



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

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

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

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

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

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



Documents of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982)

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

- This PDF includes Document No. 401-520
- The complete set of conference documents includes Document No. 1-520, Document DT No. 1-87 and Document DL No. 1-24

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 1 to
Document No. 401-E
4 November 1982
Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

Fifth Series of texts from Committee 7 to the Editorial Committee

The following item should be added to the series of texts for Article 11 of the Convention .

ADD 78A 4A The Regional Plan Committees may cooperate closely with regional organizations which express a desire for such cooperation.

A.C. ITUASSU
Chairman



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 401-E
3 November 1982
Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

FIFTH 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 :

Article 11

Article 6 - ADD 37A

Additional Protocol [COM 7/4]

Resolutions : Resolution [COM7/1]

Resolution [COM7/2]

Resolution [COM7/3]

Resolution [COM7/4]

Resolution [COM7/5]

Resolution [COM7/6]

Resolution [COM7/7]

A.C. ITUASSU
Chairman



ARTICLE 11

International Consultative Committees

- 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 telecommunications services, other than technical or operating questions relating specifically to radiocommunications which, according to No. 70, come within the purview of the CCIR.
- NOC 72 (3) In the performance of its studies, each Consultative Committee shall pay due attention to the study of questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunication in developing countries in both the regional and international fields.
- [72A - referred to the Plenary Meeting in Document No. 380.]
- NOC 73 2. The International Consultative Committees shall have as members :
- a) of right, the administrations of all Members of the Union;
- NOC 74 b) any recognized private operating agency which, with the approval of the Member which has recognized it, expresses a desire to participate in the work of these Committees.
- NOC 75 3. Each International Consultative Committee shall work through the medium of :
- a) its Plenary Assembly;
- NOC 76 b) study groups set up by it;
- *MOD 77 c) a Director elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference and appointed in accordance with the General Regulations.

* Note to the Editorial Committee

MOD 77 should be aligned in French and Spanish.

- NOC 78 4. There shall be a World Plan Committee, and such Regional Plan Committees as may be jointly approved by the Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees. These Plan Committees shall develop a General Plan for the international telecommunication network to facilitate coordinated development of international telecommunication services. They shall refer to the International Consultative Committees questions the study of which is of particular interest to developing countries and which are within the terms of reference of those Consultative Committees.
- NOC 79 5. The working arrangements of the International Consultative Committees are defined in the General Regulations.

ARTICLE 6

- ADD 37A ha) elect the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and fix the dates of their taking office;

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL [COM7/4]

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. It has been decided to apply the following interim measures :

1. Until the next Plenipotentiary Conference the Directors of the International Consultative Committees shall be elected by the Plenary Assemblies of the respective International Consultative Committees in accordance with the procedure established by the International Telecommunication Convention of 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.

ADD

RESOLUTION No. [COM7/1]

A Review in the Light of changing Circumstances
of the Long-term Future of the International Frequency
Registration Board

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

considering

- a) the change in circumstances since the founding of the IFRB by the Plenipotentiary Conference, Atlantic-City, 1947,
- b) the nature, volume and duration of additional tasks laid upon the IFRB by the decisions of recent administrative radio conferences;
- c) the further changes that may flow from the project relating to improved computerization of the work of the IFRB which the Union has initiated;

recognizing and appreciating

the high service rendered to the Union by the Board since its founding;

recognizing also

the dynamic nature of telecommunications developments which result in significant changes in the patterns and volumes of radio frequency usage, and the special services required to be rendered to the developing countries by the IFRB;

decides

that there shall be a thorough review in the light of changing circumstances of the long-term future of the International Frequency Registration Board,

resolves

- 1. to invite the Administrative Council .
 - a) to establish an international Panel of Experts from administrations to conduct the above-mentioned review;
 - b) to request the Panel of Experts to conduct the review and to submit a report with recommendations to the Council by 1 January 1985;
 - c) to invite the Panel of Experts to consider carefully whether an alternative mechanism could better serve the foreseen interests of the Union in the years ahead;
 - d) to invite the Panel of Experts to include in their report a balanced summary of the advantages and disadvantages of any alternative mechanism submitted for consideration;

- e) to consider the report and recommendations of the Panel of Experts and to forward the report together with their own conclusions thereon to administrations by 1 July 1986;
- f) to include this subject in the agenda for the subsequent Plenipotentiary Conference;
- 2. to invite administrations to respond to the initiative to be taken by the Administrative Council by nominating appropriate specialists to join the Panel of Experts;
- 3. to invite the Secretary-General, the Chairman and members of the IFRB, and the Directors of the CCIs to afford the Panel of Experts all necessary assistance required for the successful completion of the review;
- 4. to invite the next Plenipotentiary Conference to consider the report and recommendations of the Panel of Experts, after approval by the Administrative Council and to take appropriate action.

RESOLUTION No. [COM7/2]

ADD

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.

ADD

RESOLUTION No. [COM7/3]

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

considering

- a) that the members of the International Frequency Registration Board are elected by the Plenipotentiary Conferences as per provision 37 of the Convention,
- b) that there is no limitation on the number of re-elections that could be sought by a member of the Board;
- c) that a number of proposals have been made to the Conference to stipulate in the Convention that a member could be re-elected only once;
- d) the advisability of promoting rotation of members of the Board and, at the same time, ensuring a degree of continuity of its functions;
- e) that the functions of the Board are highly specialized and responsible,

instructs the Administrative Council

- 1. to study the methods that could be employed to achieve the objective indicated in d) above and the possible amendments needed in the Convention for this purpose;
- 2. to bring the conclusions of this study to the notice of all the Members of the Union at least one year before the commencement of the next Plenipotentiary Conference;

invites the Administrations of Member countries

to make suitable proposals to the next Plenipotentiary Conference in this regard.

RESOLUTION No. [COM7/4]

Procedure for the Election of Chairmen and
Vice-Chairmen of the Committees of the Conferences and Meetings

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

considering

that there are no provisions in Article 77 specifying the procedure for election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees and Working Groups of the conferences, but taking into consideration the procedures established by No. 270A;

resolves

that all Member countries should have an opportunity to consider the name list of countries and delegates to be elected as Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen including related useful information in advance and their comments (if any) must be taken into consideration in the meeting of the Heads of delegation and the conference respectively;

instructs the Administrative Council

to establish a procedure for election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees and Working Groups, which do not depend on Committees, of all ITU conferences and meetings in conformity to this Resolution;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to collaborate with all Member countries requesting for the guidance of the establishment of such procedure;
2. to elaborate a draft of the procedure for election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen on the basis of competence and equitable geographical distribution for the consideration of the forthcoming Administrative Council meeting, all guidance and comments (if any) made by the Member countries must be taken into account;
3. to provide the Administrative Council as a guideline, all useful information relevant to the election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen in the past;

invites the Member countries

to provide the Secretary-General guidance and to share their views relevant to the implementation of this Resolution upon request.

RESOLUTION No. [COM7/5]

Invitations to hold Conferences or Meetings
away from Geneva

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

considering

that expenditure on conferences and meetings of the Union is distinctly lower when they are held in Geneva;

considering, however

that there are advantages in holding certain conferences and meetings in countries other than the Headquarters country;

bearing in mind

that the General Assembly of the United Nations, in resolution 1202 (XII), decided that meetings of organs of the United Nations should, as a general rule, be held at the headquarters of the organ concerned, but that a meeting could be held away from headquarters if an inviting government agreed to defray the additional expenditure involved;

recommends

that world conferences of the Union and Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees should normally be held at the seat of the Union,

resolves

1. that invitations to hold conferences of the Union away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government agrees to defray the additional expenditure involved;

MOD

2. that invitations to hold meetings of the study groups of the International Consultative Committees away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government provides at least adequate premises and the necessary furniture and equipment free of charge, except that in the case of developing countries no equipment need necessarily be provided free of charge by the host government, if that government so desires.

RESOLUTION No. [COM7/6]

Opinion No. 81 of the XVth Plenary Assembly
of the CCIR, Geneva, 1982

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

having considered

Opinion No. 81 of the XVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR, Geneva, 1982, entitled "Systems for television with conditional access";

resolves

- a) that this subject is within the competence of the ITU;
- b) that the technical aspects of this question should be the subject of studies by the CCIR.

ADD RESOLUTION No. [COM7/7]

Official Languages and Working Languages of the Union

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

having regard

to Articles 16 and 78 of the International Telecommunication Convention;

desirous

of assuring the most equitable and efficient system of official and working languages in the Union;

conscious

a) of the desirability of an extended use of the official languages of the Union which would enable Member countries to participate more actively in the work of the Union;

b) of the technical, staffing, administrative and financial implications of such an extended use;

recalling

the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on the use of languages in the United Nations Organizations,

notwithstanding

the provisions of Nos. 105, 395, 409 and 539 of the present Convention;

resolves

a) that the following documents, prepared by the Secretary-General in the course of his duties, shall be drawn up in the official languages of the Union :

- weekly circular of the IFRB (special section on space services only);
- major volumes of the International Consultative Committees (it is estimated that the volume of documentation involved will be approximately 50% of the total volume of the International Consultative Committees' output);

b) that the total costs involved will remain within the financial limit established in the Additional Protocol I;

instructs the Secretary-General

a) in consultation with the countries or group of countries concerned to organize the preparation of such documents with a maximum of efficiency and economy,

b) to report to the Administrative Council on the developments on this matter,

instructs the Administrative Council

- a) to review the Report made by the Secretary-General;
 - b) to take the appropriate steps needed to ensure the general distribution in the official languages of the Union of the above-mentioned documents.
-

Note to Committee 9 · Resolution No. [COM7/7] has been referred to Committee 4 (see Document No. 377).

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 402-E

3 November 1982

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Cameroon

PROPOSAL

- MOD 12 a) to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds on a world wide basis [and in particular to developing countries];
- MOD 19 e) to foster the creation, development and improvement of telecommunications equipment and networks in developing countries by every means at its disposal, including the use of its own resources, and especially its participation in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations and its promotion of voluntary schemes aimed at stimulating more balanced telecommunications development in the world.
-



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 403-E
3 November 1982
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

Federal Republic of Germany

DRAFT RESOLUTION No. ...

World Communications Year

Development of Communications Infrastructures

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

recalling

1. United Nations General Assembly resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,
2. ECOSOC Resolution No. 1980/69 on World Communications Year,
3. United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/40 (1981) by which it proclaims the Year 1983 World Communications Year Development of Communications Infrastructures, with the International Telecommunication Union as the lead agency having responsibility for coordinating the inter-organizational aspects of the programmes and activities of other agencies;
4. the ITU Administrative Council Resolutions Nos. 820 (1978) and 872 (1982),

recognizing

that the basic objectives of the World Communications Year laid down by the United Nations General Assembly are :

- to provide the opportunity for all countries to undertake an in-depth review and analysis of their policies on communications development,
- to facilitate the accelerated development of communications infrastructures,

having noted

- a) the report of the Secretary-General (Document No. 52 of 8 June 1982) on the preparation of the World Communications Year,
- b) that a programme of infrastructures oriented activities for the Year has been prepared by the Secretary-General in close cooperation with the Members of the Union, the United Nations and the specialized agencies,



1. requests

the Secretary-General to assure the fullest possible contribution of the programme for the Year in accordance with the requirements of the developing countries and in close cooperation with the organizations of the United Nations system;

2. urges

Members of the Union, post and telecommunication administrations, private telecommunication operating agencies, non-governmental organizations, manufacturers, telecommunication users and broadcasting organizations, universities and educational institutions, to cooperate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the programme for the Year;

3. appeals

to governments, the private sector and the media to assist the Secretary-General in meeting the requirements of the developing countries as defined in the programme for the Year by donations of funds, equipments and services,

4. instructs the Secretary-General

a) in discharging his responsibilities as coordinator in the preparation of the Year to take all necessary measures to support its programme within the limit of the resources made available to him for this purpose, and

b) to submit for the approval of the Administrative Council the report which he is requested to prepare for the 38th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 404-E

3 November 1982

Original : EnglishPLENARY MEETINGSRI LANKA

Draft

Resolution No. ...

THE ARTHUR C. CLARKE COMMUNICATION, ENERGY AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY
TRAINING CENTRE

Following discussions in Committee 6 we wish the following text to be presented as a draft Resolution :

DRAFT RESOLUTION No. ...

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

considering

- a) the information document submitted to this Conference by the delegation of Sri Lanka on the Arthur C. Clarke Communication, Energy and Space Technology Training Centre, Document No. 292;
- b) the decision of the United Nations Conference on the Exploration of the peaceful uses of outer space, concerning the promotion of greater cooperation in space, science and technology, through the organizations of the United Nations system with particular emphasis on training activities, and the provision of technical advisory services;

recognizing

the difficulties experienced by the developing countries in closing the gap existing between developing countries in the development and application of telecommunications technology;

conscious of

the need to aid the developing countries in their endeavour to build up an indigenous capacity to profit from technological development in the field of science and telecommunications technology;

aware of

the requirements for a greater effort in the training of scientific and technical personnel in the developing countries as an essential measure towards this end;

resolves

to commend the initiative of Sri Lanka in establishing the Arthur C. Clarke Communication, Energy and Space Technology Training Centre, which while recognizing the pioneering foresight of a remarkable man, will make available training and research facilities to technical personnel from developing countries,



requests all Members of the Union

to give favourable consideration to the request of Sri Lanka for assistance in the development of this Centre, either bilaterally or through the technical cooperation programme of the Union;

instructs the Secretary-General

to provide all possible assistance to the authorities of Sri Lanka within the limits of resources which may be made available for this purpose and to report on the activity undertaken to the Administrative Council;

instructs the Administrative Council

to consider the report submitted by the Secretary-General and to follow closely the progress in the development of the Arthur C. Clarke Communication, Energy and Space Technology Training Centre.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

BLUE PAGES
Document No. 405-E
3 November 1982PLENARY MEETING

B.21

TWENTY-FIRST SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

reading . The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for first

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
COM8	387 + Corr.	Preamble, Articles 1 to 4, 14, 17 to 32 and Resolution No. COM8/3
COM8	392	Articles 33 to 38, 40 to 48

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9Annex . 16 pages

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION CONVENTION

FIRST PART

BASIC PROVISIONS

Preamble

- MOD 1 While fully recognizing the sovereign right of each [State] 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 [States], 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.
- (MOD) 3 a) any [State] listed in Annex 1 which signs and ratifies, or accedes to, the Convention,
- (MOD) 4 b) any [State] not listed in Annex 1, which becomes a Member of the United Nations and which accedes to the Convention in accordance with Article 46;
- (MOD) 5 c) any sovereign [State] 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.

- (MOD) 6 2. For the purpose of 5, if an application for Membership is made, by diplomatic channel and through the intermediary of the [State] 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;
- (MOD) 9 b) [subject to the provisions of Nos. 97 and 156,] 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;
- (MOD) 10 c) [subject to the provisions of Nos. 97 and 156,] 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 as they consider to be essential in addition to those in the Rules of Procedure. Such additional rules must, however, be compatible with the Convention; those adopted by Plenary Assemblies and study groups 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.
- (MOD) 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 its 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

- (MOD) 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 Administrative 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

- (MOD) 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 [Members] 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 contained 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.

RESOLUTION No. COM8/3

Parity between the Gold Franc and the Special Drawing Right (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 provisions for application 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 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 SDR shall be that provided by the appropriate CCITT Recommendation.

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 [Members] or groups of [Members] 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 the 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 No. 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 No. 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 No. 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 No. 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, Nos. 1 to 170) and a provision in the second part of the Convention (General Regulations, Nos. 201 to 571) the former shall prevail.

ARTICLE 42

Administrative Regulations

- MOD 147 1 The provisions of the Convention are supplemented 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 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 Nos. 44 or 45.

ARTICLE 44

Execution of the Convention and Regulations

(MOD) 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 [Members], except in regard to services exempted from these obligations in accordance with the provisions of Article 38.

(MOD) 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 [Members] .

ARTICLE 45

MOD Signature and Ratification of the Convention

ADD 153A OA. 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.

ADD 153B OB. The Convention may, however, be signed, until 30 April 1983, also by any State which becomes a Member of the United Nations.

(MOD) 154 1 This Convention shall be ratified by the signatory governments in accordance with the constitutional rules in force in their respective [States] 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 [State] of the seat of the Union The Secretary-General shall notify the Members of each deposit of ratification

(MOD) 155 2. (1) During a period of two years from the date of entry into force of this Convention, a signatory [State], even though it may not have deposited an instrument of ratification in accordance with No. 154 shall enjoy the rights conferred on Members of the Union in 8 to 10.

(MOD) 156 (2) From the end of a period of two years from the date of entry into force of this Convention, a signatory [State] which has not deposited an instrument of ratification in accordance with No. 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.
- (MOD) 158 4. If one or more of the signatory [States] do not ratify the Convention it shall not thereby be less valid for the [States] which have ratified it.

ARTICLE 46

Accession to the Convention

- MOD 159 1. Any State which has not signed this Convention prior to 1 May 1983 may accede thereto at any time after that date, subject to the provisions of Article 1.
- (MOD) 160 2. The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General by diplomatic channel through the intermediary of the government of the [State] 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

- (MOD) 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 [State] 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 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)

- (MOD) 163 This Convention shall abrogate and replace, in relations between the [Governments of the Contracting States], the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 406-E
13 May 1983

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

FOURTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Paragraph 4.4

Replace by the following :

"4.4 The delegate of China made the following statement :

The Chinese delegation would like to take this opportunity to extend its warmest congratulations to all the newly-elected members of the IFRB.

Although the Chinese candidate failed to obtain a majority vote at the election, our fellow delegates can rest assured that the Chinese Administration will, together with other Members of the Union, cooperate closely with the newly-elected IFRB members and continue its efforts in earnestly implementing the purposes of the Union.

The Chinese Administration is never overwhelmed by its failure or success in a single election. Its major concerns are the principles that the developing countries, which make up 75% of total ITU membership, should occupy a reasonable proportion of seats in the ITU organs at all levels, and that the ITU should pay more attention to the interests of the developing countries. We have noted with pleasure that the above principles have received sympathy, understanding and support from many friendly countries. To those countries we give our profound thanks.

Mr. Chairman,

There need be no doubt that the Chinese Administration will continue its close cooperation with the ITU, including the IFRB, and continue to contribute to the advancement of international telecommunications."



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 406-E

3 November 1982

Original English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

FOURTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 14 October 1982, at 0950 hrs

Chairman Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Election of the members of the IFRB
2. Deadline for submission of candidacies for the Administrative Council and date of election
3. Procedures for the election of Members of the Administrative Council
4. Congratulations on the elections
5. General statements
 - 5.1 Mali
 - 5.2 Maldives
 - 5.3 Guyana
 - 5.4 Albania
 - 5.5 Turkey
 - 5.6 Pan-African Telecommunication Union
 - 5.7 Syria

6, 8 + Corr.1,
Add.1(Rev.),
2, 3, 4, 5 + Corr.1,
6(Rev.), 179, 180,
DT/4C

135

DT/4A

-



1. Election of the members of the IFRB (Documents Nos. 6, 8 + Corr.1, Add.1(Rev.), 2, 3, 4, 5 + Corr.1, 6(Rev.), 179, 180, DT/4C)

1.1 The Secretary-General referred the meeting to Document No. DT/4C which outlined the voting procedure.

1.2 At the request of the Chairman, the delegations of Cuba, Ivory Coast, Switzerland, Thailand and Yugoslavia provided the tellers who then took their places.

1.3 The Chairman asked delegates to deposit their ballot papers as their country's name was called out by the Secretariat.

1.4 The result of the voting was :

Number of votes cast : 135

Region A : Mr. Brooks . 55, Mr. Mazzaro : 41, Mr. Balduino 38.

Region B Mr. Bellchambers : 77, Mr. Neubauer . 52.

Region C Mr. Kurakov . 113.

Region D Mr. Berrada . 78; Mr. Desta . 42; Mr. Lediju . 14.

Region E Mr. Kurihara : 68, Mr. Wang 61, Mr. Taher . 6.

1.5 The Chairman announced that Mr. Brooks had been elected for Region A, Mr. Bellchambers for Region B, Mr. Kurakov for Region C, Mr. Berrada for Region D and Mr. Kurihara for Region E. The announcement received general applause.

On behalf of the meeting, the Chairman warmly congratulated the successful candidates.

2. Deadline for submission of candidacies for the Administrative Council and date of election (Document No. 135)

2.1 The Secretary-General announced that the Steering Committee had decided that elections to the Administrative Council should be held during the Plenary Meeting to commence at 0900 hours on 22 October 1982, therefore, the deadline for submission of candidacies should be noon on 21 October 1982.

It was so agreed

3. Procedures for the election of Members of the Administrative Council (Document No. DT/4A)

3.1 The Secretary-General drew attention to the procedures, outlined in Document No. DT/4A, which were those followed at the previous Plenipotentiary Conference. However, the number of countries to be elected for the new Administrative Council and its regional distribution, would need to be aligned with decisions to be taken by the present Conference.

3.2 The Chairman suggested that the numbers cited could be amended as soon as decisions on the Report of Committee 7 were taken in the Plenary.

On that understanding, the document was approved.

4. Congratulations on the elections

4.1 The delegate of Argentina warmly congratulated Mr. Brooks on his election to membership of the IFRB for Region A, and assured him of Argentina's full support for the successful accomplishment of all his tasks.

4.2 The delegate of Paraguay expressed his country's greetings to all participants at the present Plenipotentiary Conference, to the staff of the Union and to the Government and people of Kenya. He endorsed the Argentine delegate's congratulations to Mr. Brooks.

4.3 The delegate of Portugal warmly congratulated all the members of the IFRB on their election, and wished that body all success in its work.

4.4 The delegate of China said that his delegation shared in the congratulations to all the newly-elected members. Although his country's candidate had not been elected, China assured the IFRB of its continued close cooperation and utmost efforts for the successful progress of the ITU. The election of particular individuals was less important than the need for the developing countries - which represented roughly 75% of the Union's membership - to occupy a commensurate number of posts. He therefore welcomed the support shown for the representatives of those countries.

4.5 The delegate of the Netherlands warmly congratulated Mr. Bellchambers on his election to the membership of the IFRB for Region B.

5. General statements

5.1 The delegate of Mali made the following statement .

"The delegation of Mali, which I am honoured to lead, is pleased to join all those who have gone before it in congratulating you most warmly, Mr. Chairman, on your splendid election to the office of Chairman of the Conference. Your great competence and all the eminent qualities which your counterparts recognize in you are the source of our firm confidence in you, Mr. Chairman, and I am convinced that they will enable you to fulfil this extremely heavy responsibility with great success. My delegation is highly appreciative of all the facilities and resources made available to the Conference and to the various delegations to ensure that the Conference is a complete success, and not only Kenya but also Africa is proud that this Plenipotentiary Conference is being held at Nairobi. The wonderful environment and very African hospitality which we have received are already a good sign that this Conference will be a complete success.

This is a good opportunity to ask you, Mr. Chairman, to convey the fraternal greetings of His Excellency President Moussa Traoré, Head of State of Mali, to his brother and friend President Daniel arap Moi and to the Kenyan people as a whole.

In our view, the particular importance of this Plenipotentiary Conference stems not only from the fact that it is being held in an African country, but also and especially because it is taking place during the Communications Decade and on the eve of World Communications Year. Many honourable delegates who have taken the floor before me have highlighted the excessive gap between the number of lines per hundred inhabitants in the developed countries and the developing countries. The closing of this considerable gap both in quantitative as well as qualitative terms should be one of our Union's basic concerns. That is why my delegation believes that the ITU should go further than merely proclaiming the principle of the development of telecommunications, and rather act to ensure that the objectives

it fixes are achieved and even surpassed. In this way the developing countries would possess the necessary foundations on which to build their economic development, for indeed, Mr. Chairman, the development of a country's telecommunications is one of the most revealing indicators of its level of development.

Mr. Chairman,

All the wishes expressed here since the beginning of this Conference by the representatives of both the developed and the developing countries give us cause to hope that the objectives which the ITU has fixed for itself are not beyond its reach.

I could not conclude, Mr. Chairman, without expressing my most heartfelt thanks to Mr. Mill for the appreciable work which he has performed during his term of office. We wish him a pleasant and happy retirement. We would like to express our warm congratulations to the Secretary-General designate, Mr. Butler, and his Deputy, Mr. Jipguep. We are convinced that under their dynamic and far-sighted leadership, the Union will achieve the greatest of successes in the development of means of communication in the countries least advanced in the field, and in the institution of an even more fruitful and dynamic policy of cooperation between the developed and developing countries. Mr. Butler's wide experience, great skills and integrity will be extremely valuable for the future of our Union. During his term of office, Mr. Butler will be seconded mainly by our brother and friend, Mr. Jipguep, whose competence, integrity and discretion are sure to make him a very worthy collaborator for Mr. Butler. We hope that they will form a team capable of guiding our Union safely to its destination until the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

We would like to assure the unlucky candidates, Mr. Larsson, Mr. Srirangan, Mr. Bouraima and Mr. Romero Sanjines of our deepest understanding and we hope that they will still continue to place their valuable experience at the disposal of the Union. We wish them every success within their respective administrations."

5.2 The delegate of the Maldives made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman, Sir,

I would like to make use of this opportunity to congratulate you on your most deserving election as Chairman of this Conference, and may I also, through you, convey my sincere thanks to your people and your Government for being so kind as to invite us to Kenya, to enjoy your hospitality and to share an experience here in Africa that will remain vivid in my memory during the years to come.

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

It is indeed a great honour and privilege for me to address this Plenipotentiary Conference on behalf of my delegation and the people of the Republic of Maldives.

In this message I bring to you and your people most sincere and heartfelt greetings from the Government and people of the Maldives. I represent a small country. Small in size, small in population and small in the resources available to us. Naturally, therefore, we face extreme difficulties in our efforts to develop telecommunication services.

Our difficulties are further aggravated by the fact that the Maldives is an island country with some 200 inhabited islands, and four times as many uninhabited yet to be developed. These islands are separated by vast spans of ocean.

Conventional pole lines and cable routes are impossible. Radio installations call for tall and expensive masts as, typically, the whole country is at sea level. Satellite communications suggest, in most cases, prohibitively high capital investment. Thus a solution which is technically and economically feasible seems very difficult to find.

During the course of the Plenary Meetings in the last two weeks, we have heard a number of distinguished delegates from developing countries voice their views, with particular reference to technical cooperation and technology transfer. I must admit that it was with interest and with pleasure that I listened to these, as these are the very same areas that we also need to exploit in order to give momentum to the development of telecommunications. We are confident and hopeful that the outcome of our deliberations would lead to greater technical cooperation and appropriate technology transfer, because therein lies the key to telecommunication development in countries like ours. I cannot over-emphasize the importance of application of new technologies in the developing countries. Perhaps the introduction of modern technique and new systems is more critical in developing countries than in industrialized countries, as most investments in telecommunications mean heavy burdens on the available resources and fast obsolescence of equipment can make us totally helpless.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The United Nations General Assembly has proclaimed 1983 as World Communications Year. The theme, I believe, is "Development of Telecommunications Infrastructures". My Government recognizes the importance and has formed a national committee for World Communications Year.

I am confident that this Conference will address this issue and give 1983 the importance it deserves and provide the bases for realizing the meaning of "Development of Infrastructures".

In view of these and in supporting the developing Member countries, my delegation has one humble request. With your permission, Sir, my delegation would like to propose that special consideration be given to the needs of developing countries, especially the least developed countries (LDCs), during your deliberations, in particular within the framework of the terms of reference of Committee 4 and Committee 6, the areas being finances of the Union and technical cooperation respectively.

In conclusion I wish to thank the ITU and its staff for all the assistance it has given us during the past years. And may I again convey my sincere gratitude to you, Sir, and your people for hosting us in this marvellous city of Nairobi. I have no doubt that under your wise guidance and able leadership, this Conference will achieve its objectives and come to meaningful and successful conclusions.

Our delegation congratulates the newly-elected Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General, and the members of the IFRB. We sincerely hope that, with the IFRB's help, all countries, and especially the developing countries, will continue to benefit in the years to come.

Thank you."

5.3 The delegate of Guyana made the following statement .

"Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of the Government of Guyana which I have the honour to represent, the people of Guyana and in my own name, I take this opportunity to congratulate you on your election as Chairman of this Plenipotentiary Conference, and warmly thank your Government, Administration and the people of Kenya for the very kind hospitality which they have shown.

Mr. Chairman,

On this agenda item, I would be grateful of the consideration of your distinguished gathering in permitting me to reserve the right to speak to this at a later date, and I would like to request of you Mr. Chairman that this reservation be recorded in the minutes of this meeting.

While I have the floor, Mr. Chairman, I would like to discharge myself of the most pleasant duty of congratulating Mr. Butler, Mr. Jipguep, their families and staff on their election to the offices of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General. Our congratulations also go to all the newly elected members of the IFRB.

For both the developing and the developed countries of the world, the reflection of the confidence of this gathering in their personal and professional qualifications can only be to our mutual benefit, and we look forward to working with them both, in our endeavour to achieve the Union's objectives.

To all those who have not been successful on this occasion we look forward to their continued contribution to the work of the Union, to Mr. Mili especially, our sincere thanks for his guidance throughout difficult years.

Our best wishes for a successful term of office to all elected.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman."

5.4 The delegate of Albania made the following statement :

"The delegation of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, taking the floor for the first time at this Conference, would like to express to you its high esteem on your election to an office which is of such great importance for the success of this ITU Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Albanian delegation would also like to express its gratitude to the Kenyan Government and people for the warm welcome which it has received and the satisfactory conditions which have been created for the work of the Conference to be carried out in this beautiful town of Nairobi.

Mr. Chairman,

The Albanian delegation has given close attention to the Resolution submitted to this Conference calling for the exclusion of Israel from the Plenipotentiary Conference and all other conferences and meetings of the International Telecommunication Union.

Our delegation fully supports this Resolution. The Albanian Government and people have closely followed the situation which has arisen in the Middle East as a result of the policy of aggression conducted by Israel, backed by the super-powers which are openly promoting disputes and conflicts among peoples.

The most recent example of such policies adopted by the imperialist powers is provided by the barbaric aggression on the part of Israel and its American protectors against Lebanon and the heroic Palestinian people. World progressive opinion felt deep anger and indignation in the face of yet another criminal act by the Zionist aggressors and their American protectors acting with the complicity of the Soviet social-imperialists.

In complete solidarity with the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, we are convinced that, despite the grave situation which has been inflicted upon them, their cause will triumph in the long run.

The Albanian Government and people have given and will continue to give their full support until the very end to the just struggle of the Arab peoples for the liberation of their territory occupied by the Zionist aggressors and for the re-establishment of all the legitimate rights of the martyred Palestinian people."

5.5 The delegate of Turkey made the following statement

"In the main statement I had made before this august body on 30 September, my delegation had felt obliged, against its desire, to explain, through direct quotations from the late Archbishop Makarios who was once the President of Cyprus, the circumstances under which the Turkish Government had to exercise its treaty rights and intervene in the island in order to abort an alien operation which would have certainly resulted in the termination of the independence of the island republic, to the detriment of all Cypriots, both Turkish and Greek. That alien operation had also, once again, put in serious jeopardy the security of life of the members of the Turkish Cypriot community.

It was unavoidably necessary to furnish that explanation, because an effort was made in this Assembly to impute wrongfully the responsibility for those circumstances to Turkey. Turkey was accused of invasion and occupation, without any regard to the circumstances of the conflict.

My delegation also did not fail to express, then, its deep regret that an element of politics, extraneous to our work, was introduced in the Conference.

Unfortunately, subsequent to my statement, Mr. Mavrellis of Cyprus chose to expand further his false allegations and misrepresentations of the events of the aftermath of 1974. Later, on 6 October, much to the regret of my delegation, the distinguished representative of Greece willingly joined in Mr. Mavrellis' charade.

Therefore, a detailed reply on the part of my delegation would have been entirely justified. And, for that matter, there is indeed a lot that could be said in reply or in counter-accusation. Nevertheless, in view of the technical character of our work, I shall refrain from doing so in order not to distract our meeting from the task in hand. I shall simply confine myself to stating that my delegation would be at the disposal of the distinguished delegates for the purpose of furnishing to them, if they so desired, accurate and up-to-date information about any aspect of the question of Cyprus, outside the Conference meetings.

Thank you, Sir."

5.6 The representative of the Pan-African Telecommunication Union
made the following statement :

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

For the first time, Africa is hosting the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, the meeting-place of world telecommunications.

After the Paris Conference of 1865, which saw the creation of the International Telegraph Union, the important Madrid meeting of 1932, which gave its present unified shape to the Union, and the no less important meetings which followed, including the one in Montreux in 1965, which was attended for the first time by a large number of free and independent African States, the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union is now meeting in Nairobi.

Faithful to a noble African tradition, the Republic of Kenya has blended fine organization with the joy and pleasure of hosting the Conference.

In the name of the Pan-African Telecommunication Union and on my own behalf, I would like to express to the Kenyan people, to its Party, to its Government and to its Leader, His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi, my warmest congratulations for their generous offer to host such an important Conference and I would like to thank them most sincerely for their wonderful welcome.

Honourable Minister of Transport and Communications of the Republic of Kenya, I would also like from the bottom of my heart to congratulate you on your brilliant election to the chairmanship of the greatest telecommunications forum in the world. There is no doubt that your competence is a sure guarantee of the Conference's success.

I would also like to congratulate the other elected members of the Conference's bureaux and committees.

I would now like to express my sincere thanks to ITU for their kind invitation to PATU to take part in the Conference's activities.

I would also like to pay a well-deserved tribute to my brother, Mr. Mohamed Mili, the departing Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, for the extremely effective way in which he has managed ITU affairs for seventeen years.

Mr. Mill, Africa has been honoured in having you, one of its sons, at the head of the oldest international organization in the world. PATU is grateful to you for the ITU's contribution to its creation and to the development of telecommunications in Africa, and through my modest voice would like to express its warmest thanks. You can also count on the full admiration and respect of a brother who has had the benefit and pleasure of knowing you ever since the Montreux Conference of 1965, that is, for the last seventeen years.

I would also like to address my most sincere and warmest congratulations to Mr. Richard Butler on his brilliant election to the post of Secretary-General of the ITU. Mr. Butler, having known you too since Montreux 1965, where destiny had brought us together at a memorable moment in the life of ITU when we were representing our countries, I know that you harbour noble sentiments towards the Third World and that you are fully prepared to support regional organizations. At the same time, I am firmly convinced that cooperation between the ITU and PATU will go from strength to strength for the greater good of Africa and of the world.

