technical cooperation and assistance should be :
 - i) to seek greater appreciation of the role of telecommunication in a balanced programme of economic development;
 - ii) to promote training in all activities connected with the development of telecommunications;
 - iii) to take all such action as necessary within the ambit of the Union to help countries become self-reliant;
 - iv) to encourage cooperation among developing countries in order that they could set up a lasting programme of mutual assistance;
 - v) to promote the transfer of resources and technology for the benefit of all Members and in particular to the developing countries;
 - vi) to provide assistance for the development of telecommunications in rural areas,

decides

1. to continue Union participation in the programme of the United Nations systems and other programmes,
2. to reinforce the operational capacity of the Union to afford technical cooperation and assistance for the benefit of developing countries,
- *3. to provide technical assistance to the developing countries under the regular budget in the following fields:
 - Service of the Group of Engineers
 - Training Division including the CODEVTEL activity (Training Standards)
 - Short-term missions - Specialists and Group of Engineers
 - Logistic support for seminars
 - Fellowship programme to participate at ITU seminars such as the seminars of IFRB and participation at the CCI Study Groups
 - Regional presence
 - Head of the Technical Cooperation Department and his office
 - Logistic support for the voluntary programme of technical cooperation
 - Special assistance for the Least Developed Countries
 - Provision of common services for technical cooperation activities
 - Identification of benefits of telecommunications for development
 - Follow-up action on the Recommendations and Decisions taken by conferences and meetings of the Union for the benefit of developing countries
 - ITU publications
 - World Communications Year
 - Review of ITU technical cooperation and assistance activities
 - Resources to promote technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC)
 - Any other activities that the Administrative Council considers appropriate;
- *4. to include in the appropriate parts of the Convention a ceiling of expenditures designed for the effective performance of the above activities,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to review the existing technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union;
2. to review the organization and structure of the Technical Cooperation Department and submit proposals for the improvement of its managerial capability to respond to the needs of the Union's contribution to the development process in the most effective and economic manner practicable, in conformity with the decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference,

* Although a large majority supported points 3 and 4 there was no consensus on the use of the regular budget. There was however a consensus on the list of activities.

3. to present to the Administrative Council as soon as possible a detailed report on the immediate changes considered necessary for introduction to meet the objectives in 2 above;

4. to submit each year to the Administrative Council the draft technical cooperation and assistance programme for the following year together with a detailed report on the implementation of the previous year's, accompanied by qualitative and quantitative assessments of the difficulties encountered;

5. to submit to the 1983 Administrative Council a detailed draft programme for the technical cooperation and assistance activities decided by the Plenipotentiary Conference. In particular, each activity listed under decides above should be described in such a manner that the Council will be in a position to assess the effectiveness, degree of priority and the costs of its implementation;

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to establish an advisory committee of the Administrative Council without additional expense to the Union, for the purpose of considering how the priorities of the Union for technical cooperation and assistance can be achieved within available resources;

2. to study in detail the organization and management of ITU technical cooperation and assistance activities so as to .

2.1 identify the functions arising from Union participation in the systems of the United Nations and other programmes;

2.2 define the functions of the permanent organs of the Union in connection with technical assistance to the developing countries,

3. to reorganize, in the light of the foregoing, the Technical Cooperation Department and define the role assigned under the Convention to the Secretary-General with a view to the effective and economical performance of the tasks referred to above;

4. to prepare for the information of all administrations an annual report on the progress of the Union's activities in technical cooperation and assistance.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 379-E

1 November 1982

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Secretary-General

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL III

I have the honour to transmit to the Conference the text of a telegram which I have received from the United Nations in New York.

M. MILI

Secretary-General

Annex : 1



A N N E X

NEWYORK (UNNY) 28221 2GMT

MBP 1230-10

FOR SECRETARY-GENERAL ITU - THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL HAS TAKEN NOTE OF ADDITIONAL
PROTOCOL III OF THE ITU CONVENTION OF 1973 AND URGES THAT THE PRESENT CONVENTION
GIVE FAVOURABLE CONSIDERATION TO CONTINUATION OF ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL III.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 380-E

2 November 1982

Original · EnglishPLENARY MEETINGFifth Report of Committee 7

1. At its twenty-second and final meeting the Committee considered a number of outstanding proposals relating to the technical cooperation activities of the Union.
2. These proposals had been considered at previous meetings of the Committee and had been held pending clarification by Committees 6, 8 and 4 concerning the possible extension of the Union's technical cooperation activities.
3. Due to the fact that Committee 8 and Committee 4 had not finished their work Committee 7 was unable to reach agreement on these outstanding proposals and decided to refer them to the Plenary Meeting for further action.
4. In accordance with this decision the following texts are submitted for the attention of the Plenary Meeting

ARTICLE 8

- ALG/11/14 ADD 52A (1A) It shall determine each year the policy for allocating funds for technical cooperation, deciding on the types of action to be taken and the categories of countries to receive assistance.
- ALG/11/15 MOD 54 (3) It shall promote international cooperation for the provision of technical cooperation to the developing countries, ~~by every means at its disposal, especially through the participation of the Union in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations,~~ in accordance with the purposes of the Union, ~~one of which is to promote by all possible means the development of telecommunications.~~ To that end it shall use every means at its disposal, especially the regular budget of the Union and the participation of the Union in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations
- IND/87/7 MOD 54 (3) It shall promote international cooperation for the provision of technical cooperation to the developing countries by every means at its disposal, ~~especially through the~~ including participation of the Union in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations, in accordance with the purposes of the Union, one of which is to promote, by all possible means, the expeditious development of telecommunications facilities in a cost-effective manner.



ARTICLE 10

ALG/11/19 ADD 68A dA) to perform, in accordance with the purposes of the Union, duties relating to technical cooperation with developing countries assigned to it by the Administrative Council and, should occasion arise, by the Coordination Committee between two consecutive sessions of the Council.

ARTICLE 11

ALG/11/20 ADD 72A (3A) The Director of each International Consultative Committee shall perform, in accordance with the purposes of the Union, duties relating to technical cooperation with developing countries assigned to him by the Administrative Council and, should occasion arise, by the Coordination Committee between two consecutive sessions of the Council.

PNG/85/5 ADD 72A (3A) Additionally, the Consultative Committees may render assistance, in an advisory capacity on telecommunications research projects being carried out by Developing Countries.

ARTICLE 56

ALG/144/7 MOD 280 q) assemble and publish, in cooperation with the other permanent organs of the Union, both technical and administrative information that might be specially useful to developing countries in order to help them to improve their telecommunication networks. Their attention shall also be drawn to the possibilities offered by the Union's own technical cooperation activity and by the international programmes under the auspices of the United Nations.

A.C. ITUASSU
Chairman, Committee 7

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 381-E

2 November 1982

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

India

RESOLUTION

relating to

The Use by Broadcasting Service of the Bands additionally allocated to this Service by WARC-79

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

considering

- a) that the bands 9 775 - 9 900 kHz, 11 975 - 12 050 kHz, 13 600 - 13 800 kHz, 15 450 - 15 600 kHz, 17 550 - 17 700 kHz and 21 750 - 21 850 kHz are allocated to the fixed service on a primary basis subject to the procedure described in Resolution No. 8 of the World Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva, 1979,
- b) that use of these bands by the broadcasting service shall be subject to provisions to be established by the World Administrative Radio Conference for the planning of HF bands allocated to this service,
- c) that within these bands the date of commencement of operations in the broadcasting service on a planned channel shall not be earlier than the date of completion of satisfactory transfer, according to the procedures described in Resolution No. 8, of all assignments to the stations in the fixed service operating in accordance with the table of frequency allocations and other provisions of the Radio Regulations, which are recorded in the Master Register and which may be affected by broadcasting operations;

resolves

- a) that administrations shall strictly abide by the provisions of No. 531 of the Radio Regulations,
- b) that operations of broadcasting service in the bands referred to above shall not be resorted to until the planning is completed and the conditions stipulated in No. 531 are fulfilled,

instructs the International Frequency Registration Board

- a) to draw the attention of all administrations to this Resolution;
- b) to arrange for monitoring of these bands on a regular basis with a view to intercepting operations of the broadcasting service in violation of No. 531,
- c) to publish the monitoring data collected in this regard and take appropriate follow-up action.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 382-E

2 November 1982

Original: English

COMMITTEE 9

FOURTH SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 8 TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Committee 8 has adopted the attached texts which are submitted for consideration by the Editorial Committee.

E.J. WILKINSON
Chairman

Annexes · 4



A N N E X 1

ANNEX 2

**Definition of certain Terms used in the Convention and in the
Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union**

- ADD For the purpose of this Convention, the following terms shall have the meanings defined below.
- NOC *Administration* Any governmental department or service responsible for discharging the obligations undertaken in the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union and the Regulations
- MOD Harmful Interference: Interference which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of other safety services or seriously degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunication service operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations.
- 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, attachés, or interpreters sent by the same country
- Each Member shall be free to make up its delegation as it wishes. In particular, it may include in its delegation in the capacity of delegates, advisers or attachés, persons belonging to private operating agencies which it recognizes or persons belonging to other private enterprises interested in telecommunications
- 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.
- NOC Expert A person sent by a national scientific or industrial organization which is authorized by the government or the administration of its country to attend meetings of study groups of an International Consultative Committee.

NOC *Private Operating Agency:* Any individual or company or corporation, other than a governmental establishment or agency, which operates a telecommunication installation intended for an international telecommunication service or capable of causing harmful interference with such a service.

NOC *Recognized Private Operating Agency:* Any private operating agency, as defined above, which operates a public correspondence or broadcasting service and upon which the obligations provided for in Article 44 of the Convention are imposed by the Member in whose territory the head office of the agency is situated, or by the Member which has authorized this operating agency to establish and operate a telecommunication service on its territory.

MOD Observer : A person sent by :

- the United Nations, one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency or a regional telecommunication organization to participate in a Plenipotentiary Conference, an administrative conference or a meeting of an International Consultative Committee in an advisory capacity,
- an international organization to participate in an administrative conference or a meeting of an International Consultative Committee in an advisory capacity,
- the government of a Member of the Union to participate in a non-voting capacity in a regional administrative conference;

in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention.

SUP ~~Radio---A general term applied to the use of radio waves.~~

MCD Radiocommunication : Telecommunication by means of radio waves.

Note 1 Radio waves are electromagnetic waves of frequencies arbitrarily lower than 3 000 GHz, propagated in space without artificial guide.

Note 2 For the requirements of No. [70] of the Convention the term "radiocommunication" also includes communications using electromagnetic waves of frequencies above 3000 GHz, propagated in space without artificial guide.

SUP ~~Representative: 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 *International Service* A telecommunication service between telecommunication offices or stations of any nature which are in or belong to different countries.

MOD Mobile Service : A radiocommunication service between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.

NOC *Telecommunication* Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems.

NOC *Telegram* Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy for delivery to the addressee. This term also includes radiotelegrams unless otherwise specified.

NOC *Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls* Telegrams or telephone calls originating with any of the authorities specified below:

- the Head of a State,
- the Head of a government and members of a government,
- Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea or air,
- diplomatic or consular agents,
- the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Heads of the principal organs of the United Nations,
- the International Court of Justice.

Replies to government telegrams as defined herein shall also be regarded as government telegrams.

NOC *Service Telegrams* Telegrams exchanged between:

- a) administrations,
- b) recognized private operating agencies,
- c) administrations and recognized private operating agencies,
- d) administrations and recognized private operating agencies, on the one hand, and the Secretary-General of the Union, on the other,

and relating to public international telecommunication

1) Note to Committee 9. The amendments only affect the French and Spanish texts. The English term "Telephone Calls" should be translated as follows:

- a) in French "communications téléphoniques" instead of "appels et conversations téléphoniques"
- b) in Spanish: "comunicaciones telefónicas" instead of "llamadas y comunicaciones telefónicas"

The title of Article 26 and No. 121 will have to be amended accordingly.

NOC *Private Telegrams:* Telegrams other than government or service telegrams.

MOD Telegraphy : A form of telecommunication in which the transmitted information is intended to be recorded on arrival as a graphic document, the transmitted information may sometimes be presented in an alternative form or may be stored for subsequent use.

Note A graphic document records information in a permanent form and is capable of being filed and consulted, it may take the form of written or printed matter or of a fixed image.

MOD Telephony : A form of telecommunication primarily intended for the exchange of information in the form of speech.

ADD Regional telecommunication organization : An organization the membership to which all Members of the region are eligible set up by the Members of a region, or comprising their telecommunication administrations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which may be dealt with on a regional basis.

ADD Telecommunication services : Telecommunications provided by an administration or a recognized private operating agency, which are generally subject to appropriate remuneration.

2) These include several branches such as telephone, telegraph, data communication and leased circuits.

2) Note to Committee 9 : Although the concept of "public correspondence service" is thus lost, this definition should be as close as possible to the text of Opinion No. 9 of the VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly.

A N N E X 2

RESOLUTION No. COM8/1

Updating of Definitions (Annex 2 to the Convention)

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

considering

- a) that Annex 2 to the Convention contains definitions of certain terms used in the Convention and in the Administrative Regulations;
- b) that as a result of technical progress and the development of operating methods, it may be desirable to revise some of these definitions,

having noted

that the CCIR and the CCITT have instructed the CCIR-CCITT Joint Study Group on Vocabulary to examine possible changes which it might be desirable to make in the definitions contained in the Regulations and in the Convention,

instructs the Administrative Council

in preparing the agenda for Administrative Conferences, to invite the Conferences to consider the advisability of proposing changes to any of the definitions within their field of competence contained in Annex 2 to the Convention, if appropriate on the basis of studies previously carried out by the CCIs. The proposed changes should be submitted to the Administrative Council which will transmit them to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

A N N E X 3

MOD

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL /-III-/

**Measures to Provide the Possibility for the United Nations of Applying
the Convention when Carrying out Any Mandate Under Article 75
of the Charter of the United Nations**

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) has agreed to the following arrangements to be applied, in order to provide the possibility for the United Nations of continuing to apply the International Telecommunication Convention, following the decision of the 1973 Malaga-Torremolinos Conference to abolish Associate Membership

It is agreed that the possibility which has been provided to the United Nations at present enjoys in conformity with Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations, under the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965), shall be continued under the Convention (Nairobi, 1982) when it comes into force. Each case shall be considered by the Administrative Council of the Union.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL IV

SUP

Measures to Protect the Rights of Papua New Guinea

A N N E X 4

RESOLUTION No. COM8/2

Participation of Organizations of an International Nature
in the Activities of the Union

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

having noted

Document No. 64 on the interpretation of the concept of an
"international organization",

considering

that the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) did not have time to
give adequate consideration to the problem of international organizations;

resolves

1. that the Secretary-General should review the status of the international
organizations which participate in the activities of the Union,
2. that he should submit to the next meeting of the Administrative Council
a proposal on the revision of the list of the international organizations, apart
from the United Nations, the organizations in the United Nations system and the
regional telecommunication organizations, which should be considered as being covered
by Article [40] and other related articles of the Convention (Nairobi, 1982),

instructs the Administrative Council

1. taking into account the discussions at the Plenipotentiary Conference
(Nairobi, 1982), to establish the level of participation in the activities of the
Union of the organizations in the list referred to in the previous paragraph and
of the other organizations of an international nature not included in that list,
2. to decide in each case which organizations of an international nature
may be exempted in accordance with the provisions of Article 79 of the Convention
(Nairobi, 1982),
3. to provide the Secretary-General with guidelines to be adhered to on how
to deal with a request from an "international organization" with a view to the
consultation provided for under Article [68] of the Convention (Nairobi, 1982),

further instructs the Administrative Council

1. to study, with the assistance of the Secretary-General, international
legal practice, particularly as applied in the United Nations and organizations in
the United Nations system,
2. to submit to the next Plenipotentiary Conference a report on the
participation of organizations of an international nature in the activities of the
Union giving its conclusions on the matter.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 383-E

2 November 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 9

Third series of texts submitted by Committee 5

Committee 5 has approved the annexed two Resolutions dealing with

- Updating of the Manning Table
- Adjustment of pensions

H.L. VENHAUS
Chairman

Annexes 2



A N N E X 1

RESOLUTION No. COM5/4

Updating of the Manning Table
=====

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

noting with concern

that a considerable number of staff are employed on short-term or fixed-term contracts against posts which do not appear on the manning table, as reported by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

noting further

a) that the Administrative Council was not in a position to provide sufficient credits for the creation of posts in furtherance of its Resolution No. 753/CA31,

b) that a growing number of unestablished posts in the General Service category, including some in the Professional category were created and filled for protracted periods by holders of short-term or fixed-term contracts (Document No. 42, Annex 1),

considering

a) that a recurrence of this situation should be avoided not only for managerial and budgetary reasons but also for humanitarian ones,

b) that a better assessment of the Union's staffing needs will be based on a more precise planning of work, especially as regards conferences and meetings,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to study the creation in the Professional category and authorize the progressive creation in the General Service category, with effect from 1 January 1983, of those posts required to regularize the present situation through the allocation of appropriate credits in Chapters 2 and 3 of the ordinary budget;

2. to provide for the creation of established posts, taking into account No. 241 a) of the Convention as regards posts in the Professional category and Resolution No. ... (Recruitment of Union staff) by allocating each year the necessary credits corresponding to the growth in the needs of the Union within the limits set out in Additional Protocol I,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to refrain from filling unestablished posts with the same persons for protracted periods;

2. to ensure, as regards posts in the General Service category, that the balance between staff on permanent contracts and those on short-term contracts reflects the needs of the Union,

3 to keep the matter under review, make optimum use of No. 269 of the International Telecommunication Convention, and report every year to the Administrative Council on the action taken.

A N N E X 2

RESOLUTION No COM5/5

ADJUSTMENT OF PENSIONS

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

recalling Recommendation No 3 adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973) in connection with the adjustment of pensions,

having considered the report by the ITU Staff Pension Committee which notes that the measures adopted by the United Nations General Assembly have been in line with Recommendation No. 3,

preoccupied by the uncertainties which press heavily on the level of pensions due to the flaws in the actual system and the amendments which could be subsequently made, as well as the consequences of the future monetary fluctuations and inflation,

instructs the Administrative Council to follow carefully the evolution of this issue, with a view to insuring level of pensions is maintained and to take the appropriate action deemed necessary to achieve this end

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

PINK PAGES

Document No. 384-E
2 November 1982

PLENARY MEETING

R.3

THIRD 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-A	331	Resolutions Nos. PLA/1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
PL-B	298	Resolution No. PLB/1
PL-C	317	Resolutions Nos. PLC/4, 5, 6 and 7

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex 16 pages



RESOLUTION No. PLA/1

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 introduced,
- 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,

considering further

that the International Telecommunication Union, as the sole specialized agency responsible for telecommunications, should take the necessary action 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 CCITT Plenary Assembly in 1988 for subsequent consideration by the above-mentioned Conference,

instructs the Administrative Council

to establish the agenda of this World Administrative Conference and to make preparations for convening it.

RESOLUTION No. PLA/2

Compatibility Between the Aeronautical Radionavigation Service
in the Band 108 - 117.975 MHz and the Broadcasting Service
in the Band 87.5 - 108 MHz

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

considering

- a) that the aeronautical radionavigation service is a safety service and that steps must be taken to prevent stations in this service from being subject to interference which might jeopardize human life;
- b) that the work of the First Session of the Regional Administrative Conference for FM Sound Broadcasting in the VHF band (Region 1 and certain countries concerned in Region 3) (Geneva, 1982) has shown that harmful interference is liable to be caused to stations in the aeronautical navigation service in the band 108 - 117.975 MHz,
- c) that the absence of precise data on compatibility between these two services imposes constraints on planning at the Second Session of the Regional Broadcasting Conference,
- d) that the CCIR has been asked by the First Session of the Conference to continue its work on this subject,
- e) that cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization will help the CCIR obtain positive results,
- f) that, compatibility criteria between the two services concerned may have to be applied on a world-wide basis,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to consider the best way of dealing with the problem of compatibility criteria between the aeronautical radionavigation service in the band 108 - 117.975 MHz and the broadcasting service in the band 87.5 - 108 MHz in time to permit planning of the broadcasting service at the Second Session of the Regional Conference,
2. to take the necessary action to ensure that the decision it takes in this connection is brought to the notice of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

RESOLUTION No. PLA/3

Feeder Links to Space Stations in the Broadcasting-Satellite Service
operating in the Bands 11.7 - 12.5 GHz (Region 1)
and 11.7 - 12.2 GHz (Region 3)

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

considering

- a) that the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1977) adopted a plan for the assignment of frequencies and orbital positions to broadcasting-satellite stations operating in the bands 11.7 - 12.5 GHz (Region 1) and 11.7 - 12.2 GHz (Region 3),
- b) that by its Resolution No. 101 the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979) decided that, in the fixed-satellite service bands reserved exclusively for feeder links to broadcasting satellites operating in Regions 1 and 3 in the above-mentioned bands, these links shall be organized and operated in accordance with agreements and associated plans,
- c) that by its Resolution No. 102 the same Conference adopted a pre-coordination procedure designed to harmonize requirements in feeder links without prejudging the decisions of the Administrative Radio Conference scheduled to plan them,
- d) that several administrations of countries in Regions 1 and 3 have already applied or are in the process of applying the procedures in Articles 11 and 13 of the Radio Regulations for the feeder links to their broadcasting-satellite space stations and that, for this reason, the planning of feeder links for Regions 1 and 3 is becoming urgent,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to consider the question of feeder links with a view to including in the agenda of the First Session of the World Administrative Space Radio Conference scheduled for 1985, the planning of the bands allocated to the fixed-satellite service and reserved exclusively for feeder links for the broadcasting-satellite service*);
2. to provide the IFRB with appropriate guidelines relating to the tasks to be performed in order to enable the Conference to carry out the planning of the bands.