My warmest congratulations also go to my brother, Mr. Jean Jipguep, of the United Republic of Cameroon, on his brilliant election to the post of Deputy Secretary-General of ITU.

Mr. Jipguep, in showing you their confidence, the Member States of ITU have once again honoured the whole of Africa, which is one and indivisible, resolutely committed to the path of honour and dignity, which has pledged to come together in the year 2000 and which is determined to play a full and responsible role in the family of nations. I feel sure that you will always bear that in mind and that you will never disappoint the peoples of the Third World in their struggles and hopes.

I would also ask my brother, Mr. Taoufik Bouraima, of the People's Republic of Benin, who is worthy of every esteem and to whom I also extend my warmest congratulations, to continue to have faith in the future. Africa and the world of telecommunications will always need his skill and experience.

I would also like to extend equally sincere congratulations to the personalities elected to membership of the IFRB, including the Moroccan, Mr. Abderrazak Berrada, whose qualities are well-known and who will continue to represent Africa on that body. By anticipation, I also congratulate the States which will be elected Members of the Administrative Council.

I have no doubt that all those who will have the task of representing Africa within the ITU will be worthy of that very great responsibility.

Mr. Chairman,
Honourable Delegates,

For 6 weeks, Plenipotentiary delegates from all regions of the world will discuss new guidelines for our world organization with a view to adapting telecommunications to the present-day demands of progress and universal peace. In these troubled times, in which armed conflicts have arisen in different places, spreading fear and desolation, this forum must remain a model of international cooperation and understanding.

The fact that the Member States of ITU have chosen to meet in Africa in our opinion expresses the wish to associate our continent, which was long excluded from international agreements and decision-making bodies, with the effort to build an equitable world, in which the interests of all will be safeguarded. The International Telecommunication Union, ever since its days as the International Telegraph Union, has always been and remains a symbol of the cooperation which must exist among nations.

Coming through the major conflicts which have shaken the world, ITU has been able not only to maintain itself, but also to grow, thus fully justifying the words inscribed on the Helvetien Platz monument in Berne . "The souls of peoples are linked together by the Telegraph Union". This centenary tradition of ITU shall also triumph in Nairobi, in Africa, the continent of human brotherhood.

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

When they became independent, the African countries found themselves confronting urgent telecommunication problems, at both national and international levels. African governments very soon became aware of the need for reliable networks, and in 1962, in Dakar, at a meeting of the Plan Committee for Africa, the idea was launched of a Pan-African Telecommunication Network, "PANAFTTEL", the implementation of which was to begin with the pre-investment surveys undertaken by the ITU in 1968. Although it has made substantial progress, this network has shortcomings, and Africa still has the lowest telephone density in the world.

With the launching of PANAFTTEL, the need very soon became apparent for a continental organization, responsible for promoting and coordinating the development of telecommunication networks and services in Africa. In December 1977, the Plenipotentiaries of the Member States of the OAU set up the Pan-African Telecommunication Union (PATU), as a specialized institution of the OAU, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The headquarters of PATU are in Kinshasa, Zaire. Having started with 32 Members four years ago, it now has 43 Member States. Those few African States which are not yet Members are cooperating with the Union until the procedure for their accession to the Union's Convention is complete.

PATU's objectives are, among others

- to maintain and promote cooperation among its Member States for the improvement, development, widespread establishment and rational use of telecommunication networks and services,
- to undertake studies in telecommunications and other relevant fields which are of common interest to Member States and submit recommendations and opinions and present reports to Member States,
- to coordinate the planning, programming and development of the international telecommunications network in the region to ensure that it meets existing and future requirements and to promote the operation of all recognized networks.

During the first four years of its life, the Pan-African Telecommunication Union has taken important steps to give momentum to the implementation of PANAFTTEL, to organize maintenance and operation, to standardize tariffs and promote the training of all categories of staff. It has launched specific projects such as the study and laying of new submarine cables to the East and West of the continent, the study of a regional multi-purpose satellite telecommunication system (AFROSAT) designed to supplement PANAFTTEL by covering all needs, including of course those of rural areas where about 80% of our populations live, and the promotion of telecommunications industries in Africa in cooperation with UNIDO, which will help us to eradicate our technological dependence. The first phase of this large industrialization project will be a regional seminar to be held in the very near future at Algiers from 20 to 28 November 1982, with the participation not only of the Union's Member States but also several African organizations, foreign countries and international organizations.

Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The revision of the International Telecommunication Convention, ITU's activities, the structure of the General Secretariat and the CCIs, technical cooperation, representation of the various regions on the Administrative Council and the IFRB and the elections of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General are the many issues which will be covered in your discussions, decisions and recommendations.

Along with other regions, Africa's only ambition is to defend its legitimate rights and make its modest contribution to the life of the ITU and to work towards the establishment of more equitable relations among the Members of the Union.

The Second Session of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Pan-African Telecommunication Union which was held in January 1982 at Kinshasa discussed this matter and also expressed the ardent desire to see the ITU foster cooperative links with the regional organizations so that these may fully assume their role, and work in close partnership with them.

Hence it would seem appropriate to make a break with the practice which has hitherto prevailed and make provision for cooperation agreements to be concluded between the ITU and the competent regional organizations.

For its part, the Pan-African Telecommunication Union is fully prepared to cooperate, as long as that cooperation preserves its personality and the specific nature of its mission for Africa.

PATU has worked together with the ITU in many activities and missions for the implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network and other projects such as network maintenance and operation. PATU takes part in ITU meetings. For its part, the ITU participates in the conferences and seminars organized by PATU, which from time to time has received logistic assistance from the Union.

PATU once again expresses its ardent desire to see the ITU assist it in organizing its administrative and technical conferences which have the status of non-permanent organs under its Convention, instead of the African telecommunication conferences for which there is no statutory provision. PATU has great confidence in the ITU and is convinced in advance that this Conference will take the necessary measures to promote the strengthening of cooperation between your world organization and itself. To coin an African delegate's expression, 'PATU should be the mirror of the ITU in Africa'.

This more dynamic cooperation which we hope for could take the form of the conclusion of an agreement to provide the appropriate legal framework to ensure, in a spirit of mutual assistance and complementarity rather than competition, a cooperation promoting the fruitful development of both parties. Such cooperation should also make for the rational use of UNDP and other financial resources for the implementation of regional, sub-regional and national projects.

It may be pointed out that the greater use of African skills was clearly called for by our States in connection with the implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, which was a part of the Lagos Plan of Action of the OAU.

It may also be worth pointing out that a substantial part of the financial resources devoted to aid to African countries is still being used to pay foreign experts, while considerable savings could be achieved by using qualified African staff wherever possible to carry out certain important tasks, a solution which would also have the advantage of hastening the effective control by Africans of the development of their continent.

A review of the policy of international cooperation, the very policy which Mr. Gerald Gross, the former American Secretary-General of ITU, referred to as one of the finest inventions of mankind, a review of international cooperation, as I was saying, in its technical aspects in the ITU, would seem to be necessary and even opportune on the occasion of this meeting of the Plenipotentiary Conference in a Third World country, on the African soil of Kenya.

It should be possible to use PATU and other regional telecommunication organizations in the world as UNDP executing agencies for certain projects which concern them directly. The ITU should not only help the competent regional organizations of the Third World to flourish by implementing their programmes of action, but it should also use them as far as possible to implement its own programmes in the regions concerned.

In that respect, UNESCO, UNIDO and the ILO, one must admit, offer a fine example of assistance in their commitment to regional organizations. PATU, for its part, already receives appreciable assistance from these three organizations of the United Nations system. PATU and UNIDO have signed a cooperation agreement, and further agreements are at present being negotiated between the Union and the two other organizations.

Cooperation between the ITU and the regional organizations should also develop significantly, in particular through more active participation by the International Consultative Committees (CCIs) and the IFRB. In that respect, PATU is already satisfied with the recommendations and wishes expressed by the XVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR.

As we approach the year 2000, the ITU and the regional organizations should make a dynamic and positive attempt to combine their efforts to institute a new telecommunications order, which is a precondition of the establishment of a new economic and information order on a world scale. World Communications Year (1983) will probably provide a most appropriate opportunity.

In the name of the Pan-African Telecommunication Union, I would herewith like to express my warm gratitude to the ITU and to UNDP for their considerable assistance to African States in developing their networks and telecommunication services since their independence. I would also like to thank the foreign countries and other international organizations which have been helping Africa in this field of activity.

Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

PATU, which acts within the framework of the OAU's Lagos Plan of Action, a plan for an integrated indigenous socio-economic development, is fully committed to Africa's difficult but extremely exciting struggle to make its contribution to the progress of the whole of civilization. To achieve this objective, as the OAU has already done on its behalf it turns to cooperation and assistance from other African, international and foreign organizations. In this connection, I would point out that PATU is already cooperating successfully with regional and sub-regional organizations and groups in Africa such as the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA), the African Postal and Telecommunications Union (UAPT), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the African Development Bank (ADB), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Mano River Union and the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), overtures have been made to SADCC, the Kagera River Basin Development Authority, the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC), the Development Bank of Central African States (BDEAC) and the West African Development Bank (WADB), and encouraging relations have been established with foreign bodies such as the Arab Telecommunications Union, the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT), the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission (CITEL), the European Space Agency (ESA), ARABSAT, INTERSPUTNIK, INTELSAT and many developed or Third World countries concerned with helping Africa with the harmonious development of its telecommunication systems.

As I wish this Conference every success in its work, I express the sincere hope that by its decisions it will be a special and positive milestone in the history of world telecommunications in the service of peoples striving for freedom, progress, justice, peace and harmony.

I also hope that at the end of our stay in Kenya, the non-African delegations will have discovered that Africa is one of the most beautiful regions of the world. Indeed, a wonderful and hospitable continent.

Long live the International Telecommunication Union!
Long live the Organization of African Unity!
Long live the Pan-African Telecommunication Union!
Long live international cooperation!

"HARAMBEE"

"ASANTE SANA"

5.7 The delegate of Syria made the following statement .

"Mr. Chairman,
Distinguished Heads of Delegations and Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Permit me to present to you, on behalf of the Syrian delegation and on my own behalf, the warmest congratulations on your election as Chairman of this Conference and to express the best wishes for the complete success of the work of this Conference. It is also my sincere hope that the cooperation links existing between all participating Members of ITU may be improved as a result of this Conference.

Permit me again, to address also my warmest thanks to the people, the Government and the Ministry of Communications of Kenya, for hosting this Conference and for the facilities offered to all delegations, and to wish the people of Kenya and their Government all success in promoting their independence and development, and in realizing the best life for their people.

This Conference had accomplished some of its tasks, such as the election of Mr. R.E. Butler as Secretary-General of the ITU, of Mr. J. Jipguep as Deputy Secretary-General and of the members of the IFRB. On this occasion, I wish to express to all newly-elected officials my wholehearted congratulations on the high confidence that the Conference has placed on them.

We also wish the Union, and under their guidance in forthcoming years, every success in promoting and expanding the programmes of technical cooperation for the development of telecommunication in those countries and regions which face a lack of such facilities, due to historical reasons for which they and regions are not responsible.

In the past, the ITU has made considerable progress in developing technical cooperation which has had a positive reaction on our work in the Syrian Arab Republic.

We thank the ITU Secretariat with our brother, Mr. M. Milli at its head, for all that has been offered to our Administration within the framework of technical cooperation and we hope that such cooperation will continue in the future.

Mr. Chairman,

Our country has participated in Union activities since a very early stage, the name of Syria as a Member of the Union dating back to 1924, although, efficient participation in ITU activities started after our full independence in 1946.

The Syrian Administration has achieved, since then tremendous progress in the process of developing telephone and telegraph services on both the national and international levels. The Syrian Government has provided and still is providing all necessary support to promote this sector within the General Plan of development of the Republic. On this basis, new important projects have been implemented, resulting in increased telephone penetration from 1.5% in 1973 to 6% at present, and we hope to reach a telephone density of 8% by 1985. Also, the international networks with the outside world have improved remarkably.

Mr. Chairman,

Our participation in ITU and in this Conference is one of our major activities in the field of developing communications, and we wish to assure you of our intent to do our best for the success of this Conference and for the progress of all those working in this field for the benefit of all peoples.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In these days, our area, as well as our people, is faced with imperialistic and Zionist aggression. Israel, with the full support of American imperialism, has conquered an independent Arab State Lebanon. The Israeli Army equipped with sophisticated American arms has raided tens of cities and hundreds of villages, and destroyed all of them, also killing thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian people, mainly children, women and elderly people. The summit of this aggression was the destruction of Beirut, capital of Lebanon, and the killing of its citizens in addition to the massacres of the refugee camps of Sabra and Chatila where thousands of children, women and old people, all civilians and unarmed, were massacred, including many Lebanese.

This aggression is still going on, and the danger of its expansion to cover the whole region is present; no one can foresee the extent to which this aggression may reach, nor its effect on the destiny of the world."

5.8 The delegate of the United States of America, speaking on a point of order, reiterated the observation made by his delegation at a previous meeting that the introduction of political rhetoric into the Union's proceedings was deplorable and that the Chair should endeavour to prevent such departures from the long tradition which that technical body had established. He requested the Chairman to act accordingly under Rule 465 of the rules of procedure.

5.9 The delegate of Algeria, speaking on a point of order, said that Rule 465 did not apply to general statements. Under the latter agenda item, Plenipotentiary representatives of sovereign States were authorized to deliver statements on behalf of their Governments. Nothing in the Convention or the rules of procedure could prevent such statements from being made, for those who might disagree with them, the right of reply was always available.

5.10 The Chairman reminded the meeting of the request he had already made, with reference to Rule 439 of the rules of procedure, that remarks should be confined to the point at issue in the business of the Conference.

5.11 The delegate of Iran, speaking on a point of order, said that the point of order raised by the United States delegation had been invalid and that the Chairman should not have allowed that delegation to take the floor as it did. The delegate of Syria had been delivering a general statement, which he had every right to do. Rule 439 of the rules of procedure was not applicable.

5.12 The delegate of Syria resumed his intervention :

"The international community condemned this aggression and condemned the crimes, and calls for punishment of the aggressor and that it be forced to withdraw. All Governments and international organizations in taking such a position were driven by their deep feeling that silence will encourage the aggressor and allow the language of arms to prevail in international relations and expose the whole world to the danger of an unlimited war.

This condemnation and feeling of disgust is even shared by an important percentage of public opinion in Israel. We seize this opportunity to thank all those forces who supported the cause of our people and show all solidarity with us for a lasting and just peace.

The results of repeated votes in the United Nations and in the Security Council and in all international forums, prove that the whole world would like the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor from Lebanon and from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and calls for the return of the Palestinian people to their homeland in Palestine and to self-determination on this national territory, the right to build an independent state and to eliminate such a centre of tension in the Middle East.

Israel would not have thought of such an aggression on the entire Arab nation and the occupation of Arab territories without the full support of American imperialism and without its protection from international sanction in all international forums. How many times, Mr. Chairman, have Israel and America been stranded alone facing the whole world in an international vote?

Our Conference is asked to join the international peace arm which condemns the Israeli-Imperialistic aggression. It will be useful to our Union to expel such an aggressive Member as Israel and in doing so it will prove its refusal of the occupation of territories by force and back the principle of the self-determination of peoples and its intention to put an end to tertio-status in the area and save the world from exposure to the danger of war and its inestimable range of destruction to humanity.

Again, thank you Mr. Chairman."

The meeting rose at 1305 hours.

The Secretary-General .

M. MILI

The Chairman

H.K. KOSGEY

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 407-E

3 November 1982

Original : French/
English/
Spanish

COMMITTEE 9

EIGHTH AND FINAL SERIES OF TEXTS FROM COMMITTEE 8 TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Committee 8 has adopted the attached Annex which is submitted for consideration by the Editorial Committee.

E.J. WILKINSON
Chairman

Annex . 1



ANNEX 1

(see No. 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	Madagascar (Democratic Republic of)
Greece	Malaysia
Grenada	Malawi
Guatemala (Republic of)	Maldives (Republic of)
Guinea (Revolutionary People's Republic of)	Mali (Republic of)
Guinea-Bissau (Republic of)	Malta (Republic of)
Equatorial Guinea (Republic of)	Morocco (Kingdom of)
Guyana	Mauritius
Haiti (Republic of)	Mauritania (Islamic Republic of)
Upper Volta (Republic of the)	Mexico
Honduras (Republic of)	Monaco
Hungarian People's Republic	Mongolian People's Republic
India (Republic of)	Mozambique (People's Republic of)
Indonesia (Republic of)	Nauru (Republic of)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Nepal
Iraq (Republic of)	Nicaragua
Ireland	Niger (Republic of the)
Iceland	Nigeria (Federal Republic of)
Israel (State of)	Norway
Italy	New Zealand
Jamaica	Oman (Sultanate of)
Japan	Uganda (Republic of)
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of)	Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)
Democratic Kampuchea	Panama (Republic of)
Kenya (Republic of)	Papua New Guinea
Kuwait (State of)	Paraguay (Republic of)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)
Lesotho (Kingdom of)	Peru
Lebanon	Philippines (Republic of the)
Liberia (Republic of)	Poland (People's Republic of)
Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahirīya)	Portugal
Liechtenstein (Principality of)	Qatar (State of)
Luxembourg	

Syrian Arab Republic	Tanzania (United Republic of)
German Democratic Republic	Chad (Republic of)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	Thailand
Romania (Socialist Republic of)	Togolese Republic
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Tonga (Kingdom of)
Rwandese Republic	Trinidad and Tobago
San Marino (Republic of)	Tunisia
Sao Tome and Principe (Democratic Republic of)	Turkey
Senegal (Republic of)	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Sierra Leone	Uruguay (Eastern Republic of)
Singapore (Republic of)	Venezuela (Republic of)
Somali Democratic Republic	Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of)
Sudan (Democratic Republic of the)	Yemen Arab Republic
Sri Lanka (Democratic Socialist Republic of)	Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)
South Africa (Republic of)	Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)
Sweden	Zaire (Republic of)
Switzerland (Confederation of)	Zambia (Republic of)
Suriname (Republic of)	Zimbabwe (Republic of)
Swaziland (Kingdom of)	

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

Document No. 408-E

3 November 1982

NAIROBI 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.22

TWENTY-SECOND SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for first
reading .

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
COM7	389	Articles 16, 56 to 58, 68 to 74, 76 and 78 Additional Protols V, VA and VI Article 6 : No. 39 Article 8 : Nos. 52 and 53 Article 55 . No. 241

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 19 pages



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*) (1A) The proposals and contributions submitted to conferences and meetings of the International Consultative Committees 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
- MOD 106 4. (1) 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, an efficient system of reciprocal interpretation between the six official languages shall be used.
- (2) At other meetings of the International Consultative Committees, discussions shall be conducted in the working languages provided that Members requiring interpretation for a particular working language give at least 90 days' notice of their participation in these meetings.
- (3) When all participants in a conference or in a meeting so agree, discussions may be conducted in fewer languages than those mentioned above.

*) ADD 104A has been referred to Committee 4 (see Document No. 377).

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 Registration Board 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 and any other data concerning the assignment and utilization of frequencies and geostationary satellite orbit positions prepared by the Board in the performance of its duties,

- 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 making all possible economies, prepare and submit to the Administrative Council an annual draft budget and a preliminary budget for the following year covering the expenditures of the Union within the limits laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference and comprising two versions. One version shall be for zero growth of the contributory unit, the other for a growth less than or equal to any limit fixed by Additional Protocol I after any drawing on the Reserve Account. The draft budget and the annex containing a cost analysis, after approval by the Council, shall be sent 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 Union Headquarters in accordance with the instructions of the Administrative Council,
- ADD 286A wA) prepare and submit to the Administrative Council plans covering several years for recruitment and the reclassification and abolition of posts;
- MOD 287 x) taking into account the views of the Coordination Committee, prepare and submit to the Administrative Council cost analyses of the main activities at Union Headquarters 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 a recapitulative account immediately preceding each Plenipotentiary Conference; these documents, after verification and approval by the Administrative Council, shall be circulated to all Members and 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 sent 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 specified 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) To ensure 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. If 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.

NOC

308 2. (1) The questions studied by each International Consultative Committee, on which it shall issue recommendations, shall be those referred to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference, by an administrative conference, by the Administrative Council, by the other Consultative Committee, or by the International Frequency Registration Board, in addition to those decided upon by the Plenary Assembly of the Consultative Committee itself, or, in the interval between its Plenary Assemblies, when requested or approved by correspondence by at least twenty Members of the Union.

MOD

309 (2) At the request of a [Member], each Consultative Committee may also study and offer advice concerning its national telecommunication problems. The study of such problems shall be conducted in accordance with No. 308, where a comparison of technical alternatives is involved, 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

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 state 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.

(MOD) 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 [Members] 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 [Member] 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 considerations in No. 383, determine the order of questions to be studied according to their importance, priority and urgency, bearing in mind the need to reduce Union expenditure 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 gA) 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 under the provisions of Article 11 and of this Chapter.

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.
- (MOD) 392 3. At each of these meetings, the Plenary Assembly shall be presided over by the Head of the delegation of the [Member] 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.

*) Note : During the discussions in Committee 7 several delegations felt that No. 388A should be rendered into French as follows :

"Lors de la prise des résolutions et décisions, l'assemblée plénière devrait tenir compte ...".

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.

(MOD)

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 No. 9. However, when a Member is not represented by an administration, the representatives of the recognized private operating agencies of the country concerned shall, as a whole, and regardless of their number, be entitled to a single vote, subject to the provisions of No. 376.

NOC

397 3. The provisions of Nos. 370 to 373 concerning the transfer of powers shall apply to Plenary Assemblies.

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. In appointing Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, particular consideration shall be given to the requirements of competence, equitable geographical distribution and the need to promote more efficient participation by the developing countries. If, in the interval between two meetings of the Plenary Assembly, a group Chairman is unable to carry out his duties and only one Vice-Chairman has been appointed, then such Vice-Chairman shall take the Chairman's place. In the case of a study group for which the Plenary Assembly has appointed more than one Vice-Chairman, the study group at its next meeting shall elect a new Chairman from among such Vice-Chairmen and, if necessary, a new Vice-Chairman from among the members of the study group. It shall likewise elect a new Vice-Chairman if one of the Vice-Chairmen is unable to carry out his duties during that period.

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 No. 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 No. 393, make all necessary preparation 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

NOC

Relations of Consultative Committees between
themselves and with other International Organizations

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.

ARTICLE 78

Languages

NOC

MOD

535 1. (1) At conferences of the Union and at meetings of the Administrative Council and the International Consultative Committees, 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

NOC

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL V

NOC

Date on which the Secretary-General and the
Deputy Secretary-General shall take Office

MOD

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.

ADD

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL VA

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.

NOC

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL VI

NOC

Temporary arrangements

MOD

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) has agreed to the provisional application of the following arrangements until the entry 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 after its election and perform the duties assigned to it under the Convention.

2. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman to be elected by the Administrative Council during 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

- FOC 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 which may be extended, with a view to employing the most competent specialists, whose applications are submitted through 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;

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

BLUE PAGES

Document No. 409-E

3 November 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.23

TWENTY-THIRD 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	338	Annex 1

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex . 3 pages



ANNEX 1

(see No. 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
Rwandese 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

BLUE PAGES
Document No. 410-E
3 November 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.24

TWENTY-FOURTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for first
reading :

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
COM6	388	Resolutions Nos. COM6/16 and COM6/17

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 4 pages



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, 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 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 of assisting 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 cooperation to developing countries,

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 20 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

resolves to invite the UNDP

to give favourable consideration to augmenting funds for inter-country technical cooperation projects and for sectoral support activities in telecommunications, thereby increasing technical cooperation in this sector and contributing effectively to a more rapid integration and development process.

invites Member administrations

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 take account of this Resolution in that Council.

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 for the various technical cooperation and assistance activities;
- e) the recommendations of the Administrative Council in its separate 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 (Document No. 5816/CA37 of the Administrative Council);

keeping in mind

- a) that it adopted several Resolutions describing various activities and objectives in the field of technical cooperation and assistance;
- b) that the most integrated possible expansion of national telecommunication networks 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, provided that due consideration is given 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 operation of 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 possible way;

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 to 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 operation of these activities which would increase their effectiveness;
- 5. to consider the final report and recommendations of the team and to forward these to Members, together with its own conclusions;
- 6. to take such 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 in the activities of the study team and assist the 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 assistance required for the successful completion of the review.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

. NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 411-E
3 November 1982
Original . English

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

(STAFF MATTERS)

Wednesday, 20 October 1982, at 1410 hrs

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

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. General staff policy and personnel management
in ITU (continued)
2. Regularization of the situation of supernumerary staff
employed over long periods

53 + Add.1

42



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

1.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to continue its examination of Section IV of Document No. 53 (Summary of issues calling for decisions), starting with paragraph 9, since paragraph 8, which related to geographical distribution, would be considered separately.

Paragraph 9

1.2 The Secretary of the Committee drew attention to paragraphs 26 to 32 of the document, outlining the efforts of the ICSC in the field of job classification for all organizations in the United Nations family. Three alternative approaches to implementing the new ICSC system had been envisaged, of which the ITU had chosen the third, which involved applying the Master Standard (Tier I), beginning 1 January 1981, when any classification decision was required. In spite of difficulties, which the ICSC had recognized, the ITU had begun gradually to implement that approach. In so doing, it had been greatly assisted by the training seminars organized for that purpose, which three staff members had attended. By working overtime, the Personnel Department had so far succeeded in transcribing fifty-odd job descriptions and in doing a preliminary survey of 200 of the 251 Professional and higher category posts. The Committee might be reassured to learn that the results of that survey would call for only 6 upgradings and, by coincidence, 6 downgradings.

1.3 The delegate of India pointed out that only a few years ago the ITU had called upon the services of a job classification expert to ascertain whether posts in the Union were properly classified. A general reclassification had resulted and he wondered whether its results had proved unsatisfactory.

1.4 The Secretary of the Committee recalled the successive stages in post classification work at the ITU, beginning at a time when no awareness had existed among organizations of the need for a common system. The first effort had not been completed, but subsequently two national officials had produced a system somewhat arbitrarily based on comparisons between job descriptions. The following system, produced by the expert to whom the delegate of India had referred, had been more scientific, classifying jobs on the basis of factors and using key posts as a reference. An effort had also been made to secure some degree of comparability with other organizations. Being the work of one man, the system had inevitably been imperfect, but in relation to the means then available, its results must be regarded as good. The Master Standard represented the first real attempt at a common system, consisting of a very general definition of posts common to all organizations (Tier I) and others that involved specific occupational groups (Tier II). In the latter instance, the ICSC recommendations had to be adapted to ITU's own needs. The Master System was somewhat more sophisticated in its approach, being based on points as well as factors, but that did not necessarily mean that the previous system had been faulty. Indeed, the test survey so far carried out revealed an error of only \pm 3 per cent.

1.5 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that his delegation could accept the ICSC job classification recommendations in principle, but pointed out that the Conference would have to provide the necessary resources to complete the work. It would be useful if the Chairman of the Staff Council could give his views on the subject.

1.6 The Chairman of the ITU Staff Council said that the staff attached the highest importance to job classification since a basic principle of justice among organizations was involved. As he understood it, the Master Standard provided universal criteria for classifying specialist posts on the basis of such factors as experience and qualifications, level of responsibility, number of people supervised and so on. In the view of the Staff Council, the Standard had been drawn up with skill and operated in a fairly objective manner. It was perceived by the staff to be fair,

and therefore tended to promote job satisfaction. At the same time, it should be acknowledged that the previous system had been reasonable, producing very similar results.

The Staff Council took the view that posts did not remain static year after year. The ITU was a dynamic organization where the nature of jobs and the skills of incumbents could develop as staff members gained greater experience and responsibility. The Staff Council therefore trusted that the new system, which should be introduced as promptly as possible, would prove to be dynamic in operation. In that connection, it should be noted that vacancy notices, job classification and the appraisal system were intimately linked. On the basis of performance, job classifications should be continuously surveyed, permitting a staff member engaged at the P.4 level, for instance, to rise to P.5 when he had achieved his full potential. In other words, the new system should not be applied too rigidly.

1.7 The delegate of Canada, after recalling that Canada had submitted a proposal to amend Resolution No. 4 in CAN/26/52, enquired about the time scale for the introduction of the new system. She also wondered whether the classification exercise would apply to all posts in the Secretariat. The purpose of proposal CAN/26/52 was to ensure that all positions would be examined, without incurring unreasonable expense, at the earliest practical date. The proposals to create a P.3 classifier post and to upgrade a P.3 post to P.4 contained in paragraph 8 of Annex 2 to Addendum No. 1 to Document No. 53 were presumably intended to speed up the process of reclassification.

1.8 The Secretary of the Committee, commenting on the above remarks, said that he had personally taken the view that the ITU should have a special section on organization, methods and job classification, but the Administrative Council had decided that classification activities should be the responsibility of the Personnel Department. Apart from some reorganization, no additional resources had been provided for that purpose and no classifier had been appointed. At present, the work of classification was shared on a part-time basis between two staff members. He had therefore requested a new full-time post of classifier at the P.3 level and the reclassification of an existing post from P.3 to P.4 in view of the increased responsibilities falling on the incumbent.

He pointed out that it was difficult to estimate how long the exercise would take since the collaboration of other departments was required and some worked faster than others. With the new post he had requested, the task could, he hoped, be completed in two to three years, and would cover all posts in the Secretariat at Headquarters.

1.9 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany pointed out that the task facing the Conference was to decide whether it wished to adopt the ICSC recommendations with respect to the new post classification system and, if so, whether it was prepared to make the necessary resources available. It should not discuss the reclassification of particular posts or the creation of new posts. He would appreciate some further clarification of the repercussions on staffing of introducing the new system.

1.10 The Chairman stated that the Personnel Department had requested a new P.3 post and the upgrading of an existing post from P.3 to P.4. It appeared that the final outcome of the classification exercise would be 6 upgradings and 6 downgradings.

1.11 The delegate of India said that, while favouring standardization and wishing to promote job satisfaction and proper motivation among staff members, he wondered whether there was any urgent need to introduce the new system immediately. Since the existing system appeared to be operating satisfactorily, and indeed diverged only slightly from the ICSC system, he believed that in the context of current financial constraints the ITU could delay any action for a few years until the ICSC had completed the task of setting standards for all remaining posts.

1.12 The Secretary of the Committee said that, in fact, no further work remained to be done by the ICSC for the ITU. There seemed no reason, therefore, for delay in applying the approach mentioned in sub-paragraph 23 c) of the Commission's decisions and recommendations. Due to financial constraints, the application would, of course, have to be gradual.

1.13 The Chairman of the ITU Staff Council agreed, and noted that the Canadian delegation's draft Resolution also reflected that point, which was further justified by the desirability of continuous classification of posts.

1.14 The delegate of Saudi Arabia said that questions of grading were always a major problem. His delegation shared the view that the work should be carried out quickly and that the additional staff requirements should be agreed to in principle.

1.15 Summing up the debate, the Chairman said he took it that the Committee agreed in principle to adopt the ICSC recommendations regarding post classification, although they would need to be adapted to the special needs of the ITU. At the same time, an attempt should be made to take into account the financial constraints referred to by the delegate of India and the need for a compromise between the desire to introduce the system as rapidly as possible and the view that as the present ITU classification system was working fairly satisfactorily there was no need to proceed with undue haste. In that connection, the Committee had been informed that the present classification exercise would take two to three years to complete. The number of regradings of Professional posts would probably be quite low, so that the Committee might reasonably assume that the financial consequences of introducing the new system would not be excessive. Considerable additional work would be involved over the coming two or three years, and the Committee recognized a certain need for additional resources. However, the Conference should not consider any specific proposals in that respect, since they would be taken up by the Administrative Council at its next session. The Canadian proposal CAN/26/52 relating to job classification would be considered at the next meeting.

Paragraph 10

1.16 The Secretary of the Committee said that the Administrative Council, pursuant to a decision concerning simplification of its work taken at the 1965 Plenipotentiary Conference, had established a working group whose report included a suggestion that the Administrative Council might delegate to the Secretary-General the authority to create and grade posts up to and including grade P.4. The Administrative Council had finally decided to delegate such authority to the Secretary-General in respect of posts up to grade G.7 and subject to a budget ceiling of at first 4% and then 2½% - in other words, in respect of staff in General Service grades only. Moreover, the Administrative Council had not made the corresponding funds available to the Secretary-General. For Professional grade posts, the system approved by the Administrative Council was strictly applied, yet some proposals which had been put to the latter, although based on its own system, had not been accepted. Despite the recommendations made in the ICSC's afore-mentioned report - particularly that contained in paragraph 253 - the Administrative Council had continued to pronounce on the grades of specific posts. The ITU was one of the very few United Nations bodies in which the legislative body itself ruled on job classification in the Professional grades. With regard to the interpretation given by the Administrative Council of its mandate under No. 241 of the Convention - an interpretation which differed with categories of posts - it did seem that the questions involved in such decisions were too detailed to be dealt with adequately by a legislative body meeting for a short period only. The ICSC advocated a delegation of power to grade posts up to D.2 to the executive heads in organizations where this was not already in force.

1.17 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed that No. 241 was to some extent unclear; his delegation might wish to propose a textual addition later. There would be considerable advantages in delegating authority to the Secretary-General - subject to suitable safeguards, such as provision for consultation with the Coordination Committee.

1.18 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed. Experience had shown that it was unsatisfactory to leave such tasks to the Administrative Council; the result was instanced by the uneven distribution of grades in the current ITU manning table. Perhaps the Council or the Plenipotentiary Conference could establish percentages for the various Professional grades leading to a fixed pro-rata scale; such a system functioned well in his own administration. Its introduction might, of course, cause some difficulties, and perhaps the Administrative Council would have to review the matter annually.

1.19 The Secretary of the Committee said that the current system was based on "rank-in-post", not "rank-in-man". The suggestion made by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany raised the question of compatibility between the strict application of a rank-in-post grading system and set percentages. The decision to upgrade a post (and promote its incumbent) which it had agreed was justified might have to wait for room within the fixed percentage. It was nevertheless a suggestion worth studying.

1.20 The delegate of Nigeria supported the suggestion made by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany.

1.21 The Chairman of the ITU Staff Council said that requisite safeguards were provided by the ICSC standards which, if applied objectively, would lead to correct grading. One possible reason for the evolution over the years in the range of Professional post categories was the fact that ITU posts had previously been graded lower in general than corresponding posts in other organizations. Perhaps also a lack of staff had led to many responsible tasks being apportioned among too few posts, with a resultant classification of the latter in relatively high grades. He agreed that, if grading authority was to be delegated, some control of standards would be required, for that purpose, the Coordinating Committee, and staff representatives too, should be involved.

1.22 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. wondered why the Committee was discussing Document No. 53 and its annex as a main document. The substance was of the utmost financial importance to the organization, and the Committee could not possibly give it the attention it deserved, particularly since the document in question was so confusing. In general, he felt that ITU staff policy had in the recent past been subjected to too many unwarranted outside appraisals, the Administrative Council was highly qualified and experienced in such matters and had full authority to deal with them.

1.23 The delegate of Kenya agreed with the delegate of the U.S.S.R. that Document No. 53 was very difficult to study, its clearest part was the statement by the Chairman of the Staff Council. It was disquieting that such a document should have been referred to the Plenipotentiary Conference instead of to the Administrative Council at its next session. He had doubts too about the transfer of authority from a legislative body to an executive head on such matters. The Administrative Council, if provided with appropriate details and proposals, was qualified to take decisions; a similar procedure worked effectively in his own administration.

1.24 The Chairman, summarizing the discussion on paragraph 10, said that no proposals had been made to revise No. 241 of the Convention and that the views expressed in the debate in favour of a delegation of powers to the Secretary-General would be transmitted to the Administrative Council for consideration at its next session. In that connection, the point raised by the United Kingdom delegation concerning the involvement of the Coordination Committee in consideration of proposals was important.

Paragraph 11

1.25 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that his delegation categorically objected to approval by the Committee of paragraph 11, moreover, the summary of issues under IV of Annex 1 to Document No. 53, including reconfirmation of Resolutions Nos. 5 and 6 of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference, embraced a whole range of topics which had not been touched - including questions of geographical distribution, grading, contracts and ITU staff policy in general, regarding which the current Plenipotentiary Conference should be taking measures to mark a new era instead of tacitly preserving the status quo, which favoured one particular group of countries in the higher staff echelons. His delegation also reserved the right to speak in the Plenary regarding the matters referred to in paragraph 32 in Annex 1 to Document No. 53.

1.26 The Chairman said he would take it that the Committee, having noted the formal objection lodged by the delegation of the U.S.S.R., approved paragraph 11, it being understood that the wider issues mentioned by the delegation of the U.S.S.R. remained open for discussion later.

It was so agreed.

Paragraph 12

1.27 The delegate of India asked the Secretary to indicate the practice regarding staff participation in management in other United Nations agencies.

1.28 The Secretary said that the ITU practice represented, so to speak, the lowest common denominator in the United Nations system. Naturally, the ILO was the leading organization in staff participation; in most other organizations the number of staff representatives in internal administrative bodies was greater and they were given more time for Staff Council work. In some organizations, the Staff Council Chairman was freed from all other duties.

The ITU staff wished to be associated more closely in personnel management, to have more representatives on internal organs, which should, in its view, be constituted more on a parity basis, and to have more time to participate actively in the study of proposals related to personnel management.

1.29 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany thought that a decision on the matter was well within the competence of the Administrative Council and should be left to that body.

1.30 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed on that point but had difficulty in advocating an increase in the number of staff representatives on internal bodies. In his view there should be adequate staff representation; he emphasized that the matter was also relevant to the work of Committee 7. The Administrative Council should take up the matter at a later stage.

1.31 The delegate of Nigeria agreed with the remarks made by the delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and with the United Kingdom regarding the need for adequate representation.

1.32 The Secretary agreed that the matter was within the purview of the Administrative Council provided it had guidelines from the Plenipotentiary Conference. In his view, mentioning the need for adequate staff participation constituted such a guideline.

In reply to the remarks concerning the structure and nature of Document No. 53, he explained that it had been prepared on the express instructions of the Administrative Council. As stated in the introduction to Annex 1 of the document, considerations advanced by the Staff Council had to be taken into account in preparing the report before the Plenipotentiary Conference. He felt that it was natural for the Plenipotentiary Conference to wish to refer some questions back to the Administrative Council but pointed out that the Secretariat had been under instruction to prepare a report dealing with all the aspects of personnel administration and management specified.

1.33 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. protested that the Secretary's reply concerning Document No. 53 was inaccurate. The document, which was unsatisfactory in form and substance, had been submitted to the previous session of the Administrative Council, which had not had time to discuss it and had finally agreed that it be submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference without comments.

The proposals made by certain countries had been ignored in Document No. 53, which recommended the reconfirmation of Resolutions Nos. 5 and 6 of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference, while a draft Resolution presented by the U.S.S.R. had not been considered. The socialist countries of Eastern Europe considered the point as one of principle and would raise in the Plenary the question of erroneous practices for the promotion of staff, which they did not support.

1.34 The Chairman pointed out that the questions mentioned by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. were still before the Committee. It was to be hoped that the proposals of the U.S.S.R. and other delegations would be discussed at the next meeting of the Committee.

He suggested that the Committee should note the proposal and ask the Administrative Council to take the discussion into account, particularly the fact that "adequate participation" had been advocated.

It was so agreed.

Computerization of the Personnel Department's activities
(Document No. 53, Add.1, Annex 2)

1.35 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider the proposal contained in Annex 2 of the document.

1.36 The delegate of India asked whether, and if so to what extent, the computer was already being used in the Personnel Department and what the additional requirements would be in terms of staff and hardware.

1.37 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany suggested that the Committee should consider the proposal to instruct the Secretary-General to study the question and make proposals to the Administrative Council.

1.38 The delegate of India agreed and said that the Committee should be given more information on the current use of the computer in the Personnel Department.

1.39 The Secretary explained that financial management was already computerized and that information on such matters as the salary, grade and marital status etc. of staff members was already stored in the computer. That information was used, for example, to process "personnel movements" and prepare comprehensive lists or analytical lists of staff by grade and nationality. If the suggestion were implemented, terminals would have to be installed in the Personnel Department. The study mentioned would have to consider the expediency of increased computerization in his Department and its effect in saving time and avoiding growth in the number of staff.

1.40 The Chairman suggested that the Committee should endorse the proposal for a study of the question by the Secretary-General and that discussion of Document No. 53 be suspended.

It was so agreed.

2. Regularization of the situation of supernumerary staff employed over long periods (Document No. 42)

2.1 The Chairman introduced the document, which proposed that the Plenipotentiary Conference should allocate funds to enable the Administrative Council at its 38th session to establish permanent posts and to enable the Secretary-General to create General Service posts in conformity with Resolution No. 753/CA30.

The approval of that proposal would entail the creation of some 80 permanent posts and additional annual expenditure of the order of 271,000.- Swiss francs.

2.2 The Secretary pointed out that only limited budgetary resources had been made available for the creation of posts as authorized by the Administrative Council. As a result many staff members had to be employed on a short-term basis. Plenipotentiary Conferences had repeatedly been asked to regularize the position of such staff members, some of whom had been on short-term contracts for as long as ten years. The number of posts involved was 82, including 76 General Service posts, one Professional post for an editor and one in the Computer Department, and four Professional posts in the Language Division, which were not subject to geographical distribution.

2.3 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked the Secretary whether the additional expenditure mentioned included such costs as pension and insurance contributions and whether the staff had been recruited for normal work of the Union or for conferences. He did not approve of the practice of recruiting staff on short-term contracts and extending those contracts with the result that the Plenipotentiary Conference was expected to sanction a large increase of staff. The Plenipotentiary Conference should decide in what circumstances short-term staff should be recruited in view of the increases in the Union's expenditure and staff.

2.4 The Secretary replied that the amounts quoted included all costs. The staff had been recruited to carry out work assigned to the Secretariat by the Administrative Council, mainly in the field of publications, but also for other activities, statistics being given in Document No. 49.

He would pass on the question of recruitment policy in the future to the Secretary-General-Elect for an answer.

2.5 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany remarked that it seemed inconsistent to charge posts to the publications budget over a number of years since that budget varied widely from year to year. He noted that nine posts in the External Relations Department were charged to publications.

2.6 The Secretary explained that the list was not exhaustive. Five of the nine staff members mentioned had been in employment continuously since 1977, one since 1978 and two since 1980. The fact that publications took a considerable time to prepare explained why staff members were employed permanently and charged to the publications budget, although that budget varied widely from year to year.

The meeting rose at 1630 hours.

The Secretary :

M. BARDOUX

The Chairman .

H.L. VENHAUS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 412-E
3 November 1982
Original · English

NAIROBI 1982

COMMITTEE 5

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

Saturday, 23 October 1982, at 0910 hrs

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

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Regularization of the situation of super-numerary staff employed over long periods (continued)

42, 65, 53, CAN/26/54, 235



1. Regularization of the situation of supernumerary staff employed over long periods (Documents Nos. 42, 65, 53, CAN/26/54, 235) (continued)

1.1 ~~The delegate of India~~ recalled that at the Committee's preceding meeting the U.S.S.R. delegate had asked why the situation in question had continued for so long, since any post which had been in existence for one-and-a-half to two years and was expected to continue should be made, if not permanent, at least a fixed-term post for the period the work was expected to continue. He agreed that pressing humanitarian considerations were involved. Moreover, it was not good personnel management, since staff who did not enjoy job security, could not give of their best. It was necessary to be cautious in adopting a final decision, however, since it was vital to avoid the continuation of the situation in the future.

He asked why, although the Committee Secretary had confirmed that the financial implications of regularizing posts were included in the column Increased staff costs in Sections 2 and 3 in Document No. 42, there was little difference between the figures in that column and those in the present cost various budgets column. He further asked why there were at times considerable differences in the staff costs of posts at the same level.

1.2 The Secretary explained that in the case of supernumerary staff the additional cost implications would be 14% of the salary as a contribution to the Pension Fund. In many cases, however, the figures in the two columns were the same since a number of the staff were on fixed-term contracts and as a result of an Administrative Council decision were already affiliated to the Pension Fund. There were variations in the cost of a post at the same grade since staff with longer experience would be granted a higher step within the grade. Moreover, if the posts were regularized, some staff members who were now local would become non-local, which would entail additional costs.

1.3 The Secretary-General Elect said that the issue was not new for a Plenipotentiary Conference and it was necessary to consider the reasons why there were and always would be supernumerary staff. Whether they operated on extended short-term or on fixed-term contracts would be a policy question, but it would be wrong for the Union to try to function on a completely permanent establishment, since reference to Annex 2 of Document No. 42 showed the fluctuating nature of requirements particularly in the Language Division, the Typing and Text Composition Division and the Reproduction Service. An additional factor was the money which had been required as a result of Spanish language costs, which had not been included in Additional Protocol I of the Montreux Convention. The last Plenipotentiary Conference had adopted Additional Protocol I to meet the requirements of the Union until the next Plenipotentiary Conference and had provided for certain potential growth figures, but by 1975 the Administrative Council had been unable, without infringing that Protocol or holding a referendum under No. 6 thereof, to adjust staff numbers to the workload. In view of inflationary aspects and tremendous cost increases, the Administrative Council had been unable to provide credits for the establishment of posts in both the Professional and General Service grades and because of the vast unforeseen growth in documentation, the 2.5% limit of the corresponding credits which could have been allowed under Administrative Council Resolution No. 753 would not have been adequate. For that reason, adjustments had had to be made under the more flexible Conference and Meetings Section of the budget. It had even been found that some of the staff engaged in the coordination of telecommunication information under the Radio Regulations or the Telephone and Telegraph Regulations could not be absorbed in the Conference and Meetings Section but had come under the Publications Section of the budget. Some of those staff had been employed for a long time and had been given fixed-term contracts, but had

continued to be paid from the Conference and Publications budgets until they could be absorbed as permanent staff. It had therefore been necessary for the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General to face many complexities and difficulties in continuing to provide regular 'Headquarters' services. In fact, had the 2.5% increase foreseen been available, it would have been possible to create 70 to 80 General Service posts.

Since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference, for example, in regard to a service in the RM Division, the amount of information from administrations being coördinated had increased by 150%, while the work involved in changes in basic information had increased by 400%, which had meant a great increase in the workload, despite the advantages of mechanization. So far as the future was concerned, it would not be possible completely to eliminate supernumerary staff, but if work programmes based on Plenipotentiary Conference decisions could be established, and with the introduction of indicative budgeting two years in advance, it was to be hoped that any increase in such staff could be kept to the absolute minimum.

1.4 The Chairman said that the Committee should draw the attention of those groups which would formulate the additional financial protocol, and particularly that of Committee 4, to the fact that due attention should be given to the Union's future staffing needs in order to avoid a recurrence of the situation. He also drew particular attention to the sentence in the Canadian proposal (CAN/26/54) instructing the Secretary-General "to take steps to prevent a recurrence of this situation".

1.5 The delegate of India said, in reply to a question by the Chairman, that his delegation had no objection to the employment of supernumerary staff, he had merely been seeking additional information.

1.6 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that, while he fully understood that the volume of work was increasing and that additional staff were required, he was commenting on the Union's administrative methods. The procedure so far adopted in dealing with temporary staff had not been good and had caused humanitarian as well as financial problems. If staff members were taken on for a specific task, such as the preparations for a WARC, they would have no illusions about their chances of becoming permanent staff members, but when they were retained for several years in various departments of the Union, after the job for which they had originally been employed had come to an end, problems arose, since the employee had already begun to consider himself a permanent staff member of the Union, which was a privileged and well-paid job. If more staff were required for a particular area of the Union's work, the Administrative Council should be asked to provide for fixed-term or even permanent contracts for General Services staff.

The Committee Secretary had referred to the case of some additional supernumerary staff not covered by Document No. 42. That reference suggested that the Committee was not in possession of the full facts of the matter. Finally, he believed that the Conference should decide on a change in administrative procedure and that that should be reflected in the Resolution to be adopted.

1.7 The Secretary-General Elect, while agreeing with the U.S.S.R. delegation that better administrative procedures were required, stressed the need to retain a reasonable degree of flexibility. If financial reasons had not compelled the Administrative Council to suspend the application of Administrative Council Resolution No. 753 which provided for the creation of additional General Service posts on the basis of the full amount of 2.5% per year, the situation of most of the supernumerary staff mentioned in Document No. 42 would have been regularized. Also, but for financial constraints, the indicative budget for the second part of the biennial period would have enabled the Secretary-General to give the Administrative Council estimates of the increase in the workload, and that would have

allowed the Council to adopt a decision on the adjustment of the regular staff complement under Sections 1 to 8 of the budget. The question of whether a staff member should be in a permanent or fixed-term post instead of a short-term post was a separate issue, which should be the subject of other directives.

1.8 The Secretary said with reference to the U.S.S.R. delegate's comments, that Annex 1 of Document No. 42 made it clear that it was not an exhaustive list since it only covered the period from 1972 to 1980. Other supernumerary posts occupied since 1980 were to be added to it. There had been no attempt on the part of the Secretariat to conceal anything and he drew attention to the table at the end of Section 2.2.5.1 (page 46) of Document No. 65 and its footnote. It was clear from that table that the General Secretariat had informed the Administrative Council of the situation year by year.

1.9 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic shared the concern expressed by the delegates of the U.S.S.R. and India. He supported the U.S.S.R. proposal, which was designed to prevent the same situation recurring in the future.

1.10 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the table on page 46 of the Administrative Council's Report (Document No. 65), to which the Committee Secretary had referred, did not give figures for either the number of persons or the number of posts involved. He hoped that in its Report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference, the Administrative Council would prepare a table giving more information.

1.11 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the growth in the Union's activities since 1973 had naturally resulted in a greater workload. Since the cost of the 80 or so General Service staff who were now under discussion would amount, over the 9-year period, to an increase of 2.5%, which was precisely the percentage that had been foreseen, he felt it should be accepted. He supported the recommendation in paragraph 7 of Document No. 42, which was a humanitarian way to deal with the problem.

1.12 The Chairman said there were in fact two separate problems involved. The first was how to regularize the situation for the staff members listed in Annex 1 of the document, and the second was how to give guidelines to the Administrative Council that would prevent similar situations arising in the future. Item 4 of the Committee's terms of reference (growth in the staff of the Union) was thus linked with the item now being discussed.

1.13 The delegate of Canada, introducing his delegation's proposal (CAN/26/54, Document No. 26), said it was based on Resolution No. 6 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference, with new elements added. The operative paragraph headed instructs the Secretary-General offered some criteria as to how to deal with the humanitarian aspect of the problem, in view of the fact that some of the posts concerned had been occupied since as long ago as 1972. The second operative paragraph instructs the Administrative Council offered guidelines as to how to prevent the situation recurring in future. It should be borne in mind when considering the question of supernumerary posts that most Member Governments were suffering from the effects of the economic recession and were likely to continue to do so for the foreseeable future.

1.14 The delegate of India agreed with the U.S.S.R. delegate that the table on page 46 of the Report was not very informative. It was difficult for the Plenipotentiary Conference to take decisions if the facts were not presented in a clear way. For example, on page 6 of Annex 1 to Document No. 42, he could not understand how the post of Chief of the Proofreaders Section could have remained unestablished since 1977. The increased use of automation in the Union ought by rights to lead to an improvement in staff efficiency and make large increases

in staff numbers unnecessary. He noted that in the ITU the cost of translation was estimated at 100.- Swiss francs per page and the cost of typing at 25.- Swiss francs per page; the same work in developing countries would cost far less. He would be interested to know the corresponding figures for the developed countries.

On the management aspect, he felt that permanent posts should be created for regular work, and that for supernumeraries to have to request regularization after a period of five to seven years was not the proper way to deal with the problem. The remarks made about the Administrative Council by some members of the Secretariat were regrettable and he urged them to show more respect to the Council as representative of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.15 The delegate of the United States of America said that his country faced the same financial constraints as other Union Members and was, in fact, cutting down on numbers of civil service staff rather than increasing them. He shared the doubts of the delegate of India as to whether a switch from the category of supernumerary to that of permanent would solve the problem. A way should be found to avoid the problem recurring in the future, and he agreed that greater computerization in the Union ought to be a means of bringing more order into the staff-hiring process.

1.16 The delegate of the United Kingdom urged the Committee not to get bogged down in too much detail. He too could support the recommendation in paragraph 7 of Document No. 42, with the proviso that the cost implications should be taken up in Committee 4, with a strong recommendation that they be given priority. He also favoured the Canadian draft Resolution but would like to see the operative paragraph headed instructs the Secretary-General strengthened and made more specific.

As to the comments by the Secretariat representative concerning the Administrative Council, he had taken them merely as statements of fact.

1.17 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he too could support the Canadian Resolution but thought it should not bring in other issues and should be more specifically related to Document No. 42. He proposed that the operative paragraph headed resolves should be deleted, and that the operative paragraph headed instructs the Administrative Council should be reworded.

1.18 The delegate of Saudi Arabia was concerned that supernumerary staff should be employed in the Union for as long as a decade without their position being regularized, and urged that the humanitarian aspects of the problem be taken into account. He would like more information on certain posts listed on pages 9 and 10 of Annex 1 to Document No. 42, for which no figures were given for present cost.

1.19 The Secretary of the Committee explained that at the time the document was written, the posts concerned had been temporarily vacant.

1.20 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. stressed that the question of the regularization of the situation of unestablished staff was a matter of principle and ought not to be confused with the other questions on the Committee's agenda. The only possible solution would be to have a separate Resolution on each question.

1.21 The delegates of Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic supported that view.

1.22 The delegate of Canada said he could not accept that his proposed draft Resolution ought only to deal with one question and not with two, particularly in view of the fact that the United Kingdom paper (Document No. 58) covered both geographical distribution and the manning table. Whatever text was taken as a basis for the draft Resolution, it would need to deal with more than one aspect of the problem, and the U.S.S.R. objection was not sufficient grounds for not taking up the Canadian proposal. However, he could agree to a change in the formulation of the operative paragraph of his draft Resolution. He hoped that the Committee would agree to deal with his proposal on the basis of equality with other proposals put forward.

1.23 The Chairman suggested that the phrase instructs the Secretary-General in the operative part of the Canadian proposal should be amended to instructs the Administrative Council. In the preambular paragraphs, a distinction should be made between the question of establishment of posts and the question of future recruitment policy.

1.24 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the question was really very simple. The Committee was called upon to look at the question of supernumerary staff on the basis of Document No. 42 and an appropriate Council Resolution. A general view had emerged from the discussion that the Council should be given the appropriate instructions and that the Canadian text would be of use in that connection. The Secretariat should therefore prepare a draft Resolution on the basis of Document No. 42 and the Canadian text which would solve the question of supernumerary staff. That draft Resolution should contain two parts, the first dealing with the supernumerary staff involved and the second containing instructions to remedy the situation in the future.

1.25 The delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that the Committee might agree on Resolution No. 6 and Canada's proposal in principle in the context of Document No. 42 and leave the matter of a combined Resolution to a later stage when other aspects had been discussed.

1.26 The delegate of Canada said that he could accept the United Kingdom's suggestion in principle, and leave the question of one Resolution combining all the various points for discussion until the end. In the meantime, his delegation would try and redraft operative paragraph 2 of their proposal to make it more acceptable, although in substance it would be the same.

1.27 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the views expressed by the United Kingdom and Canada.

1.28 The delegate of India agreed with the suggestion that the Resolution should deal with one subject only as far as possible, although he acknowledged that in practice there might have to be some deviation from that rule. As far as Document No. 42 was concerned, his delegation could support the regularization of those posts which had continued from 1978 or earlier on a regular basis, particularly on humanitarian grounds, on condition that the same officials had been in the posts all the time.

1.29 The Secretary-General Elect said that while he appreciated the sympathetic consideration given to the document, delegates should bear in mind that while humanitarian consideration would be given to the officials concerned, the Secretariat was dealing with a situation where posts needed to be established under Sections 1 to 8 of the regular budget and for which the Plenipotentiary Conference would be asked to make provision in the relevant Protocol. The individual posts would then presumably be created at the next Council session when the appropriate job description and work requirements would be submitted. When that had been done,

the General Service posts would have to be advertised at least in ITU Headquarters. As far as the Professional posts were concerned, the Union would have to invite applications from administrations in order to get the widest possible choice of candidates in line with its principle of open-ended recruitment. As far as the General Service level posts were concerned, the humanitarian aspects would be well to the fore, bearing in mind, however, that the posts in question might have to be filled by staff members in line for promotion.

1.30 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the statement by the Secretary-General Elect was in line with his own views, namely that the Plenipotentiary Conference must regularize the situation as outlined in Document No. 42 from an administrative point of view, and that that had to be the subject of a single and separate decision. The Secretary-General would have to follow certain administrative procedures, still to be decided, but which did not relate directly to the Professional category referred to in Resolution No. 6.

1.31 The delegate of India thanked the Secretary-General Elect for his clarification. His doubts had been caused by the title of Document No. 42, although the objective should in fact be to create regular posts irrespective of the present incumbent. However, the humanitarian aspects had been brought up and supported both at the Council and at the Plenipotentiary Conference and would have to be considered.

1.32 The delegate of Algeria said that he had also taken the title of Document No. 42 to mean that humanitarian consideration would be paramount. He supported the proposal made by India that the posts which had continued with the same incumbent from 1978 or earlier should be regularized. However, the Secretary-General Elect had stated that the Secretariat needed to strengthen its manning tables. That subject ought to be dealt with in a different way, perhaps in the form of a general request for post reclassification or the creation of new posts, since to mix the two subjects in one document would not help the Plenipotentiary Conference to reach a decision.

1.33 The Chairman, closing the discussion, observed that an effort should be made to draft a resolution in the light of the statements made by the principal speakers, which might provide the basis for a solution.

Letter to the Chairman of the Plenipotentiary Conference
(Document No. 235)

1.34 The Chairman suggested that although the document was addressed to the Plenary Meeting and to Committee 5, Committee 5 should merely take note of it after it had been introduced, since a specific request had been made by its authors that it be published as a Plenary document.

1.35 The delegate of the U.S.S.R., introducing the document, wished it to be clear from the outset that it implied no criticism whatsoever of the Chairman of Committee 5 or of the Committee Secretary. His delegation had valued their friendship over many years and had always had great confidence in and respect for them.

His delegation had been most surprised to see that Document No. 53, which had been the subject of serious criticism at the last session of the Administrative Council, had appeared at the Plenipotentiary Conference. He recalled that the Council had finally decided that the documents on which Document No. 53 itself was based should be transmitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference together with the summary record of the debate on the subject, attached as an annex. He personally had been responsible for having the summary record appended. It had also been stated during the Council's discussions that the documents contained tables of extremely dubious

value and extracts taken arbitrarily and out of context from United Nations documents. Furthermore, Document No. 53 totally ignored the fact that the Administrative Council had carried out a complete staff reclassification and had done everything possible for the staff. It was essential that Council documents be properly balanced and indicate all important aspects. His delegation particularly objected to paragraph 25 of Annex 1 to Document No. 53 in which it was stated that the introduction of a quota system was inconceivable in the Union and that considerations of competence and efficiency took precedence over improvement of geographical distribution as far as the Professional category was concerned. Such an attitude was entirely wrong. His delegation had always believed and stated that all regions could provide the necessary experts and that their expertise should be more widely recognized. He acknowledged that Document No. 235 put forward a unilateral view, but it was his Government's right to do that.

1.36 The Chairman observed that Document No. 53 contained no tables and that a number of points raised in the document would come up during the discussion on geographical distribution.

1.37 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that there were two serious points underlying the remarks made by the delegate of the U.S.S.R., first, a failing by the Administrative Council and second, a failing by the Secretariat. It would have been a far better solution for the Administrative Council to have submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference their considered conclusions on the various matters, but that had not been possible and those present on the final day of the Council session had had the task of deciding how best to help the Plenipotentiary Conference in its work. The Council had finally decided to reconsider the question at its 38th session guided by the views of the Plenipotentiary Conference, as paragraph 1 of Addendum No. 1 to Document No. 53 made clear. In his view that decision had been a wise one. On the whole, questions of staff policy were for the Secretariat and Council to decide, however, a Plenipotentiary Conference ought to express its views. The duty of Committee 5 therefore was to go through the main problems arising, in spite of the imperfections of Document No. 53 so that the matter could be resumed by the Administrative Council. The Secretariat in its turn had failed, by dividing what the Council had expected to be one document into two, and by distributing the second part over two months after the first, just prior to the start of the Plenipotentiary Conference. As a result, the two documents had not been considered together, and the criticism contained in Document No. 235 had a certain justification. Document No. 53, therefore, contained many serious and important points on which Committee 5 and the Plenipotentiary Conference should reach what conclusions they could in order to guide the Secretary-General and the Administrative Council in the coming years.

1.38 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic associated himself with the critical comments by a number of delegations, including the Soviet Union and Kenya, in respect of Document No. 53. He would comment on the question of equitable geographical distribution when that particular item was discussed.

1.39 The Chairman reminded delegates that the documents referred to in Document No. 53 were available for consultation during the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The meeting rose at 1200 hours.

The Secretary :

M. BARDOUX

The Chairman .

H.L. VENHAUS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 413-E
3 November 1982
Original English

COMMITTEE 5

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

Saturday, 23 October 1982, at 1405 hrs

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

Subject discussed

1. Geographical distribution

Document No.

29, 53, 58,
60, 65



1. Geographical distribution (Documents Nos. 29, 53, 58, 60 and 65)

1.1 The delegate of German Democratic Republic said that the Union's performance in the important area of geographical distribution of staff had been very poor since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference. His Administration was not convinced by the arguments put forward in the documents submitted by the Secretary-General and considered that far more needed to be done to achieve the progress expected by many Members. The new text of Resolution No. 5 proposed by the U.S.S.R. and other countries in Document No. 60 should form a good basis for the Committee's discussion of the matter.

1.2 The delegate of Bulgaria said that his delegation fully supported the principle of periodic renewal of the staff of the ITU's permanent organs on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and was convinced that its proper application would enhance the Union's effectiveness. Recruitment through open competition, having due regard to geographical representation, would ensure the appointment of the best specialists from all parts of the world. In particular, his delegation supported the draft Resolution submitted in proposal URS/UKR/BLR/60/3.

1.3 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that Document No. 29 submitted by the Secretariat did not reflect accurately all the action which was being taken in the United Nations family of organizations with regard to geographical distribution and paid insufficient attention to important resolutions such as General Assembly resolution 35/210, from which he read extracts. The draft Resolution proposed by his delegation was based on that resolution of the United Nations as well as on the situation in the Union and the development of telecommunication technology, which increased the need for high-level expertise. The U.S.S.R. Administration considered that, without going to absurd extremes, a certain number of posts in the technical departments and specialized secretariats of the ITU should be filled on the basis of fixed-term contracts, in order to ensure the recruitment of staff members who were fully conversant with the latest technology in their branch. His delegation also considered that the situation where resolutions on geographical distribution were adopted regularly but just as regularly failed to be implemented must not be allowed to continue, in particular, Administrative Council Resolution No. 795, which had encountered no opposition at the time of its adoption and which resolved that vacant posts in the professional category should be filled on the basis of fixed-term appointments, had been contravened by the Secretary-General, apparently for no very good reason. His Administration attached great importance to that Resolution, since it embodied a new approach which could serve as the basis for introducing the necessary changes in the ITU's staff recruitment methods.

1.4 The delegate of Canada said that there was not necessarily any link between the question of geographical distribution and that of rotation of staff, in his view, the present discussion should be limited to the former question, leaving the subject of rotation to be taken up at a later stage, possibly under "Other business". He considered that the provisions of the Convention should take precedence over United Nations or even Administrative Council Resolutions and, in that connection, he drew attention to No. 87 which laid down that the paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff should be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Document No. 29 did in fact indicate that there was a need for improvement in the geographical distribution of Union staff and that it might perhaps be appropriate for the Plenipotentiary Conference to adopt another Resolution on the subject. The question of rotation was quite irrelevant to that of geographical distribution, all the more so as it could be seen from the table in Annex 7 to Document No. 29 that the Region 3 countries already had their own staff rotation policy, which they now seemed to be attempting to extend to the Union as a whole.

1.5 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that it was essential to uphold the principle embodied in No. 87 of the Convention, namely, that the needs of the Union must come first, the corollary of which was that recruitment should be based on selecting the best person for the job. That having been said, however, his delegation was very much in favour of achieving more equitable distribution of staff among the regions of the world. Resolution No. 5 had not been fully implemented, leaving a great deal to be desired from the standpoint of both open competition and geographical distribution, and the current Conference ought certainly to set the record straight in that respect. The draft Resolution proposed by his Administration in Document No. 58 placed due emphasis on the need to improve the situation for regions of the world which were not adequately represented in the Union. Finally, he agreed with the previous speaker that geographical distribution and rotation should be discussed separately.

1.6 The delegate of the United States of America reiterated the support which his delegation had expressed on earlier occasions for No. 87 of the Convention, which made it perfectly clear that geographical origin was a secondary consideration subordinated to competence. The Secretary-General had made some effort to improve the situation, but more time would certainly be required to correct current inequities completely. It should be borne in mind that only 197 posts in the Union were subject to geographical distribution. Administrations had different ways of nominating candidates, the United States Administration, for instance, considered that they should be made available on a permanent basis, particularly at the P.4 to D.1 level, in the interests of continuity. After stressing that no country should have a "lock" on any one post, he drew attention to the financial implications of a system of staff rotation in terms of pensions and benefits, recruitment and repatriation, and so forth. The U.S.S.R. delegate had referred to a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations but, as he understood it, such resolutions were not binding on the specialized agencies.

1.7 The delegate of Czechoslovakia said it was clear from Document No. 29 that the provisions of various ITU Resolutions on geographical distribution were not being respected and that some regions, for example Region C, were being subjected to discrimination. His delegation would therefore oppose the adoption of any text along the lines of existing Resolution No. 5. It considered, on the other hand, that proposal 60/3 constituted a useful first step towards remedying the present unsatisfactory situation.

1.8 The delegate of the U.S.S.R., referring to comments by previous speakers, said that his delegation had already objected on earlier occasions to the inclusion in Document No. 29 of figures and tables which were meaningless and misleading. With regard to the criticism levelled against him for quoting from a resolution of the United Nations, he drew attention to the fact that Document No. 53 was composed almost entirely of excerpts from United Nations documents. Nobody was calling in question the principle embodied in No. 87 of the Convention, indeed, reference was made to the pertinent provisions of that instrument at the very beginning of the draft Resolution proposed by his Administration. However, his interpretation of that provision differed from that of other delegations for, in his view, the principles of equitable geographical distribution and professional competence formed an indivisible whole.

1.9 The delegate of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic said that, in respect of ITU staff policy, his Administration was in favour of strict application of Article 101, paragraph 3, of the Charter of the United Nations and considered the two basic principles of competence and geographical distribution to be closely interrelated. His delegation, which would support any practical solution aimed at increasing the effectiveness and competence of ITU staff, was convinced that the requirement of strict objectivity could be fulfilled only if staff members were recruited on a broad geographical basis, having regard to the

need to ensure fair representation, at all levels, of countries with different social and political systems. The unjustified system of permanent contracts, which had been supported by a certain group of countries on abstract and unconvincing grounds, constituted a serious obstacle to the achievement of equitable geographical distribution and was not conducive to maintaining a high standard of competence. His delegation therefore considered that such contracts should be abolished. Radical measures and political will were required to remedy the many serious mistakes which had been made in the past in recruiting staff for the Union.

1.10 The delegate of Australia endorsed the view that the present situation was not satisfactory and said he would support any practical measures designed to improve matters, particularly for the developing countries. It should, however, be borne in mind that the Secretary-General could only appoint staff members on the basis of applications received and that only 3.9% of all candidacies submitted in the period 1973-1981 had been from Region C countries. Referring to the developed countries exclusively, he observed that the more good applicants were put forward for a post, the better chance those countries would have of securing adequate representation.

1.11 The delegate of Canada endorsed those comments. The table in Annex 5 to Document No. 29 showed that there was a large disparity between the number of candidacies submitted, for example, by Regions D or E on the one hand, and the relatively developed countries of Eastern Europe on the other. Nobody but the countries concerned could be blamed for the unequitable geographical distribution observed in respect of applications for posts and, while the problem of improving geographical representation was a very real one, it related primarily to the countries which were making efforts to put forward a large number of candidates.