*) The fixed-satellite service bands which in Regions 1 and 3 are reserved exclusively for feeder links to broadcasting-satellites are as follows :

- for Region 1 : 10.7 - 11.7 GHz
14.5 - 14.8 GHz (for countries outside Europe and for Malta)
17.3 - 18.1 GHz
- for Region 3 : 14.5 - 14.8 GHz
17.3 - 18.1 GHz

RESOLUTION No. PLA/4

Planning of the Maritime Mobile Service
and of Maritime Radiobeacons

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

considering

- a) that in Resolution No. 38 the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979) (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 upon which the Assignment Plan for European countries contained in the Final Acts of the European Maritime Conference, Copenhagen, 1948, are based were out of date, and recommended that the Administrative Council ensure that the 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 for Mobile Services 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 with 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 service and maritime radiobeacons in Region 1,

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 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 the matter at its 1983 session, in the light of the Decisions, Resolutions and Recommendations of the WARC for Mobile Services planned for 1983, to make proposals on the nature and timing of a conference to deal with this problem and to develop an agenda if necessary,
2. to provide the IFRB with appropriate guidelines relating to the tasks to be carried out in order to permit the Conference to prepare plans,
3. to specify the countries other than those in the European Maritime Area which have an interest in planning

invites

1. the Parties of the Copenhagen Convention, 1948, to consider during the Conference the appropriate instruments for the abrogation of this Convention,
2. administrations to send their comments to the Secretary-General,

instructs the Secretary-General

following the 1983 WARC for Mobile Services to consult administrations on their possible participation in the planning for the maritime mobile service and maritime radiobeacons and to submit a report on this matter to the Administrative Council.

RESOLUTION No. PLA/5

Future Conferences of the Union

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

having considered

- a) paragraph 3.4 of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference relating to planned administrative conferences,
- b) the proposals submitted by several Members of the Union,
- c) the necessary preparatory work to be carried out both by the permanent organs of the Union and by the Administrations before each session of a conference,

decides

- 1. that the schedule of future administrative conferences shall be as follows :
 - 1.1 World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Services (Geneva, 28 February - 18 March 1983),
 - 1.2 Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2 (Geneva, 13 June - 15 July 1983),
 - 1.3 First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (January 1984, for 5 weeks);
 - 1.4 Second Session of the Regional Administrative Conference for FM Sound Broadcasting in the VHF band (Region 1 and certain countries concerned in Region 3) (end of October 1984 for 6 weeks),

- 1.5 First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of the Space Services Utilizing It (end of June to mid-August 1985, for 6 weeks),
- 1.6 First Session of the Regional Administrative Planning Conference for the Broadcasting Service in the Band 1 605 - 1 705 kHz in Region 2 (first half of 1986, for 3 weeks),
- 1.7 Second Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service (October-November 1986, for 7 weeks),
- 1.8 First Session of the Regional Administrative Conference to Review and Revise the Provisions of the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, (Geneva, 1963) (first half of 1987, for 3 weeks),
- 1.9 World Administrative Radio Conference for the Mobile Services (mid-August to end of September 1987, for 6 weeks),
- 1.10 Regional Administrative Conference to Establish Criteria for the Shared Use of the VHF and UHF Bands Allocated to Fixed, Broadcasting and Mobile Services in Region 3 (end of November 1987, for 4 weeks),
- 1.11 Second Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and on the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It (end of June - beginning of August 1988, for 6 weeks),
- 1.12 Second Session of the Regional Administrative Planning Conference for the Broadcasting Service in the Band 1 605 - 1 705 kHz in Region 2 (third quarter of 1988, for 4 weeks),
- 1.13 World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (beginning of December 1988, for 2 weeks) (see Resolution No. PLA/1),
- 1.14 Plenipotentiary Conference (beginning of 1989, for 6 weeks),
- 1.15 Second Session of the Regional Administrative Conference to Review and Revise the Provisions of the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference (Geneva, 1963) (September 1989, for 4 weeks),

2. regarding the agendas of the Conferences, that
 - 2.1 the agendas of the World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Telecommunications, the Regional Administrative Conference for the Planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2 and the First Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of HF Bands Allocated to the Broadcasting Service, already established by the Administrative Council, shall remain unchanged,
 - 2.2 the Administrative Council, having been requested by Resolution No. PLA/2 to consider the best way of dealing with the problem of the compatibility between the aeronautical radionavigation service in the band 108 - 117.975 MHz and the broadcasting service in the band 87.5 - 108 MHz, may however, if appropriate, add this question to the agenda of any conference which it shall deem competent to consider this matter,
 - 2.3 the Administrative Council, at its 1983 session, when establishing the agenda for the First-Session of the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary-Satellite Orbit and the Planning of Space Services Utilizing It, shall be guided by the relevant Resolutions of the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference and by Resolution No. PLA/3, the agenda of this First Session should also contain the formal adoption, for inclusion in the Radio Regulations, of the relevant decisions of the 1983 Regional Administrative Conference for the planning of the Broadcasting-Satellite Service in Region 2.
3. that the conferences shall be held within the periods indicated in paragraph 1 above, the precise dates being set by the Administrative Council after consulting the Members of the Union, and leaving sufficient time between the various conferences, however, in cases where precise dates are indicated for the sessions of conferences, they shall not be changed. The durations indicated in paragraph 1 above for conferences for which the agendas have already been established shall not be changed, the precise duration of the other conferences shall be decided by the Administrative Council after their agendas have been established, within the duration limits indicated in paragraph 1.

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.

RESOLUTION No. PLC/4

International Programme for the Development of Communication

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

recalling

- a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948;
- b) resolutions 31/139 and 33/115 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1976 and on 18 December 1978, respectively,
- c) the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Conference for Cooperation Activities, Needs and Programmes for Communication Development (Paris, April 1980), and in particular recommendation (viii) of part III of the report of this Conference,
- d) resolution No. 4.21 of the 21st Session of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) General Conference (Belgrade, 1980), establishing the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC);

having noted

the report submitted by the Secretary-General (Document No. 54) at the request of the Administrative Council for consideration by the Plenipotentiary Conference with a view to establishing appropriate policy guidelines for the Union's participation in the activities in the International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC);

recognizing

- a) the importance of the cooperation between the Union and UNESCO for the effective development of the IPDC activities;
- b) the importance of providing adequate telecommunication infrastructure to meet the objectives of such a programme;
- c) the necessity of maintaining continuous liaison between the Union and the various UNESCO units involved in the work of the IPDC;

reaffirming

the primordial role played in the field of telecommunications within the United Nations system by the Union, which is the main international forum for the consideration and promotion of international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds,

approves

the measures taken by the Administrative Council for the enhancement of the cooperation between the Union and UNESCO,

resolves

that the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General shall take appropriate measures for maintaining and supporting the Union's participation in the IPDC, including its Intergovernmental Council, this participation also being directly related to the Union's activities in rendering technical assistance to developing countries,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to report to the Administrative Council on the development of these activities;
2. to bring this resolution to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly, to the Intergovernmental Council of the IPDC and to the Director General of UNESCO,

instructs the Administrative Council

to study the reports submitted by the Secretary-General and to take appropriate action to assure technical support by ITU to the work of the IPDC by including in the annual Budget of the Union appropriate credits for maintaining liaison with the Intergovernmental Council, the Secretariat of IPDC and the UNESCO units involved in the work of IPDC.

RESOLUTION No. PLC/5*

Possible Revision of Article IV, Section 11,
of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities
of the Specialized Agencies

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

in view of

Resolution No. 28 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Buenos Aires, 1952);
Resolution No. 31 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Geneva, 1959),
Resolution No. 23 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965); and
Resolution No. 34 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

bearing in mind

Resolution No. 36 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos,
1973),

considering

a) the apparent conflict between the definition of Government Telegrams and
Government Telephone Calls contained in Annex 2 of the International Telecommunication
Convention and the provisions of Article IV, Section 11, of the Convention on the
Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies,

b) that the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized
Agencies has not been amended in the manner requested by the Plenipotentiary
Conferences of Buenos Aires (1952), Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965), and
Malaga-Torremolinos (1973),

resolves

to confirm the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conferences of Buenos
Aires (1952), Geneva (1959), Montreux (1965) and Malaga-Torremolinos (1973), not
to include the Heads of the specialized agencies among the authorities listed in
Annex 2 to the Convention as entitled to send Government Telegrams or to request
Government Telephone Calls,

* Updated version of Resolution No. 34 of the Plenipotentiary Conference
(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

expresses the hope

that the United Nations will agree to reconsider the matter and, bearing in mind the above decision, will make the necessary amendment to Article IV, Section 11 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies,

instructs the Administrative Council

to take the necessary steps with the appropriate organs of the United Nations with a view to reaching a satisfactory solution.

RESOLUTION No. PLC/6*

Telegrams and Telephone Calls of the United Nations Specialized Agencies

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

considering

- a) that the Heads of the specialized agencies are not mentioned in the definition of Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls, which appears in Annex 2 to the Convention;
- b) that there may be circumstances in which the urgency or importance of the telecommunications of the specialized agencies warrants special treatment for their telegrams or telephone calls,

resolves

that if a specialized agency wishing to obtain special privileges for its telecommunications informs the Administrative Council, justifying the particular cases in which special treatment is necessary, the Administrative Council

- 1. shall inform Members of the Union of any request which, in its opinion, should be accepted,
- 2. shall take a final decision on these requests, bearing in mind the opinion of the majority of Members,

instructs the Secretary-General

to notify Members of any decisions taken by the Council.

* Updated version of Resolution No. 36 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)

RESOLUTION No. PLC/7*

Collaboration with International Organizations
Interested in Space Radiocommunications

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

mindful

of the numerous possibilities for the use of outer space for peaceful purposes in the international field;

considering

the increasing importance of the role that telecommunications, and in consequence the Union, are necessarily playing in this sphere,

recalling

the relevant articles of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and other Celestial Bodies as well as the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on international collaboration in the peaceful uses of outer space,

notes with satisfaction

a) the measures taken by the various organs of the Union with a view to ensuring the most effective possible use of all space radiocommunication services;

b) the progress made in the technology and use of space radiocommunication,

calls upon the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General

to take the necessary steps to

1. continue to keep the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned informed of progress in space radiocommunication,

2. promote the continuance and development of collaboration between the Union and the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the international organizations interested in the use of space radiocommunication.

* Updated version of Resolution No. 37 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 385-E

2 November 1982

Original EnglishPLENARY MEETING

SECOND REPORT OF COMMITTEE 5

STAFF MATTERS

The Committee held nine meetings from 11 October to 1 November 1982, under the chairmanship of Mr. H.L. Vennaas (Federal Republic of Germany) and arrived at the following conclusions on the subjects on its agenda. The Chairman of the Staff Council presented the views of the staff.

This second Report lists the conclusions of the Committee in the order the points it considered were taken up. (The first Report only dealt with In-Service Training.)

1. Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference

The Committee considered Sections 2.2.5 and 2.2.6 of Document No. 65, endorsed the measures taken in pursuance of pertinent resolutions and decisions of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference and noted the information presented with respect to other personnel and pension questions.

2. General staff policy and personnel management in the ITU

2.1 The Committee considered Document No. 53 and its Addendum No. 1 dealing with questions of principle governing staff policy and management. The Administrative Council had decided that this Report, which had been submitted to its 37th session and on which it had not been able to take a decision, would be considered at its 38th session, but "that the views of the Plenipotentiaries would give the Council guidance in considering staff policy". It had also decided that the views of the staff should be transmitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.2 The Committee first considered questions not covered by separate documents in the order of the list of "issues calling for decision" summarized in Part IV of Document No. 53.

2.3 Training of national administrations' staff (sub-paragraph IV.5) of Document No. 53)

After noting that the special needs of developing countries in the form of individual training or seminars would be discussed by Committee 6, the Committee concluded that requests from national administrations for training to be dispensed to their civil servants by the ITU should be entertained - if necessary at all - within the limits of available means, at the discretion of the Secretary-General who would take the views expressed in Committee 5 into account. A distinction should be made between mere training, which in most cases was a matter of technical assistance, and training followed by a period of participation in ITU work. In the first case, the Secretary-General should give preference to nationals of those countries in greatest need of such training.

Should requests increase in number, the Secretary-General would report to the Administrative Council and ask for further directives.



2.4 Use of the vacancy notice form recommended by the International Civil Service Commission (sub-paragraph IV.6) of Document No. 53)

Since the ICSC form could not be reconciled with the instructions of the Administrative Council regarding the contents of circular-letters advertising vacancies and since any duplication of work should be avoided, it was agreed that the present system should be continued with some adjustment of the form by the Secretariat, if necessary. (Copies of ITU circular-letters are, at present, communicated to the ICSC Secretariat for circulation where appropriate.) It should be left to administrations themselves to circulate vacancy notices within their countries as they saw fit.

2.5 Recruitment procedure (sub-paragraph IV.7) of Document No. 53)

Whether or not candidates to vacant posts belonged to national administrations, the Committee considered that their applications should continue to be submitted through administrations rather than on an individual basis. While, as a matter of principle, applicants should receive equal treatment in the way of interviews, it was recognized that in the long run it would be more cost-effective to provide for the interview of at least the selected candidates, possibly by communications means not involving travel. The Committee agreed that competitive examinations should not be introduced.

2.6 Decisions and recommendations of ICSC concerning job classification (sub-paragraph IV.9) of Document No. 53)

The Committee agreed that the ICSC decisions and recommendations in the field of job classification, which were designed to ensure that common standards were applied throughout the United Nations Common System, should be adopted and recommended the approval of a Resolution proposed by Canada in CAN/26/52 as amended (Document No. 343).

2.7 Delegation of authority to the Secretary-General to grade posts (sub-paragraph IV.10) of Document No. 53)

The Committee considered a recommendation by the ICSC " ... to those legislative bodies of the organizations where such authority still layed that the responsibility for making job classification decisions up to the D.2 level should be delegated to executive heads ...". The Committee acknowledged that this authority should rest with the Secretary-General, as the Chief Administrative Officer, in consultation with the Coordination Committee. The views expressed by the members of the Committee should be brought to the notice of the Administrative Council - which had already interpreted No. 241 of the Convention in the sense of a delegation of authority for posts in the General Service category. It was not envisaged, however, to amend No. 241 since there was no formal proposal to do so.

2.8 Performance appraisal system (sub-paragraph IV.11) of Document No. 53)

The Committee approved the objectives of the performance appraisal system recommended by the ICSC. It was informed that, subsequent to the drafting of Document No. 53, a new ITU form, taking the ICSC objectives into account and adapted from the ICSC model, had been prepared in consultation with the staff and was ready for implementation.

2.9 Staff participation in management (sub-paragraph IV.12) of Document No. 53)

The Committee considered that the question of participation of staff representatives in larger numbers in internal bodies and of official time devoted to staff representation duties should be referred to the Administrative Council for decision.

2.10 Intensification of the use of the computer in staff management

Referring to a draft Resolution proposed by Japan (J/13/14) the Committee agreed that the Administrative Council should consider plans for a greater use of the computer in staff management.

3. Regularization of unestablished posts occupied by holders of short-term and fixed-term contracts (Document No. 42)

The Committee discussed the reasons why a large and growing number of unestablished posts had had to be created and filled for periods extending to ten years, and how they were financed from various budgets and savings rather than from the Ordinary Budget. It recognized the need for regularizing the present untenable situation and for steps which should be taken to avoid its recurrence. To these ends and subject to consideration in Committee 4, it agreed, with one delegation reserving its position, to recommend the adoption of a separate Resolution (Document No. [DT/70])

4. Resolutions Nos 5 and 6 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference

4.1 The Committee discussed a number of proposals designed to amend or replace Resolution No. 5 (Geographical Distribution of Union Staff) and No. 6 (Manning Table Posts) of the previous Plenipotentiary Conference.

4.2 As regards geographical distribution, the Committee considered the Report which the Administrative Council had approved for transmittal to the Plenipotentiary Conference. It noted that the fundamental principles were embodied in No. 87 of the Convention and should continue to be applied. It appeared that Resolution No. 5 of the 1973 Conference had not been applied effectively for various reasons the chances of success of candidates from the various regions varied with their numbers, there were differences in the numbers of qualified candidates from each region, etc. In any case, the situation needed to be improved as regards regions at present insufficiently represented and to this end the Committee agreed on a strengthening of the relevant provisions to be embodied in a single Resolution governing the Recruitment of Union staff (Document No. 343).

4.3 As regards manning table posts and the nature of contracts, the Committee considered that the constant advances made in the technology and operation of telecommunications should be taken into account and it agreed to recommend the adoption of new provisions in the Convention (to be inserted after the present No. 241) in consultation with the Coordination Committee, the Secretary-General would submit for the approval of the Council, a list of posts which, for the above reason, should be filled by holders of fixed-term contracts.

4.4 The Committee also felt that a possible redeployment of posts should be examined with a view to creating posts in grades P.1 and P.2 which could permit the recruitment of young specialists.

4.5 The Resolution on Recruitment of Union staff reflects the recommendations covered in the two preceding sub-paragraphs.

5. Career development

The Committee expressed its general concurrence with the views of ICSC on career development, planning and counselling, it being understood that a programme to be prepared by the Secretary-General for the approval of the Council would have to be adapted to the needs of the Union.

6. Growth in the staff of the Union

The Committee considered Document No. 88 in which the Secretary-General had given background information in an attempt to help the Conference to foresee what developments should be provided for and take educated decisions. This document should be examined jointly with Document No. 49 which also contained related information designed to help consideration of the problem of Union premises. The Committee, while remarking that an average annual growth of 2.8% to 3% could be concluded from both documents as reasonable, agreed that it could not be called upon to take a decision on this matter and noted the information supplied in both documents.

7. Report by the ITU Staff Pension Committee to the Plenipotentiary Conference

The Committee, having already considered the information contained in sub-paragraph 2.2.6 of the Administrative Council Report as regards the measures taken in pursuance of Recommendation No. 3 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference, examined Document No. 50 in which the ITU Staff Pension Committee reported further on developments, particularly with respect to adjustments in pension benefits to compensate for the degradation of purchasing power due to inflation and fluctuation in the rates of exchange. While improvements had been achieved, the evolution of the situation should continue to be carefully followed and the Committee agreed on a Resolution to this effect as recommended by the Staff Pension Committee (Document No. 383).

8. Resolutions of the 1973 Conference

The mandate of the Committee included consideration of Resolutions 1 to 7 of the Torremolinos Conference:

- Resolutions 4 to 7 were replaced by new texts.
- Resolution 1 should be cancelled since 1) it has been implemented, and 2) its substance is covered by No. 242 of the Convention.
- Resolution 3 should be cancelled since 1) it was transitional, and 2) its substance is covered by No. 37 of the Convention.
- Resolution 2 was not the subject of any proposal and its updating should be left to the Plenary for an appropriate decision, taking account of any developments since 1973.

H.L. VENHAUS
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 386-E

2 November 1982

Original French

COMMITTEE 4

REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF WORKING GROUP C4-D TO COMMITTEE 4

At its two meetings, Working Group C4-D considered the requests submitted by a number of Member countries of the Union for a reduction or cancellation of their debts to the Union. A draft Resolution is given in annex.

It should be noted that the Working Group proposes not to accept Bolivia's request for the cancellation of the amounts due under Resolution No. 10 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) and for its contribution for 1982, the interest on contributions in arrears for 1980 and 1981 and the supply of publications in 1981, amounting to 1,570,669.72 Swiss francs.

A.A. BEECROFT
Chairman of Working Group C4-D

Annex . 1



A N N E X

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. COM4/

Settlement of Accounts in Arrears

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

.in view of

- a) the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference and the documents provided by the Secretary-General;
- b) Resolution No. 10 annexed to the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

notes with satisfaction

that Chile, Peru, the Oriental Republic of Uruguay and the Yemen Arab Republic have settled their former debts in full,

that the Republic of El Salvador and the Republic of Haiti are paying off their debts by instalments,

regrets

that Bolivia, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic have not submitted any schedule for payment of their debts to the Union to the Secretary-General,

that some countries are very much in arrears in the payment of their contributions;

considering

the requests submitted by some Members of the Union with substantial accounts in arrears,

further considering

that it is in the interests of all Members of the Union to maintain the finances of the Union on a sound footing;

decides

1.1 that the Central African Republic's contributions for 1974 (balance) to 1979 amounting to 310,570.15 Swiss francs shall be transferred to the special arrears account bearing no interest;

1.2 that the interest on the contributions in arrears for 1974 to 1979, i.e. 97,572.70 Swiss francs, due from the Central African Republic shall be transferred to a special interest account,

2.1 that 50% of the Republic of Guatemala's contributions, i.e. half a unit, for 1978 to 1982 amounting to 352,393.- Swiss francs shall be transferred to the special arrears account bearing no interest,

2.2 that 50% of the interest charged to the Republic of Guatemala for its contributions in arrears for 1978 to 1981, i.e. 34,174.80 Swiss francs shall be transferred to a special interest account,

2.3 that the Republic of Guatemala shall share in defraying the expenses of the Union in 1983 in the $\frac{1}{2}$ unit contributory class,

3.1 that 50% of the amounts due from the Islamic Republic of Mauritania for its contributions for 1978 to 1982, i.e. 170,525.- Swiss francs, shall be transferred to the special arrears account bearing no interest,

3.2 that 50% of the amounts due from the Islamic Republic of Mauritania for interest on its contributions in arrears for 1977 to 1981, i.e. 24,006.25 Swiss francs, shall be transferred to a special interest account;

4.1 that the amounts due from the Republic of Chad for its contributions for 1971 to 1982, i.e. 629,793.50 Swiss francs, shall be transferred to the special arrears account bearing no interest,

4.2 that the amounts due from the Republic of Chad for the interest on its contributions in arrears for 1971 to 1981, i.e. 178,640.25 Swiss francs, shall be transferred to a special interest account,

5. that the transfer to the special arrears account shall not release the countries concerned from the obligation to settle their arrears,

6. that the amounts due in the special arrears account shall not be taken into account when applying No. 97 of the Convention,

7. that the amounts due for publications shall be paid by the countries concerned,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to negotiate with the competent authorities of all the countries in arrears in the payment of their contributions, the terms for the staggered payment of their debts;

2. to report annually to the Administrative Council on the progress made by these countries towards repaying their debts;

invites the Administrative Council

1. to study ways of settling the special interest account,

2. to adopt appropriate measures for the application of this Resolution,

3. to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the results obtained by the above-mentioned arrangements.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 387-E
2 November 1982
Original: English

COMMITTEE 9

FIFTH SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 8
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

ARTICLE 1, 4 b) (page 3 of Doc. 387), amend to read:

MOD

- 4 b) any country, not listed in Annex 1, which becomes a Member of the United Nations and which signs and ratifies the Convention, in accordance with Article 45 or which accedes to the Convention in accordance with Article 46;



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

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COMMITTEE 9

FIFTH SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 8
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Committee 8 has adopted the attached texts which are submitted for consideration by the Editorial Committee.