1.12 The delegate of India shared the views of those who considered it necessary to improve the geographical distribution of posts in the Union. General agreement had been expressed that there should be no compromise on the demand for technical excellence in candidates. However, that should not preclude care being taken, when candidates with equal qualifications had come forward, to give preference to those from regions that were under-represented. The fact that the Union had only a small number of posts open for geographical distribution made the present imbalance all the more striking and called for greater efforts to rectify it.

1.13 The delegate of Bulgaria disputed the claim apparently being made by some speakers that equitable geographical distribution was incompatible with a high level of technical competence in the staff of the Union. Those speakers had, nevertheless, admitted that there was a lack of fairness in the distribution of posts in the Union. The best way to ensure a fair distribution would be to adopt the draft Resolution in proposal 60/3. An objection had been made to associating rotation with geographical distribution, but each region ought to have its entitlement to representation in the Union guaranteed in some appropriate way.

1.14 The delegate of Japan supported the principle of equitable geographical distribution and agreed that there was a need to improve the present situation. From the practical viewpoint, however, the ITU's approach to solving the problem would necessarily have to differ from that used in the United Nations in view of the difference in size of the two organizations and the highly specialized nature of the Union's work. In his view, No. 87 of the Convention adequately expressed the Union's requirements for recruitment of staff, and he agreed with the Canadian and United Kingdom view that rotation should be considered separately from geographical distribution. He stressed that fairness and justice should be the criteria applied in recruitment of staff.

1.15 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that rotation and geographical distribution were necessarily linked. They had been linked in United Nations General Assembly resolution 35/210, on which proposal 60/3 had been based. Implementation of equitable geographical distribution was incompatible with the present system of permanent posts, since vacancies occurred only on retirement or for unforeseen reasons and tended to be refilled from regions that were already abundantly represented.

1.16 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that although there was agreement on the need to improve geographical distribution, views clearly differed on the root cause of the present inequitable representation of the various regions. In his opinion two factors were involved . the failure, for reasons unknown, of the Secretariat effectively to apply Resolution No. 5 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention and, as the Australian delegate had pointed out, the failure of some regions to put forward sufficient numbers of candidates.

1.17 The delegate of Czechoslovakia said that all regions were capable of providing equally qualified candidates. The problem in the past had been that certain posts had been monopolized by certain groups. That should be discontinued and all regions should be equally represented in all organs of the ITU.

1.18 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that while support had come from certain quarters for the principle of equitable geographical distribution there had been no suggestion from those quarters of any practical steps that should be taken to implement it. Proposal 60/3 contained constructive suggestions on how to achieve equitable geographical distribution and should be supported.

1.19 The Chairman, summing up the position in the debate on geographical distribution, said that it was very clear that both sides in the discussion considered that No. 87 of the Convention, either in its present form or in a form amended by the present Conference, to be the basic provision governing recruitment of staff. Under the conditions it laid down, there was general agreement on the need to improve geographical distribution. It was seen from Document No. 29 that although the Secretariat had made efforts to do so, Resolution No. 5 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention had not been effectively applied for several reasons, one of which had been the large differences in the number of candidacies submitted by the different regions. It had been stressed in discussion that each region had people of sufficient quality to offer. That was proved by comparing the numbers of candidates for the different regions with the list of "qualified" candidates. Comparison of the number of staff appointed with candidacies submitted in the last eight years showed the chances of a successful application to vary from below 4% to above 25% for the different regions.

The meeting rose at 1535 hours.

The Secretary

M. BARDOUX

The Chairman

H.L. VENHAUS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 414-E

3 November 1982

Original : English

COMMITTEE 3

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

(BUDGET CONTROL COMMITTEE)

Saturday, 23 October 1982, at 1645 hrs

Chairman : Dr. L. KATONA KIS (HUNGARY)

Subjects discussed :

Document No.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. Summary record of the first meeting of Committee 3 | 191 |
| 2. Facilities made available to delegates | - |
| 3. Final Acts of the Conference | 5, 105 |
| 4. Statement of accounts of the Conference as at
15 October 1982 | 197 |



1. Summary record of the first meeting of Committee 3
(Document No. 191)

Approved.

2. Facilities made available to delegates

2.1 The Chairman reported that, following the request voiced by several delegates at the previous meeting, the Kenyan Administration had made arrangements for participants in the Conference to make telephone calls to their administrations or families from their hotels. No complaints had been received about any other facilities and he thanked the host country for the pains it had gone to in order to ensure the success of the Conference.

3. Final Acts of the Conference (Documents Nos. 5, 105)

3.1 The Secretary of the Committee drew attention to Document No. 5 containing the Conference Budget as approved by the Administrative Council at its 36th Session and Document No. 105 dealing with the publication of the Final Acts of the Conference. In accordance with point 20.2 of Administrative Council Resolution No. 83, the Conference Budget provided for a subsidy of one-third of the production costs of the new Convention, i.e. 35,000 Swiss francs. The Budget Control Committee was therefore requested to submit a proposal to that effect to the Plenary Meeting.

3.2 The delegate of the United States of America asked where the text of the Convention would be printed.

3.3 The Secretary of the Committee said that the final manuscript would be prepared in Geneva and that it would be printed wherever the conditions were found to be most favourable.

3.4 The delegate of France asked whether the Final Acts to be distributed free of charge as a Conference document would be printed in Nairobi.

3.5 The Secretary of the Committee said that a white document containing the Final Acts would be signed in Nairobi and copies distributed before the end of the Conference. The final, certified version of the Acts would be completed in Geneva and sent from there to the administrations.

3.6 The delegate of the United Kingdom asked what provision had been made for subsidizing the translation of the Final Acts into Russian and Chinese.

3.7 The Secretary of the Committee replied that the Final Acts were signed in five languages, the French, English and Spanish versions being prepared by the regular staff of the Union. The cost of translation into Russian and Chinese amounted to 50,000 Swiss francs which, together with the subsidy of one-third of the total production costs, accounted for the provision of 85,000 Swiss francs in the Conference Budget.

3.8 The Chairman said that, if there were no objections, he would take it that the Committee approved the notes by the Secretary-General in Documents Nos. 5 and 105.

It was so agreed.

4. Statement of accounts of the Conference as at 15 October 1982
(Document No. 197)

4.1 The Secretary of the Committee, drawing attention to the position of the Conference accounts (Document No. 197), observed that the Budget approved by the Administrative Council and adjusted by virtue of Resolution No. 647 made allowance inter alia for a sharp increase in the exchange rate of the United States dollar to the Swiss franc. Estimated total expenditure for the Conference was currently running at some 5% less than the budgeted figure. In answer to the question raised by the delegate of the United States, he said that the proposed subsidy of 35,000 Swiss francs to meet part of the production cost of the new Convention would be set out in the Committee's report to the Plenary meeting. The Committee would consider that report at its next meeting.

4.2 The delegate of the United Kingdom asked whether the statement of accounts made allowance for any overtime that might be worked by the Conference staff before the end of the Conference.

4.3 The Secretary of the Committee said that the Ordinary Budget contained credits for the payment of overtime in Section 17. The margin of 154,000 Swiss francs between estimated total expenditure and the total revised budget for the Conference should be enough to cover any additional costs of that nature. Replying to a question put by the delegate of Kenya, he said that the provision made under item 11.108 of the Conference accounts (PTT) represented the cost of circulating documents before and after the Conference.

The statement of accounts of the Conference as at 15 October 1982 was approved.

The meeting rose at 1725 hours.

The Secretary .

R. PRELAZ

The Chairman :

Dr. L. KATONA KIS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. '415-E

3 November 1982

Original . English

PLENARY MEETING

Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda,
Senegal, Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. ...

Exclusion of the Government of the Republic of South Africa
from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other
Conferences and Meetings of the Union

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

recalling

- a) the charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- b) Resolution No. 45 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Montreux, 1965) relating to the exclusion of the Government of the Republic of South Africa from the Plenipotentiary Conference,
- c) Resolution 2145(XXI), 27 October 1966, of the United Nations General Assembly on the question of Namibia;
- d) Resolution 2396(XXIII), 2 December 1968, of the United Nations General Assembly on the apartheid policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa,
- e) Resolution 2426(XXII), 18 December 1968, of the United Nations General Assembly calling on all specialized agencies and all international institutions to take the necessary steps to cease all financial, economic, technical or other assistance to the Government of the Republic of South Africa until it renounces its policy of racial discrimination;
- f) Resolution No. 6 of the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Geneva, 1973) concerning the participating of the Government of South Africa in ITU Conferences and assemblies,
- g) Resolution 36/121, 10 December 1981, of the United Nations General Assembly relating to "action by intergovernment and non-government organizations with respect to Namibia";



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

i) Resolution No. 31 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) relating to the exclusion of the Government of the Republic of South Africa from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other Conferences and meetings of the Union;

resolves

that the Government of the Republic of South Africa shall continue to be excluded from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other Conferences and meetings of the International Telecommunication Union.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 416-E
3 November 1982
Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

THIRD AND LAST REPORT OF COMMITTEE 8

(PURPOSES, COMPOSITION, RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS, ETC.)

1. Committee 8 held ten meetings between 11 October and 2 November 1982.
2. The officers of the Committee are:

Mr. E.J. WILKINSON (Australia), Chairman
Mr. Z. STRNAD (Czechoslovakia), Vice-Chairman
Mr. P.-A. TRAUB (Secretary)
3. The Committee's terms of reference are contained in Document No. 135. The documents allocated to the Committee are listed in Document No. 125 and Document No. DT/13(Rev.3).
4. On the basis of a proposal submitted by the delegation of Japan (Document No. 13, para. 2) and supported by several delegations, a Working Group C8-A was assigned the task of preparing a draft resolution on the preparation of a "Basic instrument" of the Union in the light of the discussions held during the second meeting of Committee 8 on 12 October 1982.
5. Another Working Group C8-B, under the chairmanship of Mr. Z. STRNAD (Vice-Chairman of Committee 8), was set up after the third meeting of Committee 8 (on 13 October 1982) to prepare a draft text for Article 2, the proposals for which were considered at that meeting.
6. In an attempt to overcome delays in the consideration of the numerous proposals before it under its terms of reference, Committee 8 decided at its fourth meeting on 15 October 1982 to adopt the Chairman's proposal to set up the following Working Groups to consider documents relating to various parts of the Convention.

<u>WG</u>	<u>Part of the Convention</u>	<u>Chairman</u>
C8-C	Chapter IX - General provisions regarding conferences - Articles 60-67, Nos. 315-373	Dr. Francisco SANZ B. (Venezuela)
C8-D	Chapter XI - Rules of procedure of conferences and other meetings - Article 77, Nos. 426-534	Mr. O.M. SOBA (Kenya)
C8-E	Annex 2 - Definition of certain terms used in the Convention and in the Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union	Mr. Arvind BASTIKAR (Canada)

Common terms of reference have been assigned to these Working Groups in Document No. DT/30.



7. Each Working Group held several meetings. The results of the different Working Groups and Editorial Groups have been published in the following documents :

<u>Working Group</u>	<u>Documents</u>	<u>Number of meetings</u>
C8-A	DT/58	3
C8-B	DT/21(Rev.1)	2
C8-C	230(Rev.1), 277, 309	3
C8-D	246, 268, 303, 327	4
C8-D1 Editorial	321, 341	3
C8-E	269, 278, 337	4

All these documents have been examined by Committee 8.

8. Committee 8 has submitted eight series of texts to Committee 9 (Editorial Committee) contained in the following documents :

301, 359, 361, 382, 387, 392, 398, 407.

9. In the course of considering a proposal to amend the Preamble (No. 1 of the Convention), the Spanish delegation recommended replacing the term "country" by "state" wherever it appears in the Convention. While agreeing that it would be desirable to implement the Spanish proposal, in view of the fact that such changes would then be necessary in the other Articles not attributed to Committee 8 and therefore not within its competence, Committee 8 considered that the implementation of such general editorial changes should be taken by a Plenary Session of this Conference (see Document No. 356).

10. In the course of considering Article 22 "Secrecy of Telecommunications", the combined proposal presented by the Administrations of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden was not retained. In this connection, the delegate of Denmark asked the Chairman for his statement to be included in the Report of Committee 8 to be presented to the Plenary (see Annex).

11. Committee 8 has completed its work according to its terms of reference with the exception of provisions 12' and 19 of Article 4 (Purposes of the Union), see Second Report of Committee 8 (Document No. 399).

E.J. WILKINSON
Chairman

A N N E X

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATION OF DENMARK

CONVENTION - ARTICLE 22

Secrecy of telecommunications

"At the WARC-79 the introductory wording of the secrecy provisions in Article 23 (formerly Article 17) of the Radio Regulations was slightly amended by making a reference to the appropriate provisions of the Convention.

As this reference might be construed to imply that the secrecy provisions of the Radio Regulations no longer cover national radio correspondence in relation to interception in foreign countries, the delegations of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden had in Document No. 166 suggested to replace "international correspondence" by "telecommunications correspondence" in No. 113 of Article 22 of the Convention.

A majority of Committee 8 was in favour of maintaining Article 22 unchanged. However, during the discussion of the matter in the Committee, it was confirmed that the reference between Article 23 of the Radio Regulations and Article 22 of the Convention shall not be interpreted as a limitation of the scope of Article 23 of the Radio Regulations as compared to the situation prevailing before the WARC-79."

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 417-E
3 November 1982
Original : French

PLENARY MEETING

SIXTH REPORT OF COMMITTEE 4

TO THE PLENARY MEETING

(Report by the Chairman)

At its nineteenth meeting, the Finance Committee considered the report of its Working Group C4-D - Arrears - concerning the requests submitted by various Member countries of the Union for the reduction or cancellation of the amounts owed to the Union.

A draft Resolution on this matter has been transmitted directly to the Editorial Committee.

It should be noted that Committee 4 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) for its contribution for 1982, the interest on its contributions in arrears for 1980 and 1981 and the publications supplied in 1981, amounting to 1,570,669.72 Swiss francs.

Furthermore, the delegation of the Republic of Guatemala has been invited to submit its request for exemption from the payment of its contribution for 1976 (Document No. DT/84) to the next session of the Administrative Council.

T.V. SRIRANGAN
Chairman of Committee 4



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 418-E

3 November 1982

Original : French

COMMITTEE 9

Fourth Series of texts submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee

Committee 4 has adopted the attached Resolution COM4/12, published as Document No. 386, which it submits to the Editorial Committee for consideration.

T.V. SRIRANGAN
Chairman of Committee 4



DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. COM 4/12

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;

8. that this Resolution may not under any circumstances be invoked as a precedent;

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

Document No. 419-E
3 November 1982
Original : English

COMMITTEE 9

FIFTH SERIES OF TEXTS
FROM COMMITTEE 4 TO THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Draft Additional Protocols I and II referred to in Document No. DT/82
are hereby submitted to the Editorial Committee for consideration.

T.V. SRIRANGAN
Chairman of Committee 4



ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I

MOD (Title) Expenses of the Union for the Period 1983 to 1989

MOD 1.a) The Administrative Council is authorized to draw up the annual budget of the Union in such a way that the annual expenses of

- the Administrative Council,
- the General Secretariat,
- the International Frequency Registration Board,
- the Secretariats of the International Consultative Committees,
- the Union's Laboratories and technical equipment,
- [- technical cooperation for the benefit of the developing countries.]

do not exceed the following amounts for the years 1983 onwards until the next Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union :

74,400,000 Swiss francs for 1983

80,300,000 Swiss francs for 1984

81,000,000 Swiss francs for 1985

82,300,000 Swiss francs for 1986

83,400,000 Swiss francs for 1987

83,800,000 Swiss francs for 1988

85,100,000 Swiss francs for 1989

MOD 1.b) For the years after 1989 the annual budgets shall not exceed the sum specified for the preceding year,

ADD 1.c) The amounts specified above do not include the amounts for the conferences, meetings, seminars and special projects included in paragraphs 3 and 3A.

SUP 2.

MOD 3. Expenditure on conferences referred to in No. 91 of the Convention, expenditure on meetings of the International Consultative Committees and seminars may be authorized by the Administrative Council. The sum allocated to such action should include the expenses of pre-conference activities, intersessional work, the actual conference and immediate post-conference expenses including, where known, those immediate expenses expected to result from the decisions of the conferences or meetings.

MOD 3.1 During the years 1983 to 1989, the budget adopted by the Administrative Council for conferences, meetings and seminars, shall not exceed the following amounts :

a) Conferences

1,950,000 Swiss francs for the World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Telecommunications, 1983

10,000,000 Swiss francs for the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of HF Bands for the Broadcasting Service, 1984/1986
(Budgets 1983 to 1986)

11,100,000 Swiss francs for the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary Satellite Orbit and Planning of Space Services, 1985/1988 (Budgets 1983 to 1988)

4,600,000 Swiss francs for the World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Communications, 1987 (Budgets 1986 and 1987)

1,130,000 Swiss francs for the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, 1988 (Budgets 1987 and 1988)

4,130,000 Swiss francs for the Plenipotentiary Conference, 1989

4,550,000 Swiss francs to be used for implementation of decisions of conferences only; if not used this amount cannot be transferred to other items of the budget. Expenditure subject to approval of the Administrative Council.

b) CCIR Meetings

2,700,000 Swiss francs for 1983

2,200,000 Swiss francs for 1984

5,250,000 Swiss francs for 1985

1,100,000 Swiss francs for 1986

3,450,000 Swiss francs for 1987

3,500,000 Swiss francs for 1988

5,300,000 Swiss francs for 1989

c) CCITT Meetings

4,800,000 Swiss francs for 1983

6,900,000 Swiss francs for 1984

6,100,000 Swiss francs for 1985

6,300,000 Swiss francs for 1986

6,500,000 Swiss francs for 1987

6,650,000 Swiss francs for 1988

7,000,000 Swiss francs for 1989

d) Seminars

800,000 Swiss francs for 1983

200,000 Swiss francs for 1984

420,000 Swiss francs for 1985

200,000 Swiss francs for 1986

330,000 Swiss francs for 1987

200,000 Swiss francs for 1988

330,000 Swiss francs for 1989

MOD

3.2

If no Plenipotentiary Conference is held in 1989, all conferences referred to in No. 91, and an annual budget for the International Consultative Committee meetings beyond 1989 must be individually costed by the Administrative Council, with approval for their budgeted costs being sought in advance from the Members of the Union in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of this Protocol. Such budgeted costs shall not be transferable.

MOD 3.3 The Administrative Council may authorize expenditure in excess of the limits for the meetings and seminars specified in 3.1 b), 3.1 c) and 3.1 d) above if the excess can be compensated by sums within the expenditure limits :

- accrued from previous years ; or
- charged to the following year.

ADD 3.A a) Expenditure on the project "Extended Use of the Computer by the IFRB" authorized by the Administrative Council may not exceed the following amounts :

3,976,000 Swiss francs for 1983
3,274,000 Swiss francs for 1984
3,274,000 Swiss francs for 1985
3,274,000 Swiss francs for 1986
3,274,000 Swiss francs for 1987
3,274,000 Swiss francs for 1988
3,274,000 Swiss francs for 1989

b) The Administrative Council may authorize expenditure in excess of the above limits if the excess can be compensated by sums within the expenditure limits

- accrued from previous years ; or
- charged to the following year.

MOD 4. 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 items

- 4.1 salary scales, pension contributions and allowances, including post adjustments established by the United Nations for application to their staff employed in Geneva ;
- 4.2 the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the US. dollar insofar as this affects the staff costs of those on UN scales ;
- 4.3 the purchasing power of the Swiss franc in relation to non staff items of expenditure.

ADD 4.A 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 paragraphs 1, 3 and 3.A above adjusted to take account of paragraph 4, 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. However, the actual expenditure may not exceed the amount resulting from the actual changes under paragraph 4 above.

MOD

5. The Administrative Council shall be entrusted with the task of effecting every possible economy. To this end, it shall be the duty of the Administrative Council annually to establish the lowest possible authorized level of expenditure commensurate with the needs of the Union, within the limits established by paragraphs 1, 3 and 3A above, if necessary taking account of the provisions of paragraph 4.

MOD

6. If the credits which may be used by the Council by virtue of paragraphs 1 to 4 above cannot meet the expenditures on activities which are not foreseen but are urgent, the Council may exceed the credits of the ceiling laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference by less than 1%. If the credits exceed the ceiling by 1% or more, the Council may exceed those credits only with the approval of a majority of the Members of the Union after they have been duly consulted. Whenever Members of the Union are consulted, they shall be presented with a full statement of the facts justifying the step.

SUP

7.

SUP

8.

ADD

9. In determining the value of the contributory unit in any particular year, the Administrative Council will take into account the future programme of conferences and meetings and the estimated related costs in order to avoid wide fluctuations from year to year.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II

Procedure to be Followed by Members in Choosing Their Contributory Class

1. Each Member shall inform the Secretary-General before [1 July 1983] of the class of contribution it has chosen from the table of classes of contributions shown in No. 92 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982).

2. Members who have failed to make known their decision before [1 July 1983] in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 1 above will be required to contribute the same number of units as they contributed under the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention (1973).

2A. At the first meeting of the Administrative Council held after the entry into force of this Convention, a Member may, with the approval of the Administrative Council, reduce the level of the contributory unit it has chosen if its relative contributory position under the new Convention is substantially worse than its position under the old Convention.

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

PINK PAGES
Document No. 420-E
3 November 1982PLENARY MEETING

R.5

FIFTH 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	376	Articles 8, 10, 12, 13, 53, 54, 55 and 59
PL	375	Articles 60 to 67
PL	334	Article 77 426 to 442
PL	375	Article 77 443 to 534

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex . 36 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]

54 [PENDING]

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 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, Members of the IFRB, 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:
- 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 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;
- NOC 229 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 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, with the consent of a majority of the Members of the Union [concerned], 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 an ordinary session, if held within 90 days after a vacancy occurs, or at a session convened by the Chairman within the time periods specified in Nos. 59 or 60;
- MOD 256 1) provide for the filling of any vacancy in the post of Director of either of the International Consultative Committees at the next ordinary session 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

Coordination Committee

NOC

MOD

310 1. (1) The Coordination Committee shall assist and advise the Secretary-General on all matters mentioned under No. 81 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.

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.
- NOC 330 2. (1) The inviting government, in agreement with or on a proposal by the Administrative Council, may notify the international organizations which are interested in sending observers to participate in the conference in an advisory capacity.
- NOC 331 (2) The interested international 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 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;

- NOC 337 e) observers of international 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;
- MOD 339 g) permanent organs of the Union in an advisory capacity when the conference is discussing matters coming within its competence. If necessary, the conference may invite an organ which has not considered it necessary to be represented;
- 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.

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

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 conference and its committees, taking into account the principles of rotation, geographical distribution, the necessary competence 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:
- NOC 434 a) elect the Vice-Chairmen of the conference;
- NOC 435 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.

(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, a sub-committee or a working group 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, sub-committee or working group 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, sub-committees or working groups 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, sub-committees or working groups may not be put to the vote again within the same committee, sub-committee or working group. 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 records of the last meetings 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].

SUP 528 [see 441-F].

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

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 421-E

3 November 1982

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

United Kingdom

RESOLUTION No. ...

Abbreviated Title and Presentation
of the ITU Convention 1982

The ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982),

noting

a) that to facilitate reference, an abbreviated title for, and distinctive presentation of the 1982 Convention will be needed;

b) that the administrations attending the Conference are most grateful to the Administration of Kenya for having hosted this Conference and for providing excellent facilities for the work of this Conference,

resolves

c) that the 1982 Convention shall be referred to as "The Nairobi Convention",

d) that the cover design of the printed version of the Nairobi Convention when published should, subject to the consent of the Republic of Kenya, include horizontal bands in the national colours of the Republic of Kenya.



**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 422-E

3 November 1982

PLENARY MEETING

R.6

SIXTH 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	394	Annex 2 Additional Protocols III and IV
COM3	391	Resolution No. COM3/1
PL	347	Resolutions Nos. COM5/2 and COM5/3
PL	395	Resolutions Nos. COM5/4 and COM5/5
PL	368	Resolutions Nos. COM6/1 and COM6/2
PL	393	Resolutions Nos. COM6/4, COM6/5 and COM6/7 to COM6/15
PL	394	Resolutions Nos. COM8/1 and COM8/2

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 41 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.

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.

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.

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.

Radio

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.

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.]

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~~

A N N E X

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. COM 3/1

Approval of the Agreement Between the Government of Kenya
and the Secretary-General of the Union 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 of the Union 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.

* This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 32 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

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 the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (paragraph 2.2.5.1) and 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.

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;

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, from 1 January 1983, of those posts required to regularize the present situation (see Document No. 42, Annex 1) 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.

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;

resolves

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, and not later than 1 March 1983;

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.

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. COM6/7*)

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, and in particular the newly
independent 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 duties of 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 Consulta-
tive Committees and the IFRB in providing information and advice on
subjects of importance to developing countries for the planning, organiza-
tion 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 the 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 Socio-Economic 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

1. that an International Commission for World-Wide Telecommunications Development shall be established,
2. that this Commission shall be completely independent and constituted of members of the highest international reputation serving on a voluntary basis;
3. that 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.

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.

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 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 an Administrative Conference, to provide that any change to definition in Annex 2 to the Convention on a matter within the competence of the Conference, which the Conference may consider it advisable to propose, if appropriate on the basis of studies previously carried out by the CCIs, shall be submitted to the Administrative Council for onward transmission to the Plenipotentiary Conference for any action the latter may deem appropriate.

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

BLUE PAGES

Document No. 423-E

3 November 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.25

TWENTY-FIFTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

reading : The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for first

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
COM8	398	Articles 4, 49 to 52, 75, 80 to 82 Resolutions Nos. COM8/4 and COM8/5 Recommendation No. COM8/1

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex • 9 pages



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 whose 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 complemented by the following Administrative Regulations:
- Telegraph Regulations,
 - Telephone Regulations,
 - 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.

RESOLUTION No. 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 private operating agencies to ensure the world-wide 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 Members to the maximum possible extent.

-RESOLUTION No. 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 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 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 present Convention should be separated into two instruments :
 - a Constitution containing the provisions which are of a fundamental character, and
 - a Convention comprising the other provisions which by definition might require revision at periodic intervals;
2. that each of these instruments should contain its own amendment procedure, it being stipulated 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 grouping 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.

RECOMMENDATION No. 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

Document No. 424-E
3 November 1982

NAIROBI 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.26

TWENTY-SIXTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for first reading.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
COM7	401	Article 11 Additional Protocol VB Resolutions Nos. COM7/1 to COM7/7

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex . 12 pages



ARTICLE 11

International Consultative Committees

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 telecommunication services, other than technical or operating questions relating specifically to radiocommunication which, according to No. 70, come within the purview of the CCIR.

NOC 72 (3) In the performance of its studies, each Consultative Committee shall pay due attention to the study of questions and to the formulation of recommendations directly connected with the establishment, development and improvement of telecommunication in developing countries in both the regional and international fields.

[72A - referred to the Plenary Meeting in Document No. 380.]

NOC 73 2. The International Consultative Committees shall have as members .

a) of right, the administrations of all Members of the Union;

NOC 74 b) any recognized private operating agency which, with the approval of the Member which has recognized it, expresses a desire to participate in the work of these Committees.

NOC 75 3. Each International Consultative Committee shall work through the medium of :

a) its Plenary Assembly;

NOC 76 b) study groups set up by it,

*MOD 77 c) a Director elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference and appointed in accordance with No. 305.

- NOC 78 4. There shall be a World Plan Committee, and such Regional Plan Committees as may be jointly approved by the Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees. These Plan Committees shall develop a General Plan for the international telecommunication network to facilitate coordinated development of international telecommunication services. They shall refer to the International Consultative Committees questions the study of which is of particular interest to developing countries and which are within the terms of reference of those Consultative Committees.
- NOC 79 5. The working arrangements of the International Consultative Committees are defined in the General Regulations.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL VB

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. It has been decided to apply the following interim measures :

1. Until the next Plenipotentiary Conference the Directors of the International Consultative Committees shall be elected by their Plenary Assemblies in accordance with the procedure established by 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 on which their successors elected by the next Plenipotentiary Conference shall take up their duties in accordance with the decision of that Conference.

RESOLUTION No. COM7/1

A Review in the Light of Changing Circumstances
of the Long-term Future of the International Frequency
Registration Board

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

considering

- a) the changes in circumstances since the founding of the IFRB by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Atlantic City, 1947),
- b) the nature, volume and duration of the additional tasks laid upon the IFRB by the decisions of recent administrative radio conferences;
- c) the further changes that may flow from the project relating to extended computerization of the work of the IFRB which the Union has initiated;

recognizing and appreciating

the high service rendered to the Union by the Board since its founding;

recognizing also

the dynamic nature of telecommunications developments which result in significant changes in the patterns and volumes of radio frequency usage, and the special services required to be rendered to the developing countries by the IFRB;

resolves

that there shall be a thorough review in the light of changing circumstances of the long-term future of the International Frequency Registration Board;

resolves further

- 1. to invite the Administrative Council :

- 1.1 to establish an international Panel of Experts from administrations to conduct the above-mentioned review;

- 1.2 to request the Panel of Experts to conduct the review and to submit a report with recommendations to the Council by 1 January 1985;

1.3 to invite the Panel of Experts to consider carefully whether an alternative mechanism could better serve the foreseen interests of the Union in the years ahead;

1.4 to invite the Panel of Experts to include in their report a balanced summary of the advantages and disadvantages of any alternative mechanism submitted for consideration;

1.5 to consider the report and recommendations of the Panel of Experts and to forward the report together with their own conclusions thereon to administrations by 1 July 1986;

1.6 to include this subject in the agenda for the subsequent Plenipotentiary Conference;

2. to invite administrations to respond to the initiative to be taken by the Administrative Council by nominating appropriate specialists to join the Panel of Experts;

3. to invite the Secretary-General, the Chairman and members of the IFRB, and the Directors of the CCIs to afford the Panel of Experts all necessary assistance required for the successful completion of the review;

4. to invite the next Plenipotentiary Conference to consider the report and recommendations of the Panel of Experts, after approval by the Administrative Council and to take appropriate action.

RESOLUTION No. COM7/2*)

World Telecommunication Day

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

having seen

Section 2.2.9.1 of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 65),

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;

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.

*) This Resolution deals with the same subject as Resolution No. 46 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973).

RESOLUTION No. COM7/3

/ Re-election of Members of the IFRB /

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

considering

- a) that the members of the International Frequency Registration Board are elected by the Plenipotentiary Conferences in accordance with No. 37 of the Convention;
- b) that there is no limitation on the number of times a member of the Board may hold office,
- c) that a number of proposals have been made to the Conference to stipulate in the Convention that a member could be re-elected only once,
- d) the advisability of promoting rotation of members of the Board and, at the same time, of ensuring a degree of continuity of its functions,
- e) that the functions of the Board are highly specialized and responsible;

instructs the Administrative Council

- 1. to study the methods that could be employed to achieve the objective indicated in d) above and the possible amendments needed in the Convention for this purpose;
- 2. to bring the conclusions of this study to the notice of all the Members of the Union at least one year before the commencement of the next Plenipotentiary Conference;

invites the Administrations of Member countries

to make suitable proposals to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

RESOLUTION No. COM7/4

Procedure for the Election of Chairman and
Vice-Chairmen of the Committees of the Conferences and Meetings

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

considering

that there are no provisions in Article 77 of the Convention specifying the procedure for election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees, Sub-Committees and Working Groups of the Conferences, but taking into consideration the procedures established by No. 270A;

resolves

that all Member countries should have an opportunity to consider in advance the lists of countries and delegates proposed for election to the posts of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen as well as any related useful information and that any comments they make must be taken into consideration at the meeting of the Heads of delegation and by the Conference;

instructs the Administrative Council

to establish a procedure for election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees, Sub-Committees and Working Groups which do not depend on Committees of all ITU Conferences and Meetings, in conformity with this Resolution;

instructs the Secretary-General

1. to ask all Member countries to communicate their opinions on the establishment of this procedure;

2. to prepare a draft procedure for the election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen on the basis of competence and equitable geographical distribution for consideration by the next meeting of the Administrative Council, any opinions or comments made by Member countries being taken into account,

3. to provide the Administrative Council as a guideline with all useful information relevant to the elections of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen in the past,

invites the Member countries

to communicate to the Secretary-General their opinions relating to the implementation of this Resolution.

RESOLUTION No. COM7/5

Invitations to Hold Conferences or Meetings
away from Geneva

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

considering

that expenditure on conferences and meetings of the Union is distinctly lower when they are held in Geneva;

considering, however

that there are advantages in holding certain conferences and meetings in countries other than the Headquarters country,

bearing in mind

that the General Assembly of the United Nations, in resolution 1202 (XII), decided that meetings of organs of the United Nations should, as a general rule, be held at the headquarters of the organ concerned, but that a meeting could be held away from headquarters if an inviting government agreed to defray the additional expenditure involved,

recommends

that world conferences of the Union and Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees should normally be held at the seat of the Union;

resolves

1. that invitations to hold conferences of the Union away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government agrees to defray the additional expenditure involved,
2. that invitations to hold meetings of the study groups of the International Consultative Committees away from Geneva should not be accepted unless the host government provides at least adequate premises and the necessary furniture and equipment free of charge, except that in the case of developing countries equipment need not necessarily be provided free of charge by the host government, if the government so requests.

RESOLUTION No. COM7/6

Opinion No. 81 of the XVth Plenary Assembly
of the CCIR, Geneva, 1982

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

having considered

Opinion No. 81 of the XVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR, Geneva, 1982, entitled "Systems for television with conditional access";

resolves

1. that this subject is within the competence of the Union;
2. that the technical aspects of this question should be the subject of studies by the CCIR.

RESOLUTION No. COM7/7

Official Languages and Working Languages of the Union

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

having regard

to Articles 16 and 78 of the Convention;

desirous

of assuring the most equitable and efficient system of official and working languages in the Union;

conscious

a) of the desirability of an extended use of the official languages of the Union which would enable Member countries to participate more actively in the work of the Union;

b) of the technical, staffing, administrative and financial implications of such an extended use;

recalling

the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on the use of languages in the United Nations Organizations;

notwithstanding

the provisions of Nos. 105, 395, 409 and 539 of the present Convention;

resolves

1. that the following documents, prepared by the Secretary-General in the course of his duties, shall be drawn up in the official languages of the Union :

- weekly circular of the IFRB (special section on space services only);
- major volumes of the International Consultative Committees (it is estimated that the volume of documentation involved will be approximately 50% of the total volume of the International Consultative Committees' output);

2. that the total costs involved will remain within the financial limit established in the Additional Protocol I,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. in consultation with the countries or group of countries concerned to organize the preparation of such documents with a maximum of efficiency and economy;

2. to report to the Administrative Council on the developments on this matter;

instructs the Administrative Council

1. to consider the Report made by the Secretary-General;
 2. to take the appropriate steps needed to ensure the general distribution in the official languages of the Union of the above-mentioned documents.
-

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

Document No. 425-E
3 November 1982

NAIROBI 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.27

TWENTY-SEVENTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for first
reading

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
COM4	418	Resolution No. COM 4/12

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 3 pages



RESOLUTION No. COM 4/12

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

- a) that Chile, Peru, the Eastern Republic of Uruguay and the Yemen Arab Republic have settled their former debts in full;
- b) that the Republic of El Salvador and the Republic of Haiti are paying off their debts by instalments;

regrets

- a) that Bolivia, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic have not submitted to the Secretary-General schedules for payment of their debts to the Union,
- b) 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;

resolves

1. for the Central African Republic
 - 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 the special interest account,
2. for the Republic of Guatemala
 - 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 the 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. for the Islamic Republic of Mauritania
 - 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 the special interest account;
4. for the Republic of Chad
 - 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 the 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;
8. that this Resolution may not under any circumstances be invoked as a precedent;

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

FINAL PROTOCOL

Amendments made in Plenary Meeting

1. Statements to be deleted

No. 20 - This text was intended for insertion in the minutes of the 28th Plenary Meeting.

No. 51 - The delegation of Austria asked to be associated with statements Nos. 91 and 92, statement No. 51 thus becomes redundant.

No. 75 - This statement is identical with the one published in No. 49.

2. Other amendments

No. 54, the opening words should read .

"In signing these Final Acts, subject to approval by its National Congress, the Delegation of Brazil ..." (the rest unchanged)

No. 79, replace the third paragraph by the following new text

"The Delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reserve for their Governments the right not to accept any financial decision which would lead to an unjustified increase in their annual contributions and, in particular, which may result from the amendments made to No. 90, Article 15, of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) by the Plenipotentiary Conference."

Nos. 91 and 92, add to the delegations mentioned .

Austria

No. 93, add the following new paragraph

3. The delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it considers necessary to protect its interests should the actions of certain other Members of the Union fail to defray the expenses of the Union or in any other way fail to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes or Protocols attached thereto, or should the reservation of other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

Note . Other, purely editorial, amendments have been brought to the attention of the Conference Secretariat and will be taken into account during the preparation of the definitive version of the Final Acts.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 426-E

5 November 1982

Original : French

English

Spanish

FINAL PROTOCOL

to the

International Telecommunication Convention

(Nairobi, 1982)

At the time of signing the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), the undersigned plenipotentiaries take note of the following statements forming part of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982):

1

For the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea :

The delegation of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should certain Members of the Union not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

2

For France :

The French delegation reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.



3

For Thailand :

The delegation of Thailand reserves the right of its Government to take any action that it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any country fail, in any way, to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), or should reservations made by any country jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

4

For the Islamic Republic of Mauritania :

The delegation of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) reserves for its Government the right not to accept any financial measure which might lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the Union expenses, and to take action it deems necessary to protect its telecommunication services should any Member fail to observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982).

5

For Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic)

The Delegation of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to protect its interests, should certain Members fail in any way to observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or should the reservations made by other Members jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in Algeria's share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

6

For Malaysia .

The delegation of Malaysia hereby :

1. reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interest should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should any Members fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services,

2. declares that the signature, and possible subsequent ratification by the Government of Malaysia of the said Convention, is not valid with respect to the Member appearing in Annex 1 under the name of Israel, and in no way implies its recognition.

7

For Monaco :

The delegation of the Principality of Monaco reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests, should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail to comply with the provisions of the Convention (Nairobi, 1982), or of its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other Members jeopardize the smooth and efficient operation of its telecommunication services.

8

For the Federal Republic of Nigeria :

In signing this Convention, the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria hereby declares that its Government reserves the right to take any action which it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto or should reservations by other countries endanger in any way the telecommunications services of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

9

For the Confederation of Switzerland and the Principality of Liechtenstein :

1. The Delegations of the above-mentioned countries reserve for their Governments the right to take the necessary action to safeguard their interests should any reservations made or other measures adopted have the effect of jeopardizing their telecommunication services or lead to an increase in their contributory shares in defraying Union expenses.

2. The Delegations of the above-mentioned countries formally declare with regard to Article [82_7] of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), that they maintain the reservations made on behalf of their administrations when signing the Regulations mentioned in Article [82_7].

For the Argentine Republic :

1. In signing this Convention, the Delegation of the Argentine Republic states on behalf of its Government that any reference in the Final Protocol of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, Kenya, 1982) or in any other document of the Conference to the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgia Islands and the South Sandwich Islands under the erroneous denomination of "Falkland Islands and Dependencies" in no way prejudices the sovereign rights of the Argentine Republic thereover.

2. Their occupation by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the result of an act of force never accepted by the Argentine Republic led the United Nations in General Assembly Resolutions 2065(XX), 3160(XXVIII) and 31/49 to call on both parties to seek a peaceful solution to the dispute over sovereignty over the islands and to urge them to hold negotiations with a view to putting an end to the colonial situation.

3. It must also be made clear that any reference in these documents to the so-called "British Antarctic Territories" in no way prejudices the rights of the Argentine Republic in the Argentine Antarctic Sector and that the same point is made in Article IV of the Antarctic Treaty signed in Washington on 1 December 1959, to which the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are signatories.

11.

For the Republic of the Philippines .

The Delegation of the Republic of the Philippines reserves for its Government the right to take such action as may be necessary to safeguard its interests should certain Members fail to share the expenses of the Union which may result to an increase in its contribution or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Union Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes and Protocols attached thereto or to any consequences of reservations made by other countries which shall adversely affect the interest of the Philippines.

12

For Barbados .

The Delegation of Barbados reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member or Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other Members jeopardize the telecommunication services of Barbados.

For the Republic of Venezuela :

The Delegation of the Republic of Venezuela reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests, should any other present or future Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other Members jeopardize the efficient operation of its telecommunication services. Furthermore, it is the policy of the Government of Venezuela in international affairs not to accept arbitration as a means of settling disputes. It therefore expresses reservations with respect to all Articles of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) related thereto.

For the Socialist Republic of Romania

In signing the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) the Romanian Delegation declares that the maintenance of certain territories in a state of dependence, as referred to in the provisions of Additional Protocol III, is not in conformity with the documents adopted by the United Nations on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, including the Declaration relating to the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation between States in accordance with the United Nations Charter, which was unanimously adopted by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and which solemnly proclaims the obligation of States to promote the implementation of the principle of the equality of rights of peoples and their right to self-determination, with a view to putting a speedy end to colonialism.

For the Socialist Republic of Romania :

In signing the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) the Delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania reserves for the Romanian Party the right :

1. to take any measures it deems necessary regarding the financial consequences that might arise from the Final Acts of the Conference or from the reserves made by other Member States, including those in connection with an eventual increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union;
2. to make any statement or reservation until the time of ratification of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982).

16

For the Rwandese Republic :

The Delegation of the Rwandese Republic to the Conference reserves for its Government the right to take any action necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Member not share in defraying the expenses of the Union thereby causing an increase in the contributory shares of the other Member countries, or should any Member fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other administrations jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services.

17

For Italy :

The Delegation of Italy declares that the Government of Italy cannot accept any financial consequences that might arise as a result of reservations made by other Governments taking part in the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982).

It also reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should Members in any way fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

18

For the Republic of Guatemala :

The Delegation of the Republic of Guatemala to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary and sufficient to safeguard its interests, should other Members fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should any reservation by other Members jeopardize its telecommunication services.

It also reserves for its Government the right to make any declaration or reservation until such time as it ratifies the Convention (Nairobi, 1982).

19

For the Central African Republic :

The Delegation of the Central African Republic to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) declares that its Government reserves the right to take all necessary action to safeguard its interests should certain Members of the Union fail to observe the provisions of this International Telecommunication Convention or make any abnormal reservations which might lead to an increase in the contributory shares of the Central African Republic in defraying the expenses of the Union.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics :

The Soviet Delegation unreservedly supports the request of the United Nations Council on Namibia concerning Namibia's acceptance as a Member of the International Telecommunication Union and its exemption from the payment of contributions for as long as it is represented by the said Council.

We are firmly convinced that the heroic struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO will be completely victorious.

Twenty years ago, on the initiative of the Soviet Union, the United Nations issued a declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

The victory of the Namibian people will be a further step towards the final eradication of colonialism and racism on the African continent.

The peoples of the Soviet Union warmly sympathize with the struggle of the Namibian people against the racist regime of South Africa and lend the Namibian people and all peoples fighting for their freedom and independence its full support and assistance.

We strongly protest against the attempts of various Western countries to interfere with the implementation of the United Nations Resolution on Namibia and to oppose the efforts being made to establish independence for Namibia as soon as possible.

We propose that Namibia be included among the countries listed in Annex 1 to the International Telecommunication Convention and thereby legally accepted as a Member of the International Telecommunication Union.

For the Republic of Malawi :

In signing this Convention, the Delegation of the Republic of Malawi reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interest should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union; or should they fail in any other way to comply with the provisions of this Convention, or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunications services.

For the People's Republic of Bangladesh :

The Delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh reserves the right of its Government to take any action it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests :

1. if reservations made by other Governments, Members of the Union result in an increase in its contributory share to defray the expenses of the Union;
2. should any Member in any way fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto; or
3. should reservations made by other Members tend to jeopardize the operation of its own telecommunication services.

For the People's Republic of the Congo :

1. In signing the Final Protocol of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982), the Delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it considers necessary to safeguard its interests, should certain Members fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), or should reservations by other Members jeopardize its telecommunication services.
2. Furthermore, the Delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo reserves for its Government the right not to accept any financial measure which may lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

For the Republic of Iraq :

The Delegation of the Republic of Iraq declares that its Government reserves the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to protect its interest, should a Member fail in any way to observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or should the reservations made by such Member jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in Iraq's share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

25

For Lebanon :

The Delegation of the Republic of Lebanon declares that its Government reserves the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to protect its interests, should a Member fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973, and Nairobi, 1982), or should the reservations made by such a Member jeopardize Lebanon's telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

26

For the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya :

The Delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reserves for its Government the right to accept or refuse to accept the consequences of any reservations made by other countries which might lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the Union expenses, and take such action as it deems necessary to safeguard its interests and telecommunication services should any Member fail in any way to observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or of its related regulations.

27

For the Republic of Costa Rica :

The Delegation of the Republic of Costa Rica reserves for its Government the right :

1. not to accept any financial measures which might lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union,
2. to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its telecommunication services, should other Members of the Union fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982).
3. It also reserves the right for its Government to make whatever reservations it shall deem appropriate with respect to any texts included in the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) which may directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty.

28

For the State of Israel

The Delegation of the State of Israel on behalf of its Government - reiterating No. XCIX of the Final Protocol to the ITU Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973 - declares that the parts referring to Israel in Resolution No. PLEN/1 are based on false allegations. They make factual and legal determinations which are based neither on facts nor on law. They do not serve the true goals and purposes of the ITU and are rejected by Israel.

For the Republic of Indonesia :

1. The Delegation of the Republic of Indonesia hereby reserves the right of its Government to take :

- a) any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should Members in any way fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention of 1982 or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services,
- b) any other actions in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the Republic of Indonesia.

2. The Indonesian Delegation, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia also declares that :

- a) it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 50 paragraph 2 of the International Telecommunication Convention of 1982.

For the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia :

The Delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia reserves for its Government the right .

1. to take any action that it deems necessary to safeguard the interests of its telecommunications should certain Members fail to comply with the provisions of this Convention, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services,

2. to take any action it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should any reservations by other countries be liable to cause an increase in its contributory share in defraying Union expenses.

For the People's Republic of Benin .

The Delegation of the People's Republic of Benin to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) reserves for its Government the right to take any action that it deems necessary to protect its interests should certain Members fail to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), or should reservations by other Members jeopardize the operation of its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contribution to defraying the expenses of the Union.

32

For the Togolese Republic :

The Delegation of the Togolese Republic reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems advisable should any country not observe the terms of this Convention or should any reservations handed in by Members during the Conference (Nairobi, 1982) or on signature or accession lead to situations prejudicial to telecommunications services or to an increase which it deems too large in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

33

For the Oriental Republic of Uruguay :

The Delegation of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay declares, on behalf of its Government, that it reserves the right to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests, should other Members fail to observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or the Annexes and Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries or any failure to comply with the Convention jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication services.

34

For the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan :

The Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) reserves for its Government the right :

1. to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should the consequences of reservations by other countries jeopardize its interests; more particularly proper functioning of its telecommunication services;
2. not to accept any financial measures which would lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the Union expenses;
3. to make any reservation or statement until the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) is ratified by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

35

For the State of Kuwait and the State of Qatar :

The Delegations of the State of Kuwait and the State of Qatar declare that their Governments reserve the right to take such action, as they may consider necessary, to protect their interests, should a Member of the Union fail, in any way, to observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), or should the reservations made by such Member jeopardize their telecommunications services, or lead to an increase in Kuwait or Qatar shares in defraying the expenses of the Union.

36

For the Kingdom of Lesotho :

The Delegation of the Kingdom of Lesotho hereby declares on behalf of the Lesotho Government :

1. that it will not accept any consequences resulting from any reservation made by any country, and reserves the right to take any action it deems fit;

2. that it reserves the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to protect its interests, should any other country not observe the provisions of this Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

37

For Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic), Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, People's Republic of Bangladesh, the United Arab Emirates, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Revolutionary Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Iraq, the State of Kuwait, Lebanon, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Republic of Maldives, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Sultanate of Oman, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Qatar, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Somali Democratic Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, Tunisia, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen :

The above-mentioned delegations to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982) declare that the signatures and possible ratifications by their respective Governments of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) are not valid with respect to the Zionist Entity appearing in Annex 1 of this Convention under the name of so-called Israel and in no way whatsoever imply its recognition.

38

For the Republic of Singapore .

The Delegation of the Republic of Singapore reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by any country jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in its contributory share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

39

For the Republic of Korea :

The Delegation of the Republic of Korea reserves the right of its Government to take such action as it considers necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or should any Member fail to comply with the provisions of this Convention or the Annexes, Protocols or Regulations attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunications services.

40

For the Republic of Senegal :

In signing this Convention, the Delegation of the Republic of Senegal declares, on behalf of its Government, that it accepts no consequence of any reservations by other Governments which might lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

Furthermore, the Republic of Senegal reserves the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any Members fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or the Annexes and Protocols thereto, or should reservations by other countries tend to jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunications services.

41

For the Republic of Burundi

The Delegation of the Republic of Burundi reserves for its Government the right .

1. to take all necessary measures to safeguard its interests should any Members fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or the Annexes and Protocols thereto;

2. to accept or not to accept any measure which might lead to an increase in its contributory share.

42

For Ghana :

The Ghana Delegation reserves for its Government the right to take any measures it considers necessary to protect its interest should the non-compliance of and reservations from the said Convention by other Members jeopardize its telecommunication services.

43

For the Democratic Republic of Madagascar :

The Delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should Members of the Union in any way fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or should reservations by other countries jeopardize the proper operation of its own telecommunication services.

It also reserves for its Government the right not to accept any financial consequences of reservations by other Governments taking part in this Conference.

44

For the Islamic Republic of Pakistan :

The Delegation of the Government of Pakistan to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) reserves the right of accepting the implications that might arise through the non-adherence by any other Member of the Union to the provisions of the Convention (1982) or of its related Regulations.

45

For the United Republic of Cameroon :

The Delegation of the United Republic of Cameroon to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) declares that its Government reserves the right to take all necessary measures to safeguard its interests should the reservations by other delegations or any failure to comply with this Convention tend to jeopardize the proper operation of its telecommunication service.

Furthermore, the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon accepts no consequence of any reservations by other delegations to this Conference which may lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

46

For Turkey :

The Delegation of the Government of Turkey to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) reserves the right of its Government to take any action it may deem necessary to protect its interests if reservations made by other Members of the Union lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

Further, the Delegation reserves the right of its Government to effect a reduction corresponding to Turkey's share in percentage under any head or sub-head of the budget, should any of the reservation put forward by other parties result in non-payment by those parties into such head or sub-head.

47

For the Syrian Arab Republic :

The Delegation of the Syrian Arab Republic declares that its Government reserves the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to protect its interests, should a Member fail in any way to observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or should the reservations made by such Member jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in Syria's share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

48

For the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam :

The Delegation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) declares on behalf of its Government as follows :

1. It confirms once again the standpoint of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam as made in the statement dated on 7 August 1979 of its Foreign Ministry that the Hoang Sa (Paracels) and Truong Sa (Spratly or Spratley) archipelagoes are inseparable parts of the territory of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. The Government of Viet Nam therefore does not accept the modifications of the frequency allocation and the delimitations of the subdivisions of the zones 6D, 6F and 6G, as contained in the Final Acts (ADD 27/132A) of the World Administrative Radio Conference on Aeronautical Mobile Service (Geneva, 1978). These provisions jeopardize the aeronautical telecommunication services of Viet Nam and those of some other countries within the Region, and therefore they must be revised at the next WARC-R-Mobile Conferences.

2. It further reserves for its Government the right not to accept any other provisions of the Radio Regulations which may affect its telecommunication services, and the right to take any measure it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests and its telecommunication services.

49

For the Gabon Republic .

The Delegation of the Gabon Republic reserves for its Government the right :

1. to take the necessary measures to safeguard its interests should any Members fail in any way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), or should reservations by other Members jeopardize its telecommunication services,

2. to accept or not accept the possible financial consequences of such reservations.

50

For the Republic of the Ivory Coast :

The Delegation of the Republic of the Ivory Coast declares that it reserves for its Government the right to accept or not accept the consequences of any reservations made by other Governments to this Convention (Nairobi, 1982) which might lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union or which might jeopardize its telecommunication services.

51

For Austria :

The Delegation of Austria reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should any Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or the Annexes or Protocols attached thereto, should reservations by other countries lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize the proper operation of telecommunication services.

Where Article 82 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) is concerned, the Delegation of Austria formally declares that it maintains the reservations formulated on behalf of its Administration when signing the Radio Regulations referred to in Article 82.

52

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria :

In signing the International Telecommunication Convention, the People's Republic of Bulgaria declares that it reserves the right to take any measures to safeguard its interests, should other States fail to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or in the event of any other actions liable to infringe its sovereignty.

53

For Portugal :

The Portuguese Delegation declares on behalf of its Government that it will not accept any consequences resulting from any reservations by other Governments which might lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying Union expenditure.

It further reserves for its Government the right to take any action it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Members not share in defraying Union expenditure or fail in any other way to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize the operation of its telecommunication services.

54

For the Federative Republic of Brazil :

The Delegation of Brazil reserves for its Government the right to take all necessary measures to safeguard its interests should other Members fail to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or the Annexes and Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other Members either lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying Union expenditure or jeopardize the operation of its telecommunication services.

55

For the Somali Democratic Republic :

The Delegation of Somalia declares that the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic cannot accept any financial consequences that might arise as a result of reservations made by other Governments taking part in the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982).

It also reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests should Members in any way fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

56

In the name of the Federal Republic of Germany :

The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany formally declares with regard to Article*) of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) that it maintains the reservations made on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany when signing the Regulations mentioned in Article*).

57

In the name of the Federal Republic of Germany :

The Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests, should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the provisions of this Convention, or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries be likely to increase its share in defraying the expenses of the Union or jeopardize its telecommunications services. Moreover, the Delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany stipulates as a precaution a reserve against a modification of Article 4 of the International Telecommunication Convention, by which technical cooperation is intended to be incorporated in the Convention as a purpose of the Union, it also reserves for its Government the right to take any measures required should the regular budget of the Union be burdened for such purposes.

*) New Article in the Nairobi Convention corresponding to Article 82 in the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention.

58

For the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic :

The Delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares in the name of its Government that, in signing the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), it leaves open the question of the acceptance of the Radio Regulations (Geneva, 1979).

59

For Chile :

The Delegation of Chile expressly states that, whenever the International Telecommunication Convention, its Annexes and Regulations, or documents of any kind, mention, or refer to "Antarctic Territories" as dependencies of any State, the said mentions or references do not, and cannot, apply to the Chilean Antarctic Sector, comprised between 53° and 90° longitude west, which is an integral part of the national territory of the Republic of Chile, over which that Republic holds inalienable rights and exercises sovereignty.

In the light of the foregoing, the Government of Chile reserves the right to take all necessary measures to safeguard its interests, should other States encroach in any way on all or part of the territory described above by invoking the provisions of this Convention and related Annexes, Protocols and/or Regulations.

60

For Chile :

The Delegation of Chile to the Plenipotentiary Conference reserves the right, on behalf of its Government, to make all necessary reservations to any texts included in the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) and related Annexes, Protocols and Regulations, which may directly or indirectly affect the operation of its telecommunication services or its sovereignty.

Moreover, it reserves the right to safeguard its interests should reservations by other Governments lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

61

For the Republic of the Niger :

The Delegation of the Republic of the Niger to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) reserves for its Government the right .

1. to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Members of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Convention or the Regulations, or should reservations by such Members jeopardize the operation of its telecommunication services,

2. to accept or not to accept the consequences of reservations likely to lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying Union expenditure.

62

For Greece :

In signing the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), the Delegation of the Republic of Greece to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) formally declares that it reserves for its Government the right to take any action consistent with the Constitution, legislation and international commitments of the Republic of Greece as it may consider or deem necessary or appropriate to protect and safeguard its national rights and interests, should any Member States of the Union fail in any way to observe or comply with the provisions of the present Convention or its Annexes or the Protocols and Regulations attached thereto, or should they not share in defraying Union expenditure.

It further reserves for its Government the right not to accept any consequences of any reservation by other contracting parties likely, *inter alia*, to lead to an increase in its own contributory share in defraying Union expenditure, or should the reservations in question jeopardize the proper and efficient operation of its telecommunication services.

63

For Papua New Guinea :

The Delegation of Papua New Guinea reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto or should reservations by other countries jeopardize the telecommunication services of Papua New Guinea.

64

For the United Republic of Tanzania .

The Delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania reserves the right of its Government to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests in the event of Members failing in any way to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunications services or lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

65

For Guyana .

The Delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana reserves the right of its Government to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests in the event of Members failing in any way to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or should reservations or other actions by other countries jeopardize its telecommunications services or lead to an increase in its contributory share in defraying the expenses of the Union.

For the Republic of the Upper Volta :

The Delegation of the Republic of the Upper Volta to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) reserves for its Government the right :

1. not to accept any financial measures likely to increase its contributory share in defraying Union expenditure;
2. to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests, should any Members fail to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes or the Regulations and Protocols thereto, or should reservations by other Member States jeopardize the operation of its telecommunication services.

For the Republic of India :

In signing the Final Acts of the International Telecommunication Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), the Delegation of the Republic of India does not accept any final implications to its Government, resulting from any reservations that might be made on matters concerning the finances of the Union by any Member.

The Delegation of the Republic of India further reserves the right of its Government to take appropriate steps, if necessary, to ensure proper functioning of the Union and its permanent organs and the implementation of the Basic Provisions, General Regulations and Administrative Regulations of the Convention, should any country make reservations and/or not accept the provisions of the Convention.

For Jamaica :

The Delegation of Jamaica reserves for its Government the right to take any action it may deem necessary to safeguard its interests should Members in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), its Annexes or Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize the telecommunication services of Jamaica, or lead to an increase in its share towards defraying the expenses of the Union.

69

For Cuba .

The Administration of the Republic of Cuba, on signing the Final Acts of this Plenipotentiary Conference, wishes to make it clear that, in the light of the declarations which have been made by the United States Government, announcing its intention to direct radio broadcasts at our country for subversive and destabilizing purposes, and which contravene the provisions of the Convention of the International Telecommunication Union, it reserves the right to use, whenever it shall consider necessary, all means at its disposal and to take all appropriate measures to achieve the greatest degree of effectiveness for its broadcasting services.

70

For the United States of America

The United States of America, deeply troubled by developments at the 1982 ITU Plenipotentiary Conference reserves the right to make appropriate specific reservations and statements prior to ratification of the ITU Convention. The general concern of the United States of America is based on the Union's regrettable and pervasive lack of realistic fiscal planning, the politicization of the Union, and a requirement that the Union provide technical cooperation and assistance which should be appropriately provided through the United Nations Development Programme and the private sector. This reservation is necessarily general in nature due the Conference's inability to complete its substantive work by the time required for submission of reservations.

71

For New Zealand

The Delegation of New Zealand reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto or should reservations by other countries jeopardize the telecommunication services of New Zealand.

72

For Tonga

The Delegation of New Zealand on behalf of the Government of the Kingdom of Tonga reserves for this Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto or should reservations by other countries jeopardize the telecommunication services of the Kingdom of Tonga.

73

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic .

The Delegations of the above-mentioned countries reserve for their Governments the right not to accept any financial measure liable to lead to an unjustified increase in their contributory shares in defraying the expenses of the Union, and the right to take such action as they may deem necessary to safeguard their interests.

Furthermore, they also reserve the right to make any declaration or reservation when ratifying the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982).

74

For the Republic of Kenya

The Delegation of the Republic of Kenya herewith declares on behalf of the Government and in accordance with powers conferred to it

1. that it reserves the right of its Government to take any action it may consider necessary to safeguard and protect its interests should any Member fail to comply as required with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982),

2. that the Government of the Republic of Kenya does not accept responsibility for consequences arising out of reservations made by Members of the Union.

75

For the Gabon Republic

The Delegation of the Gabon Republic reserves for its Government the right :

- to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests if Members should in any way fail to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or if reservations by other Governments should jeopardize its telecommunication services,

- to accept or refuse to accept, the possible financial implications of such reservations.

76

For Mexico .

The Delegation of Mexico declares that its Government reserves the right to take any measures it considers necessary to safeguard its interests if other Members should fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or if the reservations formulated by them should jeopardize its telecommunication services or lead to an increase in the Mexican contribution to defraying the expenses of the Union.

77

For Nicaragua

In signing the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), the Delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua reserves for its Government the right to take any measures it considers necessary to safeguard its interests if the reservations made by other governments should lead to an increase in its contribution to defraying the expenses of the Union or jeopardize its telecommunication services.

78

For the Republic of Colombia

The Delegation of the Republic of Colombia reserves for its Government the right to take any action it may deem necessary consistent with its national laws and with international law to safeguard its national interests, should reservations by representatives of other States jeopardize its telecommunication services or its full sovereign rights, or should the application or interpretation of any provision of the Convention so necessitate.

79

For the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

In signing the International Telecommunication Convention, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declare that they reserve the right to take any action to safeguard their interests, should other States fail to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention, or in the event of any other action liable to infringe the sovereignty of the U.S.S.R.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics consider unlawful and do not recognize the signing of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) by the Delegation of Chile.

The Delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declare on behalf of their Governments that they will not accept any financial decisions which lead to an increase in their annual contributions, and in particular the consequences of the amendment to No. 90 of Article 15 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) introduced by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

80

For Ecuador

The Delegation of Ecuador declares on behalf of its Government that it will strive as far as possible to observe the provisions of the Convention approved at this Conference (Nairobi, 1982). However, it reserves for its Government the right

a) to take any necessary action to safeguard its natural resources, telecommunication services and other interests, should they be jeopardized by any failure to comply with the provisions of the Convention and its Annexes, or by reservations by other countries Members of the Union, and

b) to take any other decision consistent with its national laws and with international law to protect its sovereign rights.

81

For Spain

The Delegation of Spain declares in the name of its Government that, so far as it is concerned, the word "country" used in the Preamble, Articles 1 and 2 and other provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), with reference to the Members and their rights and obligations, is synonymous with the phrase "sovereign state" and has the same value, scope, legal and political content as the latter phrase.

82

For Spain

The Delegation of Spain declares, on behalf of its Government, that it does not accept any reservations made by other Governments which imply an increase in its financial obligations towards the Union.

83

For Nicaragua

The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua reserves the right to make any declaration or reservation until such time as it ratifies the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982).

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland :

1. The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland reserve for their Government the right to take such action as they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should any Members fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize their telecommunication services.

2. The United Kingdom notes that although this Conference has adopted a 10% reduction in some of the financial ceilings proposed in the draft of Additional Protocol I for 1984 onwards, this reduction has not fully responded to the repeated warnings from many delegations that the Union must match its future expenditures to the financial resources of all Members of the Union. This failure reinforces the need for the Administrative Council to take very seriously its task of effecting every possible economy in the annual budgets of the Union. For its part the United Kingdom reserves its position concerning any proposal involving expenditures that would exceed the total figure established in the budget of the Union for 1983.

3. The United Kingdom has supported the technical assistance activities of the permanent organs of the Union and the possible role of the Union in stimulating technical cooperation through the Special Voluntary Programme adopted by this Conference and through the United Nations Development Programme. However, in the absence of clear guidance from this Conference as to the financial implications of introducing "technical assistance" into the purposes of the Union, the United Kingdom must express concern over the extent by which expenditures on these activities may affect the ability of the Union to discharge its normal technical functions. In future discussions of budgets of the Union the United Kingdom therefore reserves its right to insist that these normal technical functions shall be the first charge upon the funds of the Union.

For the Government of Canada

The Delegation of Canada, noting the magnitude of the increases in the financial ceilings in Additional Protocol I for the years 1983 onwards, reserves the position of its Government with respect to the acceptance of financial obligations under Additional Protocol I, Expenses of the Union for the period 1983 to 1989.

The Delegation of Canada further reserves the right of its Government in accordance with Article 77, Section 17, paragraph 2 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) to make such additional reservations as may be necessary up to and including the time of ratification by Canada of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982).

86

For Peru

The Delegation of Peru reserves for its Government the right

1. to take such action as it may consider necessary to protect its interests, should other Members of the Union fail in any way to comply with the provisions of the Convention or its Regulations, or should the reservations made by them jeopardize Peru's telecommunication services,

2. to accept or not to accept the consequences of any reservations which might lead to an increase in its share in defraying the expenses of the Union,

3. to make any other declaration or reservation until the present Convention is ratified.

87

For the Islamic Republic of Iran

1. Upon signing the Final Acts of the International Telecommunication Union Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), the Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves the right of its Government to take such action as may be necessary to safeguard its interests should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should any Member fail in any other way to comply with the provisions of the Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.

2. The Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran further reserves the right of its Government to take appropriate steps if necessary to ensure proper functioning of the Union and its permanent organs.

88

For Australia

The Delegation of Australia on behalf of its Government, noting that the debate at the Nairobi Plenipotentiary Conference on Article 4, Nos. 12 and 16, Article 15, No. 91A and Additional Protocol I, No. 1 a) leaves doubts regarding the effects of implementing of the new provisions of Article 4 upon the financial resources of the Union, declares that it accepts the new provisions of Article 4 with the understanding that .

1. technical cooperation and technical assistance funded from the regular budget excludes project activity like the provision of hardware for systems, and

2. provision of technical cooperation and technical assistance by use of the Union's own resources will not involve a fundamental and major change in the finances of the International Telecommunication Union.

For Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden

1. The Delegations of the above-mentioned countries formally declare with regard to Articles [42] and [82] of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) that they maintain reservations made on behalf of their Administrations when signing the Regulations mentioned in Article [82].

2. The Delegations of the above-mentioned countries declare on behalf of their respective Governments that they accept no consequences of any reservations which would lead to an increase in the shares they take in defraying the expenses of the Union.

3. The Delegations of the above-mentioned countries reserve for their Governments the right to take such action as they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests should certain Members of the Union not share in defraying the expenses of the Union, or should any Members fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize their telecommunication services.

For the Republic of Colombia, the People's Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, the Gabonese Republic, the Republic of Indonesia, the Republic of Kenya, the Republic of Uganda, and the Somali Democratic Republic

The Delegations of these countries reaffirm, in their essence and in the light of the new provisions introduced into the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), Reservations Nos. 40, 42 and 79 made at the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979), in connection with all matters related to the Resolutions, Recommendations, Protocols and Final Acts of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982).

For Belgium, Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands

The Delegations of the above-mentioned countries reserve for their Governments the right to take any action which they may consider necessary to safeguard their interests should certain Members not share in defraying the expenses of the Union or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries be liable to cause an increase in their contributory shares in defraying Union expenses, or, finally, should reservations by other countries jeopardize their telecommunication services.

For Belgium, Luxembourg and the Kingdom of the Netherlands .

The Delegations of the above-mentioned countries formally declare with regard to Article 82 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), that they maintain the reservations made on behalf of their Administrations when signing the Regulations mentioned in Article 82.

For the Republic of Zimbabwe

By signing this Convention, and the subsequent ratification thereof, the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe makes the following reservations

1. that in no way does its signature condone the aggressive actions of Israel against its neighbours,

2. that in no way does it recognize the apartheid policies of South Africa, its aggressive actions in Namibia and its destabilization activities against the Southern African Region.

For the Republic of Cyprus

A

The Delegation of the Republic of Cyprus to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982), states that it reserves for its Government the right not to accept any financial consequences that might arise as a result of reservations made by any other State party to the International Telecommunication Convention of Nairobi (1982).

It also reserves for its Government the right to take any action it deems necessary or useful to protect or safeguard its national interests or rights should Member States of the Union in any way fail to comply with the requirements of the above-mentioned Convention, its Annexes, Protocols and Regulations, or should reservations by other Member States jeopardize its telecommunication services

3

The Delegation of the Republic of Cyprus to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982), in signing the International Telecommunication Convention of Nairobi (1982), formally and firmly declares that the Government of the Republic of Cyprus denies, rejects, and does not accept any dispute that has been or may be raised at any time by any Member State of the Union, party to the above-mentioned Convention, concerning the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus over its national territory as a whole.

It also declares that the illegally and temporarily occupied areas of the national territory of the Republic are, and remain, an integral and inseparable part of that territory, for the international relations of which the Government of the Republic of Cyprus is legally competent and responsible.

By virtue of the above, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus has the sole, full, absolute, and sovereign right to represent internationally the Republic of Cyprus as a whole, as it is recognized not only by the international law, but also by all States, the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, as well as all other international intergovernmental organizations.