E.J. WILKINSON
Chairman

Annexes 2



A N N E X 1

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

FIRST PART

BASIC PROVISIONS

Preamble

- MOD 1 While fully recognizing the sovereign right of each country to regulate its telecommunication and having regard to the growing importance of telecommunication for the preservation of peace and the social and economic development of all countries, 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

CHAPTER I

Composition, Purposes and Structure of the Union

ARTICLE 1

Composition of the Union

- NOC 2 1 The International Telecommunication Union shall comprise Members which, having regard to the principle of universality and the desirability of universal participation in the Union, shall be
- NOC 3 a) any country listed in Annex 1 which signs and ratifies, or accedes to, the Convention,

- NOC 4 b) any country, not listed in Annex 1, which becomes a Member of the United Nations and which accedes to the Convention in accordance with Article 46,
- NOC 5 c) any sovereign country, not listed in Annex 1 and not a Member of the United Nations, which applies for Membership of the Union and which, after having secured approval of such application by two-thirds of the Members of the Union accedes to the Convention in accordance with Article 46
- NOC 6 2 For the purpose of 5, if an application for Membership is made, by diplomatic channel and through the intermediary of the country of the seat of the Union, during the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences, the Secretary-General shall consult the Members of the Union, a Member shall be deemed to have abstained if it has not replied within four months after its opinion has been requested.

ARTICLE 2

Rights and Obligations of Members

- NOC 7 1. Members of the Union shall have the rights and shall be subject to the obligations provided for in the Convention.
- NOC 8 2. Rights of Members in respect of their participation in the conferences, meetings and consultations of the Union are.
- a) all Members shall be entitled to participate in conferences of the Union, shall be eligible for election to the Administrative Council and shall have the right to nominate candidates for election to any of the permanent organs of the Union;
- NOC 9 b) each Member shall have one vote at all conferences of the Union, at all meetings of the International Consultative Committees and, if it is a Member of the Administrative Council, at all sessions of that Council,
- NOC 10 c) each Member shall also have one vote in all consultations carried out by correspondence.

ARTICLE 3

Seat of the Union

- NOC 11 The seat of the Union shall be at Geneva

ARTICLE 4

Purposes of the Union

[Pending] [Nos. 12 to 21]

ARTICLE 14

Organization of the Work and Conduct of Discussions at Conferences and other Meetings

- NOC 88 1 For the organization of their work and the conduct of their discussions, conferences and the Plenary Assemblies and meetings of the International Consultative Committees shall apply the Rules of Procedure in the General Regulations
- MOD 89 2. Conferences, the Administrative Council and Plenary Assemblies and meetings of International Consultative Committees may adopt such rules of procedure in amplification of those in the Rules of Procedure as they consider to be indispensable. Such additional rules of procedure must, however, be compatible with the Convention and General Regulations, in the case of those adopted by Plenary Assemblies and study groups, they shall be published in the form of a resolution in the documents of the Plenary Assemblies.

ARTICLE 17

Legal Capacity of the Union

- NOC 107 The Union shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes

CHAPTER II

General Provisions relating to Telecommunications

ARTICLE 18

The Right of the Public to use the International Telecommunication Service

- NOC 108 Members recognize the right of the public to correspond by means of the international service of public correspondence. The services, the charges and the safeguards shall be the same for all users in each category of correspondence without any priority or preference

ARTICLE 19

Stoppage of Telecommunications

- NOC 109 1 Members reserve the right to stop the transmission of any private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to their laws, to public order or to decency, provided that they immediately notify the office of origin of the stoppage of any such telegram or any part thereof, except when such notification may appear dangerous to the security of the State
- NOC 110 2 Members also reserve the right to cut off any other private telecommunications which may appear dangerous to the security of the State or contrary to their laws, to public order or to decency

ARTICLE 20

Suspension of Services

- NOC 111 Each Member reserves the right to suspend the international telecommunication service for an indefinite time, either generally or only for certain relations and/or for certain kinds of correspondence, outgoing, incoming or in transit, provided that it immediately notifies such action to each of the other Members through the medium of the Secretary-General

ARTICLE 21

Responsibility

- NOC 112 Members accept no responsibility towards users of the international telecommunication services, particularly as regards claims for damages

ARTICLE 22

Secrecy of Telecommunications

- NOC 113 1 Members agree to take all possible measures, compatible with the system of telecommunication used, with a view to ensuring the secrecy of international correspondence
- NOC 114 2 Nevertheless, they reserve the right to communicate such correspondence to the competent authorities in order to ensure the application of their internal laws or the execution of international conventions to which they are parties

ARTICLE 23

Establishment, Operation, and Protection of Telecommunication Channels and Installations

- NOC 115 1 Members shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure the establishment under the best technical conditions, of the channels and installations necessary to carry on the rapid and uninterrupted exchange of international telecommunications
- NOC 116 2 So far as possible these channels and installations must be operated by the methods and procedures which practical operating experience has shown to be the best. They must be maintained in proper operating condition and kept abreast of scientific and technical progress
- NOC 117 3 Members shall safeguard these channels and installations within their jurisdiction
- NOC 118 4 Unless other conditions are laid down by special arrangements, each Member shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure maintenance of those sections of international telecommunication circuits within its control

ARTICLE 24

Notification of Infringements

- NOC 119 In order to facilitate the application of the provisions of Article 44 Members undertake to inform one another of infringements of the provisions of this Convention and of the Regulations annexed thereto

ARTICLE 25

Priority of Telecommunications concerning Safety of Life

- NOC 120 The international telecommunication services must give absolute priority to all telecommunications concerning safety of life at sea, on land, in the air or in outer space, as well as to epidemiological telecommunications of exceptional urgency of the World Health Organization.

ARTICLE 26

Priority of Government Telegrams and Telephone Calls

- NOC 121 Subject to the provisions of Articles 25 and 36 government telegrams shall enjoy priority over other telegrams when priority is requested for them by the sender. Government telephone calls may also be given priority, upon specific request and to the extent practicable, over other telephone calls

ARTICLE 27

Secret Language

- NOC 122 1 Government telegrams and service telegrams may be expressed in secret language in all relations
- NOC 123 2 Private telegrams in secret language may be admitted between all countries with the exception of those which have previously notified, through the medium of the Secretary-General, that they do not admit this language for that category of correspondence
- NOC 124 3 Members which do not admit private telegrams in secret language originating in or destined for their own territory must let them pass in transit, except in the case of suspension of service provided for in Article 20

ARTICLE 28

Charges and Free Services

- NOC 125 The provisions regarding charges for telecommunications and the various cases in which free services are accorded are set forth in the Administrative Regulations annexed to this Convention

ARTICLE 29

Rendering and Settlement of Accounts

- NOC 126 The settlement of international accounts shall be regarded as current transactions and shall be effected in accordance with the current international obligations of the countries concerned, in those cases where their governments have concluded arrangements on this subject. Where no such arrangements have been concluded, and in the absence of special agreements made under Article 31, these settlements shall be effected in accordance with the Administrative Regulations

ARTICLE 30

Monetary Unit

- MOD 127 In the absence of special arrangements concluded between Members, the monetary unit to be used in the composition of accounting rates for international telecommunications services and in the establishment of international accounts shall be
- either the monetary unit of the International Monetary Fund
 - or the gold franc,
- both as defined in the Administrative Regulations. The provisions for application are set forth in Appendix 1 to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

ARTICLE 31

Special Arrangements

NOC

- 128 Members reserve for themselves, for the private operating agencies recognized by them and for other agencies duly authorized to do so, the right to make special arrangements on telecommunication matters which do not concern Members in general. Such arrangements, however, shall not be in conflict with the terms of this Convention or of the Administrative Regulations annexed thereto, so far as concerns the harmful interference which their operation might be likely to cause to the radio services of other countries.

ARTICLE 32

Regional Conferences, Arrangements
and Organizations

NOC

- 129 Members reserve the right to convene regional conferences, to make regional arrangements and to form regional organizations, for the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which are susceptible of being treated on a regional basis. Such arrangements shall not be in conflict with this Convention.
-

A N N E X 2RESOLUTION COM8/3Parity 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 accounting rates 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 that provided by the appropriate CCITT Recommendation.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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COMMITTEE 9

THIRD SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 6 TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Committee 6 has adopted the attached texts which are submitted for consideration by the Editorial Committee.

M. SAMOURA
Chairman of Committee 6

- Annexes Resolutions Nos. COM6/16 - Inter-Country Projects financed by the
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
in the Field of Telecommunications
- COM6/17 - Review of the Overall Management and
Operation of Technical Cooperation and
Assistance Activities



RESOLUTION No. COM6/16*)

Inter-Country Projects financed by the United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP) in the Field of Telecommunications

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

emphasizing

that, to a large extent, the telecommunication services are of an inter-country nature needing the same degree of sophistication in regard to technical facilities and to staff training in all countries in order to achieve successful operation of international circuits and for the management of the radio frequency spectrum;

recognizing

that in many of the developing countries the national resources in respect of equipment, operational arrangements and national staff are not yet of a sufficiently high standard to ensure telecommunication services of an acceptable quality and at reasonable rates,

expressing the opinion

a) that a certain amount of well-functioning telecommunication installations for domestic and international services is a basic requirement for any country, irrespective of its stage of technical and economic advancement, and

b) that the UNDP and particularly its inter-country programme is a valuable means to assist the developing countries to improve their telecommunication services;

expressing its appreciation

of the consideration given to this matter in certain regions by the UNDP in making available to the ITU allocations for inter-country projects of technical assistance to developing countries,

resolves to invite the UNDP

D) with a view to increasing the technical cooperation in the telecommunication sector and thereby contributing significantly to an accelerated pace of integration and development, to consider favourably an increase of the allocations to inter-country projects of assistance and to sectoral support activities in this sector.

invites the administrations of Members

to inform the governmental authority responsible for coordinating external aid to their countries of the contents of this Resolution and to stress the importance the Conference attaches to it;

invites those Members of the Union which are also Members of the
Governing Council of the UNDP

to have regard to this Resolution in that Council.

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 20 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

RESOLUTION No. COM6/17

Review of the Overall Management and Operation of
Technical Cooperation and Assistance Activities

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

considering

- a) the need to maximize the use of resources devoted to technical cooperation and assistance;
- b) the increasing needs of the developing countries for technical cooperation and assistance;
- c) the recent changes in the structure of assistance from the United Nations Development Programme;
- d) the need to achieve an integrated work programme of the various technical cooperation and assistance activities;
- e) the recommendations of the Administrative Council in its Report on the Future of ITU Technical Cooperation Activities (Document No. 47),
- f) the Secretary-General's Report on the Organization and Methods of the Technical Cooperation Department,

keeping in mind

- a) that this Conference adopted several Resolutions which described various activities and objectives in the field of technical cooperation and assistance;
- b) that the optimum integral national telecommunications network expansion in developing countries is necessary,
- c) that technical cooperation and assistance should enhance the implementation of appropriate technology in developing countries;
- d) that transfer of technology and knowledge should promote self-reliance in planning, operations and maintenance, including the production of telecommunication equipments;
- e) that the application of new technologies, if implemented at the right development stage, may be beneficial to developing countries, giving due consideration to its effective technical and economic integration with the existing system,

recognizing and appreciating

- a) the valuable service rendered to Members of the Union by the Technical Cooperation Department,
- b) the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement many of the recommendations contained in his Report;

decides

1. to undertake a review of the overall management and operations of the Union activities in the field of technical cooperation and assistance;
2. to adapt the management and operations of the Union's permanent organs so as to carry out the technical cooperation and assistance programmes using available resources in the most efficient and cost-effective way possible;

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to establish, at minimum feasible cost, an independent study team to conduct such a review;
2. to direct the team to submit its final report and recommendations for consideration at the 1985 session of the Council;
3. to direct the team to consider all aspects of the Union's activities which promote technical cooperation and assistance to developing countries, particularly those not reviewed in the Secretary-General's Report;
4. to direct the team to recommend any changes in the staffing and operations of these activities which would increase their effectiveness;
5. to consider the final report and recommendations of the team and to forward these, together with its own conclusions, to administrations;
6. to take action on the recommendations as it considers appropriate;
7. to report on this subject to the next Plenipotentiary Conference;

invites Members of the Union

to cooperate fully with the activities of the study team and Administrative Council in conducting this review, and in particular, to make available to the Council and the study team qualified experts in management and other relevant fields to assist in the review at no cost to the Union,

instructs the Permanent Organs

to afford the study team all necessary assistance required for successful completion of the review.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

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COMMITTEE 9

FOURTH SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 7
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

The following texts were adopted by Committee 7 and are forwarded for the attention of Committee 9 and subsequent submission to the Plenary Meeting :

Articles 16, 56, 57, 58, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78;

Additional Protocols [COM7-1], [COM7-2], [COM7-3];

Pending items in Articles 6, 8 and 55.

ARTICLE 16

Languages

- MOD 99 1. (1) The official languages of the Union shall be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.
- NOC 100 (2) The working languages of the Union shall be English, French and Spanish.
- NOC 101 (3) In case of dispute, the French text shall prevail.
- NOC 102 2. (1) The final documents of the Plenipotentiary and administrative conferences, their final acts, protocols, resolutions, recommendations and opinions, shall be drawn up in the official languages of the Union, in versions equivalent in form and content.
- NOC 103 (2) All other documents of these conferences shall be issued in the working languages of the Union.
- MOD 104 3. (1) The official service documents of the Union as prescribed by the administrative regulations shall be published in the six official languages.
- ADD 104A*) The proposals and contributions submitted for consideration in conferences and meetings of the International Consultative Committees which are presented in any of the official languages shall be communicated to the Members in the working languages of the Union.
- NOC 105 (2) All other documents for general distribution prepared by the Secretary-General in the course of his duties shall be drawn up in the three working languages.



*) Note to the Editorial Committee : ADD 104A has been referred to Committee 4 (see Document No. 377).

MOD 106 . At conferences of the Union and at Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees, at the meetings of study groups included in the programme of work approved by a Plenary Assembly and of the Administrative Council, the debates shall be conducted with the aid of an efficient system of reciprocal interpretation between the six official languages.

At other meetings of the International Consultative Committees the debates shall be conducted in the working languages provided that Members wishing interpretation for a particular working language give at least a 90 days' notice of their participation in these meetings.

When all participants in a conference or in a meeting so agree, the debates may be conducted in fewer than the number of languages mentioned above.

ARTICLE 56

General Secretariat

MOD 262 1. The Secretary-General shall :

a) coordinate the activities of the different permanent organs taking into account the views of the Coordination Committee referred to in No. 80 with a view to assuring the most effective and economical use of personnel and of the financial and other resources of the Union,

NOC 263 b) organize the work of the General Secretariat and appoint the staff of that Secretariat in accordance with the directives of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the rules established by the Administrative Council;

MOD 264 c) undertake administrative arrangements for the specialized secretariats of the permanent organs of the Union and appoint the staff of those secretariats on the basis of the choice and proposals of the Head of each permanent organ, although the final decision for appointment or dismissal shall rest with the Secretary-General,

NOC 265 d) report to the Administrative Council any decisions taken by the United Nations and the specialized agencies which affect Common System conditions of service, allowances and pensions,

NOC 266 e) ensure the application of the financial and administrative regulations approved by the Administrative Council,

NOC 267 f) provide legal advice to the organs of the Union;

- NOC 268 g) supervise, for administrative management purposes, the staff of the Headquarters of the Union with a view to assuring the most effective use of personnel and the application of the Common System conditions of employment for the staff of the Union. The staff appointed to assist directly the Directors of the Consultative Committees and the International Frequency Registration Board shall work under the direct orders of those senior officials concerned but in accordance with general administrative directives of the Administrative Council and of the Secretary-General,
- (MOD) 269*) h) in the interest of the Union as a whole and in consultation with the Chairman of the International Frequency Board and/or the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned, temporarily reassign staff members from their appointed position as necessary to meet fluctuating work requirements at Headquarters. The Secretary-General shall report such temporary reassignments, including the financial implications thereof, to the Administrative Council,
- NOC 270 i) undertake secretarial work preparatory to, and following conferences of the Union;
- ADD 270A ia) prepare recommendations for the first meeting of the Heads of delegations referred to in No. 427, taking into account the results of any regional consultation;
- NOC 271 j) provide, where appropriate in cooperation with the inviting government, the secretariat of conferences of the Union, and provide the facilities and services for meetings of the permanent organs of the Union in collaboration with their respective Heads; drawing from the Union's staff as he deems necessary in accordance with 269 The Secretary-General may also when so requested, provide the secretariat of other telecommunication meetings on a contractual basis;
- NOC 272 k) keep up to date the official lists, compiled from data supplied for this purpose by the permanent organs of the Union or by administrations, with the exception of the master registers and such other essential records as may be related to the duties of the International Frequency Registration Board,
- NOC 273 l) publish the principal reports of the permanent organs of the Union, the recommendations and the operating instructions derived from such recommendations for use in the international telecommunication services;
- NOC 274 m) publish international and regional telecommunication agreements communicated to him by the parties thereto, and keep up-to-date records of these agreements,
- MOD 275 n) publish the technical standards of the International Frequency Registration Board, as well as such other data concerning the assignment and utilization of frequencies and of geostationary satellite orbit positions as are prepared by the Board in the discharge of its duties;

*) Note for Committee 9 · Texts to be aligned on English text.

- NOC 276 o) prepare, publish and keep up to date with the assistance, where appropriate, of the other permanent organs of the Union:
1. a record of the composition and structure of the Union;
- NOC 277 2. the general statistics and the official service documents of the Union as prescribed by the Administrative Regulations;
- NOC 278 3. such other documents as conferences or the Administrative Council may direct;
- NOC 279 p) collect and publish, in suitable form, data, both national and international, regarding telecommunication throughout the world;
- 280 Referred to the Plenary Meeting in Document No. 380.
- NOC 281 r) collect and publish such information as would be of assistance to Members regarding the development of technical methods with a view to achieving the most efficient operation of telecommunication services and specially the best possible use of radio frequencies so as to diminish interference;
- NOC 282 s) publish periodically, with the help of information put at his disposal or which he may collect, including that which he may obtain from other international organizations, a journal of general information and documentation concerning telecommunication,
- NOC 283 t) determine, in consultation with the Director of the International Consultative Committee concerned or, as appropriate, the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board, the form and presentation of all publications of the Union, taking into account the nature and the contents as well as the most suitable and economical means of publication,
- NOC 284 u) arrange the timely distribution of the published documents,
- MOD 285 v) after consultation with the Coordination Committee and after having made what economies are possible, prepare and submit to the Administrative Council annual budget estimates and a preliminary budget for the following year covering the expenditures of the Union within the limit laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference and comprising two versions. One version shall be for zero growth at the contributory unit, the other for a growth inferior or equal to any limit fixed by the Additional Protocol after any drawing on the Reserve Account. The Budget estimates and the annex containing a cost analysis, after approval by the Council, shall be transmitted for information to all Members of the Union,
- MOD 286 w) after consultation with the Coordination Committee and taking into account their views prepare and submit to the Administrative Council future work plans comprising the main activities at the Headquarters of the Union according to directives of the Administrative Council;

ADD 286A , wa) prepare and submit to the Administrative Council plans covering several years for upgrading and downgrading posts, recruitment and discontinuance of posts.

MOD 287 Taking into account the views of the Coordination Committee, prepare and submit to the Administrative Council cost analyses of the main activities at the Headquarters of the Union during the year immediately prior to the session, taking into account in particular results obtained by rationalization.

MOD 288 y) with the assistance of the Coordination Committee prepare a financial operating report and accounts to be submitted annually to the Administrative Council and recapitulative accounts immediately preceding each Plenipotentiary Conference; these accounts, after audit and approval by the Administrative Council, shall be circulated to the Members and be submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference for examination and final approval;

MOD 289 z) with the assistance of the Coordination Committee prepare an annual report on the activities of the Union which, after approval by the Administrative Council, shall be transmitted to all members;.

NOC 290 aa) perform all other secretarial functions of the Union.

ADD 290A ab) perform any other functions entrusted to him by the Administrative Council.

MOD 291 2. The Secretary-General or the Deputy Secretary-General should participate, in a consultative capacity, in Plenipotentiary and administrative conferences of the Union and in Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees; their participation in the meetings of the Administrative Council is governed by 235 and 236; the Secretary-General or his representative may participate in a consultative capacity in all other meetings of the Union.

ARTICLE 57

International Frequency Registration Board

NOC 292 1 (1) The members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall be thoroughly qualified by technical training in the field of radio and shall possess practical experience in the assignment and utilization of frequencies

NOC 293 (2) Moreover, for the more effective understanding of the problems coming before the Board under 67, each member shall be familiar with geographic, economic and demographic conditions within a particular area of the world.

MOD 294 2. (1) The election procedure shall be established by the Plenipotentiary Conference as defined in No. 63.

NOC 295 (2) At each election any serving member of the Board may be proposed again as a candidate by the country of which he is a national.

NOC 296 (3) The members of the Board shall take up their duties on the date fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conference which elected them. They shall normally remain in office until the date fixed by the conference which elects their successors.

MOD 297 (4) If in the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences which elect members of the Board, an elected member of the Board resigns or abandons his duties or dies, the Chairman of the Board shall request the Secretary-General to invite the countries, Members of the Union, of the region concerned to propose candidates for the election of a replacement at the next annual session of the Administrative Council.

However, if the vacancy occurs more than ninety days before the session of the Administrative Council or after the session of the Administrative Council preceding the next Plenipotentiary Conference, the country of which the member concerned was a national shall designate, as soon as possible and within ninety days, a replacement who shall also be a national of that country and who will remain in office until the new member elected by the Administrative Council takes office or until the new members of the Board elected by the next Plenipotentiary Conference take office, as appropriate; in both cases, the travel expenses incurred by the replacement member shall be borne by his administration. The replacement shall be eligible for election by the Administrative Council or by the Plenipotentiary Conference, as appropriate.

MOD 298 (5) In order to safeguard the efficient operation of the Board, any country a national of which has been elected to the Board, shall refrain from recalling that person between two Plenipotentiary Conferences which elect members of the Board.

NOC 299 3 (1) The working arrangements of the Board are defined in the Radio Regulations.

NOC 300 (2) The members of the Board shall elect from their own numbers a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, for a period of one year. Thereafter the Vice-Chairman shall succeed the Chairman each year and a new Vice-Chairman shall be elected.

NOC 301 (3) The Board shall be assisted by a specialized secretariat.

NOC 302 4. No member of the Board shall request or receive instructions relating to the exercise of his duties from any government or a member thereof, or from any public or private organization or person. Furthermore, each Member must respect the international character of the Board and of the duties of its members and shall refrain from any attempt to influence any of them in the exercise of their duties.

ARTICLE 58

NOC International Consultative Committees

- MOD 303 1. Each International Consultative Committee shall work through the medium of
- a) the Plenary Assembly, preferably meeting every four years. When a corresponding world administrative conference has been convened, the Plenary Assembly should meet, if possible, at least eight months before this conference;
- NOC 304 b) study groups, which shall be set up by the Plenary Assembly to deal with questions to be examined,
- MOD 305 c) a Director elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference for the interval between two Plenipotentiary Conferences. He shall be eligible for re-election at the next Plenipotentiary Conference. When the position becomes unexpectedly vacant, the Administrative Council shall appoint a new Director at its next annual session in accordance with the provisions of No. 256,
- NOC 306 d) a specialized secretariat, which assists the Director;
- NOC 307 e) laboratories or technical installations set up by the Union.
- (MOD) 308*) (Proposed modification to the French text only.)
- MOD 309 (2) At the request of the countries concerned, each Consultative Committee may also study and offer advice concerning their national telecommunication problems. The study of such problems should be in accordance with 308 and where it involves comparing technical alternatives, economic factors may be taken into consideration.

ARTICLE 68

NOC Conditions for Participation

- NOC 374 1. The members of the International Consultative Committees referred to in 73 and 74 may participate in all the activities of the Consultative Committee concerned

*) Note to the Editorial Committee . At its seventh meeting Committee 7 took note of Document No. 128(Rev.1) and decided to support the replacement of the word "Avis" by "Recommandation" in the French texts in Articles 11, 58, 69 and 76.

MOD 375 2. (1) Any request from a recognized private operating agency to take part in the work of a Consultative Committee must be approved by the Member recognizing it. The request should be forwarded by that Member to the Secretary-General who shall inform all Members and the Director of that Consultative Committee. The Director of the Consultative Committee shall advise the recognized private operating agency of the action taken on its request.

NOC 376 (2) A recognized private operating agency may not act on behalf of the Member which has recognized it unless that Member informs the Consultative Committee concerned in each particular case that it is authorized to do so.

NOC 377 3. (1) International organizations and regional telecommunication organizations mentioned in Article 32 which coordinate their work with the International Telecommunication Union and which have related activities may be admitted to participate in the work of the Consultative Committees in an advisory capacity.

MOD 378 (2) The first request from an international organization or regional telecommunication organization mentioned in Article 32 to take part in the work of a Consultative Committee shall be addressed to the Secretary-General who shall inform all the Members by the most appropriate means of telecommunications and invite them to say whether the request should be granted; the request shall be granted if the majority of the replies of the Members received within a period of one month are favourable. The Secretary-General shall inform all the Members and the members of the Coordination Committee of the result of the consultation.

NOC 379 4. (1) Scientific or industrial organizations, which are engaged in the study of telecommunication problems or in the design or manufacture of equipment intended for telecommunication services, may be admitted to participate in an advisory capacity in meetings of the study groups of the Consultative Committees, provided that their participation has received approval of the administrations of the countries concerned.

MOD 380 (2) Any request from a scientific or industrial organization for admission to meetings of Study Groups of a Consultative Committee must be approved by the administration of the country concerned. The request shall be forwarded by that administration to the Secretary-General who shall inform all the Members and the Director of that Consultative Committee. The Director of the Consultative Committee shall advise the scientific or industrial organization of the action taken on its request.

- NOC 381 5. Any recognized private operating agency, international organization, regional telecommunication organization or scientific or industrial organization allowed to take part in the work of an International Consultative Committee has the right to denounce such participation by notifying the Secretary-General. Such denunciation shall take effect at the end of one year from the date when notification is received by the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 69

NOC Duties of the Plenary Assembly
=====

NOC 382 The Plenary Assembly shall:

a) Consider the reports of study groups and approve, modify or reject the draft recommendations contained in these reports;

NOC 383 b) consider existing questions as to whether or not their study should be continued, and prepare a list of the new questions to be studied in conformity with 308. In formulating new questions it shall be borne in mind that, in principle, their consideration should be completed in the period which is twice the interval between two Plenary Assemblies,

MOD 384 c) approve the programme of work arising from the consideration in 383, determine the order of questions to be studied according to their importance, priority and urgency, bearing in mind the need to keep the demands on the resources of the Union to a minimum,

NOC 385 d) decide, in the light of the approved programme of work derived from 384 whether or not existing study groups should be maintained or dissolved and whether or not new study groups should be set up,

NOC 386 e) allocate to study groups the questions to be studied;

NOC 387 f) consider and approve the report of the Director on the activities of the Committee since the last meeting of the Plenary Assembly;

NOC 388 g) approve, if appropriate, for submission to the Administrative Council, the estimate of the financial needs of the Committee up to the next Plenary Assembly, as submitted by the Director in accordance with 416,

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.

MOD 389 h) to consider the reports of the World Plan Committee and any other matters deemed necessary within the provisions of Article 11 of this Chapter.

Note During the discussions in Committee 7 several delegations felt that the fourth sentence of No. 388A should be rendered into French as follows

"Lors de la prise des résolutions et décisions, l'assemblée plénière devrait tenir compte ..."

ARTICLE 70

NOC

Meetings of the Plenary Assembly
=====

- NOC 390 1. The Plenary Assembly shall normally meet at a date and place fixed by the preceding Plenary Assembly.
- NOC 391 2. The date and place, or either, of the meeting of the Plenary Assembly may be changed with the approval of the majority of the Members of the Union replying to the Secretary-General's request for their opinion.
- NOC 392 3. At each of these meetings, the Plenary Assembly shall be presided over by the Head of the delegation of the country in which the meeting is held or, in the case of a meeting held at the seat of the Union, by a person elected by the Plenary Assembly itself. The Chairman shall be assisted by Vice-Chairmen elected by the Plenary Assembly.
- NOC 393 4. The Secretary-General shall be responsible for making the necessary administrative and financial arrangements, in agreement with the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned, for meetings of the Plenary Assembly and the study groups

ARTICLE 71

NOC

Languages and Right to vote in Plenary Assemblies
=====

- NOC 394 1. (1) The languages used in the Plenary Assemblies shall be as provided in Articles 16 and 78.
- NOC 395 (2) The preparatory documents of study groups, the documents and minutes of Plenary Assemblies and the documents published after these Assemblies by the International Consultative Committees shall be issued in the three working languages of the Union.
- NOC 396 2. The Members which are authorized to vote at sessions of Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees are those to which reference is made in 9 and 155. However, when a country, Member of the Union, is not represented by an administration, the representatives of the recognized private operating agencies of that country shall, as a whole, and regardless of their number, be entitled to a single vote, subject to the provisions of 376.
- NOC 397*) 3. The provisions of 370 to 373 concerning the transfer of powers shall apply to Plenary Assemblies

*) Note to the Editorial Committee The Spanish text should be aligned.

ARTICLE 72

NOC

Study Groups

NOC 398 1. The Plenary Assembly shall set up and maintain as necessary study groups to deal with questions to be studied. The administrations, recognized private operating agencies, international organizations and regional telecommunication organizations admitted in accordance with 377 and 378 which desire to take part in the work of the study groups shall give in their names either at the meeting of the Plenary Assembly or, at a later date, to the Director of the Consultative Committee concerned

NOC 399 2 In addition, and subject to the provisions of 379 and 380, experts of scientific or industrial organizations may be admitted to take part in an advisory capacity in any meeting of any study group

MOD 400 3. The Plenary Assembly shall normally appoint a Chairman and one Vice-Chairman of each study group. If the workload of any study group requires, the Plenary Assembly shall appoint such additional Vice-Chairmen as it feels necessary for such study group or groups. While appointing Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, particular consideration shall be given to the requirements of competence and equitable geographical distribution, as also to the need to ensure development of more efficient participation of the developing countries. If, in the interval between two meetings of the Plenary Assembly ... (the rest without change).

ARTICLE 73

Conduct of Business of Study Groups

NOC

- NOC 401 1. Study groups shall conduct their work as far as possible by correspondence.
- NOC 402 2 (1) However, the Plenary Assembly may give directives concerning the convening of any meetings of the study groups that may appear necessary to deal with large groups of questions.
- NOC 403 (2) As a general rule, study groups shall hold no more than two meetings between sessions of the Plenary Assembly, including the final meetings held before that Assembly.
- NOC 404 (3) Moreover, if after a Plenary Assembly a group Chairman considers it necessary for his study group to hold one or more meetings not provided for by the Plenary Assembly to discuss orally questions which could not be solved by correspondence, he may, with the approval of his administration and after consultation with the Director concerned and the members of his study group, suggest a meeting at a convenient place bearing in mind the need to keep expenses to a minimum.
- NOC 405 3. Where necessary, the Plenary Assembly of a Consultative Committee may set up joint working parties for the study of questions requiring the participation of experts from several study groups
- NOC 406 4 The Director of a Consultative Committee, after consultation with the Secretary-General, and in agreement with the Chairmen of the various study groups concerned, shall draw up the general plan of meetings of groups of study groups which are to meet in the same place during the same period.
- NOC 407 5 The Director shall send the final reports of the study groups to the participating administrations, to the recognized private operating agencies of the Consultative Committee and, as occasion may demand, to such international organizations and regional telecommunication organizations as have participated. These shall be sent as soon as possible and, in any event, in time for them to be received at least one month before the date of the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly. This provision may be waived only when study group meetings are held immediately prior to the meeting of the Plenary Assembly. Questions which have not formed the subject of a report furnished in this way shall not appear on the agenda for the meeting of the Plenary Assembly.

ARTICLE 74

NOC

Duties of the Director. Specialized Secretariat

NOC

408 1. (1) The Director of a Consultative Committee shall coordinate the work of the Plenary Assembly and study groups, and shall be responsible for the organization of the work of the Consultative Committee.

NOC

409 (2) The Director shall be responsible for the documents of the Committee and arrange for their publication, in the working languages of the Union, with the Secretary-General

NOC

410 (3) The Director shall be assisted by a secretariat composed of a specialized staff to work under his direction and to aid him in the organization of the work of the Committee

NOC

411 (4) The staff of the specialized secretariats, laboratories and technical installations of the Consultative Committees shall be under the administrative control of the Secretary-General in accordance with the provisions of 268

NOC

412 2. The Director shall choose the technical and administrative members of the secretariat within the framework of the budget as approved by the Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council. The appointment of the technical and administrative personnel is made by the Secretary-General in agreement with the Director. The final decision for appointment or dismissal rests with the Secretary-General

NOC

413 3 The Director shall participate as of right, but in an advisory capacity, in meetings of the Plenary Assembly and of the study groups. He shall, subject to the provisions of 393, make all necessary preparations for meetings of the Plenary Assembly and of the study groups.

NOC

414 4 The Director shall submit to the Plenary Assembly a report on the activities of the Consultative Committee since the last meeting of the Plenary Assembly. After approval, this report shall be sent to the Secretary-General for transmission to the Administrative Council.

NOC

415 5. The Director shall submit to the Administrative Council at its annual session a report on the activities of the Committee during the previous year for the information of the Council and of the Members of the Union.

NOC

416 6 The Director after consultation with the Secretary-General shall submit for the approval of the Plenary Assembly an estimate of the financial needs of the Committee up to the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly; this estimate, after approval by the Plenary Assembly, shall be sent to the Secretary-General for submission to the Administrative Council

NOC

417 7 The Director shall prepare, for inclusion by the Secretary-General in the annual budget of the Union, an estimate of the expenses of the Committee for the following year, based on the estimate of the financial needs of the Committee approved by the Plenary Assembly.

NOC

418 8 The Director shall participate as necessary in technical cooperation activities of the Union within the framework of the Convention

ARTICLE 76

Relations of Consultative Committees between
themselves and with other International Organizations

NOC

- NOC* 422 1. (1) Plenary Assemblies of Consultative Committees may set up joint study groups to study and make recommendations on questions of common interest.
- NOC 423 (2) The Directors of Consultative Committees may, in collaboration with the group Chairmen, organize joint meetings of study groups of both Consultative Committees, to study and prepare draft recommendations on questions of common interest. Such draft recommendations shall be submitted to the next meeting of the Plenary Assembly of each Consultative Committee.
- NOC 424 2. When one of the Consultative Committees is invited to participate in a meeting of the other Consultative Committee or of another international organization, the Plenary Assembly or the Director of the invited Consultative Committee is authorized to make arrangements for such representation in an advisory capacity, taking into account the provisions of 311.
- NOC 425 3. The Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Chairman of the International Frequency Registration Board, and the Director of the other Consultative Committee, or their representatives, may attend meetings of a Consultative Committee in an advisory capacity. If necessary, a Consultative Committee may invite to attend its meetings, in an advisory capacity, representatives of any permanent organ of the Union which has not considered it necessary to be represented.

* Committee 7 took note of the proposals in Document No. 128 by France and recommends that Committee 9 take these proposals into account.

ARTICLE 78

Languages

NOC

MOD

535 1. (1) At conferences of the Union and at meetings of the International Consultative Committees and of the Administrative Council, languages other than those mentioned in 100 and 106 may be used :

a) if an application is made to the Secretary-General or to the Head of the permanent organ concerned to provide for the use of an additional language or languages, oral or written, provided that the additional cost so incurred shall be borne by those Members which have made or supported the application,

NOC

536 b) if any delegation itself makes arrangements at its own expense for oral translation from its own language into any one of the languages referred to in 106.

NOC

537 (2) In the case provided for in 535, the Secretary-General or the Head of the permanent organ concerned shall comply to the extent practicable with the application, having first obtained from the Members concerned an undertaking that the cost incurred will be duly repaid by them to the Union

NOC

538 (3) In the case provided for in 536, the delegation concerned may, furthermore, if it wishes, arrange at its own expense for oral translation into its own language from one of the languages referred to in 106.

NOC

539 2. Any of the documents referred to in 102 to 105 of the Convention may be published in languages other than those there specified, provided that the Members requesting such publication undertake to defray the whole of the cost of translation and publication involved

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

SUP

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL V

ADD

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL /COM7/1_7

Date on which the Secretary-General and the
Deputy Secretary-General shall take office

The Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), in the manner prescribed by it, shall take office on 1 January 1983.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL /COM7/2_7

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.

SUP

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL VI

ADD

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL /COM7/3_7

Temporary arrangements

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) has agreed to the following arrangements to be applied on a provisional basis until the coming into force of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) :

1. The Administrative Council which shall be composed of forty-one members, elected by the Conference in the manner prescribed in that Convention may meet immediately thereafter and perform the duties assigned to it under the Convention.

2. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman to be elected by the Administrative Council during the course of its first session shall remain in office until the election of their successors at the opening of the annual Administrative Council session of 1984.

ARTICLE 6

- HOC 39 j) conclude or revise, if necessary, agreements between the Union and other international organizations, examine any provisional agreements with such organizations concluded, on behalf of the Union, by the Administrative Council, and take such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate;

ARTICLE 8

- NOC 52 4. (1) The Administrative Council shall take all steps to facilitate the implementation by the Members of the provisions of the Convention, of the Administrative Regulations, of the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference, and, where appropriate, of the decisions of other conferences and meetings of the Union, and perform any duties assigned to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- NOC 53 (2) It shall ensure the efficient coordination of the work of the Union and exercise effective financial control over its permanent organs.

ARTICLE 55

- MOD 241 b) decide on the numbers and grading of the staff of the General Secretariat and of the specialized secretariats of the permanent organs of the Union, taking into account the general directives given by the Plenipotentiary Conference, bearing in mind No. 87, approve a list of posts in the professional category and above, which, taking into account the constant advances made in the technology and operation of telecommunications, shall be filled by holders of fixed-term contracts with a possibility of extension, with a view to employing the most competent specialists nominated by Members of the Union; this list shall be proposed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Coordination Committee and shall be kept under constant review,

A.C. ITUASSU
Chairman of Committee 7

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 390-E
5 November 1982

Report of Committee 3 to the Plenary Meeting

Add on page 5 .

4. Liberation organizations

Palestine Liberation Organization

*)



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 390-E

2 November 1982

Original FrenchPLENARY MEETING

REPORT OF COMMITTEE 3 TO THE PLENARY MEETING

The Budget Control Committee held three meetings during the Conference. Under Chapter XI, Article 77, No. 442 of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973, the Committee's terms of reference were

- a) to determine the organization and the facilities available to the delegates, and
- b) to examine and approve the accounts for expenditure incurred throughout the duration of the Conference.

1. Agreement with the inviting Administration

Pursuant to Administrative Council Resolution No. 83 (amended) on the organization, financing and liquidation of the accounts of conferences and meetings, the Government of Kenya and the Secretary-General of the ITU concluded an Agreement on the arrangements to be made for the organization and financing of the present Conference. This Agreement is set out in Document No. 4. The Budget Control Committee has examined the Agreement and proposes that the Plenary Meeting approve it.

A draft Resolution on the subject has been transmitted direct to the Editorial Committee.

2. Assessment of the organization and the facilities available to delegates

The Budget Control Committee considered that the organization and facilities available to delegates were entirely satisfactory.

3. Budget of the Conference

The Budget Control Committee thoroughly examined the budget of the Conference approved by the Administrative Council at its 36th session, 1981, amounting to

Total expenditure	5,555,000 Swiss francs
less the expenses charged to the inviting Government	<u>2,755,000 Swiss francs</u>
Balance included in the ordinary budget	<u>2,800,000 Swiss francs</u>



The Committee also noted that the total Conference budget did not include the cost of common services staff salaries which are charged to a special section of the ordinary budget. The share of this special section for the Plenipotentiary Conference is estimated at 2,524,000 Swiss francs.

The Committee also noted that the budget of the Conference (2,800,000 Swiss francs) had been adjusted to take account of the changes which have taken place within the United Nations common system and the specialized agencies regarding the salaries and allowances of short-term staff and the fluctuations in the exchange rate between the US dollar and the Swiss franc, under Administrative Council Resolution No. 647. These adjustments have increased the total budget of the Plenipotentiary Conference to 3,109,000 Swiss francs, representing an increase of 309,000 Swiss francs.

4. Final Acts of the Conference

The texts constituting the Final Acts of the Conference submitted for signature will be a typescript. The cost of producing the Convention and its Annexes in typescript are charged to the Conference and the cost of printing the new Convention are included in the 1983 Supplementary Publications Budget.

However, under Administrative Council Resolution No. 83, the Conference may decide to subsidize the final printing cost of the Convention.

The Conference budget contains a subsidy of 35,000 Swiss francs.

In view of the decision taken by the Administrative Council when approving the Conference budget, the Budget Control Committee proposes that the Plenary Meeting approve this subsidy.

5. Statement of Conference expenditure

Pursuant to No. 444 of the Convention, the Budget Control Committee shall present a report to the Plenary Meeting showing, as accurately as possible, the estimated total expenditure of the Conference.

Annex 1 therefore contains a statement of the Conference budget with a breakdown of credits by Article and item of the budget, and actual expenditure as at 29 October 1982. The statement is supplemented by an indication of committed expenditure until the above date and an estimate of expenditure up to the date at which the Conference accounts will be closed.

It follows from the above statement that the total estimated amount charged to the ordinary budget is 2,937,000 Swiss francs, i.e. 172,000 Swiss francs less than the credit allocated by the Administrative Council and adjusted pursuant to Administrative Council Resolution No. 647.

The amounts to be paid by the inviting Administration are estimated at 2,572,000 Swiss francs as against 2,888,000 Swiss francs shown in the adjusted budget, i.e. a reduction of 316,000 Swiss francs.

6. International organizations participating in the work of the Conference

Under Article 16 of the Financial Regulations of the Union, the Budget Control Committee's report must include a list of the international organizations which have participated in the work of the Conference. This list is given in Annex 2.

In accordance with No. 445 of the Convention this report, together with the comments of the Plenary Meeting, will be transmitted to the Secretary-General for submission to the Administrative Council at its next annual session.

The Plenary Meeting is asked to approve the report.