For the Republic of El Salvador

The Government of the Republic of El Salvador reserves the right not to accept any financial measure which might involve an increase in its contribution. It also reserves the right to make any reservations it considers advisable in connection with any texts in the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) which may directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty.

It also reserves the right to take any steps it considers advisable to protect its telecommunication services if Member countries do not comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982).

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 427-E
4 November 1982
Original · English

PLENARY MEETING

Seventh Report of Committee 4 to the Plenary Meeting

(Report by the Chairman)

At its twelfth to nineteenth meetings, the Finance Committee devoted particular attention to the expenditure limits to be authorized by the Plenipotentiary Conference for the years 1983 to 1989 and the provisions to be included in Additional Protocols I and II.

The annex to this Report gives a detailed breakdown of the amounts which it is proposed to include within the above expenditure limits.

Draft Additional Protocol I giving the expenditure limits and draft Additional Protocol II have been directly transmitted to the Editorial Committee.

The Committee would like to draw the attention of the Plenary Meeting to the following points

1. The Finance Committee has discussed at length the credits to be included within the expenditure limits for the technical cooperation/assistance activities which could be taken into account in the ordinary budget in accordance with the Note by the Chairman of Committee 6 (Document No. 354).

Regrettably, it was not able to reach a consensus. However, the Committee concluded that it was not competent to amend the decisions of Committee 6 and that it was for the Plenary Meeting to settle the matter. Meanwhile, the credits proposed by Committee 6 which were supported by a majority in Committee 4, have been included within the expenditure limits.

In the course of the discussions suggestions were made that a certain percentage of the ordinary budget may be earmarked for the Union's technical cooperation/assistance activities. A few delegations reiterated the view, expressed earlier in connection with the addition of a new provision No. 91A under Article 15, that specific inclusion of technical cooperation/assistance in the ordinary budget would create legal and constitutional difficulties to their administrations.

2. The Finance Committee considered that it would be desirable to maintain some stability in the total amount of the annual budget and the contributory unit over a length of time. Accordingly, a special provision has been added to the Additional Protocol, authorizing the Administrative Council to take necessary action.

3. In drawing up the proposed expenditure limits, Committee 4 was of the opinion that the Administrative Council should carefully examine all the proposed expenses with a view to reducing them to the absolute minimum, during the annual exercise for the establishment of the detailed budget. With regard to the creation of new posts, both in the General and Professional categories, the Committee considered that a study on organization and working methods should be carried out before additional expenses were incurred.



The Finance Committee likewise thought that conferences and meetings should be aware of the cost of their activities so that they themselves might take the necessary steps to make the greatest possible savings.

4. As a result of the decisions of Committee 7 on official languages and working languages of the Union, Committee 4 introduced credits for interpretation in Arabic at the meetings of the Administrative Council and the CCIs within the expenditure limits for the years 1983 to 1989. Provision was also made for the translation of the IFRB Weekly Circular (special section on space services only) and the main volumes of the International Consultative Committees into Arabic, Russian and Chinese, to the extent of 500,000.- Swiss francs for each language. This should be regarded as an annual average and it will be for the Administrative Council to take steps to enable these credits to be transferred from one year to the next on the basis of a special provision which will be made in the Financial Regulations of the Union.

T.V. SRIRANGAN
Chairman of Committee 4

A N N E X

EXPENDITURE TO BE INCLUDED IN 1983 TO 1989 LIMITS

N°	Sections 1 to 8	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
				- in thousands of Swiss francs -				
A.	<u>1983 Budget approved by the Administrative Council and updated estimates for subsequent years</u>							
1	Provisional budget for 1983 approved by the Administrative Council at its 37th Session, 1982, in accordance with Document No. 65, Annex 10, page 282	62,410	62,410	62,410	62,410	62,410	62,410	62,410
2	Updated provisional budget for 1983 as at 1 September 1982 (changes in employment conditions in the United Nations Common System since 1 January 1982)	3,018	3,018	3,018	3,018	3,018	3,018	3,018
3	Miscellaneous adjustments : step increases within the same grade pursuant to the Staff Rules and Regulations	-	300	600	900	1,200	1,500	1,800
4	Re-establishment, as from 1984, of staff credits reduced on an overall basis by the Administrative Council in the provisional budget for 1983	600						
5	Re-establishment, as from 1984, of staff credits which had been charged on an overall basis to the 1983 Supplementary Publications Budget	-	500	500	500	500	500	500
6	Increase in credits for installation and repatriation grants for staff members	-	200	200	200	200	200	200

N°	Sections 1 to 8	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
7	Suppression of credits for recruitment, i.e. - Consultant in data processing - WARC costs		- in thousands of Swiss francs -	-165 -334	-165 -334	-165 -334	-165 -334	-165 -334

N°	Sections 1 to 8	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
B.	<u>Decisions of the Plenary Meeting</u>			- in thousands of Swiss francs -				
1	Increase in the membership of the Administrative Council from 36 to 41	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
2	Installation, removal and repatriation grant and days of leave not taken to be paid following the election of the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and members of the IFRB	600						

N°	Sections 1 to 8	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
			- in thousands of Swiss francs -					
C.	<u>Decisions of Committee 5</u>							
1	Re-establishment of a credit under Resolution No. 753 (grade G.1 to G.7 posts)(2%) Creation, upgrading and abolition of posts		440	880	1,320	1,760	2,200	2,640
2.	In-service training according to Documents Nos. 201 and 202 (Resolution No. COM5/1), i.e. 0.25% of the portion of the budget allocated to staff costs (credit increase)	60	120	123	125	127	130	133
3.	Regularization of position of supernumerary (temporary) staff employed for long periods, in accordance with Report of Committee 5	3,028	4,950	5,000	5,050	5,100	5,150	5,200
	<u>Note</u> : Increase partially offset by cuts in conference and publications budget, as follows :							
	Common conference expenditure (Section 17)	-1,100	-1,100	-1,100	-1,100	-1,100	-1,100	-1,100
	Direct costs of certain publications (Section 25)		-440	-445	-450	-455	-460	-465
	Overheads of Supplementary Publications Budget		-195	-197	-200	-203	-205	-207
	Direct costs of Telecommunication Journal		-235	-238	-240	-242	-245	-248
	Miscellaneous budgets	-1,928	-1,948	-1,968	-1,988	-2,000	-2,020	-2,040
		-3,028	-3,918	-3,948	-3,978	-4,000	-4,030	-4,060

N°	Sections 1 to 8	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
				- in thousands of Swiss francs -				
4.	Updating of this credit at 1 September 1982 (changes in conditions of employment in United Nations Common System since 1 January 1982)	180	300	300	300	300	300	300
5.	Provision for the creation of posts in the professional category for the four organs of the Union (normal increase of Union tasks based on annual 2% increase in expenditure on professional staff)		490	980	1,470	1,960	2,450	2,940
6.	Recruitment of Union Staff - fixed-term posts (Document No. 347) installation and repatriation grants				100	100	100	100

N°	Sections 1 to 8	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
D.	<u>Decisions of Committee 6</u> Technical assistance activities for possible consideration in the Ordinary Budget (Document No. 354)	4,448	4,833	4,683	4,683	4,463	3,563	3,563

- in thousands of Swiss francs -

N°	Sections 1 to 8	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
			- in thousands of Swiss francs -					
F.	<u>Decisions of Committee 7</u>							
1.	Introduction of Arabic as an official language of the Union							
	Interpreting at sessions of the Administrative Council		50	50	50	50	50	50
2.	Official languages of the Union .							
	Translation of the space Special Sections in the weekly IFRB circulars and the main CCI volumes into Arabic, Chinese and Russian		1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500

N°	Sections 1 to 8	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
F.	<u>Decisions of Working Group PL-B</u> Extended use of the computer by the IFRB, in accordance with the Report of Working Group PL-B, Document No. 280 - Improved computer facility			- in thousands of Swiss francs -				
				1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

N°	Sections 1 to 8	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
G.	<u>Decisions of Working Group PL-C</u> International programme for the development of communication, in accordance with Document No. 316			- in thousands of Swiss francs -				
			160	160	160	160	160	160

N°	Sections 1 to 8	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
			- in thousands of Swiss francs -					
	Total Sections 1 to 8	74,389	80,316	80,950	82,332	83,394	83,777	85,060
	rounded to	74,400	80,300	81,000	82,300	83,400	83,800	85,100

N°	Sections 11 to 17	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
				- in thousands of Swiss francs -				
	<u>Conferences and meetings</u>							
1.	Cost of conferences and meetings in accordance with the note by the Chairman of Working Group PL-A (Document No. 288) (Total : 99,900,000 Swiss francs)	12,016	14,733	15,741	13,022	13,880	14,527	15,981
2.	Updating of employment conditions to 1 September 1982	805	1,010	1,090	910	960	1,020	1,100
3.	Regularization of the position of supernumerary staff employed for long periods (Document No. DT/53) Section 17 Sections 11, 12, 13	-1,100 -440	-1,100	-1,100	-1,100	-1,100	-1,100	-1,100
4.	Introduction of Arabic as an official language of the Union - Interpreting at CCI meetings and Final Acts of the World Administrative Conferences		850	723	723	723	723	723
	Total Sections 11 to 17	11,281	15,493	16,454	13,555	14,463	15,170	16,704

N°	Section 9	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Provisional 1983 Budget approved by the Administrative Council at its 37th session, 1982, in accordance with Document No. 65, Annex 10, page 282							
	<u>Decision of Working Group PL-B</u>							
1	Extended use of the computer by the IFRB, in accordance with the Report of Working Group PL-B, Document No. 280							
	- Interim system project	-700	-1,358	-1,358	-1,358	-1,358	-1,358	-1,358
2	Updating of this credit at 1 September 1982 (changes in conditions of employment in the United Nations Common System since 1 January 1982)	3,800	3,142	3,142	3,142	3,142	3,142	3,142
		176	132	132	132	132	132	132
	Total Section 9	3,976	3,274	3,274	3,274	3,274	3,274	3,274

N°		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
	<p><u>Decisions of Working Group PL-A</u></p> <p>1. Implementation of the decisions of world and regional administrative conferences, in accordance with the note by the Chairman of Working Group PL-A (Document No. 288)</p> <p>2. Updating of this credit at 1 September 1982 (changes in conditions of employment in the United Nations Common System since 1 January 1982)</p> <p>Total Section 10</p>			- in thousands of Swiss francs -				
		120	293	460	460	627	747	1,472
		10	25	40	40	54	64	135
		130	318	500	500	681	811	1,607

N°		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
				- in thousands of Swiss francs -				
	<u>Summary</u>							
	Total Sections 1 to 8	74,400	80,300	81,000	82,300	83,400	83,800	85,100
	Total Sections 11 to 17	11,281	15,493	16,454	13,555	14,463	15,170	16,704
	Total Section 9	3,976	3,274	3,274	3,274	3,274	3,274	3,274
	Total Section 10	130	318	500	500	681	811	1,607
		89,787	99,385	101,228	99,629	101,818	103,055	106,685

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 428-E
4 November 1982
Original English

PLENARY MEETING

Austria

DRAFT

OPINION No. ..

Telecommunication Exhibitions

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

recognizing

that the telecommunication exhibitions are of considerable assistance in keeping the Members of the Union informed of the latest advances in telecommunication techniques and in publicizing the possibilities of applying telecommunication science and technology for the benefit of the developing countries,

is of the opinion

that the world telecommunication exhibition should be organized under the auspices of the International Telecommunication Union in the city of its seat in close collaboration with its Members, provided that this involves for the Union no charge on its Budget and no commercial interest,

is also of the opinion

that consideration might be given by administrations to the organization, in cooperation with the Union, of appropriate specialized telecommunications exhibitions in Member countries, with particular emphasis on the needs of telecommunication infrastructures of each respective region, when hosting World or Regional Plan Committee meetings or other regional telecommunications meetings and activities,

is also of the opinion

that a significant part of any excess income over expenditure derived from such exhibitions could be paid into the Union's Technical Cooperation Fund.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 429-E
4 November 1982
Original . English

COMMITTEE 7

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

Friday, 22 October 1982, at 0935 hrs

Chairman Mr. A.C. ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Report of Working Group C7-B | 234(Rev.1) |
| 2. Approval of the summary records of the
second and third meetings of Committee 7 | 216, 217 |
| 3. Consideration of Article 6 of the
Convention (continued) | DT/1, DT/11(Rev.1), 224 |
| 4. Consideration of Article 7 of the
Convention (continued) | DT/1, 242 |



1. Report of Working Group C7-B (Document No. 234(Rev.1))

The Report of Working Group C7-B was approved.

2. Approval of summary records2.1 Summary record of the second meeting of Committee 7

Document No. 216 was approved.

2.2 Summary record of the third meeting of Committee 7

Document No. 217 was approved, subject to corrections in paragraphs 1.24 and 1.38 (see Corrigendum No. 1 to Document No. 217).

3. Consideration of Article 6 of the Convention (continued)
(Documents Nos. DT/1, DT/11(Rev.1), 224)3.1 No. 37 (continued)

3.1.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to resume consideration of the proposal submitted by Algeria, China, India and Cameroon for the addition of a new sub-paragraph requiring the Directors of the CCIs to be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. In view of the volume of work which still remained to be dealt with by the Committee, he made a special plea to delegates not to press purely editorial modifications and to be as brief as possible in their interventions. He would use his discretion in limiting discussion of the remaining proposals, in the light of the sensitivity of each issue.

3.1.2 The delegate of Belgium observed that the ITU was a federal body and that, in any federal system, elections of executive officials were normally held in each constituent assembly. The proposal before the Committee, on the contrary, aimed at greater centralization. In his view, there was no justification for drawing a distinction between members of the Coordination Committee according to where they were elected. Moreover, it was not clear that the election of the Directors of the CCIs at the Plenipotentiary Conference would be conducive to more equitable geographical distribution.

3.1.3 The delegates of Australia and New Zealand were unable to support the proposal and advocated maintenance of the status quo.

3.1.4 Asked for his views on the subject, the Director of the CCIR said that the Plenary Assembly of a CCI, and therefore ultimately its Director, was answerable to the Plenipotentiary Conference. The present system, however, seemed quite clear with regard to the direct responsibility of each CCI Director to the Plenary Assembly. That being so, it was evident that the timing of his election so as to coincide with the start of a study period was a significant factor. As to the status of CCI Directors on the Coordination Committee, no problem had ever arisen in that connection in the past. Nevertheless, it was obviously necessary to respond to the wishes of the Plenipotentiary Conference in the matter as the issue clearly involved a policy decision by the Administrations themselves.

3.1.5 The delegate of India said that, while his delegation fully respected the federal structure of the Union and was wholeheartedly committed to the CCIR, it was convinced that no serious harm could come from the election of CCI Directors along with the other elected officials, by the supreme body of the Organization, especially as they were all ultimately answerable to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

- 3.1.6 The delegate of Venezuela said that, although he was prepared to abide by the majority decision, it must be remembered that there was no Credentials Committee at CCI Plenary Assemblies and that it might therefore be desirable to add a provision to the Convention to the effect that delegations attending such Assemblies must be duly accredited in accordance with Article 67 of the Convention.
- 3.1.7 The delegate of Nepal considered that the election of CCI Directors by the Plenipotentiary Conference would broaden their electoral basis.
- 3.1.8 The delegate of the United Kingdom observed that No. 397 of the Convention made it clear that the voting procedure and transfer of powers at Plenary Assemblies was the same as at Plenipotentiary Conferences. There was therefore no reason why representation of the Union's membership should be any less full in the former than in the latter. He went on to remind his colleagues that, at the previous meeting, the delegate of Lebanon had suggested that the Committee request the Administrative Council to study the matter further and report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.
- 3.1.9 The delegate of Algeria replied that his delegation had already opposed that suggestion. He proposed instead that the Chairman report on the Committee's discussion to the Plenary and reserved the right to speak again on the subject at that time.
- 3.1.10 The delegate of India seconded that proposal.
- 3.1.11 The delegate of Canada supported the Lebanese proposal as the discussion so far showed clearly that there was some doubt in the minds of delegates and it would be inappropriate to burden an already overworked Plenary with an inconclusive report.
- 3.1.12 The delegate of China agreed to the matters referred to the Plenary, if that was the majority view.
- 3.1.13 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the point at issue was not just whether or not the CCI Directors should be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference - although its timetable was already overloaded with elections - but one of avoiding any disruption to the CCI study periods and the work of their Study Groups.
- 3.1.14 The delegate of Greece agreed with the previous speaker. The submission of credentials at Plenary Assemblies was one of the aspects on which the Administrative Council could be asked to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.
- 3.1.15 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany urged that the discussion be brought to a close by the adoption of a resolution requesting the Administrative Council to examine the matter.
- 3.1.16 The Chairman, summing up the discussion, suggested that he report to the Plenary that a small majority of the delegates had spoken in favour of maintaining the status quo, pending further examination of the issue by the Administrative Council.
- 3.1.17 The delegate of France, supported by the delegate of Papua New Guinea, said that, although he was in favour of maintaining the status quo, he was prepared to endorse the Chairman's suggestion. It might, however, be possible for the Committee to set up a small working group to prepare a draft text on which the Committee might reach consensus, thereby avoiding reopening the discussion in Plenary.

3.1.18 The delegates of Canada and Sweden were of the opinion that if there was a clear majority in favour of maintaining the status quo, it should be possible to settle the issue without passing it on to the Plenary Meeting.

3.1.19 The delegate of Indonesia said that there was clearly no likelihood of the Committee reaching any kind of consensus. Although he was prepared to endorse the Chairman's suggestion, he reserved the right to return to the matter in Plenary.

After a discussion in which a number of delegations disagreed as to the size of the majority opposing the proposal and reserved the right to revert to the issue at a later stage, the Chairman said that, if there was no objection, he would report to the Plenary Meeting that, although the Committee had been unable to reach a consensus, the majority of those participating in the debate had argued in favour of maintaining the status quo. Individual delegations were of course at liberty to submit their own proposals directly to the Plenary Meeting.

It was so agreed.

3.2 No. 38

3.2.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider proposal POL/22/9.

3.2.2 The delegate of Canada, supported by the delegate of Spain, endorsed the principle on which the proposal was based but considered that it was unnecessary to make such an addition to the text of No. 38.

3.2.3 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, supported by the delegates of the U.S.S.R. and Hungary, considered that his delegation's proposed amendment to No. 51 (proposal D/16/1) should be taken up at the same time as the Polish amendment to No. 38.

3.2.4 The delegate of Indonesia considered that the text of No. 38 should remain unchanged, since several useful proposals of a similar nature were to be taken up in connection with No. 51.

3.2.5 The delegates of Argentina and the United States of America expressed the view that neither No. 38 nor No. 51 required amendment.

3.2.6 The Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the Committee wished the text of No. 38 to be retained as it stood.

It was so agreed.

3.3 No. 39

3.3.1 The Chairman drew attention to proposals ALG/11/9 and CME/107/7, which were identical.

3.3.2 The delegate of Algeria introduced proposal ALG/11/9.

3.3.3 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the intent of the proposal, but considered that it would be more correctly expressed if the words "of a world-wide or regional nature" were added after the words "international organizations" in the text of No. 39.

3.3.4 The delegate of Algeria said that he could accept the alternative wording proposed by the U.S.S.R. delegate.

3.3.5 The delegates of Greece, Argentina, India and Tunisia supported the U.S.S.R. proposal.

3.3.6 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany strongly endorsed the view that regional organizations should be mentioned specifically in No. 39. A possible alternative to the wording proposed by the U.S.S.R. delegate would be to add the words "including regional organizations" after "international organizations".

3.3.7 The delegate of Kenya said that he could support the Algerian proposal or any alternative wording which would not alter its sense.

3.3.8 The delegates of Canada, Switzerland, the United States of America and Brazil said that, in the interests of clarity, they would prefer the existing text of No. 39 to be retained without change.

3.3.9 The delegate of Spain said that his Administration had proposed a series of amendments, including a certain number of definitions, to Chapter IV of the Convention, and that the action ultimately taken on them might have implications for the matter under discussion.

3.3.10 Following some further discussion, the Chairman suggested that the additional wording proposed by the U.S.S.R. delegate should be approved provisionally by the Committee, placed between square brackets in the text of No. 39 and that adoption of the text should await the decision of Committee 8 which was considering the definitions of international organizations and regional organizations.

It was so agreed.

3.4 No. 40

3.4.1 Proposals ALG/11/10, CHN/25/3 and CME/107/8

3.4.1.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider proposals ALG/11/10, CHN/25/3 and CME/107/8, which had exactly the same intent even though their wording was not identical.

3.4.1.2 The delegates of Algeria and China introduced their respective proposals.

3.4.1.3 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. emphasized the need to provide a certain degree of flexibility with regard to the date of Plenipotentiary Conferences. He considered that it would be unduly restrictive to set a very definite date five or six years in advance, as was being proposed.

3.4.1.4 The delegate of France, speaking as a representative of the country which had issued an invitation for the next Plenipotentiary Conference, endorsed the comments by the previous speaker. With regard to the place, it was perfectly conceivable that an invitation for the next Conference might not always be received before the closure of the current one. When No. 29 had been discussed by the Committee, his delegation had asked for a degree of flexibility to be provided in respect of the date, on the understanding that the Administrative Council would settle all the necessary details with the host country two or three years in advance.

3.4.1.5 The delegate of the United States of America observed that the present Plenipotentiary Conference was fully empowered under No. 202 of the Convention to set the date of the next one if it so wished. However, that was a decision for the Plenary Meeting to take, having due regard to the legitimate concerns of the inviting country, when it considered the Report of Working Group PL-A. His delegation therefore considered it unnecessary to make the proposed addition to No. 40.

3.4.1.6 The delegate of Canada said that he was unable to support the proposals.

3.4.1.7 Replying to a question by the Chairman, the delegate of Algeria said that he would not press his proposal.

3.4.1.8 The delegate of China said that he would not insist either. However, he drew attention to the fact that the Plenipotentiary Conference stood in danger of not being held at intervals that were clearly defined and set well in advance.

3.4.1.9 The Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the Committee agreed not to amend No. 40 along the lines proposed by Algeria, China and Cameroon.

It was so agreed.

3.4.2 Proposal by the United States of America (Document No. 224)

3.4.2.1 The delegate of the United States of America, introducing Document No. 224, said that it was proposed to complete Article 6 by a third paragraph, the purpose of which was to emphasize that the Plenipotentiary Conference should confine its discussions and deliberations to those matters in direct furtherance of the purposes of the Union as defined in Article 4.

3.4.2.2 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the proposed text was in contradiction to the provisions of No. 40.

3.4.2.3 The delegate of Iraq endorsed that view. The Plenipotentiary Conference was the supreme organ of the Union and was competent itself to decide what it should discuss. More importantly, the Agreement between the United Nations and the ITU (Article IV, Annex 3 to the Convention) mentioned the obligation to promote the objectives set forth in Article 55 of the United Nations Charter, a provision that would be contravened by adoption of the proposed text.

3.4.2.4 The delegate of Greece doubted whether it was valid to transfer to the ITU the objectives set out in Article 55 of the United Nations Charter since that would enlarge the purposes of the Union beyond those defined in Article 4 of the Convention.

3.4.2.5 The delegate of Indonesia, noting the mention in the Preamble to the Convention of the object of facilitating relations and cooperation between peoples, considered that it would contravene the sovereign rights of the delegations making up the supreme body of the Union to restrict that body's deliberations in any way.

3.4.2.6 The delegate of the United States of America considered that all points raised by the preceding speakers were subsumed in Article 4. His delegation's proposal would not prevent the ITU from carrying out the mandate given it by the United Nations. In order to accelerate the work of the Conference, however, his delegation would withdraw its proposal since it was unsupported.

3.4.2.7 The delegate of Greece considered that a compromise satisfactory to all might be to give prominence to sub-paragraph 2 k), No. 40 of Article 6 by making it a separate third paragraph of the same Article.

3.4.2.8 There being no support for that proposal, the Chairman declared it unaccepted.

4. Consideration of Article 7 of the Convention (Documents Nos. DT/1 and 242)
(continued)

4.1 No. 43 (continued)

4.1.1 The Chairman of ad hoc Working Group C7-C, introducing Document No. 242, drew the Committee's attention to a typographical error in paragraph 2. The reference "ADD 47A" should be replaced by "MOD 43" since the Working Group had considered that the proposed amendment was best included in the Convention as an additional sentence to No. 43.

4.1.2 The delegate of Kenya said that Kenya, as a developing country, had difficulties with the proposed amendment. It would be cumbersome and impractical to implement. Moreover, it would pre-empt the future since the Plenipotentiary Conference was not in a position to foresee the decisions conferences still to be held would take and thus could not set fiscal limits for them. The funds required to implement conference decisions did not all come from the regular budget, there were other sources such as the UNDP and funds-in-trust that could be drawn on. The provisions already existing in the Convention provided sufficient safeguards and the existing text of No. 43 should be retained unchanged.

4.1.3 The delegate of Hungary explained that the proposed amendment was not concerned with the conference and meetings budget. Its purpose was to prevent administrative conferences and CCI Plenary Assemblies taking decisions whose financial repercussions were not known in advance. That had happened at WARC-79 and had led to considerable difficulties for the Administrative Council, which had been compelled to consult the membership of the Union for approval of expenditure in excess of the limits set by the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference.

4.1.4 The delegates of India, Algeria and Iran were strongly opposed to adoption of the proposed amendment.

4.1.5 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. fully supported adoption of the amendment.

4.1.6 The Chairman of the IFRB drew the Committee's attention to the fact that the proposed wording would not prevent administrative conferences from taking decisions (as opposed to Resolutions) whose financial implications would exceed the limits set by the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Committee might like to consider adding the word "decisions" to the proposal to cover that point. It should also be noted that paragraph 8 of Additional Protocol I was a restrictive provision that was already binding on the Union, although it was true that it had not always been strictly adhered to since it was in fact in conflict with paragraph 6 of the same Additional Protocol. The Committee might wish to consider those points in its further discussion of No. 43.

4.1.7 The delegate of Spain suggested that perhaps the principle of the amendment could be accepted but that a decision of the exact wording to be used should be held in abeyance until Additional Protocol I and the United Kingdom's draft Resolution on the subject had been considered.

The meeting rose at 1210 hours.

The Secretary :

A. MACLENNAN

The Chairman :

A.C. ITUASSU

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

Document No. 430-E

4 November 1982

NAIROBI 1982

PLENARY MEETING

R.7

SEVENTH 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	308	Resolution No. PLEN/3
PL	286	Resolution No. PLEN/4
PL	372	Resolution No. PLEN/5
PL	373	Resolution No. PLEN/6
PL	381	Resolution No. PLEN/7

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 7 pages



RESOLUTION No. PLEN/3

Rationalization of Work

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

considering

- a) that the workload of the headquarters of the Union has been increasing and that this contributes to the growth of the Union's budget;
- b) 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

- a) that decisions have been taken on the application of modern technology to the activities of the IFRB,
- b) 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 manpower and financial resources, and to recommend a course of action to the Administrative Council;

instructs the Administrative Council

to consider 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.

RESOLUTION No. PLEN/4

Issues Concerning the Vote During the Plenipotentiary Conference
of the International Telecommunication Union
(Nairobi, 1982)

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

considering

that the Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of Sudan in Geneva has on 30 September 1982 sent to the Secretary-General, through the intermediary of the Government of the country of the seat of the Union, a photocopy only of the Presidential Decree entitled "Law on the ratification of the International Telecommunication Convention, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973" instead of having deposited the original instrument of ratification, as required under Article 45 of the Convention in force, but that the delegation of the Sudan to the present Conference has assured the latter that the said original instrument of ratification would be deposited with the Secretary-General during the present Conference,

considering further

that the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, being in arrears in its payments to the Union with a total amount of 626,217.25 Swiss francs, informed the Union by cable dated 1 October 1982 that the Central Bank of Mauritania has received order to pay to the Union, as part of Mauritania's contributions due to the Union, the equivalent of 4,500,000.- Ouguiya, at the receipt of the equivalent amount in Swiss francs by the Union the Islamic Republic of Mauritania will regain its right to vote,

considering finally

that the Central African Republic, having been in arrears in its payments to the Union with a total amount of 629,909.95 Swiss francs, has, despite the difficulties encountered and described in Document No. 126 of the present Conference, made a financial effort by paying on the afore-mentioned total amount the amount of 135,045.75 Swiss francs, representing its contribution for 1980 and partially 1981, which have been received at the seat of the Union,

resolves

1. that, without prejudice to the applicability of the other relevant provisions of the Convention in force, the Democratic Republic of Sudan, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Central African Republic may vote at the present Conference;
2. that the present Resolution shall under no circumstances be taken as a precedent in future conferences, meetings and consultations of the Union.

RESOLUTION No. PLEN/5*)

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 arrangements;

having noted with satisfaction

the Administrative Council's remarks in Section 2.2.9.1 of its Report to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 65) concerning Resolution No. 40 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (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).

RESOLUTION No. PLEN/6*)

Request to the International Court of Justice^o
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).

- RESOLUTION No. PLEN/7

Use by the 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 broadcasting stations shall not be brought into service before 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

1. that administrations shall comply strictly with the provisions of No. 531 of the Radio Regulations,
2. that broadcasting stations in the bands referred to above shall not be operated until planning is completed and the conditions stipulated in No. 531 of the Radio Regulations are fulfilled,

instructs the International Frequency Registration Board

1. to draw the attention of all administrations to this Resolution;
 2. to arrange, in collaboration with all administrations, for the regular monitoring of these bands with a view to detecting any emissions from stations in the broadcasting service operating in violation of No. 531,
 3. to publish the monitoring data thus collected and take appropriate follow-up action.
-

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

•NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 431-E
4 November 1982
Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FOURTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(PURPOSES, COMPOSITION, RIGHTS, etc.)

Friday, 15 October 1982, at 1705 hrs

Chairman : Mr. E.J. WILKINSON (Australia)

Subjects discussed :

Document No.

1. Formation of Working Groups of
Committee 8

DT/13(Rev.2)

2. Consideration of Article 4

11, 20, 22, 24, 26, 69,
77, 80, 87, 92, 107, 112,
DT/13(Rev.1)



1. Formation of Working Groups of Committee 8 (Document No. DT/13(Rev.2))

1.1 The Chairman suggested that the Committee should form three Working Groups. Working Group 8-C would deal with proposals relating to Chapter IX of the Convention, Working Group 8-D with the proposals relating to Chapter XI, and Working Group 8-E with those relating to the definition of certain terms under Annex 2. He proposed that the Working Groups should be chaired by Mr. Francisco Sanz B. (Venezuela), Mr. Soba (Kenya) and Mr. Bastikar (Canada) respectively. The Chairman also announced a proposed timetable for the Working Groups' meetings.

It was so agreed.

2. Consideration of Article 4 (Documents Nos. 11, 20, 22, 24, 26, 69, 77, 80, 87, 92, 107, 112, DT/13(Rev.2))

2.1 The Chairman drew attention to the withdrawal of certain proposals by the delegations of Kenya (Document No. 80) and Peru (Document No. 112), and invited those delegations submitting proposals to introduce them.

2.2 The delegate of Canada, introducing proposal CAN/26/4, said that its main purpose was to stress ITU's primordial role in promoting international cooperation for the rational use of telecommunications, bearing in mind that the latter was of interest to a number of other United Nations bodies and international organizations. Since the United Kingdom proposal contained in Document No. 24 had the same purpose, the Canadian delegation would be prepared to withdraw its proposed modification on the understanding that its substance would be discussed within the framework of Document No. 24.

2.3 The delegate of Cameroon, introducing proposals CME/107/2 and CME/107/3, said that the pace of technical change during the past decade made it important for ITU to provide greater technical assistance to the Member States who needed it. For that purpose, budgetary resources should be set aside, and the structure of technical cooperation should be reviewed.

2.4 The delegate of Venezuela, introducing proposals VEN/69/1 and VEN/69/2, said his Administration thought that No. 13 in Article 4 should be broader in scope, and that the substance required clarification and extension in order to make it clear that the purpose was not confined to relations between particular countries. Moreover, the aim should be to ensure that telecommunications made a real contribution to improvements in the fields referred to in proposal VEN/69/2, and telecommunication should be understood in the widest sense as a means to raising standards of living, and not as an end in itself. The Venezuelan delegation's proposals would not only improve the text of the Convention but would enhance international cooperation.

2.5 The delegate of the United Kingdom, introducing the proposals G/24/1, G/92/1 and G/92/2, said that the purpose was to establish ITU's role as the primary United Nations body concerned with technical and operational standards for all forms of telecommunication. It was felt that if, in addition to the Resolution proposed in G/24/1, the additions proposed in G/92/1 and G/92/2 were adopted, the need for a World Administrative Telephone and Telegraph Conference might be obviated; the measure would also ensure that the ITU and its Members maintained effective control over the evolution and introduction of new telecommunications services.

2.6 The delegate of Algeria introduced proposals ALG/11/2, ALG/11/3 and ALG/11/3A. With regard to the first, his delegation thought that the ITU, like other United Nations bodies, should provide assistance for those countries in need of it. The reasons for the second proposal were the logical consequences of the first and the view that part of the Union's regular budget should be devoted to activities aimed at promoting technical cooperation. The third proposal was consequent upon the second.

2.7 The delegate of Greece thought that the Algerian delegation's proposals should perhaps be confined to No. 19 in Article 4, since the provisions of Section 2 of Article 4 related only to radiocommunications.

2.8 The delegate of Poland introduced proposals POL/22/4 and POL/22/5. The first proposal was a slight editorial amendment to draw attention to the effective use of radio frequencies by all countries; the second was aimed at the prevention, as well as the removal, of harmful interference, with a view to improved use of the frequency spectrum. It was felt also that the proposals would enhance the spirit of provisions Nos. 12 and 13 of Article 4.

2.9 The delegate of Australia, introducing proposals AUS/77/1 and AUS/77/2, said the proposals did not affect the substance of No. 16 but would merely divide it into two parts, the second of which would reflect the need to improve the use made of the radio frequency spectrum in view of the growing competition for that scarce resource.

2.10 The delegate of Peru, introducing proposal PRU/112/5, said that the purpose was to coordinate efforts, as far as possible, in favour of developing countries and to ensure that development efforts were not confined to space techniques alone.