Dr. László KATONA KIS
Chairman of Committee 3

Section No	Titles	Budget approved by AC	Revised Budget	Expenditure as at 29 October 1982			
				Actual	Committed	Estimated	Total
	<u>Art.I - Staff expenditure</u>						
11.101	Salaries and related expenses	1,113,000	1,422,000	8,462	1,373,110	428	1,382,000
11.103	Insurance for supernumerary staff	30,000	30,000	1,679	5,493	828	8,000
	Total Article 1	1,143,000	1,452,000	10,141	1,378,603	1,256	1,390,000
	<u>Art.II - Travel</u>						
11.104.01	Subsistence allowance	1,952,000	2,085,000	26,669	1,774,412	8,919	1,810,000
11.104.02	Travel	1,385,000	1,385,000	67,772	1,169,984	2,244	1,240,000
11.104.03	Transport and dispatch	310,000	310,000	74,009	104,000	131,991	310,000
11.104.04	Insurance	70,000	70,000	7,813	12,000	50,187	70,000
	Total Article II	3,717,000	3,850,000	176,263	3,060,396	193,341	3,430,000
	<u>Art.III - Premises and equipment</u>						
11.105	Premises, furniture, machines	140,000	140,000	122,925	8,801	23,274	155,000
11.106	Document production	215,000	215,000	180,515	-	19,485	200,000
11.107	Supplies and overheads	125,000	125,000	128,122	2,331	14,547	145,000
11.108	PTT	85,000	85,000	43,639	-	26,361	70,000
11.109	Technical installations	15,000	15,000	3,144	-	856	4,000
11.110	Sundry and unforeseen	30,000	30,000	18,940	-	11,060	30,000
	Total Article III	610,000	610,000	497,285	11,132	95,583	604,000
	<u>Art.IV - Other expenses</u>						
11.111	Final Acts	85,000	85,000	-	-	85,000	85,000
	Total, Articles I to IV	5,555,000	5,997,000	683,689	4,450,131	375,180	5,509,000
	<u>Art.V - Expenditure borne by the host Administration</u>						
11.115		(2,755,000)	(2,888,000)				(2,572,000)
	Grand total for the Conference	2,800,000	3,109,000				2,937,000

A N N E X 1

A N N E X 2

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING
IN THE WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

	<u>Number of contributory units</u>
1. United Nations	*)
2. <u>United Nations specialized agencies</u>	
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	*)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	*)
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	*)
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	*)
3. <u>Regional organizations</u>	
Arab Telecommunication Union (ATU)	*)
African Postal and Telecommunications Union (UAPT)	*)
Panafriean Telecommunication Union (PATU)	*)
Asia-Pacific Telecommunity (APT)	*)

*) Exempted from making any contribution by virtue of Administrative Council Resolution No. 574.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 391-E

2 November 1982

Original French

PLENARY MEETING

TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 3 TO COMMITTEE 9

Committee 3 has adopted the attached Resolution which is hereby submitted to the Editorial Committee for consideration.

Laşzlo KATONA KIS
Chairman of Committee 3

Annex 1



A N N E X

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. COM 3/1

Approval of the Agreement Between the Government of Kenya
and the Secretary-General Concerning the
Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982)

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

considering

- a) that, by virtue of Administrative Council Resolution No. 83 (amended),
an Agreement was concluded between the Government of Kenya and the Secretary-General
relating to the arrangements to be made for the organization and financing of the
Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference,
- b) that the Administrative Council has taken note of the Agreement,
- c) that the Budget Control Committee of the Conference has examined the
Agreement,

resolves

to approve the Agreement concluded between the Government of Kenya and
the Secretary-General.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum 1 to
Document No. 392-E
3 November 1982

SIXTH SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 8
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

This Corrigendum concerns the spanish text only.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 392-E

2 November 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 9

SIXTH SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 8 TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Committee 8 has adopted the attached texts which are submitted for consideration by the Editorial Committee.

E.J. WILKINSON
Chairman

Annex 1



A N N E X

CHAPTER III

Special Provisions for Radio

ARTICLE 33

Rational Use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum and of the Geostationary
Satellite Orbit

- NOC 130 1. Members shall endeavour to limit the number of frequencies and the spectrum space used to the minimum essential to provide in a satisfactory manner the necessary services. To that end they shall endeavour to apply the latest technical advances as soon as possible.
- MOD 131 2. In using frequency bands for space radio services Members shall bear in mind that radio frequencies and the geostationary satellite orbit are limited natural resources, that they must be used efficiently and economically so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to both in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries and geographical situation of particular countries.

ARTICLE 34

Intercommunication

- NOC 132 1. Stations performing radiocommunication in the mobile service shall be bound, within the limits of their normal employment, to exchange radio-communications reciprocally without distinction as to the radio system adopted by them.
- NOC 133 2. Nevertheless, in order not to impede scientific progress, the provisions of 132 shall not prevent the use of a radio system incapable of communicating with other systems, provided that such incapacity is due to the specific nature of such system and is not the result of devices adopted solely with the object of preventing intercommunication.
- NOC 134 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of 132, a station may be assigned to a restricted international service of telecommunication, determined by the purpose of such service, or by other circumstances independent of the system used.

ARTICLE 35

Harmful Interference

- NOC 135 1. All stations, whatever their purpose, must be established and operated in such a manner as not to cause harmful interference to the radio services or communications of other Members or of recognized private operating agencies, or of other duly authorized operating agencies which carry on radio service, and which operate in accordance with the provisions of the Radio Regulations.
- NOC 136 2. Each Member undertakes to require the private operating agencies which it recognizes and the other operating agencies duly authorized for this purpose, to observe the provisions of 135.

NOC

- 137 3 Further, the Members recognize the desirability of taking all practicable steps to prevent the operation of electrical apparatus and installations of all kinds from causing harmful interference to the radio services or communications mentioned in 135.

ARTICLE 36

Distress Calls and Messages

NOC

- 138 Radio stations shall be obliged to accept, with absolute priority, distress calls and messages regardless of their origin, to reply in the same manner to such messages, and immediately to take such action in regard thereto as may be required.

ARTICLE 37

False or deceptive Distress, Urgency, Safety or Identification Signals

NOC

- 139 Members agree to take the steps required to prevent the transmission or circulation of false or deceptive distress, urgency, safety or identification signals, and to collaborate in locating and identifying stations transmitting such signals from their own country.

ARTICLE 38

Installations for National Defence Services

NOC

- 140 1. Members retain their entire freedom with regard to military radio installations of their army, naval and air forces.

NOC

- 141 2. Nevertheless, these installations must, so far as possible, observe statutory provisions relative to giving assistance in case of distress and to the measures to be taken to prevent harmful interference, and the provisions of the Administrative Regulations concerning the types of emission and the frequencies to be used, according to the nature of the service performed by such installations

NOC

- 142 3 Moreover, when these installations take part in the service of public correspondence or other services governed by the Administrative Regulations annexed to this Convention, they must, in general, comply with the regulatory provisions for the conduct of such services

ARTICLE 40

Relations with International Organizations

NOC

- 145 In furtherance of complete international coordination on matters affecting telecommunication, the Union shall cooperate with international organizations having related interests and activities

CHAPTER V

Application of the Convention and the Regulations

ARTICLE 41

Basic Provisions and General Regulations

- NOC 146 In the case of an inconsistency between a provision in the first part of the Convention (Basic Provisions, 1 to 170) and a provision in the second part of the Convention (General Regulations, 201 to 571) the former shall prevail.

ARTICLE 42

Administrative Regulations

- NOC 147 1 The provisions of the Convention are completed by the Administrative Regulations which regulate the use of telecommunication and shall be binding on all Members
- NOC 148 2 Ratification of this Convention in accordance with Article 45 or accession in accordance with Article 46 involves acceptance of the Administrative Regulations in force at the time of ratification or accession
- NOC 149 3. Members shall inform the Secretary-General of their approval of any revision of these Regulations by competent administrative conferences. The Secretary-General shall inform Members promptly regarding receipt of such notifications of approval.
- NOC 150 4. In case of inconsistency between a provision of the Convention and a provision of the Administrative Regulations, the Convention shall prevail.

ARTICLE 43

Validity of Administrative Regulations in Force

- MOD 151 The Administrative Regulations referred to in 147 are those in force at the date when this Convention is opened for signature. They shall be regarded as annexed to this Convention and shall remain valid until the date of the entry into force of revised Regulations adopted by the competent world administrative conferences to replace them as annexes to this Convention, in accordance with the provisions of No. 44 or No. 45.

ARTICLE 44

Execution of the Convention and Regulations

- NOC 152 1 The Members are bound to abide by the provisions of this Convention and the Administrative Regulations in all telecommunication offices and stations established or operated by them which engage in international services or which are capable of causing harmful interference to radio services of other countries, except in regard to services exempted from these obligations in accordance with the provisions of Article 38
- NOC 153 2 They are also bound to take the necessary steps to impose the observance of the provisions of this Convention and of the Administrative Regulations upon private operating agencies authorized by them to establish and operate telecommunications and which engage in international services or which operate stations capable of causing harmful interference to the radio services of other countries

ARTICLE 45

MOD Signature and Ratification of the Convention

- MOD 153A 1. The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States listed in Annex 1, in Nairobi, at the [] until [] November 1982, thereafter in Geneva, at the seat of the Union, until 30 April 1983.
- 153B 2. The Convention may, however, be also signed, before 30 April 1983, by any State which becomes a Member of the United Nations.
- NOC 154 1 This Convention shall be ratified by the signatory governments in accordance with the constitutional rules in force in their respective countries. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited, in as short a time as possible, with the Secretary-General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the government of the country of the seat of the Union. The Secretary-General shall notify the Members of each deposit of ratification.
- NOC 155 2. (1) During a period of two years from the date of entry into force of this Convention a signatory government, even though it may not have deposited an instrument of ratification in accordance with 154, shall enjoy the rights conferred on Members of the Union in 8 to 10.
- NOC 156 (2) From the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of this Convention, a signatory government which has not deposited an instrument of ratification in accordance with 154 shall not be entitled to vote at any conference of the Union, or at any session of the Administrative Council, or at any meeting of any of the permanent organs of the Union, or during consultation by correspondence conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Convention until it has so deposited such an instrument. Its rights, other than voting rights, shall not be affected.
- NOC 157 3 After the entry into force of this Convention in accordance with Article 52, each instrument of ratification shall become effective on the date of its deposit with the Secretary-General.

- NOC 158 4 If one or more of the signatory governments do not ratify the Convention it shall not thereby be less valid for the governments which have ratified it

ARTICLE 46

Accession to the Convention

- MOD 159 1. Any State, not a signatory to this Convention prior to 1 May 1983, may accede thereto at any time after that date, subject to the provisions of Article 1.
- NOD 160 2 The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the government of the country of the seat of the Union Unless otherwise specified therein, it shall become effective upon the date of its deposit The Secretary-General shall notify the Members of each accession when it is received and shall forward to each of them a certified copy of the act of accession.

ARTICLE 47

Denunciation of the Convention

- NOC 161 1 Each Member which has ratified, or acceded to, this Convention shall have the right to denounce it by a notification addressed to the Secretary-General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the government of the country of the seat of the Union The Secretary-General shall advise the other Members thereof
- NOC 162 2 This denunciation shall take effect at the expiration of a period of one year from the day of the receipt of notification of it by the Secretary-General

ARTICLE 48

Abrogation of the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965)

- MOD 163 This Convention shall abrogate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Governments, the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).
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PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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2 November 1982

NAIROBI 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.18

EIGHTEENTH 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>
COM6	378	Resolutions Nos. COM6/3 to COM6/15

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 25 pages



RESOLUTION No. COM6/3

Budgetary and Organizational Aspects
of Technical Cooperation and Assistance of the Union

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

taking account

of the provisions of the Convention concerning the technical cooperation and assistance function to be performed by the Union for the benefit of the developing countries,

considering

- a) the importance of telecommunications for the economic and social development of mankind;
- b) that the Member countries, whether developing or developed, recognize the need to cooperate for the purpose of establishing a world-wide telecommunication network serving the general interest;
- c) that the imbalance between the level of development of the developing and developed countries is constantly increasing;
- d) that the Union is the most appropriate international forum for the study of all kinds of problems connected with telecommunications, and in particular for coordinating most of the resources assigned to technical cooperation and assistance in the field of telecommunications;
- e) that one of the main purposes of the Union is to promote international cooperation among Members in the field of telecommunications and emphasize the particular importance of assistance to developing countries,
- f) that some of the objectives for the Union in technical cooperation and assistance should be :
 - i) to seek greater appreciation of the rôle of telecommunication in a balanced programme of economic development;
 - ii) to promote training in all activities connected with the development of telecommunications;
 - iii) to take all such action as necessary within the ambit of the Union to help countries become self-reliant,
 - iv) to encourage cooperation among developing countries in order that they could set up a lasting programme of mutual assistance;
 - v) to promote the transfer of resources and technology for the benefit of all Members, in particular to the developing countries,
 - vi) to provide assistance for the development of telecommunications in rural areas;

decides

1. to continue Union participation in the programmes of the United Nations system and other programmes,
2. to reinforce the operational capacity of the Union to provide technical cooperation and assistance for the benefit of the developing countries,
- *3. to provide technical assistance to the developing countries under the ordinary budget in the following fields
 - Services of the Group of Engineers
 - Services of the Training Division, including the CODEVTEL activity (Training Standards)
 - Short-term missions - Specialists and Group of Engineers
 - Logistic support for seminars
 - Fellowship programme to participate in ITU seminars (e.g. IFRB seminars) and in CCI Study Group meetings
 - Regional presence
 - Services of the Head of the Technical Cooperation Department and his office
 - Logistic support for the voluntary programme of technical cooperation
 - Special assistance for the Least Developed Countries
 - Provision of common services for technical cooperation activities
 - Identification of benefits of telecommunications for development
 - Follow-up action on the Recommendations and Decisions taken by conferences and meetings of the Union for the benefit of developing countries
 - ITU publications
 - World Communications Year
 - Review of ITU technical cooperation and assistance activities
 - Resources to promote technical cooperation among developing countries
 - Any other activities that the Administrative Council considers appropriate;
- *4. to include in Additional Protocol I a ceiling of expenditure designed for the effective performance of the above activities.

* Although a large majority supported points 3 and 4 there was no consensus on the use of the regular budget. There was however a consensus on the list of activities.

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to review the existing technical cooperation and assistance activities of the Union;
2. to review the organization and structure of the Technical Cooperation Department and submit proposals for the improvement of its managerial capability so as to enable the Union to contribute to the development process in the most effective and economic manner practicable, in conformity with the decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference,
3. to submit to the Administrative Council as soon as possible a detailed report on the immediate changes required to attain the objectives in 2 above,
4. to submit each year to the Administrative Council the draft technical cooperation and assistance programme for the following year together with a detailed report on the implementation of the previous year's programme, accompanied by qualitative and quantitative assessments of the difficulties encountered,
5. to submit to the 1983 Administrative Council a detailed draft programme for the technical cooperation and assistance activities decided upon by the Plenipotentiary Conference. In particular, each activity listed under decides above should be described in such a way as to enable the Council to assess the effectiveness, degree of priority and costs of its implementation,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to establish an advisory committee of the Administrative Council without additional expense to the Union, for the purpose of considering how the priorities of the Union for technical cooperation and assistance can be achieved within available resources,
2. to study in detail the organization and management of the Union technical cooperation and assistance activities so as to :
 - 2.1 identify the functions arising from Union participation in the programmes of the United Nations System and other programmes,
 - 2.2 define the functions of the permanent organs of the Union in connection with technical assistance to the developing countries;
3. to reorganize, in the light of the foregoing, the Technical Cooperation Department and define the rôle assigned under the Convention to the Secretary-General with a view to the effective and economical performance of the tasks referred to above;
4. to prepare for the information of all administrations an annual report on the progress of the Union's technical cooperation and assistance activities,

RESOLUTION No. COM6/4

ITU Training Fellowship Programme

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

recognizing

that a similar level of technical competence throughout the world is important for successful global communications,

considering

a) the importance to technical cooperation activities of providing highly applicable programmes to recipients of ITU Fellowships;

b) the difficulties encountered in ensuring such applicability;

having noted that

a) fellowship requirements delineated in nomination forms may vary from country to country for similar fields of training,

b) the cost of specialized programmes is frequently high and, consequently, prohibitive to recipient countries having limited UNDP funds,

c) candidates sometimes have insufficient knowledge of an appropriate language to derive maximum benefit from a training programme,

wishes to express

its gratitude to the administrations which have provided fellowship programmes for technical cooperation projects;

urges donor countries

1. to make every possible effort to identify sources of training for ITU Fellows in their administrations, industry and training institutions, by giving the widest possible publicity to information concerning the needs of recipient countries;

2. to make every effort to provide programmes that address the needs of recipient countries and to keep the Secretary-General apprised of programmes that are available to meet these needs;

3. to continue to offer, at no cost or as little cost as possible to the Union, the most applicable training to fellowship holders,

urges the recipient countries

1. to ensure that candidates have a working knowledge of the language in which the programme will be conducted, it being understood that in some cases special arrangements could be made with the host country,
2. to ensure that candidates are briefed on the duration and content of their fellowship programmes as conveyed by the host country to the ITU,
3. to ensure that candidates have familiarized themselves with the "Administrative Guide for ITU Fellows",
4. to utilize the Fellow upon return in the most appropriate manner so as to derive the maximum benefit from the training received;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to pay the greatest possible attention to consolidating similar needs when submitting requests for fellowship programmes to host countries,
2. to develop and publish information describing a set of standardized training requirements at appropriate skill levels that will meet the typical needs of developing countries,
3. to establish in accordance with specific technical cooperation projects a catalogue of associated fellowship requirements, based on estimates from recipient countries, which it is foreseen will have to be accommodated in the year to come, this catalogue will be available to all Members on request,
4. to establish and keep up to date a catalogue of fellowship opportunities that are available in host countries in the year to come, this catalogue will be available to Members on request,
5. to submit requests for fellowship programmes to host countries as far as possible in advance of the time frame required for the programme,

invites the Administrative Council

to follow with great attention the question of providing the most applicable training to ITU Fellows in the most cost-effective manner.

RESOLUTION No. COM6/5*)

Recruitment of Experts for Technical Cooperation Projects

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

considering

- a) the importance of recruiting highly qualified experts for the successful conduct of the Union's technical cooperation activities;
- b) the difficulties encountered in such recruitment,

having noted

- a) that in many countries which are the main sources of candidates for expert posts, the age of retirement is being steadily lowered while the health of the population improves,
- b) that the Union's needs for well qualified experts and the conditions of their recruitment are not adequately known in the countries which are in a position to make available such experts,
- c) the separate report by the Administrative Council (Document No. 46) in application of Resolution No. 22 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

considering further

the great importance of strengthening Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries;

wishes to express

its gratitude to the administrations which have provided experts for technical cooperation projects;

invites the Members of the Union

- 1. to make every possible effort to explore all sources of candidates for expert posts among the staffs of administrations, industry and training institutions, by giving the widest possible publicity to the information concerning vacancies,

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 22 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

2. to facilitate to the maximum the secondment of the candidates chosen and their reintegration at the end of their mission so that their period of absence does not prove a handicap in their careers,
3. to continue to offer, free of charge, lecturers and the necessary services for seminars organized by the Union,

invites the developing countries Members of the Union

to take particular account of candidates presented by other developing countries provided they meet the requirements,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to pay the greatest possible attention to the qualifications and aptitudes of candidates for vacant posts when drawing up lists of experts for submission to beneficiary countries;
2. not to impose age limits on candidacies for expert posts but to make sure that candidates who have passed the retirement age fixed in the United Nations Common System are fit enough to perform the tasks listed in the vacancy notice,
3. to establish, keep up to date and distribute a list of expert posts in the different specialities which it is foreseen will have to be filled during the next few years to come, accompanied by information on conditions of service;
4. to establish and keep up to date a register of potential candidates for expert posts with due emphasis on specialists for short-term missions, this register will be sent to all Members on request;
5. to submit each year to the Administrative Council a report on the measures adopted in pursuance of this Resolution and on the evolution of the expert recruitment problem in general,

invites the Administrative Council

to follow with the greatest attention the question of expert recruitment and to adopt the measures it deems necessary to obtain the largest possible number of candidates for expert posts advertised by the Union for technical cooperation projects on behalf of the developing countries.

RESOLUTION No. COM6/6*)

Special Measures for the Least Developed Countries

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

considering

the United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/194 of 17 December 1981, which adopted the "Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries" established by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Paris, September 1981) and the separate report (Document No. 48) by the Administrative Council in application of Resolution No. 19 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

recognizing

the importance of telecommunications in the development of the countries concerned,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to continue to review the state of telecommunication services in the least developed countries identified by the United Nations and needing special measures for telecommunication development,
2. to report his findings to the Administrative Council,
3. to propose concrete measures calculated to bring about genuine improvements and provide effective assistance to these least developed countries from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Ordinary Budget of the Union and other sources;
4. to report annually on the matter to the Administrative Council,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to consider the above-mentioned reports and take appropriate action so that the Union may continue to display its active interest and cooperation in the development of telecommunication services in these countries,
2. to make appropriations for the purpose from the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation, the Ordinary Budget of the Union and other sources;
3. to keep the situation under constant review and to report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 19 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

RESOLUTION No. COM6/7*)

Participation of the Union in the
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
and in other Programmes of the United Nations System

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

having noted

section 5.2 of the Report of the Administrative Council (Document No. 65), the separate report on the implementation of Resolutions, etc. relating to the technical cooperation activities of the Union (Document No. 46) and the separate report on the future of ITU technical cooperation activities (Document No. 47),

having endorsed

the action taken by the Administrative Council in application of Resolution No. 16 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) as regards participation of the Union in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),

having expressed

its appreciation of the consideration given by the UNDP to the development of telecommunications,

resolves

1. that the Union shall continue its full participation in the UNDP, within the framework of the Convention and under the conditions established by the UNDP Governing Council or by other competent bodies of the United Nations system,
2. that the administrative and operational service costs resulting from the Union's participation in the UNDP shall be included in a separate part of the Budget of the Union, on the understanding that the support cost payments from the UNDP shall be included as income in that part of the Budget,

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 16 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

3. that the support cost payments received from the UNDP shall not be taken into consideration in fixing the limits of the Union's Ordinary Budget,
4. that the Union's auditors shall check all the expenditures and income relative to participation of the Union in the UNDP,
5. that the Administrative Council shall also examine these expenditures and take whatever steps it deems appropriate to ensure that the funds thus assigned by the UNDP are used exclusively for administrative and operational services costs,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to present each year to the Administrative Council a detailed report on the participation of the Union in the UNDP,
2. to submit to the Administrative Council such recommendations as he may deem necessary to improve the efficiency of this participation,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to take all necessary measures to ensure the maximum efficiency of the Union's participation in the UNDP,
2. to take into account the decisions of the Governing Council of the UNDP with regard to support cost payments for the Executing Agencies, when establishing the credits required to cover the total administrative and service costs to be incurred as a result of the Union's participation in the UNDP.

RESOLUTION No. COM6/8*)

Improvement of Union Facilities for rendering
Technical Assistance to Developing Countries

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

having taken note

of the separate reports of the Administrative Council on the Implementation of Resolutions, etc., relating to the Technical Cooperation Activities of the Union (Document No. 46) and on The Future of ITU Technical Cooperation Activities (Document No.47).

appreciative of

the technical assistance rendered to developing countries in pursuance of Resolution No. 17 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

considering

- a) that the volume of the Union's technical assistance needs to be further increased and the quality improved,
- b) that in many cases the developing countries need advice of a highly specialized nature and that such advice must often be obtained at short notice,
- c) that technical knowledge and experience of great value to the developing countries is obtainable from or through the International Consultative Committees and from the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB),

resolves

- 1. that the Group of Engineers of the Technical Cooperation Department shall be expanded to cover specialities such as switching, network planning, microwave and satellite communication, transmission, radio broadcasting, television and telecommunication power plants;

The duties of the Group of Engineers will be :

- 1.1 to work with the specialized secretariats of the International Consultative Committees and the IFRB in providing information and advice on subjects of importance to developing countries for the planning, organization and development of their telecommunication systems

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 17 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

- 1.2 to give prompt and constructive advice, either by correspondence or by mission, in response to practical questions addressed to it by developing countries, Members of the Union,
 - 1.3 to provide an opportunity for expert and high-level consultation for senior personnel from developing countries visiting ITU Headquarters,
 - 1.4 to participate in seminars organized at the seat of the Union or elsewhere on specialized aspects of telecommunication problems,
2. that highly qualified specialists shall be recruited, as needed, for periods not normally exceeding one month at a time in order to complement the expertise provided by the Group of Engineers;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to make a study of the volume and nature of requirements by developing countries for urgent advice of a highly specialized character;
2. to submit a report to the Administrative Council
 - indicating the specialities required for the Group of Engineers mentioned in resolves 1,
 - giving his appraisal of the volume and quality of the technical assistance provided and mentioning any difficulties encountered in meeting the requests made by developing countries,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to consider the Secretary-General's report and to take all necessary measures,
2. to include in the annual Budget of the Union the credits necessary for the proper functioning of the Group of Engineers and a global amount to cover the estimated costs of the services of the short-term specialists mentioned in resolves 2;
3. to follow closely the development of the volume and quality of the technical assistance provided by the Union in application of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION No. COM6/9*)

Application of Science and Telecommunication Technology
in the Interest of Developing Countries

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

in view of

the provisions of various resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly of the United Nations for the purpose of expediting the application of science and technology in the interest of developing countries;

considering

that the International Telecommunication Union should, in its own field, associate itself in every way possible with efforts being thus undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations family,

having noted

the separate Report of the Administrative Council (Document No. 46) on the action taken in application of Resolution No. 18 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

instructs the Administrative Council

to take the necessary measures, within the limit of the available resources, to ensure that the Union .

1. cooperates to the greatest extent possible with the appropriate organs of the United Nations;
2. contributes to the greatest extent possible to expediting the transfer to, and assimilation in, the developing countries of the scientific knowledge and technological experience in telecommunication, which are available in technically more advanced countries, by the publication of appropriate handbooks and other documents;
3. bears this Resolution in mind in its technical cooperation activities in general.

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 18 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

RESOLUTION No. COM6/10*)

Training Standards for Telecommunication Staff

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

having examined

the question of the development of human resources for telecommunications and the training of telecommunication staff on the basis of the information provided in the relevant sections of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 65) and the following separate reports Implementation of Resolutions, etc. relating to the Technical Cooperation Activities of the Union (Document No. 46), The Future of ITU Technical Cooperation Activities (Document No. 47) and Review of the State of Telecommunications in the Least Developed Countries and Concrete Measures for Telecommunication Development. (Document No. 48) as well as ITU's CODEVTEL Project (Document No. 175),

expresses its satisfaction

with the results so far achieved in the realization of the objectives set out in Resolution No. 23 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

notes with appreciation

the support extended to the Union in the implementation of the above Resolution by its Members and by the United Nations Development Programme,

considering

that the rapid and effective establishment of a connection and the maintenance of the circuit require

- a) compatible equipment at both ends and at transit offices;
- b) equivalent technical training and appropriate linguistic fluency of technical and operational personnel,

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 23 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

considering also the importance of

- a) further improving the quality of training of telecommunication personnel,
- b) establishing and disseminating training standards for the different categories of personnel involved in the construction, operation and maintenance of telecommunication equipment,
- c) the efficient coordination of training activities and course development at the national, regional and inter-regional levels in the light of the experience gained from the CODEVTEL Project,

instructs the Secretary-General

for the purpose of attaining the objectives listed under the considerations

- 1. to continue to develop training standards, in particular :
 - 1.1 by participating in research relating to training conducted by United Nations specialized agencies and by other organizations,
 - 1.2 by investigating the possibilities of utilizing modern training and telecommunication technology, especially in solving the training problems of developing countries,
 - 1.3 by holding further meetings of the Working Group on Training Standards,
 - 1.4 by continuing to organize meetings of manufacturers and users of telecommunication equipment and to elaborate the guidelines for training provided by manufacturers,
 - 1.5 by updating and improving the Training Development Guidelines, the ITU Reference Manual for Telecommunication Training Centres and the Sharing System Manual, taking into account the experience gained through their application,
- 2. to promote task-oriented training, to advise administrations, on request, on the most suitable training methods and to assist them in applying the recommended training methods,
- 3. to contribute further to the training of staff responsible for telecommunication training (instructors, course developers and training managers) and to instruct ITU training experts in the use of current ITU training standards,

4. to assist in the inter-regional coordination of telecommunication training activities, in particular
 - 4.1 by cooperating with regional telecommunication organizations and with associated training organizations,
 - 4.2 by promoting the creation of regional or sub-regional training and resource centres and the use in these centres of training methods and standards recommended by the ITU,
 - 4.3 by facilitating the interchange of information and experience of personnel management and the management of training institutions,
5. to develop and maintain an international system for the exchange of telecommunication training material and relevant information,
6. to facilitate, within the framework of technical cooperation activities, the exchange of instructors, trainees, technicians, training material and personnel between administrations,
7. to maintain up-to-date information on the results achieved by the exchange system,
8. to propose to the Administrative Council the organizational and staffing arrangements needed to attain the objectives specified in this Resolution,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to consider the recommendations submitted to it by the Secretary-General with a view to providing adequate means and credits to attain the objectives specified in this Resolution;
2. to review at its annual sessions the arrangements and their development and progress, and to take the necessary steps to ensure the attainment of the objectives of this Resolution,

convinced

of the importance of the development of human resources for telecommunications and of the need for technical training to enable developing countries to accelerate the introduction and application of appropriate technology,

invites

all Members of the Union to participate and assist in the implementation of this Resolution to the greatest possible extent.

RESOLUTION No. COM6/11*)

Training of Refugees

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

having noted

- a) United Nations General Assembly Resolution 36/68 on the implementation of the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and other resolutions relevant to assistance to refugees,
- b) Administrative Council Resolutions No. 659 and No. 708;
- c) the separate report of the Administrative Council (Document No. 46);

considering

the action taken to implement Resolution No. 24 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

requests the Secretary-General

- 1. to continue his efforts with a view to the application of the United Nations resolution,
- 2. to collaborate fully with the organizations concerned with the training of refugees, both within and outside the United Nations system,

invites administrations of Member countries

to do even more to receive certain selected refugees and to arrange for their training in telecommunications in professional centres or schools.

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 24 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

RESOLUTION No. COM6/12 *)

Seminars

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

recognizing

a) that for the staff of telecommunication administrations, particularly in the new or developing countries, seminars are a very valuable means of acquiring knowledge of the latest developments in telecommunication techniques and of comparing experience,

b) that this ITU activity should be continued and expanded;

having noted

the separate Report of the Administrative Council (Document No. 46) on the action taken in application of Resolution No. 25 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973);

thanks administrations

which have already organized or which intend to organize seminars and which provide at their own expense qualified lecturers or discussion leaders for this purpose,

urges administrations

to continue and intensify their efforts in this direction in coordination with the Secretary-General;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to coordinate the efforts of the Members of the Union which plan to organize seminars with a view to avoiding duplication and overlapping, paying particular attention to the languages used,
2. to ascertain and provide information on the subjects which should be dealt with by seminars,
3. to promote or to organize seminars within the limits of available funds;

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 25 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

4. constantly to improve the effectiveness of these seminars in the light of experience,
5. to make inter alia the following arrangements
 - 5.1 publish the preliminary and final documents of seminars and forward them in good time to the administrations and participants concerned by the most appropriate means,
 - 5.2 take appropriate action following these seminars,
6. to submit an annual report to the Administrative Council and to make proposals to it with a view to ensuring the effective attainment of the objectives referred to above, bearing in mind the opinions expressed by the Conference and the available credits;

requests the Administrative Council

to take account of the recommendations of the Secretary-General and to ensure that appropriate credits are included in the annual budgets of the Union to permit the accomplishment of the tasks envisaged in this Resolution.

RESOLUTION No. COM6/13

Research on the Interrelation between Telecommunication
Infrastructure and Development

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

recognizing

that the social and economic underdevelopment of a large part of the world is one of the most serious problems affecting not only the countries concerned but also the international community as a whole;

considering

- a) that telecommunication facilities and services are not only the outcome of economic growth, but a precondition of overall development;
- b) that the development of telecommunication infrastructure is an essential part of the national and international development process;
- c) that the spectacular technological progress achieved during the past decade has made communications faster and more reliable and has reduced operational costs and maintenance requirements;

stresses

the important supporting role played by telecommunications in the development of agriculture, health, education, transport, industry, human settlement, trade, transfer of information for social welfare and in the general economic and social progress of developing countries;

concerned

that the uneven penetration in the world of the two most familiar telecommunication services - telephony and radio-broadcasting - is one of the real obstacles to development in many countries and regions and a barrier to effective communication between the developed and developing world;

recalling

- a) that the "International Development Strategy for the Third Development Decade" stipulates, inter alia, the tasks relevant to the ITU in promoting international development and specifies that "special attention should be given to overcome the bottlenecks and constraints of transport and communication facing the developing countries, particularly with a view to strengthening intra-regional and inter-regional links";

- b) the decisions made by the United Nations General Assembly at its Seventh Special Session, as well as at its regular annual sessions, relating to the need for international strategies to accelerate progress in social and economic advancement in rural areas and Resolution 34/14 adopted in 1979 inviting the UN specialized agencies to strengthen their participation in the achievement of the above objective;
- c) the decision by the United Nations in 1981 to proclaim 1983 as World Communications Year in order to stress the importance of telecommunications infrastructure as both a precondition for and an integral part of economic and social development;

noting

- a) that although it is widely recognized that a well developed telecommunication system is a basic requirement of any modern economy, attempts in many developing countries to achieve a higher investment priority for this sector have not, in general, been successful;
- b) that one of the main obstacles to the development of telecommunication infrastructure is under-investment in this sector - a situation for which the reasons are manifold but which is in particular due to insufficient research, inadequate dissemination of information, and a lack of understanding within national planning ministries about the relationship between telecommunications and economic and social development;
- c) that research carried out so far on the benefits to be derived from telecommunications has generally revolved around analysis of input-output tables and correlation of GNP, telephone density and other variables without, however, explaining the causation;

appreciative

of the Union's initiative in undertaking, in collaboration with the OECD, studies on the contribution of telecommunications to economic and social development, with special emphasis on the problems of integrated rural development, and of the additional voluntary financing for the conduct of such studies;

recognizing

the necessity of providing governments, administrations, decision-makers, economists, financial and other institutions and organizations concerned with development work with the results of comprehensive studies on the direct and indirect benefits of investment in telecommunication infrastructure and the relationship between the growth of telecommunication services and socio-economic development in general, so as to enable developing countries to better assess their own development priorities and give the necessary priority to telecommunications;

decides

that the ITU should continue to organize and carry out such studies, closely integrating this effort with the overall programme for technical cooperation and assistance activities,

invites

the Administrations and Governments of Member States, agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations, financial institutions and providers of telecommunication equipment and services to extend their support for the satisfactory implementation of this Resolution;

urges

the UNDP, including its Secretariat and field representatives as well as both donor and recipient Member States, to give greater appreciation to the importance of telecommunications in the development process, with a view to ensuring that an appropriate share of UNDP resources is made available for the telecommunications sector;

requests the Secretary-General

1. to bring this Resolution to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly and to provide the Assembly with regular reports on the progress and results of the research on this matter;
2. to bring this Resolution also to the attention of all other interested parties, in particular the UNDP, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), regional development banks, and national development funds for cooperation,
3. to report annually to the Administrative Council on the progress made in the implementation of this Resolution;

requests the Administrative Council

1. to review the Secretary-General's reports and take appropriate measures to permit the implementation of this Resolution;
2. to report on the matter to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

RESOLUTION No. COM6/14

Assistance to the People of Chad

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

considering

the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 of the Convention enunciating the desirability of participation by all States and identifying the need for international cooperation as one of the main purposes of the Union,

further considering

the provisions of Resolution No. 19 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention (1973) on special measures for the least developed countries which include Chad,

taking note

of the specific situation of Chad, whose telecommunication Administration and infrastructures have suffered severe damage,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to identify the most appropriate ways and means of and take the necessary measures with a view to mobilizing multilateral and bilateral resources for the benefit of the Republic of Chad in order to
 - 1.1 assist in the rehabilitation of its telecommunications network;
 - 1.2 provide technical assistance for the reorganization of its Administration and training of its staff,
2. to collaborate with all organizations concerned in the implementation of the assistance programme for Chad,
3. to submit regular reports to the Administrative Council on the action taken to implement this Resolution;

requests the Administrative Council

to study the reports of the Secretary-General and take all appropriate measures.

RESOLUTION No. COM6/15

Establishment of the Independent International Commission for
World-Wide Telecommunications Development

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

recognizing

the fundamental importance of communications infrastructures as an essential element in the economic and social development of all countries as recalled by United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/40,

convinced

that the proclamation of 1983 as "World Communications Year - Development of Communications Infrastructures" provides the opportunity for all countries to undertake a comprehensive review and analysis of their policies on communications development and stimulate the development of telecommunications infrastructures;

recalling

the significant contribution made by the Independent Brandt Commission on International Development Questions to the dialogue on world economic issues,

noting

the broad consensus of the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems (the-McBride Commission) on the common interest in accelerated development of telecommunications infrastructures,

noting with concern

that notwithstanding the importance of communications and information transfer dependent on telecommunications infrastructure for social, economic and cultural development, a relatively low level of resources has so far been allocated to telecommunications development by international aid and investment organizations,

resolves that

1. an International Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development shall be established,
2. this Commission shall be completely independent and constituted of members of the highest international reputation serving on a voluntary basis;
3. the expenses of the Commission shall be financed from independent non-commercial sources;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. after prior consultation and in cooperation with Member Governments to propose a list of 15 to 20 representatives of the highest decision-makers from administrations, operating agencies, and industry in the developing and developed countries as well as the major financial institutions (including the development banks and the UNDP) and other appropriate entities, also seeking as good a representation of all the regions of the world as possible;
2. to report on the action taken to the 1983 session of the Administrative Council;

instructs the Administrative Council

a) consider the report of the Secretary-General and to take action to constitute the Commission, as well as any steps it considers necessary to enable the Commission to discharge its functions;

b) to transmit to the Commission the following broad mandate :

2.1 to examine the totality of existing and possible future relationships between countries in the field of telecommunications involving technical cooperation and a transfer of resources in order to identify the most successful methods of such transfer;

2.2 to recommend a range of methods including novel ones for stimulating telecommunication development in the developing world using appropriate and proven technologies in ways which

- a) serve the mutual interest of governments, operating companies, the public and specialized user groups in the developing world and of the public and private sector in the developed countries, and
- b) lead to progressive achievement of self-reliance in the developing world and the narrowing of the gap between the developing and developed countries;

2.3 to consider the most cost-effective way in which the Union could stimulate and support the range of activities that might be necessary to achieve a more balanced expansion of telecommunication networks,

2.4 to complete its work in about a year's time;

2.5 to submit its report to the ITU Secretary-General and the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

resolves further

that the Administrative Council review the report and, as far as matters necessitating action by the Union are concerned, initiate any action that it considers appropriate.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

BLUE PAGES

Document No. 394-E
2 November 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.19

NINETEENTH 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>
COM8	382	Annex 2 Additional Protocols III and IV Resolutions Nos COM8/1 and COM 8/2

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex 8 pages



ANNEX 2

Definition of Certain Terms used in the Convention and in the Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union

- ADD For the purpose of this Convention, the following terms shall have the meanings defined below.
- NOC *Administration* Any governmental department or service responsible for discharging the obligations undertaken in the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union and the Regulations
- MOD Harmful Interference Interference which endangers the functioning of a radionavigation service or of other safety services or seriously degrades, obstructs or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunication service operating in accordance with the Radio Regulations.
- 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, attachés, or interpreters sent by the same country
- Each Member shall be free to make up its delegation as it wishes. In particular, it may include in its delegation in the capacity of delegates, advisers or attachés, persons belonging to private operating agencies which it recognizes or persons belonging to other private enterprises interested in telecommunications
- 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.
- NOC Expert A person sent by a national scientific or industrial organization which is authorized by the government or the administration of its country to attend meetings of study groups of an International Consultative Committee.

NOC

Private Operating Agency Any individual or company or corporation, other than a governmental establishment or agency, which operates a telecommunication installation intended for an international telecommunication service or capable of causing harmful interference with such a service

NOC

Recognized Private Operating Agency Any private operating agency, as defined above, which operates a public correspondence or broadcasting service and upon which the obligations provided for in Article 44 of the Convention are imposed by the Member in whose territory the head office of the agency is situated, or by the Member which has authorized this operating agency to establish and operate a telecommunication service on its territory

MOD

Observer A person sent by :

- the United Nations, a specialized agency of the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency or a regional telecommunication organization to participate in a Plenipotentiary Conference, an administrative conference or a meeting of an International Consultative Committee in an advisory capacity,
- an international organization to participate in an administrative conference or a meeting of an International Consultative Committee in an advisory capacity,
- the government of a Member of the Union to participate in a non-voting capacity in a regional administrative conference;

in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention.

SUP

Radio

MOD

Radiocommunication Telecommunication by means of radio waves.

Note 1 Radio waves are electromagnetic waves of frequencies arbitrarily lower than 3 000 GHz, propagated in space without artificial guide.

Note 2 For the requirements of No. 70 of the Convention the term "radiocommunication" also includes communications using electromagnetic waves of frequencies above 3000 GHz, propagated in space without artificial guide

SUP Representative

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 *International Service* A telecommunication service between telecommunication offices or stations of any nature which are in or belong to different countries.

(MOD) Mobile Service A radiocommunication service between mobile and land stations, or between mobile stations.

NOC *Telecommunication* Any transmission, emission or reception of signs, signals, writing, images and sounds or intelligence of any nature by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic systems.

NOC *Telegram* Written matter intended to be transmitted by telegraphy for delivery to the addressee. This term also includes radiotelegrams unless otherwise specified.

NOC *Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls* Telegrams or telephone calls originating with any of the authorities specified below:

- the Head of a State,
- the Head of a government and members of a government,
- Commanders-in-Chief of military forces, land, sea or air,
- diplomatic or consular agents,
- the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Heads of the principal organs of the United Nations
- the International Court of Justice

Replies to government telegrams as defined herein shall also be regarded as government telegrams.

NOC

Service Telegrams Telegrams exchanged between

- a) administrations,
- b) recognized private operating agencies,
- c) administrations and recognized private operating agencies,
- d) administrations and recognized private operating agencies, on the one hand, and the Secretary-General of the Union, on the other,

and relating to public international telecommunication

NOC

Private Telegrams Telegrams other than government or service telegrams

MOD

Telegraphy A form of telecommunication in which the transmitted information is intended to be recorded on arrival as a graphic document, the transmitted information may sometimes be presented in an alternative form or may be stored for subsequent use.

Note A graphic document records information in a permanent form and is capable of being filed and consulted; it may take the form of written or printed matter or of a fixed image.

MCD

Telephony A form of telecommunication primarily intended for the exchange of information in the form of speech.

ADD

Regional telecommunication organization An organization established by the Members of a Region, all being eligible for membership, or one comprising their telecommunication administrations, having the purpose of settling telecommunication questions which may be dealt with on a regional basis.

ADD

Telecommunication services Telecommunications provided by an administration or a recognized private operating agency, which are generally subject to appropriate remuneration. These include several branches such as telephone, telegraph, data communication and leased circuits.