2.11 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that in principle, no major changes should be made to the Articles. The purpose of Article 4 was to improve the role of the ITU in the promotion of international cooperation in telecommunications, proposal URS/20/1 was designed to make a small amendment to the text of No. 19 relating to collaboration in favour of the developing countries. His delegation could agree, of course, with the Algerian delegation's proposals, but the latter were introducing new items, whereas the Soviet delegation felt that a slight textual amendment would suffice.

2.12 The delegate of India, introducing proposal IND/87/1, said that it was an enabling clause designed to facilitate the provision by the ITU, on a non-commercial basis, of telecommunication facilities for common use by two or more developing Member countries.

2.13 The delegate of Greece said that sub-paragraphs 2 a), b) and c) of Article 4 dealt with technical aspects of telecommunications, while sub-paragraphs d), e), f) and g) covered other aspects. It would be preferable to alter the numbering in such a way as to separate the two sets of ideas.

He supported the Polish proposal to replace the words "Brouillages nuisibles" by "brouillages préjudiciables" in the French text of 2 b) and pointed out that the term "brouillages préjudiciables" was used in the 1979 Radio Regulations.

2.14 The Chairman suggested that a drafting group should be set up to prepare a consolidated text incorporating the amendments proposed, which could then be reviewed by the whole Committee.

2.15 The delegate of Canada thought that the purpose of a drafting group was rather to harmonize proposals that were similar in intent but differed in wording, whereas there were major substantive differences between the various proposals before the Committee.

The proposals to include the question of technical cooperation in Article 4 should perhaps be referred to Committee 6 for comment or discussion.

Since Working Group 8-E was to consider definitions, she proposed that the conclusions of its work should be taken into account with regard to the terminology used.

It was true that telecommunications was a means to improve the quality of life, and not an end in itself, but she wondered whether a statement to that effect should be included in Article 4, as proposed by Venezuela, since such matters depended on decisions by governments on the use of telecommunications in their own territories. The Union dealt with the international aspect of telecommunications.

She suggested that the words "utilisation effective" in the French text of the Polish proposal should perhaps read "utilisation efficiente" and did not agree that the reference to avoiding harmful interference should be deleted.

2.16 The delegate of Italy agreed with the views expressed by Canada. Also, it was correct to say that the term "brouillages préjudiciables" had been used in the 1979 Radio Regulations.

He opposed the Polish amendment, which, in his view, would replace a statement of the purpose of allocating the radio frequency spectrum and registering radio frequency assignments by a statement of the criterion according to which that should be done. The existing text was clearer.

2.17 The delegate of Tanzania said that, in his analysis, the intention of the United Kingdom proposal was to emphasize the supreme authority of the Union, in view of the proliferation of telecommunication organizations. However, he felt that there should be provision for closer coordination with those organizations, which were doing very useful work, while bearing in mind the supremacy of the Union. It would have been valuable, for instance, if INTELSAT had been represented at the Conference.

He asked the Chairman how that idea could be taken into account in the work of the Conference.

2.18 The Chairman suggested that a general reference might be made in Article 4 but that references to specific organizations might best be accommodated in a draft proposal, which might be produced by those interested.

2.19 The delegate of Lebanon suggested that if the Canadian and Algerian proposals regarding No. 12 were amalgamated, the interests of Member States and of the developing countries could be satisfied. It might help the Committee in its work if Article 4 were examined point by point.

2.20 The delegate of Greece thought points of principle should be decided by the Committee, rather than left to a drafting group. He opposed the Polish amendment, but said that, if it were approved, the word "effective" in the French text should be replaced by "efficiente", as proposed by Canada. He supported the proposal to decide the question of the correct French term for "harmful interference" in the light of the conclusions of Working Group 8-E.

2.21 The delegate of Poland said that his Administration had drafted the proposal in English. He would be prepared to participate in a drafting group to improve the wording. It was not his intention to alter the substance of paragraph 2 a).

2.22 The delegate of France thought that a drafting group should examine the wording of the Polish proposal; the idea of avoiding harmful interference should be retained.

He agreed that it was desirable to introduce into Article 4 the principle of fostering technical assistance to developing countries and thought the U.S.S.R. proposal on No. 19 was the most appropriate one. In his view, Algeria's proposals were related to No. 19 rather than Nos. 12 and 16.

With regard to the Venezuelan proposal, he said that, as action to improve the quality of life was the province of governments, the Convention should not state the principle as an objective of the Union nor enumerate the various sectors involved. It was the Union's purpose to make telecommunications work.

2.23 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic, after expressing his support for the creation of a drafting group, endorsed the Polish position with regard to the use of radio frequencies. Of the various proposals concerning technical cooperation, he preferred the Soviet Union amendment to No. 19, which corresponded most closely to the common needs of developing and developed countries alike. Consideration of the Algerian proposal to finance such cooperation from the regular budget should be deferred until Committee 6 had completed its examination of the question.

2.24 The delegate of Algeria said that, in setting up a drafting group, the Committee should lay down precise guidelines for its work. The Soviet Union proposal, which limited ITU's role to the delivery of assistance from other bodies, differed from the Algerian proposal, which tended to give the ITU its own technical cooperation programme. Having different aims, the two proposals should be examined separately.

2.25 The Chairman, clarifying his suggestion for a drafting group, pointed out that Article 4 of the Convention was of sufficient importance to warrant a full-scale discussion in the Committee. On the other hand, it would be undesirable to attempt to draft a final wording within the Committee itself. Once the debate had been concluded, a drafting group, consisting of all delegates who had submitted proposals, could attempt to prepare a single text, combining proposals on which a suitable compromise could be reached and offering different formulations when no agreement was possible. The Committee itself could then work out a consensus on the basis of the drafting group's submission.

2.26 The delegate of Italy said that, after listening to the Polish delegate's explanation, he would prefer to retain the present text. In allocating radio frequencies, administrative conferences took into account not just existing use but also future developments. In other words, the Radio Regulations did not merely record the state of affairs at the time of a conference, but made provision for future use over a period of up to twenty years. In his view, discussion of the Algerian proposal should await the results of the work of Committee 6. Finally, he could not accept the Indian proposal, the effect of which would be to convert the ITU into a management body.

2.27 The Chairman noted that several speakers had drawn attention to the danger of conflict between Committees 8 and 6. Consequently square brackets should be placed around proposals concerning technical cooperation.

2.28 The delegate of Brazil, referring to the Polish proposal, considered that the existing text of No. 15.2 should be retained. In his view, it was important to refer to the need to avoid harmful interference at the beginning of the Convention. On the other hand, the Polish proposal incorporated a useful idea that might perhaps be included provided there was no watering down of the present provisions.

2.29 The delegate of Spain agreed with the delegates of France and Brazil that it was important to retain a reference to the avoidance of harmful interference at the beginning of the Convention. However, such a provision was compatible with the sense of the Polish proposal, which could usefully be included. With regard to technical cooperation, the Soviet Union proposal to amend No. 19 offered the most satisfactory solution. Finally, while agreeing with Venezuela that the use of telecommunications to improve the quality of life was a desirable objective in itself, he thought that mention of it in the Convention would deflect the ITU from its true vocation.

2.30 The delegate of Kenya considered that the Algerian proposals ALG/11/2 and 3 were most apposite with regard to technical cooperation. At the present time, the ITU's activities in that field were restricted to acting as an executing agency for UNDP, which was insufficient to satisfy the needs of the developing countries. In his view, their requirements should be accommodated within the regular budget. He therefore supported the Algerian proposals and would, if they were adopted, withdraw the Kenyan proposal to modify Resolution No. 21 in KEN/102/1.

2.31 The delegate of Hungary endorsed the views of the Spanish delegate on the Polish proposal. As far as technical cooperation was concerned, he considered that Committee 4 was involved in addition to Committee 6, and believed that the Soviet Union proposal deserved serious consideration.

2.32 The delegate of Venezuela recalled that several speakers, referring to his proposal to include the improvement of the quality of life among the Union's objectives, had said that, in accordance with the Preamble, such matters fell within the sovereign rights of individual countries. However, in his view, a reference to the improvement of health, agriculture, the environment and so on in the body of the Convention would help to reinforce ITU's claim to a larger share of UNDP resources. Moreover, a reading of Document No. 47 would confirm the important role of telecommunications in improving the quality of life. He therefore urged the Committee to give favourable consideration to his proposal, which in no way detracted from the main objectives of the ITU.

2.33 The delegate of Canada said that, before the proposed drafting group began its work, the Committee should clearly express its views on the principles embodied in some of the proposals. For example, Canada had strong reservations concerning the Indian proposal in IND/87/1, which would convert the ITU into an organization providing telecommunication services. Furthermore, after hearing the Italian statement, she would have difficulty in accepting the Polish proposal, which involved more than a mere drafting change to No. 15.2. She also agreed that the Committee should await the results of the deliberations of Committee 6 on technical cooperation. In her opinion, the Lebanese suggestion that Article 4 should be examined paragraph by paragraph could help the Committee to eliminate those proposals on which there was no agreement and to retain others on which there was a consensus. Only after that process should the drafting group begin its work.

2.34 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany endorsed the Canadian proposal in CAN/26/4 since he firmly believed that the ITU, as recognized in the Agreement with the United Nations, enjoyed primacy among other agencies of the system in the field of telecommunications. On the other hand, he did not support the Venezuelan proposals, which would not help to promote the objectives of the ITU. The Polish proposal could be incorporated in No. 15.2 provided the reference to the need to avoid harmful interference was maintained. Of the various proposals regarding the provision of technical assistance, he preferred the Soviet Union amendment to No. 19. The Algerian proposals, however, would have to be examined first in Committee 4 and in Plenary, since financing was one of the basic issues facing the Conference. The Indian proposal, which would have the effect of converting the ITU into a management body like INTELSAT, was not acceptable. Lastly, he supported the United Kingdom proposals in G/92/1 and 2.

2.35 The delegate of the United States of America expressed his full support for the views of the previous speaker.

2.36 The Chairman said he took it that the Committee agreed to the establishment of a drafting group, along the lines he had suggested. Its task would not be to produce a decision, but to present a single text offering various formulations in cases where a consensus could not be reached. He hoped that the administrations concerned would make every effort to facilitate the task of preparing a combined document for consideration by the Committee as a whole. The proposals relating to technical cooperation would be set aside until the other Committees concerned had completed their work.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1905 hours.

The Secretary

P.A. TRAUB

The Chairman .

E.J. WILKINSON

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 432-E

4 November 1982

Original : EnglishPLENARY MEETINGNote by the Secretary-General

UPDATING OF RESOLUTION No. 2 (Torremolinos)

At the 30th Plenary Meeting, the Secretariat was asked to prepare an updated version of Torremolinos Resolution No. 2 dealing with the salaries and representation allowance of elected officials and submit information which could help the Conference in reaching a decision.

Annex 1 contains a draft resolution in which the "noting" of Resolution No. 2, which is obsolete, has been replaced by a reference to that resolution.

As regards the percentages under "resolves", these were set in 1973 at the following levels .

Secretary-General	124%
Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the Consultative Committees	111%
IFRB members	106%

With reference to representation, the amounts fixed in 1973 and which have remained unchanged, are as follows :

Secretary-General	S.Fr. 15,000
Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the Consultative Committees	S.Fr. 7,500
IFRB (for the Board as a whole at the discretion of the Chairman)	S.Fr. 7,500

In this respect, the following information is relevant (see last paragraph of Resolution No. 2).

Cost of living index in Switzerland :

August 1939 (base)	.	100
July 1973	:	312.9
July 1982	:	468.3

Cost of living increase between 1973 and 1982	.	$\frac{468.3}{312.9} = 1.4966 = 50 \%$
--	---	--



Annex 2 gives information on the salaries of ungraded posts in all organizations with an indication of the percentage above the maximum salary of appointed staff they correspond to, and on representation allowances.

Annexes : 2

A N N E X 1

DRAFT

RESOLUTION No. ...

Salaries and Representation Allowances of Elected Officials

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

having regard to

Resolution No. 2 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of
the International Telecommunication Union
(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973);

recognizing

that the salaries of elected officials should be set at an adequate level
above those paid to appointed staff in the United Nations Common System,

resolves

that, subject to the measures which could be proposed by the Administrative Council to the Members of the Union in accordance with the instructions hereunder, the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees and the members of the International Frequency Registration Board shall be paid with effect from 1 January 1983 salaries fixed in relation to the maximum salary paid to appointed staff on the basis of the following percentages

Secretary-General	[]%
Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the Consultative Committees	[]%
I.F.R.B. members	[]%

instructs the Administrative Council

1. if a relevant adjustment is made in Common System salary scales, to approve the modification as necessary of salary amounts resulting from the application of the above-mentioned percentages,

2. in the event of overriding factors appearing to the Administrative Council to justify a change in the above-mentioned percentages, to propose for the approval of the majority of the Members of the Union, revised percentages with appropriate justifications,

further resolves

that costs incurred for representation will be reimbursed against vouchers within the following limits:

	<u>Swiss francs per year</u>
Secretary-General	[]
Deputy Secretary-General, Directors of the Consultative Committees	[]
I.F.R.B. (for the Board as a whole at the discretion of the Chairman)	[]

further instructs the Administrative Council

in the event of a marked increase in the cost of living in Switzerland, to propose, for the approval of the majority of the Members of the Union, suitable adjustments to the above limits

ANNEX 2

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF UNGRADED POSTS

Annual amounts in US \$

1.1 1982

Organisation	LEVEL								
	Executive Head			Deputy Executive Head ^{1/}			Assistant Executive Head		
	Net base salary with dep.	Percentage above max. D.2	Represent. allowance	Net base salary with dep.	Percentage above max. D.2	Represent. allowance	Net base salary with dep.	Percentage above max. D.2	Represent. allowance
UN	75.516	168	22 500	55.077 ^{1/}	123	4 000 ^{1/}	50 525	113	3 000
ILO	66 817	149	23.600 *	55 637	124	3.500 *	50 525	113	2 960 *
WHO	66 817	149	20 000	55.637	124	3.000	50 525	113	2 600 *
GATT	66.817	149	23.000 *	55 637	124	4.600 *	—	—	—
UNDP	66.817	149	10.000	55.077	123	4.000	50.525	113	2 600
FAO	66 817	149	24 000	55 077	123	6.000	50 525	113	2 400
UNESCO	66.817	149	23.400	55 077	123	4.329	50.525	113	—
IFAD	66.817	149	20 000	55.077	123	4.000	50 525	113	3 000
IARA	66 817	149	15 000	—	—	—	—	—	—
ICAO	64.440	144	13 000	58.932	131	6.700	—	—	—
IMO	60.584	135	18 000	50 525	113	5 000	D.2 42 172 to 44 850	100	—
WIPO	60.281	134	9 300 *	55 077	123	4.000 *	D 2 42.172 to 44 850	100	—
ITU	55.614	124	6 900 *	49 783	111	3.500 *	47 541 ^{2/}	106	3 500 *
UPU ^{3/}	55 614	124	6.900 *	49 783	111	3 500 *	47 541 ^{3/}	106	3 500 *
WMO ^{4/}	55.614	124	11 400	49 783	111	3.800	—	—	—

* Established in Sv Fr

1 US \$ = Sv.Fr. 2.16

^{1/} Within the UN, the Director General for Development and international economic cooperation has a net base salary of \$ 66 817 and a representation allowance of \$ 10.000

^{2/} Members of IFRB

^{3/} Assistants Director General of UPU

^{4/} Salary based on the ITU

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 433-E

4 November 1982

Original: English

PLENARY MEETING

Draft Working Group COM8

DRAFT

RESOLUTION PLEN/...

Involvement by all Members in Regional Planning Discussions prior to Administrative Conferences

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

noting

- a) that the Conference programme for the period 1983-1989 as accepted by this Plenipotentiary Conference includes Administrative Conferences,
- b) that to ensure the success of Administrative Conferences it is necessary to undertake regional preparations,
- c) the existing situation where some Administrations are not members of regional telecommunication organisations,

conscious of

- a) the well-established principle of universality as set down in Article 1 and strongly endorsed by this Conference,
- b) the importance of ensuring that as much as possible, all administrations should participate in the preparation of administrative conferences;

conscious also

of the value of involving all Administrations in all pre-conference planning discussions if the smooth running and optimum success of the administrative conferences is to be assured;

resolves that

- a) the Secretary-General shall inform all Members of the Union and the permanent organs associated with the planning and convening of administrative conferences and shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that all members of a region are fully involved at all stages of the preparation of administrative conferences,
- b) that, to the extent possible, the Administrations not members of regional telecommunication organisations should seek to attend regional meetings as observers wherever there is no objection from the majority of the members of these organisations for such participation;



requests

the Administrative Council to study this issue at its 38th Session and advance whatever action is necessary to overcome the problems considered in this Resolution,

instructs the Secretary-General

to carry out consultations with the regional telecommunication organisations with the view to determine to what extent administrations which are not members could participate in their conference preparatory meetings.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

BLUE PAGES

Document No. 434-E
4 November 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.28

TWENTY-EIGHTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for first reading.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
COM8	398(Add.)	Optional Additional Protocol (Compulsory Settlement of Disputes) Article 39 and Annex 3

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex · 3 pages



OPTIONAL ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL
to the
International Telecommunication Convention
(Nairobi, 1982)

Compulsory Settlement of Disputes

At the time of signing the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), the undersigned plenipotentiaries have also signed the following Optional Additional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, which forms part of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982).

The Members of the Union, parties to this Optional Protocol to the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982),

expressing the desire to resort to compulsory arbitration, so far as they are concerned, for the settlement of any disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention or of the Regulations mentioned in Article 42 thereof,

have agreed upon the following provisions

ARTICLE 1

Unless one of the methods of settlement listed in Article 50 of the Convention has been chosen by common agreement, disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention or of the Regulations mentioned in Article 42 thereof shall, at the request of one of the parties to the dispute, be submitted for compulsory arbitration. The procedure to be followed is laid down in Article 81 of the Convention, paragraph 5 of which shall be amplified as follows

"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. If one of the parties has not appointed an arbitrator within this time-limit, this appointment shall be made, at the request of the other party, by the Secretary-General who shall act in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 81 of the Convention".

ARTICLE 2

This Protocol shall be open to signature by the Members which sign the Convention. It shall be ratified in accordance with the procedure laid down for the Convention and any countries which become Members of the Union may accede to it.

ARTICLE 3

This Protocol shall come into force on the same day as the Convention, or on the thirtieth day after the day on which the second instrument of ratification or accession is deposited, but not earlier than the date upon which the Convention comes into force.

With respect to each Member which ratifies this Protocol or accedes to it after its entry into force, the Protocol shall come into force on the thirtieth day after the day on which the instrument of ratification or accession is deposited.

ARTICLE 4

The Secretary-General shall notify all Members

- a) of the signatures appended to this Protocol and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession,
 - b) of the date on which this Protocol shall come into force
-

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Protocol 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.

CHAPTER IV

NOC

Relations with the United Nations and with International Organizations

ARTICLE 39

Relations with the United Nations

NOC

143 1. The relationship between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union is defined in the Agreement concluded between these two organizations, the text of which appears in Annex 3 to this Convention

NOC

144 2. In accordance with the provision of Article XVI of the above-mentioned Agreement, the telecommunication operating services of the United Nations shall be entitled to the rights and bound by the obligations of this Convention and of the Administrative Regulations annexed thereto. Accordingly, they shall be entitled to attend all conferences of the Union, including meetings of the International Consultative Committees, in a consultative capacity.

NOC

ANNEX 3

(see Article 39)

Agreement between the United Nations and the International Telecommunication Union

[Same text as that published on pages 139 to 148 of the Convention of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973)]

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

BLUE PAGES
Document No. 435-E
4 November 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.29

TWENTY-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>
COM4	419	Additional Protocols I and II

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 6 pages



ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I

MOD (Title) Expenses of the Union for the Period 1983 to 1989

MOD 1.a) The Administrative Council is authorized to draw up the annual budget of the Union in such a way that the annual expenses of

- the Administrative Council,
- the General Secretariat,
- the International Frequency Registration Board,
- the Secretariats of the International Consultative Committees,
- the Union's Laboratories and technical equipment,
- [- technical cooperation for the benefit of the developing countries.]

do not exceed the following amounts for the years 1983 onwards until the next Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union

74,400,000 Swiss francs for 1983

80,300,000 Swiss francs for 1984

81,000,000 Swiss francs for 1985

82,300,000 Swiss francs for 1986

83,400,000 Swiss francs for 1987

83,800,000 Swiss francs for 1988

85,100,000 Swiss francs for 1989

MOD 1.b) For the years after 1989 the annual budgets shall not exceed the sum specified for the preceding year,

ADD 1.c) The amounts specified above do not include the amounts for the conferences, meetings, seminars and special projects included in paragraphs 3 and 3A.

SUP 2.

MOD

3. Expenditure on conferences referred to in No. 91 of the Convention, expenditure on meetings of the International Consultative Committees and seminars may be authorized by the Administrative Council. The sum allocated to such action should include the expenses of pre-conference activities, intersessional work, the actual conference and immediate post-conference expenses including, where known, those immediate expenses expected to result from the decisions of the conferences or meetings.

MOD

3.1 During the years 1983 to 1989, the budget adopted by the Administrative Council for conferences, meetings and seminars, shall not exceed the following amounts :

a) Conferences

1,950,000 Swiss francs for the World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Telecommunications, 1983

10,000,000 Swiss francs for the World Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of HF Bands for the Broadcasting Service, 1984/1986
(Budgets 1983 to 1986)

11,100,000 Swiss francs for the World Administrative Radio Conference on the Use of the Geostationary Satellite Orbit and Planning of Space Services, 1985/1988 (Budgets 1983 to 1988)

4,600,000 Swiss francs for the World Administrative Radio Conference for Mobile Communications, 1987
(Budgets 1986 and 1987)

1,130,000 Swiss francs for the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, 1988 (Budgets 1987 and 1988)

4,130,000 Swiss francs for the Plenipotentiary Conference, 1989

4,550,000 Swiss francs to be used for implementation of decisions of conferences only; if not used this amount cannot be transferred to other items of the budget. Expenditure subject to approval of the Administrative Council.

b) CCIR Meetings

2,700,000 Swiss francs for 1983
2,200,000 Swiss francs for 1984
5,250,000 Swiss francs for 1985
1,100,000 Swiss francs for 1986
3,450,000 Swiss francs for 1987
3,500,000 Swiss francs for 1988
5,300,000 Swiss francs for 1989

c) CCITT Meetings

4,800,000 Swiss francs for 1983
6,900,000 Swiss francs for 1984
6,100,000 Swiss francs for 1985
6,300,000 Swiss francs for 1986
6,500,000 Swiss francs for 1987
6,650,000 Swiss francs for 1988
7,000,000 Swiss francs for 1989

d) Seminars

800,000 Swiss francs for 1983
200,000 Swiss francs for 1984
420,000 Swiss francs for 1985
200,000 Swiss francs for 1986
330,000 Swiss francs for 1987
200,000 Swiss francs for 1988
330,000 Swiss francs for 1989

MOD

3.2 If no Plenipotentiary Conference is held in 1989, all conferences referred to in No. 91, and an annual budget for the International Consultative Committee meetings beyond 1989 must be individually costed by the Administrative Council, with approval for their budgeted costs being sought in advance from the Members of the Union in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 6 of this Protocol. Such budgeted costs shall not be transferable.

MOD

3.3 The Administrative Council may authorize expenditure in excess of the limits for the meetings and seminars specified in 3.1 b), 3.1 c) and 3.1 d) above if the excess can be compensated by sums within the expenditure limits.

- accrued from previous years ; or
- charged to the following year.

ADD

3A.

a) Expenditure on the project "Extended Use of the Computer by the IFRB" authorized by the Administrative Council may not exceed the following amounts :

3,976,000 Swiss francs for 1983
3,274,000 Swiss francs for 1984
3,274,000 Swiss francs for 1985
3,274,000 Swiss francs for 1986
3,274,000 Swiss francs for 1987
3,274,000 Swiss francs for 1988
3,274,000 Swiss francs for 1989

b) The Administrative Council may authorize expenditure in excess of the above limits if the excess can be compensated by sums within the expenditure limits

- accrued from previous years ; or
- charged to the following year.

MOD

4. 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 the best based estimates, seem likely to take place in the coming years (the budget year and the one to follow), under the following items :

- 4.1 salary scales, pension contributions and allowances, including post adjustments established by the United Nations for application to their staff employed in Geneva ;
- 4.2 the exchange rate between the Swiss franc and the US dollar insofar as this affects the staff costs of those on UN scales ;
- 4.3 the purchasing power of the Swiss franc in relation to non staff items of expenditure.

ADD

4.A 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 paragraphs 1, 3 and 3.A above adjusted to take account of paragraph 4, giving weight to the desirability of achieving significant absorption of such increases through savings within the organization, while also, recognizing that certain expenditures are not capable of being adjusted quickly in response to changes outside the Union's control. However, the actual expenditure may not exceed the amount resulting from the actual changes under paragraph 4 above.

MOD 5. The Administrative Council shall be entrusted with the task of effecting every possible economy. To this end, it shall be the duty of the Administrative Council annually to establish the lowest possible authorized level of expenditure commensurate with the needs of the Union, within the limits established by paragraphs 1, 3 and 3A above, if necessary taking account of the provisions of paragraph 4.

MOD 6. If the credits which may be used by the Council by virtue of paragraphs 1 to 4 above cannot meet the expenditures on activities which are not foreseen but are urgent, the Council may exceed the credits of the ceiling laid down by the Plenipotentiary Conference by less than 1%. If the proposed credits exceed the ceiling by 1% or more, the Council may authorize those credits only with the approval of a majority of the Members of the Union after they have been duly consulted. Whenever Members of the Union are consulted, they shall be presented with a full statement of the facts justifying the step.

ADD 6A. In determining the value of the contributory unit in any particular year, the Administrative Council will take into account the future programme of conferences and meetings and the estimated related costs in order to avoid wide fluctuations from year to year.

SUP 7.

SUP 8.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II

Procedure to be Followed by Members in Choosing Their Contributory Class

1. Each Member shall inform the Secretary-General before [1 July 1983] of the class of contribution it has chosen from the table of classes of contributions shown in No. 92 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982).

2. Members who have failed to make known their decision before [1 July 1983] in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 1 above will be required to contribute the same number of units as they contributed under the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention (1973).

2A. At the first meeting of the Administrative Council held after the entry into force of this Convention, a Member may, with the approval of the Administrative Council, reduce the level of the contributory unit it has chosen if its relative contributory position under the new Convention is substantially worse than its position under the old Convention.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

PINK PAGES

Document No. 436-E
4 November 1982

PLENARY MEETING

R.8

EIGHTH 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.21/405	

Owing to lack of time, this document contains only those pages of
B.21 (Document No. 405) which were amended during the first reading.

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex . 9 pages



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;

(MOD)

- 9 b) subject to the provisions of Nos. 97 and 156,
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,

(MOD)

- 10 c) subject to the provisions of Nos. 97 and 156,
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]

[Amendments concern French and Spanish texts only]

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

- (MOD) 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 contained in Appendix 1 to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

RESOLUTION No. COM8/3

Rate of Conversion Between the Gold Franc and the Special Drawing Right (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 provisions for application 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 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 a rate of conversion 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 SDR shall be that provided by the appropriate CCITT Recommendation. When there is a change in the rate of conversion, it shall be published in the Operational Bulletin of the Union.

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 and that they must be used efficiently and economically, in conformity with the provisions of the Radio Regulations, so that countries or groups of countries may have equitable access to both, taking into account the special needs of the developing countries and the 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 No. 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 No. 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.

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, Nos. 1 to 170) and a provision in the second part of the Convention (General Regulations, Nos. 201 to 571) the former shall prevail.

ARTICLE 42

Administrative Regulations

- MOD 147 1 The provisions of the Convention are supplemented 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

- NOC 151 The Administrative Regulations referred to in 147 are those in force at the time of signature of this Convention. 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 147 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.

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

Ratification of the Convention

- 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 No. 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 No. 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

NOC 159 1. The government of a country, not a signatory of this Convention, may accede thereto at any time subject to the provisions of Article 1.

NOC 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 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)

MOD 163 This Convention shall abrogate and replace, in relations between the Contracting Governments, the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 437-E

4 November 1982

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

United Kingdom

- MOD 12 To maintain and extend international cooperation between all Members of the Union for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds.
- ADD 12A To promote international technical cooperation through the Special Voluntary Programme and the UNDP Programme and to provide technical assistance through the Permanent Organs of the Union to developing countries in the field of telecommunications.
-



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

PINK PAGES

Document No. 438-E
4 November 1982

PLENARY MEETING

R.9

NINTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

reading The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for second

<u>Source</u>	<u>Document No.</u>
PL	B.22/408

Owing to lack of time this document contains only those pages of B.22 (Document No. 408) which were amended during the first reading.

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 8 pages



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. 81 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 Registration Board 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 and any other data concerning the assignment and utilization of frequencies and geostationary satellite orbit positions prepared by the Board in the performance of its duties,

- SUP 298
- 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. If 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.

NOC

308 2. (1) The questions studied by each International Consultative Committee, on which it shall issue recommendations, shall be those referred to it by the Plenipotentiary Conference, by an administrative conference, by the Administrative Council, by the other Consultative Committee, or by the International Frequency Registration Board, in addition to those decided upon by the Plenary Assembly of the Consultative Committee itself, or, in the interval between its Plenary Assemblies, when requested or approved by correspondence by at least twenty Members of the Union.

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 shall be conducted in accordance with No. 308, where a comparison of technical alternatives is involved, 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

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 state 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 considerations in No. 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 gA) 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 under the provisions of Article 11 and of this Chapter.

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.
- (MOD) 392 3 At each of these meetings, the Plenary Assembly shall be presided over by the Head of the delegation of the [Member] 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 6

- 39 1) 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

- 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.
- 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, and, 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 which may be extended, with a view to employing the most competent specialists, whose applications are submitted through 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;

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

PINK PAGES

Document No. 439-E
4 November 1982

PLENARY MEETING

R.10

TENTH 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.23/409	Annex 1

Amendments which were made to Document No. B.23/409 during the first reading.

Page B.23/2

After : Mozambique (People's Republic of)

Add : Namibia

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Document No. 440-E
4 November 1982

NAIROBI 1982

PLENARY MEETING

R.11

ELEVENTH SERIES OF TEXTS SUBMITTED BY THE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE TO THE PLENARY MEETING

The following texts are submitted to the Plenary Meeting for second
reading :

Source

Document No.

PL

B.24/410

Owing to lack of time this document contains only the page
of B.24 (Document No. 410) which was amended during the
first reading.

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 1 page



resolves to invite the UNDP

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 Member administrations

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 take account of this Resolution in that Council.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

PINK PAGES

Document No. 441-E
4 November 1982

PLENARY MEETING

R.12

TWELFTH 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>
---------------	---------------------

PL	B.25/423
----	----------

No amendments were made to the French and English texts of
Document No. B.25/423 at the first reading.

Amendments to the Spanish text :

Page B.25/8

Fourteenth line replace "Resuelve" by "resuelve".

Page B.25/9

Paragraph c), fourth line, replace "los medios de comunicación de
masas" by "los medios de comunicación social".

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

PINK PAGES

Document No. 442-E
4 November 1982

PLENARY MEETING

R.13

THIRTEENTH 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>
PL	B.26/424

Owing to lack of time this document contains only those pages
of B.26 (Document No. 424) which were amended during the first
reading.

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex : 6 pages



NOC 78

4. There shall be a World Plan Committee, and such Regional Plan Committees as may be jointly approved by the Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees. These Plan Committees shall develop a General Plan for the international telecommunication network to facilitate coordinated development of international telecommunication services. They shall refer to the International Consultative Committees questions the study of which is of particular interest to developing countries and which are within the terms of reference of those Consultative Committees.

ADD 78A

4A. The Regional Plan Committees may cooperate closely with regional organizations which express a desire for such cooperation.

NOC ' 79

5. The working arrangements of the International Consultative Committees are defined in the General Regulations.

- - - ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL VB - - -

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. It has been decided to apply the following interim measures :

1. Until the next Plenipotentiary Conference the Directors of the International Consultative Committees shall be elected by their Plenary Assemblies in accordance with the procedure established by the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973).
2. The Directors of the CCIs, elected pursuant to the above paragraph 1, shall remain in office until the date on which their successors elected by the next Plenipotentiary Conference shall take up their duties in accordance with the decision of that Conference.

RESOLUTION No. COM7/1

A Review in the Light of Changing Circumstances
of the Long-term Future of the International Frequency
Registration Board

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

considering

- a) the changes in circumstances since the founding of the IFRB by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Atlantic-City, 1947);
- b) the nature, volume and duration of the additional tasks laid upon the IFRB by the decisions of recent administrative radio conferences;
- c) the further changes that may flow from the project relating to extended computerization of the work of the IFRB which the Union has initiated;

recognizing and appreciating

the high service rendered to the Union by the Board since its founding;

recognizing also

the dynamic nature of telecommunications developments which result in significant changes in the patterns and volumes of radio frequency usage, and the special services required to be rendered to the developing countries by the IFRB;

resolves

that there shall be a thorough review in the light of changing circumstances of the long-term future of the International Frequency Registration Board;

resolves further

1. to invite the Administrative Council :

1.1 to establish a Panel of Experts from administrations to conduct the above-mentioned review;

1.2 to request the Panel of Experts to conduct the review and to submit a report with recommendations to the Council by 1 January 1985,

RESOLUTION No. COM7/3

Election of Members of the IFRB

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

considering

- a) that the members of the International Frequency Registration Board are elected by the Plenipotentiary Conferences in accordance with No. 37 of the Convention;
- b) that there is no limitation on the number of times a member of the Board may hold office;
- c) that a number of proposals have been made to the Conference to stipulate in the Convention that a member could be re-elected only once;
- d) the advisability of promoting rotation of members of the Board and, at the same time, of ensuring a degree of continuity of its functions;
- e) that the functions of the Board are highly specialized and responsible;

instructs the Administrative Council

- 1. to study the methods that could be employed to achieve the objective indicated in d) above and the possible amendments needed in the Convention for this purpose;
- 2. to bring the conclusions of this study to the notice of all the Members of the Union at least one year before the commencement of the next Plenipotentiary Conference;

invites the Administrations of Member countries

to make suitable proposals to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

[Amendments to the Spanish text only.]

RESOLUTION No. COM7/7

[Deferred examination.]

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

PINK PAGES

Document No. 443-E

4 November 1982

PLENARY MEETING

R.14

FOURTEENTH 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.27/425	Resolution No. COM4/12

No amendment was made to Document No. B.27/425 at the first reading.