MOD

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL III

Measures to Enable the United Nations to Apply
the Convention when Carrying out Any Mandate Under Article 75
of the Charter of the United Nations

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) has decided to adopt the following measures to enable the United Nations to continue to apply the International Telecommunication Convention, following the decision of the 1973 Malaga-Torremolinos Conference to abolish Associate Membership

It is agreed that the possibility currently enjoyed by the United Nations in accordance with Article 75 of the Charter of the United Nations, under the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux, 1965), shall be continued under the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) when it comes into force. Each case shall be considered by the Administrative Council of the Union.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL IV

SUP

~~Measures to Protect the Rights of Papua-New-Guinea~~

RESOLUTION No. CCM8/1

Updating of Definitions (Annex 2 to the Convention)

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

considering

- a) that Annex 2 to the Convention contains definitions of certain terms used in the Convention and in the Administrative Regulations,
- b) that as a result of technical progress and the development of operating methods, it might be desirable to revise some of these definitions,

having noted

that the CCIR and the CCITT have instructed the CCIR-CCITT Joint Study Group on Vocabulary to examine possible changes which it might be desirable to make in the definitions contained in the Regulations and in the Convention,

instructs the Administrative Council

in preparing the agenda for Administrative Conferences, to invite the Conferences to consider the advisability of proposing changes to any of the definitions within their field of competence contained in Annex 2 to the Convention, if appropriate on the basis of studies previously carried out by the CCIs. Proposals for change shall be submitted to the Administrative Council for transmission to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

RESOLUTION No. COM8/2

Participation of Organizations of an International Nature
in the Activities of the Union

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

having noted

the proposal relating to the interpretation of the concept of an "international organization" (Document No. 64),

considering

that it did not have time to give adequate consideration to the problem of international organizations,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to review the status of the international organizations which participate in the activities of the Union,
2. to submit to the next meeting of the Administrative Council a proposal on the revision of the list of organizations of an international nature, apart from the United Nations, the organizations in the United Nations system and the regional telecommunication organizations, which should be considered as being covered by Article 40 and other related Articles of the Convention,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. taking into account the discussions at the present Conference, to establish the level of participation in the activities of the Union of the organizations in the list referred to in the previous paragraph and of the other organizations of an international nature not included in that list,
2. to decide in each case which organizations of an international nature may be exempted in accordance with the provisions of Article 79 of the Convention,

3. to provide the Secretary-General with guidelines to be followed in dealing with a request for recognition as an "international organization" with a view to arranging for the consultation provided for under Article 68 of the Convention,

further instructs the Administrative Council

1. with the assistance of the Secretary-General, to study international legal practice, particularly as applied in the United Nations and organizations in the United Nations system,

2. to submit to the next Plenipotentiary Conference a report on the participation of organizations of an international nature in the activities of the Union, giving its conclusions on the matter.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 395-E
2 November 1982PLENARY MEETING

B.20

TWENTIETH 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>
COM5	383	Resolutions Nos. COM5/4 and 5

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 3 pages



RESOLUTION No. COM5/4

Updating of the Manning Table

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

noting with concern

that a considerable number of staff are employed on short-term or fixed-term contracts against posts which do not appear on the manning table, as indicated in the Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference;

noting further

- a) that the Administrative Council was not in a position to provide sufficient credits for the creation of posts in furtherance of its Resolution No. 753/CA31;
- b) that a growing number of unestablished posts in the General Service category and some in the Professional category, have been filled for protracted periods by holders of short-term or fixed-term contracts (Document No. 42, Annex 1),

considering

- a) that a recurrence of this situation should be avoided not only for managerial and budgetary reasons but also on humanitarian grounds,
- b) that a better assessment of the Union's staffing needs will emerge from a more precise planning of work, especially as regards conferences and meetings;

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to study the creation in the Professional category, and authorize the progressive creation in the General Service category, with effect from 1 January 1983, of those posts required to regularize the present situation through the allocation of appropriate credits in Sections 2 and 3 of the ordinary budget,
2. to provide for the creation of established posts, taking into account No. 241 of the Convention as regards posts in the Professional category and Resolution No. COM5/3 by allocating each year the necessary credits corresponding to the growth in the needs of the Union within the limits set out in Additional Protocol I,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to refrain from filling unestablished posts with the same persons for protracted periods;
2. to ensure, as regards posts in the General Service category, that the balance between staff on permanent contracts and those on short-term contracts reflects the needs of the Union;
3. to keep the matter under review, make optimum use of No. 269 of the Convention, and report every year to the Administrative Council on the action taken.

RESOLUTION No. COM5/5

Adjustment of Pensions

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

recalling

Recommendation No. 3 adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973) in connection with the adjustment of pensions;

having considered

the report by the ITU Staff Pension Committee which notes that the measures adopted by the United Nations General Assembly have been in line with Recommendation No. 3,

concerned

by the uncertainties which weigh heavily on the level of pensions due to the flaws in the present system and possible subsequent changes to it, as well as the consequences of the future monetary fluctuations and inflation,

instructs the Administrative Council

to follow carefully the evolution of this issue, with a view to ensuring that the level of pensions is maintained and to take the appropriate action to achieve this end.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 1 to
Document No. 396-E
5 November 1982
Original English

PLENARY MEETING

SECOND AND LAST REPORT OF COMMITTEE 6

At the end of page 3, please add the following :

The officers of Committee 6 were

Chairman of the Committee · Mr. M. Samoura (Senegal)

Vice-Chairman of the Committee · Mr. A. Pettì (Italy)

Secretary of the Committee Mr. T. Raswork



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 396-E

2 November 1982

Original English

NAIROBI 1982

PLENARY MEETING

SECOND AND LAST REPORT OF COMMITTEE 6

Review of the overall management and operation of Technical Cooperation and Assistance activities

The Committee examined the United States proposal, Document No. 163, Section B, and the relevant section of Document No. 47 and decided to constitute a Drafting Group composed of the United States, Indonesia and France to work on the draft Resolution that was presented. Subsequently, the Committee adopted Resolution No. COM6/17.

Research on the Interrelation between Telecommunication Infrastructure and Social Economic Development

The Committee was presented with a draft Resolution on the above subject in Document No. 325. It exchanged views and decided to adopt Resolution No. COM6/13 stating that this new Resolution should not be considered as a replacement of the Malaga-Torremolinos Resolution No. 20 which was entitled "Inter-Country Projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the Field of Telecommunications".

Assistance to the People of Chad

The Committee was informed of the extent of destruction of the telecommunication network in war-ravaged Chad, and recognized the urgency for rapid rehabilitation action and the absolute need of substantial external assistance from the International Community. Subsequently, it endorsed draft Resolution No. COM6/14.

Updating of Malaga-Torremolinos Resolutions

The Committee recognized the validity of a certain number of the Resolutions that were passed in Malaga-Torremolinos. Having reviewed the Administrative Council Reports, Documents Nos. 65, 46, 47 and 48, and the various proposals submitted to it in the course of its sitting as well as the debates, it decided to endorse and update the following Resolutions incorporating changes in the form, substance or title as appropriate

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Resolution No. 16 | Participation of the Union
in the United Nations
Development Programme (UNDP) - as Resolution No. COM6/7 |
| Resolution No. 17 | Improvement of Union Facilities for rendering Technical Assistance to Developing Countries - as Resolution No. COM6/8 |



- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Resolution No. 18 | Application of Science and Telecommunications Technology in the Interest of Developing Countries | - as Resolution No. COM6/9 |
| Resolution No. 19 | Special Measures for the least developed countries | - as Resolution No. COM6/6 |
| Resolution No. 20 | Inter-Country Projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the Field of Telecommunications | - as Resolution No. COM6/16 |
| Resolution No. 22 | Recruitment of Experts for Technical Cooperation Projects | - as Resolution No. COM6/5 |
| Resolution No. 23 | Training Standards | - as Resolution No. COM6/10 |
| Resolution No. 24 | Training of Refugees | - as Resolution No. COM6/11 |
| Resolution No. 25 | Seminars | - as Resolution No. COM6/12 |
- Resolution No. 21 is replaced by Resolution No. COM6/2.

With regard to Resolution No. COM6/23, the Committee took into account the contents of Document No. 17 - CODEVTEL - presented by Indonesia and the information paper Document No. 292 submitted by Sri Lanka.

General Documents on Technical Cooperation

Document No. 174 - Memorandum on Technical Cooperation - submitted by the U.S.S.R. and Document No. 148 - Technical Cooperation - presented by Indonesia touched on the substantive theme of technical cooperation as a whole. Throughout its deliberations the Committee bore in mind the observations and recommendations contained in these two documents and incorporated certain concepts in its Resolutions as and when appropriate. The Committee also noted Document No. 258 entitled "United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space".

Establishment of the Independent International Commission on World-Wide Telecommunications Development

When the Committee was discussing the creation of a Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation some delegates submitted Document No. 291 which proposed the setting up of a Special Commission. The Committee accepted the idea of the creation of a Special Commission but felt that this should be at a much higher level and should be distinct from the Special Voluntary Programme.

Accordingly, the Committee charged Working Group 4 to carefully study the proposal and prepare an appropriate Resolution to the attention of the Committee. The Working Group proposed and the Committee accepted that the Commission should be

- a) independent and consist of eminent personalities of international repute,
- b) constituted on the basis of a proposal by the Secretary-General and confirmed by the Administrative Council.

The Committee then reviewed the draft Resolution No. COM6/15 given in Document No. 367 and adopted it with some amendments.

ITU Regional Advisers

At its ninth session the Committee examined Document No. 240 - ITU Regional Advisers - and accepted the proposal of the Secretary-General to be provided with a supplementary document before taking a final decision. The Secretary-General submitted Document No. 326 in which he explained the situation of the ITU regional advisory posts in different parts of the world.

The Committee observed that only the advisory posts allocated to Africa remain without financing in 1983. It felt that without prejudice to its decision on the establishment of ITU Regional Presence scheduled from 1984 onwards some solutions should be found to bridge the 1983 time gap. It reiterated the necessity of continuing with the service that is provided by these posts in the immediate future and called upon the Secretary-General to find ways and means of providing it.

Conclusion

It is to be recalled that the mandate of the Committee was maintained as outlined by the Plenary in Document No. DT/2(Rev.1). The Committee held 15 meetings between 1 October and 1 November 1982.

The Committee carried out its work with full understanding and frank exchange of views on all matters under its agenda with a view to reaching consensus. Although full consensus was obtained on all the subjects, the Committee was unable to reach consensus on the use of Regular Budget for providing technical cooperation/assistance to the developing countries. The majority of the delegates were however in favour of using part of the Regular Budget for providing assistance in the field of a list of activities that were considered to be eligible for funding from ITU's own resources.

The list of activities given in Document No. 354 and enumerated in Resolution No. COM6/3 has been established on the basis of consensus by all the delegations.

Some delegates on the other side, although they did not formally oppose the practice, they expressed reservation on the express use of the Regular Budget for technical cooperation/assistance on the grounds of a variety of reasons that had their origin in national legislations or other considerations.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

PINK PAGES
Document No. 397-E
2 November 1982

R.4

PLENARY MEETING

FOURTH 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>
COM7	332	Articles 6, 7 and 9
COM4	333	Articles 15, 79 and 79A, and Resolutions Nos. COM4/7, 8, 9, 10 and 11
COM7	365	Resolution No. PLEN/2

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 17 pages



ARTICLE 6

Plenipotentiary Conference
=====

- MOD 29 1. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall be composed of delegations representing Members. It shall normally be convened every five years and, in any case, the interval between successive Plenipotentiary Conferences shall not exceed six years.
- NOC 30 2. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall .
- NOC 31 a) determine the general policies for fulfilling the purposes of the Union prescribed in Article 4 of this Convention,
- NOC 31 b) consider the report by the Administrative Council on the activities of all the organs of the Union since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference,
- 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 the programme of conferences and meetings and any medium-term plan submitted by the Administrative Council,
- MOD 33 d) provide any general directives dealing with the staffing of the Union and, if necessary, fix the basic salaries, the salary scales and the system of allowances and pensions for all the officials of the Union,
- NOC 34 e) examine the accounts of the Union and finally approve them, if appropriate,
- NOC 35 f) elect the Members of the Union which are to serve on the Administrative Council,
- NOC 36 g) elect the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General and fix the dates of their taking office,
- NOC 37 h) elect the members of the IFRB and fix the dates of their taking office,
- ADD 37A hA) elect the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and fix the dates of their taking office,
- NOC 38 i) revise the Convention if it considers this necessary,

- NOC 39 j) conclude or revise, if necessary, agreements between the Union and other international organizations, examine any provisional agreements with such organizations concluded, on behalf of the Union, by the Administrative Council, and take such measures in connection therewith as it deems appropriate,
- NOC 40 k) deal with such other telecommunication questions as may be necessary.

ARTICLE 7

NOC Administrative Conferences

- NOC 41 1. Administrative conferences of the Union shall comprise
- a) world administrative conferences;
 - NOC 42 b) regional administrative conferences.
- 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.
- NOC 44 3. (1) The agenda of a world administrative conference may include
- a) the partial revision of the Administrative Regulations mentioned in No. 571,
 - NOC 45 b) exceptionally, the complete revision of one or more of those Regulations;
 - NOC 46 c) any other question of a worldwide character within the competence of the conference.
- NOC 47 (2) The agenda of a regional administrative conference may provide only for specific telecommunication questions of a regional nature, including instructions to the International Frequency Registration Board regarding its activities in respect of the region concerned, provided such instructions do not conflict with the interests of other regions. Furthermore, the decisions of such a conference must in all circumstances be in conformity with the provisions of the Administrative Regulations.

NOC

ARTICLE 9

General Secretariat

- NOC 55 1. (1) The General Secretariat shall be directed by a Secretary-General, assisted by one Deputy Secretary-General.
- MOD 56 (2) The Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General shall take up their duties on the dates determined at the time of their election. They shall normally remain in office until dates determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference, and they shall be eligible for re-election once only.
- NOC 57 (3) The Secretary-General shall take all the action required to ensure economic use of the Union's resources and he shall be responsible to the Administrative Council for all the administrative and financial aspects of the Union's activities. The Deputy Secretary-General shall be responsible to the Secretary-General.
- MOD 58 2. (1) If the post of Secretary-General falls vacant, the Deputy Secretary-General shall succeed to it and shall remain in office until a date determined by the following Plenipotentiary Conference. He shall be eligible for election to that office subject to the provisions of No. 56. When under these conditions the Deputy Secretary-General succeeds to the office of Secretary-General, the post of Deputy Secretary-General shall be considered to fall vacant on that same date and the provisions of No. 59 will be applied.
- NOC 59 (2) If the post of Deputy Secretary-General falls vacant more than 180 days prior to the date set for the convening of the next Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council shall appoint a successor for the balance of the term.
- MOD 60 (3) If the posts of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General fall vacant simultaneously, the elected official who has been longest in office shall discharge the duties of Secretary-General for a period not exceeding 90 days. The Administrative Council shall appoint a Secretary-General and, if the vacancies occur more than 180 days prior to the date set for the convening of the next Plenipotentiary Conference, a Deputy Secretary-General. An official thus appointed by the Administrative Council shall serve for the balance of the term for which his predecessor was elected. Such officials shall be eligible for election as Secretary-General and/or Deputy Secretary-General at the Plenipotentiary Conference.
- NOC 61 3. The Secretary-General shall act as the legal representative of the Union.
- NOC 62 4. The Deputy Secretary-General shall assist the Secretary-General in the performance of his duties and undertake such specific tasks as may be entrusted to him by the Secretary-General. He shall perform the duties of the Secretary-General in the absence of the latter.

ARTICLE 15

Finances of the Union

- NOC 90 1. The expenses of the Union shall comprise the costs of
- a) the Administrative Council and the permanent organs of the Union [including their technical assistance activities],
- NOC 91 b) Plenipotentiary Conferences and world administrative conferences,
- [ADD 91A c) technical cooperation assistance provided to the developing countries.]
- MOD 92 2. The expenses of the Union shall be met from the contributions of its Members, each Member paying a sum proportional to the number of units in the class of contribution it has chosen from the following scale :
- | 40 unit class | 4 unit class | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| 35 " " | 3 " " | |
| 30 " " | 2 " " | |
| 25 " " | 1½ " " | |
| 20 " " | 1 " " | |
| 18 " " | ½ " " | |
| 15 " " | 1/4 " " | |
| 13 " " | 1/8 " " | for the least developed |
| 10 " " | | countries as listed by the United |
| 8 " " | | Nations and other countries |
| 5 " " | | determined by the Administrative |
| | | Council. |
- ADD 92A 2A In addition to the classes of contribution listed in No. 92, any Member may choose a number of contributory units over 40.
- NOC 93 3. Members shall be free to choose their class of contribution for defraying Union expenses.
- MOD 94 4. No reduction in a unit classification chosen in accordance with the Convention can take effect during the life of this Convention. However, under exceptional circumstances such as natural disasters necessitating international aid programmes, the Administrative Council may authorize a reduction in a unit classification when so requested by a Member which has established that it can no longer maintain its contribution at the class originally chosen.
- NOC 95 5. Expenses incurred by the regional administrative conferences referred to in No. 42 shall be borne in accordance with their unit classification by all the Members of the region concerned and, where appropriate, on the same basis by any Members of other regions which have participated in such conferences.

- NOC 96 6. Members shall pay in advance their annual contributory shares, calculated on the basis of the budget approved by the Administrative Council.
- NOC 97 7. A Member which is in arrear in its payments to the Union shall lose its right to vote as defined in Nos. 9 and 10 for so long as the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two years.
- NOC 98 8. The provisions which apply to the financial contributions by recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations are in the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 79

Finances

- NOC 540 1. (1) At least six months before the Convention comes into force, each Member shall inform the Secretary-General of the class of contribution it has chosen.
- NOC 541 (2) The Secretary-General shall communicate this decision to Members.
- NOC 542 (3) Members who have failed to make known their decision in the time specified in No. 540 shall retain the class contribution previously chosen.
- NOC 543 (4) Members may at any time choose a class of contribution higher than the one already adopted by them.
- NOC 544 2. (1) Every new Member shall, in respect of the year of its accession, pay a contribution calculated as from the first day of the month of accession.
- NOC 545 (2) Should the Convention be denounced by a Member, its contribution shall be paid up to the last day of the month in which such denunciation takes effect.
- NOC 546 3. The amounts due shall bear interest from the beginning of each financial year of the Union at 3% (three per cent) per annum during the first six months, and at 6% (six per cent) per annum from the beginning of the seventh month.
- NOC 547 4. The following provisions shall apply to contributions by recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations :
- a) Recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations shall share in defraying the expenses of the International Consultative Committees in the work of which they have agreed to participate. Recognized private operating agencies shall likewise share in defraying the expenses of the administrative conferences in which they have agreed to participate, or have participated, in accordance with No. 338,
- NOC 548 b) International organizations shall also share in defraying the expenses of the conferences or meetings in which they have been allowed to participate, unless they are exempted by the Administrative Council, subject to reciprocity;

- MOD 549 c) Recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations which share in defraying the expenses of conferences or meetings in accordance with Nos. 547 and 548, shall freely choose from the scale in No. 92 of the Convention their class of contribution for defraying Union expenses, with the exception of the 1/4 or 1/5 unit classes reserved for Members of the Union, and shall inform the Secretary-General of the class chosen,
- NOC 550 d) Recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations which share in defraying the expenses of conferences or meetings may at any time choose a class of contribution higher than the one already adopted by them;
- NOC 551 e) No reduction in the number of contributory units shall take effect during the life of the Convention,
- NOC 552 f) In the case of denunciation of participation in the work of an International Consultative Committee, the contribution shall be paid up to the last day of the month in which such denunciation takes effect,
- MOD 553 g) The amount of the contribution per unit payable by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations or international organizations towards the expenses of the International Consultative Committees in the work of which they have agreed to participate shall be fixed at 1/5 of the contributory unit of Members of the Union. These contributions shall be considered as Union income. They shall bear interest in accordance with the provisions of No. 546,
- NOC 554 h) The amount of the contribution per unit payable towards the expenses of administrative conferences by recognized private operating agencies which participate in accordance with No. 338 and by participating international organizations shall be fixed by dividing the total amount of the budget of the Conference in question by the total number of units contributed by Members as their share of Union expenses. The contributions shall be considered as Union income. They shall bear interest from the sixtieth day following the day on which accounts are sent out, at the rates fixed in No. 546.
- NOC 555 5. Expenses incurred by laboratories and technical installations of the Union in measurements, testing, or special research for individual Members, groups of Members, or regional organizations or others, shall be borne by those Members, groups, organizations or others.

MOD 556

6. The sale price of publications sold to administrations, recognized private operating agencies or individuals shall be determined by the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the Administrative Council, bearing in mind that the cost of reproduction and distribution should, in general, be covered by the sale of the publications.

ADD 556A

6A. The Union shall maintain a Reserve Account in order to provide working capital to meet essential expenditures and to maintain sufficient cash reserves to avoid resorting to loans as far as possible. The amount of the Reserve Account shall be fixed annually by the Administrative Council on the basis of expected requirements. At the end of each fiscal year all budget credits which have not been expended or encumbered will be placed in the Reserve Account. Other details of this account are described in the Financial Regulations.

ARTICLE 79A

ADD

Financial Responsibilities of Administrative Conferences
and Plenary Assemblies of the CCIs

ADD 556B

1. Before adopting proposals with financial implications, administrative conferences and the Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees shall take account of all the Union's budgetary provisions with a view to ensuring that these proposals will not result in expenses beyond the credits which the Administrative Council is empowered to authorize.

556C

2. No decision of an administrative conference or of a Plenary Assembly of an International Consultative Committee shall be put into effect if it will result in a direct or indirect increase in the expenses beyond the credits that the Administrative Council is empowered to authorize.

RESOLUTION No. COM4/7

Contributory Shares in Union Expenditure

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

considering

- a) that No. 92 of the Convention allows the least developed countries as listed by the United Nations to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 unit class,
- b) that this provision provides that the 1/8 unit class may also be chosen by other countries determined by the Administrative Council;
- c) that some countries with a small population and a low per capita gross national product* may encounter financial difficulties in contributing to Union expenditure in the 1/4 unit class,
- d) that it is in the interest of the Union that participation should be universal,
- e) that the small countries should be encouraged to become Members of the Union,

notes

the references which were made during the debates regarding the membership of small sovereign countries,

instructs the Administrative Council

at each session to review the situation of small countries - not included in the United Nations list of the least developed countries which may encounter financial difficulties in contributing in the 1/4 unit class and which so request in order to decide which of them may be considered as being entitled to contribute to Union expenditure in the 1/8 unit class.

* For example, the following countries . Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, St. Lucia, São Tomé and Príncipe, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Seychelles, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

RESOLUTION No. COM4/8

Impact on the Budget of the Union of Certain Decisions
of Administrative Conferences and Plenary Assemblies of
the International Consultative Committees

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

noting

- a) the need for effective financial management on the part of the Union and its Members, necessitating close control over all demands upon the annual budgets,
- b) that administrative conferences and plenary assemblies of the CCIs have taken decisions or adopted resolutions or recommendations with financial implications including additional and unforeseen demands upon the annual Budgets of the Union,
- c) that the financial resources of the Union need therefore to be taken into account by all administrative conferences and by all plenary assemblies of the CCIs,

recognizing

that the decisions, resolutions or recommendations mentioned above may be crucial to the successful outcome of individual administrative conferences or plenary assemblies of the CCIs;

recognizing also

that the Administrative Council in reviewing and approving the annual Budgets of the Union, is bound by the financial limitations of Additional Protocol I and may not of its own authority be able to satisfy all the demands made upon the Budgets,

recognizing further

that the provisions of Articles 7, 69, 77 and 79A of the Convention reflect the importance of effective financial management,

resolves

1. that before adopting resolutions or taking decisions which are likely to result in additional and unforeseen demands upon the Budgets of the Union, future administrative conferences and plenary assemblies of the CCIs, having regard to the need for economy, shall

a) prepare and take into account estimates of the additional demands made on the Budgets of the Union,

b) where two or more proposals are involved, arrange them in an order of priority,

c) prepare and submit to the Administrative Council a statement of the estimated budgetary impact, together with a summary of the significance and benefit to the Union of financing the implementation of those decisions, and an indication of priorities where appropriate,

2. that the Administrative Council shall take all such statements, estimates and priorities into account when reviewing, approving and deciding on the implementation of such resolutions and decisions within the limits of the Budget of the Union.

RESOLUTION No. COM4/9

Contributions of Recognized Private Operating Agencies, Scientific
or Industrial Organizations and International Organizations

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

noting

- a) the contribution towards the activities of the Union made by recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations,
- b) that the voluntary principle which applies to contributions from Member countries also applies to the contributions of recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations within the limits set in the Convention,
- c) that, under the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973), recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations have never chosen a class of contribution higher than 5 units,
- d) that No. 553 of the Convention fixes the amount of the contribution per unit payable by recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations or international organizations towards the expenses of the International Consultative Committees in the work of which they have agreed to participate at 1/5 of the contributory unit of Members of the Union;
- e) that recognized private operating agencies and scientific or industrial organizations shall share in defraying the expenses of the International Consultative Committees in the work of which they have agreed to participate and that recognized private operating agencies shall likewise share in defraying the expenses of the administrative conferences in which they have agreed to participate,

recognizing

- a) that recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations make a significant technical contribution to the deliberations of the International Consultative Committees,
- b) that recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations also derive significant benefits from the deliberations of the International Consultative Committees;

resolves

that recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations should be encouraged to choose the highest possible contributory class in the light of the benefits they derive,

instructs the Secretary-General

to inform all recognized private operating agencies, scientific or industrial organizations and international organizations of the terms of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION No. COM4/10

Financial Conditions for the Participation of International
Organizations in the Conferences and Meetings of the ITU

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

having noted

the separate report of the Administrative Council on the financial
conditions for the participation of international organizations in the conferences
and meetings of the ITU (Document No. 30),

considering

that under No. 548 of the Convention, international organizations
shall share in defraying the expenses of the conferences or meetings in
which they have been allowed to participate, unless they are intergovernmental
and exempted by the Administrative Council on condition of reciprocity,

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to re-examine the list of international organizations currently exempted
from all contributions in order to see which exemptions may be maintained under the
provisions of No. 548 of the Convention,
2. in future, when considering requests by international organizations for
exemption from all contributions, to ascertain
 - 2.1 the status of those organizations,
 - 2.2 the benefits to the Union of collaboration with those organizations,
3. to supply only such documentation free of charge to international
organizations as concerns them directly.

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 results of these various activities are disseminated and communicated through the written word to meet in an effective manner the needs of Members, especially the developing countries,
- c) that relevant provisions of the Convention require the publication of various documents and deliberations of the Union;
- d) that the preparation of documentation and processing of information leading to a finished product makes significant demands on the Union's resources,

taking account of

- a) the sustained efforts made by the General Secretariat to meet these publication needs and to automate the process,
- b) the heavy 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 possible,

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, increased efficiency may be achieved through the development and introduction of standardized document preparation methods and formats;

- c) the differences between administrations in their automation capacity and needs given the inadequacy in certain developing countries of facilities for accessing information published by the most modern techniques, while these techniques might well offer the most economical method of publication and are suitable for those countries which have adopted them, their implementation may exceed the capacity of such developing countries over the next five years,
- d) that a considerable proportion of the documents and information handled by the Union are currently processed by manual methods,
- e) that the document processing and text composition equipment commercially available and the associated software 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 increasingly complex subjects;

instructs the Administrative Council

to make an in-depth study of text composition and document processing requirements, to review current relevant operations, equipment and software, and, ensuring that this does not reduce the flow of information to any administration, promptly to implement, wholly or in part, the findings of such a study if this would minimize the cost of distributing publications and documents to all administrations.

RESOLUTION No. PLEN/2

Convening of the Plenipotentiary Conference

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

in view of

No. 29 of the Convention,

considering

the extreme importance of convening the Plenipotentiary Conference regularly
to provide for the various activities of the Union, in particular its administrative
and financial activities, and to ensure the efficient operation of its permanent
organs,

considering further

that it has decided that the next Plenipotentiary Conference should be held
during the first four months of 1989,

instructs the Administrative Council

in close collaboration with the inviting Government, to take all necessary
measures to ensure that the Plenipotentiary Conference is held during the first four
months of 1989,

requests the Members of the Union

to assist and cooperate with the Administrative Council and the General
Secretariat in organizing work to prepare and hold the next Plenipotentiary
Conference and to ensure it is convened on the date fixed by the Council.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 1 to
Document No. 398-E
3 November 1982
Original . English

COMMITTEE 9

SEVENTH SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 8
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

After considering Articles 50 and 81 of the Convention, Committee 8 has adopted the Optional Additional Protocol to the International Telecommunication Convention, "Compulsory Settlement of Disputes", with the appropriate drafting modifications, in order to replace the references to "Malaga-Torreminas, 1973" by "Nairobi, 1982".

E.J. WILKINSON
Chairman



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 398-E

3 November 1982

Original: English

COMMITTEE 9

SEVENTH SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 8
TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Committee 8 has adopted the attached texts which are submitted for consideration by the Editorial Committee.

E.J. WILKINSON
Chairman

Annexes. 4



A N N E X 1

ARTICLE 4

Purposes of the Union

12 [Transmitted to the Plenary for consideration -
see Document No. 399]

- NOC 13 b) 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, so far as possible, generally available to the public;
- NOC 14 c) to harmonize the actions of nations in the attainment of those ends.
- NOC 15 2 To this end, the Union shall in particular
a) effect allocation of the radio frequency spectrum and registration of radio frequency assignments in order to avoid harmful interference between radio stations of different countries;
- NOC 16 b) coordinate efforts to eliminate harmful interference between radio stations of different countries and to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum,
- NOC 17 c) coordinate efforts with a view to harmonizing the development of telecommunications facilities, notably those using space techniques, with a view to full advantage being taken of their possibilities,
- NOC 18 d) foster collaboration among its Members with a view to the establishment of rates at levels as low as possible consistent with an efficient service and taking into account the necessity for maintaining independent financial administration of telecommunication on a sound basis,

19 [Transmitted to the Plenary for consideration -
see Document No. 399]

- NOC 20 f) promote the adoption of measures for ensuring the safety of life through the cooperation of telecommunication services,
- NOC 21 g) undertake studies, make regulations, adopt resolutions, formulate recommendations and opinions, and collect and publish information concerning telecommunication matters.

ARTICLE 49

Relations with non-contracting States

- NOC 164 Each Member reserves to itself and to the recognized private operating agencies the right to fix the conditions on which it admits telecommunications exchanged with a State which is not a party to this Convention. If a telecommunication originating in the territory of such a non-contracting State is accepted by a Member, it must be transmitted and, in so far as it follows the telecommunication channels of a Member, the obligatory provisions of the Convention and Administrative Regulations and the usual charges shall apply to it.

ARTICLE 50

Settlement of Disputes

- NOC 165 1. Members may settle their disputes on questions relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention or of the Regulations contemplated in Article 42, through diplomatic channels, or according to procedures established by bilateral or multilateral treaties concluded between them for the settlement of international disputes, or by any other method mutually agreed upon.
- NOC 166 2. If none of these methods of settlement is adopted, any Member party to a dispute may submit the dispute to arbitration in accordance with the procedure defined in the General Regulations or in the Optional Additional Protocol, as the case may be.

CHAPTER VI

Definitions

ARTICLE 51

Definitions

- NOC 167 In this Convention unless the context otherwise requires:
- a) the terms which are defined in Annex 2 to this Convention shall have the meanings therein assigned to them,
- NOC 168 b) other terms which are defined in the Regulations referred to in Article 42 shall have the meanings therein assigned to them.

CHAPTER VII

Final Provisions

ARTICLE 52

Effective Date and Registration of the Convention

- MOD 169 The present Convention shall enter into force on 1 January 1984 between Members in respect of which instruments of ratification or accession have been deposited before that date
- NOC 170 In accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the Union shall register the present Convention with the Secretariat of the United Nations
- - - - -

ARTICLE 75

Proposals for Administrative Conferences

- NOC 419 1 The Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees are authorized to submit to administrative conferences proposals arising directly from their recommendations or from findings on questions under their study
- NOC 420 2 The Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees may also make proposals for modification of the Administrative Regulations.
- NOC 421 3 Such proposals shall be sent to the Secretary-General in good time for assembly, coordination and communication, as laid down in 358

ARTICLE 80

Rendering and settlement of accounts

- NOC 557 1 Administrations of Members and recognized private operating agencies which operate international telecommunication services, shall come to an agreement with regard to the amount of their credits and debits
- NOC 558 2 The statements of accounts with respect to debits and credits referred to in 557 shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Regulations, unless special arrangements have been concluded between the parties concerned

ARTICLE 81

Arbitration: Procedure

(see Article 50)

- NOC 559 1 The party which appeals to arbitration shall initiate the arbitration procedure by transmitting to the other party to the dispute a notice of the submission of the dispute to arbitration

- NOC 560 2. The parties shall decide by agreement whether the arbitration is to be entrusted to individuals, administrations or governments. If within one month after notice of submission of the dispute to arbitration, the parties have been unable to agree upon this point, the arbitration shall be entrusted to governments
- NOC 561 3 If arbitration is to be entrusted to individuals, the arbitrators must neither be nationals of the parties involved in the dispute, nor have their domicile in the countries parties to the dispute, nor be employed in their service
- NOC 562 4 If arbitration is to be entrusted to governments, or to administrations thereof, these must be chosen from among the Members which are not parties to the dispute, but which are parties to the agreement, the application of which caused the dispute
- NOC 563 5 Within three months from the date of receipt of the notification of the submission of the dispute to arbitration, each of the two parties to the dispute shall appoint an arbitrator.
- NOC 564 6 If more than two parties are involved in the dispute, an arbitrator shall be appointed in accordance with the procedure set forth in 562 and 563, by each of the two groups of parties having a common position in the dispute.
- NOC 565 7 The two arbitrators thus appointed shall choose a third arbitrator who, if the first two arbitrators are individuals and not governments or administrations must fulfil the conditions indicated in 561, and in addition must not be of the same nationality as either of the other two arbitrators. Failing an agreement between the two arbitrators as to the choice of a third arbitrator, each of these two arbitrators shall nominate a third arbitrator who is in no way concerned in the dispute. The Secretary-General shall then draw lots in order to select the third arbitrator
- NOC 566 8 The parties to the dispute may agree to have their dispute settled by a single arbitrator appointed by agreement, or alternatively, each party may nominate an arbitrator, and request the Secretary-General to draw lots to decide which of the persons so nominated is to act as the single arbitrator
- NOC 567 9 The arbitrator or arbitrators shall be free to decide upon the procedure to be followed
- NOC 568 10 The decision of the single arbitrator shall be final and binding upon the parties to the dispute. If the arbitration is entrusted to more than one arbitrator, the decision made by the majority vote of the arbitrators shall be final and binding upon the parties
- NOC 569 11 Each party shall bear the expense it shall have incurred in the investigation and presentation of the arbitration. The costs of arbitration other than those incurred by the parties themselves shall be divided equally between the parties to the dispute
- NOC 570 12 The Union shall furnish all information relating to the dispute which the arbitrator or arbitrators may need

CHAPTER XIII

Administrative Regulations

ARTICLE 82

Administrative Regulations

MOD

571 The provisions of the Convention are completed by the following Administrative Regulations.

- Telegraph Regulations,
- Telephone Regulations,
- Radio Regulations,
- ~~— Additional Radio Regulations~~

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the Convention in each of the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, in a single copy in which, in case of dispute, the French text shall prevail, and which shall remain deposited in the archives of the International Telecommunication Union, which shall forward a copy to each of the signatory countries.

Done at Nairobi, on [] November 1982.

A N N E X 2

RESOLUTION COM8/4

The role of the International Telecommunication Union in the
development of world telecommunications

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

considering

a) the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi 1982) together with those of the Telephone Regulations, the Telegraph Regulations and the Radio Regulations annexed thereto;

b) the recommendations of the CCIR and of the CCITT,

considering also

c) that together these instruments are essential to provide the technical foundations for the planning and provision of telecommunications throughout the world;

d) that the pace of technical development necessitates the continuing cooperation of all administrations and operating agencies to ensure the worldwide compatibility of telecommunications;

e) that the availability of modern telecommunications is vital to the economic, social and cultural progress of all countries,

recognizing

f) the interests of UNESCO, ICAO, IMO, the ISO, the IEC and other specialized agencies in certain aspects of telecommunications;

accordingly resolves that the International Telecommunication Union should

1. continue to work for the harmonization, development and enhancement of telecommunications throughout the world;

2. ensure that all its work reflects the position of the ITU as the authority responsible within the United Nations family for establishing in a timely manner technical and operational standards for all forms of telecommunication and for effecting the rational use of the radio frequency spectrum and of the geostationary satellite orbit;

3. encourage and promote technical cooperation in the field of telecommunication among Member Administrations to the maximum possible extent.

A N N E X 3

RESOLUTION COM8/5

Basic Instrument of the Union

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

considering

that all the other specialized agencies of the United Nations have adopted basic instruments which provide stability and continuity;

recalling

Resolution No. 41 of the Plenipotentiary Conference held at Malaga-Torremolinos in 1973;

noting

that the Administrative Council has been unable to give proper consideration to this Resolution;

convinced

that the Union should also adopt a basic instrument enabling it to achieve its purposes in an appropriate manner and at the same time maintain the stability required for the organization;

resolves

1. that the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) should be separated into two instruments:
 - a Constitution containing the provisions which are of a fundamental character, and
 - a Convention including the other provisions which by definition may be subject to revision at periodic intervals;
2. that each of these instruments should contain its own amendment procedure; with a provision to the effect that amendment of the Constitution shall require a special majority;

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to study this matter and to have draft texts of the Constitution and of the Convention drawn up and considered, and to ensure that they are distributed to all Members of the Union at least one year before the opening of the next Plenipotentiary Conference;

2. to establish, if possible, at its 1983 session, with due respect to equitable geographical representation, a Group of Experts designated by the Members of the Union, on a voluntary basis, to assist it in the implementation of this Resolution with the following terms of reference:

- to prepare a draft Constitution and Convention for the International Telecommunication Union by compiling the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) by making such changes as are necessary with a view to complying with resolves 1 and 2 and by taking into account any comments submitted by Members of the Union;
- to submit, sufficiently in advance, the draft Constitution and the Convention for the International Telecommunication Union to the Administrative Council;

3. to ensure, in establishing a Group of Experts, that no costs are charged to the ordinary budget of the Union other than secretariat costs for the elaboration, publication and distribution to the Members of the Union of the draft texts referred to above;

instructs the Secretary-General

to provide all possible assistance to the Administrative Council and to the Group of Experts in the implementation of the present Resolution.

A N N E X 4

RECOMMENDATION COM8/1

Unrestricted transmission of news

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

in view of

- a) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948;
- b) the Preamble and Articles [4], 18, 19 and 20 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982),
- c) the provision of the Constitution of UNESCO concerning the free flow of ideas by words and images and the declaration on the basic principles, adopted by the XXth session of the UNESCO General Conference, concerning the contribution of the mass media to strengthening peace and international understanding, to the promotion of human rights and to countering racialism, apartheid and incitement to war and the relevant resolutions of the XXIst session of the UNESCO General Conference,

conscious of

the noble principle that news should be freely transmitted,

conscious also of

the importance of the fact that this noble principle will promote the dissemination of news, thus strengthening peace, cooperation, mutual understanding between peoples and the spiritual enrichment of the human personality, as well as dissemination of culture and education among all people irrespective of their race, sex, language or religion,

recommends

that Members of the Union facilitate the unrestricted transmission of news by telecommunication services.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 399-E

3 November 1982

Original: EnglishPLENARY MEETINGSECOND REPORT OF COMMITTEE 8

1. Committee 8 was unable to reach agreement on the wording of provisions 12 and 19 of Article 4 (Purposes of the Union).

2. After lengthy debates on the proposals submitted against Article 4, discussion was restricted to two areas of the existing provisions, either or both of which were to be strengthened to provide more adequately for the requirements of technical assistance to developing countries:

No. 12 1. The purposes of the Union ...; where proposals from Algeria and Cameroon and (later) a compromise wording have been offered. The difference in viewpoints in the Committee lies in the retention of the existing words

"to maintain and extend international cooperation ... particularly technical assistance to developing countries"

compared with new wording

"to promote and to provide technical assistance to developing countries".

3. The choice between these methods of expression is influenced by the decisions to be taken in Plenary arising from the work of Committee 6 and Committee 4. In the absence of these decisions, it was not practicable to reach a decision on the alternatives offered for the rewording of Article 4.

4. Of less difficulty, but still unresolved, is the question of rewording No. 19, where proposals from Algeria, USSR, and a compromise wording were retained.

5. In the circumstances where decisions could not be reached on Nos. 12, 19 (to be renumbered at 16), all other provisions of the Article in the present Convention have been retained unchanged.

6. This specific issue was dealt with by Committee 8 in steps.

6.1 Search for agreement on the proposals to be considered. Among many proposals submitted, the Committee retained the following as a basis for discussion:

CME/107/2 ADD 12A dA) to promote and to provide technical assistance to developing countries in the field of telecommunications.

ALG/11/3 ADD 16A bA) contribute towards the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in developing countries and towards the provision of the means necessary for their proper functioning; to this end, the Union shall use every means at its disposal, especially the resources of its regular budget, and shall participate in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations.



URS/20/1 MOD 19 e) foster international cooperation in the delivery of technical assistance to the developing countries, and the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in developing countries by every means at its disposal, and especially through its participation in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations.

6.2 Search for a compromise text. In this connection, several versions were submitted to Committee 8. These texts are transmitted to the Plenary Meeting for information purposes:

— First version

In the course of discussing proposals against the above Article, amendments to ALG/11/3 to include some of the wording from URS/20/1 were proposed. The new wording of ALG/11/3 arising from these amendments is as follows:

16A ba) encourage international cooperation and contribute to the creation, development, and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in developing countries and towards the provision of the means necessary for their proper functioning; to this end, the Union shall participate in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations and shall use every means at its disposal, in particular its own resources.

[This amended version of ALG/11/3 must be treated as complementary to proposal CME/107/2 against 12A of this Article and be considered as number 16A.]

The delegation of the USSR have also offered the following amendment to URS/20/1 as a compromise in reaching decisions on Article 4:

16A ba) foster international cooperation in the delivery of technical assistance to the developing countries and the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in developing countries by every means at its disposal, and especially through its participation in the relevant programmes of the United Nations and the use of its own resources as appropriate.

— Second version

MOD 12 a) to maintain and extend international cooperation between all Members of the Union for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds, particularly technical assistance to developing countries.

.....

ADD

16A bA) foster international cooperation in the delivery of technical assistance to the developing countries and the creation, development and improvement of telecommunication equipment and networks in developing countries by every means at its disposal, and especially through its participation in the relevant programmes of the United Nations and the use of its own resources as appropriate;

.....

SUP

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7. The above Report is referred for the information of the Plenary Meeting and to enable decisions on the wording of No. 12 and No. 19 (16A) of Article 4 to be reached.

E.J. WILKINSON
Chairman

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

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PLENARY MEETING

Sixth and Final Report of Committee 7

The Committee held a total of twenty-two meetings and completed its work on Monday, 1 November 1982.

The Annex to this report details the action taken by Committee 7 on all matters referred to the Committee under its terms of reference, including proposals, resolutions, Additional Protocols and Opinions. The Committee also took note of the relevant sections of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

A.C. ITUASSU
Chairman

Annex 1



A N N E X

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Document No.

Additional Protocol [COM7-1]

Date on which the Secretary-General and the
Deputy Secretary-General shall take office

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Additional Protocol [COM7-2]

Date on which members of the IFRB shall
take office

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Additional Protocol [COM7-3]

Temporary Arrangements

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Additional Protocol [COM7-4]

Election of the Directors of the International
Consultative Committees

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Resolution [COM7-1]

relating to a review in the light of changing
circumstances of the long-term future of the
IFRB

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Resolution [COM7-2]

World Telecommunication Day

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Resolution [COM7-3]

relating to rotation of the members of the
IFRB

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Resolution [COM7-4]

relating to the procedure for the election of
Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Committees of
Conferences and Meetings

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Resolution [COM7-5]

Invitations to hold Conferences or Meetings
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Resolution [COM7-6]

relating to Opinion No. 81 of the XVth Plenary
Assembly of the CCIR, Geneva, 1982

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Resolution [COM7-7]

relating to official languages and working
languages of the Union

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