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

PINK PAGES

Document No. 444-E
4 November 1982

PLENARY MEETING

R.15

FIFTEENTH 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	403	Resolution No. PLEN/8
PL	404	Resolution No. PLEN/9

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex - 4 pages



RESOLUTION No. PLEN/8

World Communications Year :

Development of Communications Infrastructures

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

recalling

- a) United Nations General Assembly resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,
- b) ECOSOC Resolution No. 1980/69 on World Communications Year,
- c) United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/40 (1981) proclaiming 1983 "World Communications Year Development of Communications Infrastructures", with the International Telecommunication Union as the lead agency having responsibility for coordinating the inter-organizational aspects of the programmes and activities of other agencies,
- d) ITU Administrative Council Resolutions Nos. 82C (1978) and 872 (1982),

recognizing

that the basic objectives of the World Communications Year laid down by the United Nations General Assembly are

- to provide the opportunity for all countries to undertake an in-depth review and analysis of their policies on communications development,
- to facilitate the accelerated development of communications infrastructures,

having noted

- a) the report of the Secretary-General on the preparation of the World Communications Year (Document No. 52),
- b) that a programme of infrastructure-oriented activities for the Year has been prepared by the Secretary-General in close cooperation with the Members of the Union, the United Nations and the specialized agencies,

requests the Secretary-General

to assure the fullest possible contribution of the programme for the Year in accordance with the requirements of the developing countries and in close cooperation with the organizations of the United Nations system;

urges

Members of the Union, post and telecommunication administrations, private telecommunication operating agencies, non-governmental organizations, manufacturers, telecommunication users and broadcasting organizations, universities and educational institutions, to cooperate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the programme for the Year;

appeals

to governments, the private sector and the media to assist the Secretary-General in meeting the requirements of the developing countries as defined in the programme for the Year by donations of funds, equipments and services,

instructs the Secretary-General

1. in discharging his responsibilities as coordinator in the preparation of the Year, to take all necessary measures to support its programme within the limit of the resources made available to him for this purpose,
2. to submit for the approval of the Administrative Council the report which he is requested to prepare for the 38th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

- R.15/3 -

RESOLUTION No. PLEN/9

The Arthur C. Clarke Communication Energy
and Space Technology Training Centre

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

considering

- a) the information document submitted by the delegation of Sri Lanka on the Arthur C. Clarke Communication, Energy and Space Technology Training Centre (Document No. 292);
- b) the decision of the United Nations Conference on the Exploration and the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, concerning the promotion of greater cooperation in space, science and technology, through the organizations of the United Nations system, with particular emphasis on training activities, and the provision of technical advisory services,

recognizing

the difficulties experienced by the developing countries in closing the gap existing between developing countries in the development and application of telecommunications technology,

conscious of

the need to aid the developing countries in their endeavour to build up an indigenous capacity to profit from technological development in the field of science and telecommunications technology,

aware of

the requirements for a greater effort in the training of scientific and technical personnel in the developing countries as an essential measure towards this end;

resolves

to commend the initiative of Sri Lanka in establishing the Arthur C. Clarke Communication, Energy and Space Technology Training Centre which, while recognizing the pioneering foresight of a remarkable man, will make available training and research facilities to technical personnel from developing countries,

- R.15/4 -

requests all Members of the Union

to give favourable consideration to the request of Sri Lanka for assistance in the development of this Centre, either bilaterally or through the technical cooperation programme of the Union;

instructs the Secretary-General

to provide all possible assistance to the authorities of Sri Lanka within the limits of resources which may be made available for this purpose and to report on the activity undertaken to the Administrative Council,

instructs the Administrative Council

to consider the report submitted by the Secretary-General and to follow closely the progress in the development of the Arthur C. Clarke Communication, Energy and Space Technology Training Centre.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 445-E
4 November 1982

PLENARY MEETING

B.30

THIRTIETH 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	DL/29	Nos. 12, 16A and 19

M. THUE
Chairman of Committee 9

Annex . 1 page



[ARTICLE 4]

MOD 12 To maintain and extend international cooperation between all Members of the Union for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds, as well as to promote and to offer technical assistance to developing countries in the field of telecommunications.

ADD 16A 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, including through its participation in the relevant programmes of the United Nations and the use of its own resources, as appropriate.)

SUP 19

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 446-E
5 November 1982
Original . English

PLENARY MEETING

Grenada

RESOLUTION No. ...

Transitional Arrangements to enable Early Implementation of Resolution No. COM4/7

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

recognizing

that some countries with a small population and a low per capita gross national product may encounter financial difficulties in contributing to Union expenditure under the provisions of the Malaga-Torremolinos 1973 Convention;

noting

a) that it is in the interest of the Union that participation should be universal;

b) that the small countries should be encouraged to become Members;

taking account of

Resolution No. COM4/7 which provides for a review of the situation of small countries by the Administrative Council in order to decide which of them may contribute in the minimum contributory class,

considers

that transitional arrangements may be necessary to give effect to Resolution No. COM4/7 in 1983;

decides

that for the purpose of Resolution No. COM4/7 and for this purpose only, provision 92 of Article 15 of the Nairobi 1982 Convention shall be deemed to have entered into force on 1 January 1983, notwithstanding anything contained in any other Article to the contrary.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 447-E

5 November 1982

Original . English

COMMITTEE 2

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SECOND MEETING OF COMMITTEE 2

(CREDENTIALS)

Thursday, 28 October 1982, at 1400 hrs

Chairman General Ceferino S. CARREON (Philippines)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. First and Second Reports of the Working Group
of Committee 2
2. Oral report on the third meeting of the
Working Group
3. Draft Second Report to the Plenary Meeting

187, 293

DT/61



1. First and Second Reports of the Working Group of Committee 2
(Documents Nos. 187, 293)

1.1 The Chairman said that the Working Group, consisting of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman and the delegates of Venezuela, the Federal Republic of Germany, Algeria, Hungary, Australia and Argentina had held its first meeting on 12 October 1982. The report of that meeting (Document No. 187) stated that the Group had examined 104 credentials, including six transfers of power, and had found them to be in order. The Group had held its second meeting on 27 October 1982, its report (Document No. 293) stated that it had examined 10 credentials and found them to be in order.

The First and Second Reports of the Working Group were approved.

2. Oral report on the third meeting of the Working Group

2.1 The Chairman reported that the Working Group had held its third meeting earlier that afternoon and had examined the credentials of Upper Volta, Iraq and Israel, all of which had been found to be in order.

The Chairman's report on the third meeting of the Working Group was approved.

3. Draft Second Report to the Plenary Meeting (Document No. DT/61)

3.1 The Secretary, introducing the report (Document No. DT/61), drew attention to paragraph 1.1.2 of the Annex, which indicated those countries which had not ratified (or acceded to) the Convention and consequently were not entitled to vote. He also drew attention to paragraph 1.1.3, which indicated countries which had not ratified (or acceded to) the Convention but which, by decision of the Plenary Meeting, were entitled to vote. In paragraph 1.1.4.2, four countries were listed as not yet having deposited their instruments of transfer of power. He had been assured that those instruments were now being sent, but until they had been received the countries concerned could neither vote nor sign the Final Acts of the Conference. In the light of the information just given by the Chairman, the countries listed under paragraph 3 as not yet having presented their credentials would need to be amended. Finally, he was glad to state that the Sudan had just ratified the Convention and could thus be included in the list of countries whose credentials had been found to be in order under paragraph 1.1.1.

3.2 The delegate of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, speaking also on behalf of the delegations of the U.S.S.R. and the Ukrainian SSR, stated that in view of the unlawful seizure of power resulting from a counter-revolutionary coup in 1973, and of the acts of unlawfulness and gross violations of human rights that had been taking place in Chile since that time, his delegation did not recognize the credentials of the Chilean delegation at the present Conference. He requested that his statement be included in the record.

3.3 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said he wished it to be recorded that he supported the statement that had just been made.

3.4 The delegate of Australia, on a point of clarification, asked whether if credentials that were not currently in order were rectified by the following week, the countries concerned would then be in a position to vote and to sign the Final Acts.

3.5 The Secretary drew attention to paragraph 4 of the report, in which the Committee recommended that the Plenary Meeting authorize the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee to examine credentials received after the date of

the present report and to report to the Plenary Meeting. If that were done, the countries concerned would be able to retrieve their voting rights.

3.6 The delegate of Venezuela suggested that the Committee should ask the Plenary to consider approving transfer of powers on a provisional basis in the case of the four countries which had not yet deposited their instruments of transfer of powers (Bolivia, Fiji, Haiti and Honduras).

3.7 The delegate of Australia did not think that there was any question for the Plenary to consider. Paragraph 1.1.4.2 was quite categorical on the matter; the four countries concerned would not be entitled to have the other four countries vote or sign on their behalf until the instruments in question had been received.

After the customary exchange of courtesies, the Chairman declared the meeting closed.

The meeting rose at 1420 hours.

The Secretary

A. WINTER

The Chairman

Gen. Ceferino S. CAPREON

Note by the Secretariat After the closure of the meeting, the Chairman of Committee 2 has received the attached letter from the delegation of Czechoslovakia.

Annex 1

A N N E X 1

Nairobi, 28 October 1982

Gen. Ceferino S. Carreon,
Chairman of Committee 2

Dear Sir,

With regard to the depositing of credentials by the delegation of the Republic of Chile to the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference in Nairobi, the delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares that it does not recognize the credentials of the delegation of the illegal Chilean regime.

Z. STRNAD
Deputy Head of the delegation
of Czechoslovakia

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 448-E

5 November 1982

Original . English

PLENARY MEETING

Note by the Chairman of the IFRB and
the Director of the CCIR in response
to the request by the Plenary Meeting

DRAFT RESOLUTION No. PLEN/...

Relating to Meetings Dealing with the Development of National Frequency Management

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

recalling

- a) that in Resolution No. 7, the WARC-79 resolved that meetings shall be organized between representatives of the IFRB, the CCIR and the personnel involved in frequency management matters from administrations of developing and developed countries,
- b) that such meetings shall be aimed at designing standard structures suitable for administrations of developing countries and include discussions concerning the establishment and operation of radio frequency management units,
- c) that such meetings should also identify the particular needs of developing countries in establishing such units, and means required to meet those needs,
- d) the measures outlined in Administrative Council Document No. 5788 (1982) by the IFRB and the Director of the CCIR including arrangements for a first meeting to be held in Geneva following the IFRB Seminar in 1983,

considering

that the first meeting in 1983 should not only consider the priority elements of standard structures for national frequency management units but that it can also provide guidelines as to the needs for the further meetings pursuant to Resolution No. 7,

recognizing

that the time available did not permit a detailed study of the alternatives suggested by the IFRB and the Director of the CCIR,

resolves

- 1. that efforts should be increased to achieve the objectives of WARC-79 Resolution No. 7 as outlined above,



2. that a more detailed programme shall be developed jointly by the IFRB and the Director of the CCIR, using the suggestions made at this Conference as a guideline, to be submitted to the 1983 session of the Administrative Council;

instructs the Administrative Council

having considered the joint report by the IFRB and the Director of the CCIR, to make funds available for the further meetings necessary for the successful completion of the programme,

invites administrations

to respond favourably to any requests for assistance in carrying out this important programme.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Addendum No. 1 to
Document No. 449-E
6 November 1982

FINAL PROTOCOL

Statements received before the signature of the Final Acts

113

For the Argentine Republic

The Argentine Republic does not accept statement No. 102 concerning the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgia Islands and the South Sandwich Islands, which was formulated by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland upon signing the Final Protocol with respect to its rights over the territories mentioned therein.

114

For the Islamic Republic of Iran

In the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful,

The Delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) strongly rejects the statements formulated in the Final Protocol tabled under Nos. 9, 28, 51, 57, 70, 79, 84, 85, 88, 89, 90, 92.

Further declares, that due to insufficient time required for submission of counter-reservations it reserves for its Government the right to make such additional reservations and counter-reservations as may be necessary up to and including the time of ratification of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.



For the People's Republic of China

In signing this Convention, the Delegation of the People's Republic of China declares that .

1. claim of sovereignty by any other country as may be contained in the Final Protocol of the ITU Convention (Nairobi, 1982) and in other documents over the Xisha and Nansha Islands, which are inseparable parts of the territory of the People's Republic of China, shall be illegal and invalid and such unjustified claim shall in no way prejudice the absolute and unquestionable sovereign rights of the People's Republic of China over the said Islands,

2. it reserves for its Government the right to take any action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member fail to comply with the Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or should reservations of other countries affect its telecommunication services.

No 104, add to the countries mentioned Papua New Guinea

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 449-E

6 November 1982

Original French
English
SpanishPLENARY MEETINGFINAL PROTOCOLStatements received after 1800 hours, 5 November 1982

96

For Grenada

With regard to the statement of the Delegation of the Republic of Venezuela in respect of the policy of its Government in international affairs not to accept arbitration as a means of settling disputes, the Delegation of Grenada reserves for its Government the right to take such action as it may consider necessary to safeguard its interests should any Member fail to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), or its Annexes or the Protocols attached thereto, or should the reservations by other Members jeopardize the telecommunications services of Grenada.

97

For the State of Israel

The declarations made by certain Delegations in Nos. 6, 37, 93.1 of the Final Protocol, being in flagrant contradiction to the principles and purposes of the International Telecommunication Union and, therefore, void of any legal validity, the Government of Israel wishes to put on record that it rejects these declarations outright and will proceed on the assumption that they can have no validity as to the rights and duties of any Member State of the International Telecommunication Union.

In any case, the Government of Israel will avail itself of its rights to safeguard its interests should the Governments of those Delegations in any way violate any of the provisions of the Convention, or the Annexes, Protocols or Regulations attached thereto.

98

For the Kingdom of Swaziland

The Delegation of the Kingdom of Swaziland reserves the right of its Government to take any action it deems necessary to safeguard its interests in the event of Members failing in any way to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or the Annexes and Regulations annexed thereto or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunication services.



99

For the Republic of Uganda

In signing this Convention the Delegation of the Republic of Uganda hereby declares that its Government reserves the right to take any action which it considers appropriate to safeguard its interests should certain Members not fulfil their obligations towards the Union in defraying the Union's expenses or should they fail in any other way to comply with the requirements of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982), its Annexes, or the Protocols attached thereto or should the reservations by other countries in any way endanger the telecommunications services of the Republic of Uganda.

100

For the Republic of Mali

The Delegation of the Republic of Mali declares that it cannot accept any increase in its contributory share in the Budget of the Union as a result of any country failing to pay its contributions and other related expenditure or failing to comply with the present Convention, or as a result of reservations made by other countries. It also reserves for its Government the right to take any action which may be necessary to safeguard its interests in the field of telecommunications should any Member country of the Union fail to comply with the Nairobi Convention, 1982.

101

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notes the statement No. 59 of the Delegation of Chile with regard to Antarctic Territories. Insofar as this may be intended to refer to the British Antarctic Territory, Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to their sovereignty over the British Antarctic Territory. In connection with the aforementioned statement the Delegation of the United Kingdom draws attention to the provisions of the Antarctic Treaty and particularly Article IV thereof.

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Delegation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland declares that it does not accept the statement (No. 10) of the Argentine Delegation contained in its declaration insofar as this statement disputes the sovereignty of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands and the Falkland Islands Dependencies and the British Antarctic Territory and it wishes formally to reserve the rights of Her Majesty's Government on this question. The Falkland Islands and the Falkland Islands Dependencies and the British Antarctic Territory are and remain an integral part of the territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible.

The United Kingdom Delegation also cannot accept the view expressed by the Argentine Delegation that the denomination "Falkland Island Dependencies" is erroneous nor, insofar as that view refers to the denomination "Falkland Islands", that that denomination is erroneous. The United Kingdom Delegation moreover cannot accept the view expressed by the Argentine Delegation that the term "(Malvinas)" should be used in association with the name of the Falkland Islands and the Falkland Island Dependencies. The decision of the United Nations General Assembly and its committees and of the Security Council to add "(Malvinas)" after this name relates solely to the documents of these institutions and their committees and has not been adopted by the United Nations for all United Nations documents. It therefore in no way affects the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Annexes or any other documents published by the International Telecommunication Union.

With regard to Resolutions 2065(XX), 3160(XXVIII) and 31/49 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the United Kingdom Delegation does not accept the reason given by the Argentine Delegation for these Resolutions. The United Kingdom abstained on the first two and voted against the third of these Resolutions. The United Kingdom Delegation also points out that earlier this year Argentina without warning or provocation broke off negotiations aimed at settling this dispute in order to invade the Falkland Islands.

The United Kingdom Delegation notes the reference by the Argentine Delegation to Article IV of the Antarctic Treaty signed in Washington on 1 December 1959 but wishes to state that this Article in no way supports or bears out the dominion or sovereignty of any particular Power over any antarctic territory. Her Majesty's Government are in no doubt as to the United Kingdom's sovereignty over the British Antarctic Territory.

For Turkey

With reference to reservation 94 (B) entered for Cyprus, it is the view of the Turkish Government that the present Greek Cypriot Administration represents only the Southern part of the island of Cyprus.

104

For the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the United States of America, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, the Principality of Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden and the Confederation of Switzerland

The above-mentioned Delegations, referring to the reservation made by the Republic of Colombia, the People's Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, the Gabonese Republic, the Republic of Indonesia, the Republic of Kenya, the Republic of Uganda and the Somali Democratic Republic in Statement No. 90 consider that, inasmuch as this statement refers to the Bogota Declaration of 3 December 1976 by equatorial countries and to the claims of those countries to exercise sovereign rights over segments of the geostationary-satellite orbit, the claims in question cannot be recognized by this Conference. Further, the above-mentioned Delegations wish to reaffirm the declaration made on behalf of their Administrations in this regard when signing the Final Acts of the World Administrative Radio Conference (Geneva, 1979).

The above-mentioned Delegations also wish to state that reference in Article 33 to the "geographical situation of particular countries" does not imply a recognition of claim to any preferential rights to the geostationary orbit.

105

For the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

The Delegations of the above-mentioned countries do not recognize any claims for the extension of State sovereignty to sections of the geostationary orbit, since these are contrary to the generally accepted international status of outer space (Reservation No. 90).

106

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

As the Soviet Government has already frequently stated with regard to the question of territorial claims in Antarctica by certain States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has never recognized and cannot recognize as lawful any separate solution of the question of sovereignty over Antarctica (Reservations Nos. 10 and 59).

107

For the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Delegations of the above-mentioned countries reserve for their Governments the right to make any declarations or reservations when ratifying the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982).

108

For the Argentine Republic

With respect to Reservation No. 59 in the Final Protocol to the International Telecommunication Convention adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Nairobi, 1982), the Argentine Republic does not accept the declaration contained therein, by the State in question or by any other State, which is liable to jeopardize its rights over the sector between meridians 25° and 74° West of Greenwich and south of parallel 60° South, territories over which the Argentine Republic exercises inalienable and inalienable rights and sovereignty.

109

For the Argentine Republic

The Delegation of the Argentine Republic reserves for its Government the right

1. not to accept any financial measure which may entail an increase in its contribution,
2. to take such action as it may consider necessary to protect its telecommunication services should Member countries fail to observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982),
3. to make any reservations it considers necessary in connection with texts in the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) which may directly or indirectly affect its sovereignty.

110

For the Republic of Botswana .

The Delegation of the Republic of Botswana reserves the right of its Government to take any action it considers necessary to safeguard its interests, should in the event of the Members failing in any way to comply with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) or its Regulations, Annexes to Protocols attached thereto, or should reservations by other countries jeopardize its telecommunications services.

111

For the United States of America

The United States of America, noting the reservation (No. 69) entered by the Administration of Cuba, recalls its rights to broadcast to Cuba on appropriate frequencies free of jamming or other wrongful interference and reserves its rights with respect to existing interference and any future interference by Cuba with United States broadcasting.

112

For Chile

The Delegation of Chile to the Plenipotentiary Conference objects to the substance and the form of the Declaration made by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (No. 79) referring to the Delegation of Chile. It considers that these delegations do not have the competence and even less the moral authority to set themselves up as a tribunal for the purpose of impugning the legality of delegations accredited to this Conference, in so doing bypassing the authority of the Credentials Committee, a legitimate body set up by the Conference, which, like the remaining delegations of Member countries of the Union, has recognized the legality and legitimacy of the Delegation of Chile.

Consequently, the Delegation of Chile energetically rejects the above-mentioned Declaration which it considers illegal. It lacks any legal basis and is motivated by purely political reasons alien to the principles of the International Telecommunication Union and the terms of reference of this Conference and thus automatically falls outside the legal framework of the Conference.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 450-E
12 January 1983
Original French

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Saturday, 23 October 1982, at 1400 hrs

Chairman Mr M SAMOURA (Senegal)

Vice-Chairman Mr. A. PETTI (Italy)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- 1 Approval of the summary records of the first and second meetings of Committee 6
2. The future of ITU Technical Cooperation activities
(Discussion of Recommendations)

206, 241

47



- 1 Approval of the summary records of the first and second meetings of Committee 6
(Documents Nos. 206, 241)

The summary records were approved, subject to the amendments submitted to the Secretariat

- 2 The future of ITU Technical Cooperation activities (Discussion of Recommendations)
(Document No. 47)

2 1 The Chairman thought it necessary to read conclusions as quickly as possible, but first called upon the Secretary of the Committee to recapitulate the questions which had been put to the UNDP Resident Representative so that the latter might reply.

2 2 The Secretary of the Committee said that several speakers had emphasized the essential financing role played by UNDP, however, some reservations had been expressed on the grounds that more funds should be devoted to telecommunications

The delegates of the German Democratic Republic and the U.S.S.R had asked why UNDP did not use the non-convertible currencies made available The delegate of the German Democratic Republic had pointed out that the Universal Postal Union used contributions provided in non-convertible currencies and wondered why the ITU did not do the same.

The delegate of Indonesia had asked whether the Union could submit requests to UNDP without going through governments

2 3 The UNDP Representative, replying to the question by the delegates of the German Democratic Republic and the U S S R , said that the matter had been raised long ago and had been thoroughly discussed at UNDP Headquarters in New York UNDP had indeed funds in various non-convertible currencies at its disposal, the effective management of UNDP resources meant that those currencies had to be used and UNDP had notified all the parties concerned accordingly All measures were taken by consensus after consultations among the three parties, i e UNDP, the government and the executing agency In any case, UNDP endeavoured to spend the resources in the countries which supplied the non-convertible currency Attempts were always made to use such currencies, for example, for equipment and experts coming from the country which paid its contributions in non-convertible currency.

In reply to the question from the delegate of Indonesia, all requests to UNDP had to go through the governments In practice, however, for small projects a dialogue might be initiated with the executing agency supported by the governments, and then a request could be made direct to UNDP

2.4 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that the UNDP Representative had not precisely replied to the question put by his delegation He had asked why the ITU, in view of the development of telecommunications, did not draw attention to the fact that UNDP had certain resources at its disposal which could be drawn on The UNDP was a body consisting of Western countries which aimed at belittling the voluntary aid provided by the U S S R and other Eastern block countries. The use of national currencies was an artificial obstacle to genuine cooperation between the Eastern block and the developing countries He deplored the discrimination practised concerning donor countries' contributions.

2 5 The Secretary-General elect thought it might be useful to define the standpoint of the ITU Secretariat So far as the routine activities of the Union were concerned, there was no problem with non-convertible currency since the contributory units were paid in Swiss francs. There was one exception regarding one small country, in that particular case, the matter was discussed by the Inter-Agency Consultation Board to decide on the best means of using non-convertible currencies, i e. granting of fellowships, equipment, experts. Further to the U S S R offer for the International Programme for the Development of Communications (IPDC), a Circular-letter had been sent out to all administrations informing them that long-term further training fellowships had been offered by the U S S R.

2 6 The Secretary of the Committee pointed out that other questions had been raised. The delegate of Benin had requested the Secretariat to provide a comparative study on regional offices (paragraph 250 of Document No 47). Unfortunately, no figures could yet be provided. The delegate of India had added that delegates' attention should be drawn to the comparative cost effectiveness of regional presence vis-à-vis headquarters presence rather than to real costs. The delegate of the Central African Republic had outlined the background to technical cooperation and emphasized the question of the funding of projects, he had asked how many projects failed to be carried out because UNDP funds had not been forthcoming, and how many had not been implemented owing to the lack of organization on the part of the Technical Cooperation Department.

In reply to the above questions the Secretary of the Committee indicated that no statistics were kept on the numbers of projects that were not implemented as a result of shortage of UNDP funds. As a matter of fact, the staff of the departments formulated projects principally only when it was relatively sure there were resources. As regards to the second question, it was true that the Department lacked resources to carry out sectoral studies from which projects could be identified, that shortage of resources had undoubtedly a negative impact on the identification of projects for implementation.

2 7 The delegate of India was gratified to hear that long-term fellowships would be granted by the U.S.S.R. He suggested that the Circular-letter sent out to administrations should mention the language of instruction, which was a very important point.

2 8 The delegate of the United States said that the UNDP Representative's talk had given him a precise idea of how UNDP functioned. At the fifth meeting of Committee 6 he had suggested that the Committee identify ways of allocating a greater proportion of UNDP funds to telecommunications. He wondered what would be the best means of obtaining such an increase.

2 9 The UNDP Representative said that, under the procedure he had described, it was up to the governments to request more money for telecommunications. Priorities depended upon the government and the coordinating bodies, which should state what proportion they wished to be assigned to any given sector.

2 10 The delegate of Mongolia considered that Document No. 47 provided an excellent basis for the work of Committee 6. Technical cooperation was an important, even essential area, particularly for the development of telecommunications. Mongolia, as a member of the CMEA, had been receiving substantial aid from UNDP since 1973.

As the delegate of the German Democratic Republic had pointed out, the establishment of regional offices would mean increased Union expenditure, which was undesirable. Each region possessed a regional telecommunications organization which could coordinate technical cooperation with the Union.

2 11 The delegate of the United Kingdom drew attention to Document No. 219, which proposed a special voluntary programme which was considered acceptable by numerous countries. It gave particular emphasis to the need for telecommunications in the developing world. If such a programme could be put into effect, in some ways it might go beyond anything that UNDP had done so far.

2.12 The delegate of Algeria thought that the most important item in the document was the footnote in Chapter 5 (Conclusions and Recommendations) which stated that the Drafting Group had not striven for unanimity. All matters relating to technical cooperation had led to certain proposals which had been referred to Committees 4, 6, 7 and 8, and it was clear that the subject caused some uneasiness. Where paragraph 2.1 "Funding for technical cooperation activities" was concerned, the Algerian Administration thought the Union should receive sufficient funds from various sources such as UNDP and should be the executing agency responsible for improving the management functions.

Paragraph 2 1 3 referred to a development programme specific to the ITU funded from the regular budget. The idea had been taken up by several speakers and a document had been drafted with a view to amending the Convention so that the regular budget would contain a section for technical cooperation. That was the most important item, which should be urgently discussed. Committees 4, 7 and 8 were waiting for Committee 6's decisions and a ruling should be made on which was the competent Committee to deal with technical cooperation.

2 13 As the Chairman understood it, it was clear from discussions, first that ITU's role as an executing agency was unchallenged, second, that the ITU was still the most appropriate body to deal with telecommunications, and third, that there was some distinction between the Members of the ITU in that all its Members did not have equal access to ITU resources.

2 14 The delegate of India endorsed the comments by the delegate of Algeria. Nevertheless, concerning the footnote in Chapter 5 (Conclusions and Recommendations), unanimity had been reached on most of the Recommendations. Paragraph 2 1, "Funding for technical cooperation activities" was still under consideration by several Committees, but it was up to Committee 6, responsible for technical cooperation, to reach some positive conclusions.

In his capacity as Chairman of Committee 4, he drew attention to Document No 220 and to Committee 8's conclusions set out in Document No 255.

2 15 The delegate of Cameroon agreed with the comments by the delegates of Algeria and India concerning the inclusion in the ordinary budget of the Union of at least a minimum programme to meet telecommunications requirements. In his opinion, Committee 6 was the only Committee which could submit guidelines and directives on technical cooperation to the Plenary Meeting, so that the basic problem still concerned the placing of the financing of the programme on a regular footing. The Union's ability to participate should be strengthened, not because the UNDP had supplied insufficient funds, but in order to enable the Union to meet its duties and obligations towards a large number of its Members.

2.16 The delegate of Algeria thought it unnecessary to define the content of technical cooperation in the Convention. It would be enough to establish the principle that there should be regular budgetary provision for technical cooperation. Once that principle had been adopted, it would be possible to introduce a Resolution or a provision in the Additional Protocol to the Convention, defining what the ITU understood by technical cooperation activities and how it intended to finance them from its ordinary budget. His delegation fully supported the last part of paragraph 2 1 3.

2 17 The delegate of Kenya thought that, if the objectives laid down in Article 4 of the Convention were to be attained, Committees 7 and 8 should establish the principle that a committee responsible for technical cooperation should be created as an organ of the Union and that they should agree to set up the appropriate machinery. Committee 4 could then be asked to find ways and means of financing the Committee within the framework of the ordinary budget of the Union.

2 18 The delegate of Argentina also thought that the principle that technical cooperation should be adopted as a basic function of the Union should be made official. He also agreed that new sources of finance were required, such as the ITU's ordinary budget. He said that it was worth bearing in mind that technical cooperation and technical assistance were closely linked and that discussions had been centred so far exclusively on development programmes for which the UNDP was normally responsible. Insufficient emphasis had been placed on technical assistance, the new purpose of which was to help developing countries take a more active part in the activities of the Union and therefore to derive greater benefit from the studies carried out by the CCIs and the IFRB.

2.19 The delegate of Ethiopia also agreed that technical cooperation activities should be stepped up and financed from the Union's ordinary budget. He said that the programmes financed by the UNDP were inadequate and that, if the gaps in development between countries were to be bridged, it would be necessary to take specific measures and to find practical solutions, provided that the international community was able to frame a definite technical cooperation policy and acquire the means of implementing it. He thought that the Recommendation contained in paragraph 2 1 3 was a step in the right direction.

2 20 The delegate of Senegal, agreeing with the view expressed by the delegate of Algeria, said that new sources of finance could be provided by the UNDP, by the ordinary budget of the Union or by voluntary contributions. He agreed that a proposal should be included in the Convention to the effect that technical cooperation activities should be financed from the ordinary budget of the Union.

2.21 The delegate of Canada thought that technical cooperation should be approached in the framework of the ITU as the executing agency of the UNDP, but she wondered what was meant by financing technical cooperation activities from the Union's ordinary budget. Moreover, Document No. 220 did not propose any specific, concrete solutions.

2 22 In the opinion of the delegate of the United Kingdom, the Committee should concentrate first on finding practical solutions. It would then be advisable to review all existing types of cooperation activities, to decide which of them should be financed from the ordinary budget, to study the structure of technical cooperation within the ITU and to limit the increase in the volume of regular budget activities to, say, 10%. Finally, the Administrative Council should be consulted in order to ensure a certain flexibility in the search for a practical solution.

2.23 The delegate of India asked, with reference to the financing of technical cooperation or technical assistance, for clarification of the nature and the type of the activities involved. He was sure that the activities covered by UNDP assistance and by the fund set aside for that purpose generated expenditure on such items as equipment and supplies in excess of the amounts provided in the ITU budget. The total UNDP grant amounted to 80 million Swiss francs, while expenditure on equipment and supplies amounted to 35 million Swiss francs. It would therefore not be possible to fund an increase in technical cooperation activities from the ordinary budget of the Union. In his opinion, it was important to draw a distinction between activities covered by the technical assistance budget and related activities which were financed neither by the Union nor from the technical assistance budget.

In conclusion, he drew attention to Document No. 176 (of Committee 4), which contained all the directives addressed to the other Committees.

2 24 The Chairman of Committee 8 asked for some explanations. In his opinion, there was no intention of amending Article 4 until a decision had been taken by Committee 6 and approved by Committee 4. The task of Committee 8 was to define the terms of technical cooperation and technical assistance.

2 25 The delegate of Venezuela supported the idea of funding technical cooperation activities from the ordinary budget of the Union (see paragraph 2.1 3 and paragraph 2 1 4 of Document No. 47).

There appeared to be general agreement with the conclusions contained in paragraph 25⁴ of that document. The Administrative Council should be invited to state each year which of the technical assistance activities were to be financed on a voluntary basis and to embody in the Convention the principle that technical cooperation should be considered as a function of the Union.

2 26 The delegate of Indonesia fully supported the view expressed by the delegate of India. He wondered whether the matter should not be referred back to the Administrative Council, which could then establish criteria which the Technical Cooperation Department could apply to determine whether the assistance which it had supplied had in fact achieved most of the desired objectives.

2.27 The Secretary-General elect felt that the expression "technical cooperation" should be construed in the broadest possible sense. Including the support given to the general services for UNDP activities, the amounts allocated to technical cooperation and charged to the ordinary budget from 1977 to 1981 represented 5.85 to 6.13%. Moreover, the Union's ordinary budget included a further item which should be taken into consideration, namely the seminars or symposia, which accounted for 0.5%. Some reservation should be shown with regard to the other components of assistance to developing countries.

2 28 The delegate of the United States considered that the ITU was embarking on a new era and that the first step would be to re-examine its present position in order to rationalize its activities and increase their effectiveness. With regard to the financing of technical cooperation by the Union's ordinary budget, the present task was to regularize what had already been done. It was also necessary to define measures and programmes for the future, including those mentioned in Document No 47, with a view to establishing priorities, ensuring the necessary integration and improving the cost-effectiveness ratio from the management as well as the operational standpoint.

2 29 The delegate of Nigeria supported the Recommendation set out in paragraph 2.1.3 for the reasons already mentioned by other delegates and felt that the main point was to know what benefit could be derived from establishing a special budget for technical cooperation.

2 30 The delegate of France felt that since the current developments in technical cooperation and assistance were not very well known, it was inadvisable to include the expenses arising in their connection in a special budget. Furthermore, the Recommendations proposed in Document No. 47 were disparate. It was therefore necessary to establish priorities and to proceed in stages. Regarding the Recommendation made in paragraph 2 1 3, the funds allocated to technical cooperation and charged to the Union's ordinary budget should be exclusively earmarked for activities outside the scope of the UNDP. Finally, taking 1981 as a reference point, a growth of 10% in technical cooperation activities would call for an increase in contributions of 17%.

2 31 The delegate of Mali felt that, first and foremost, the discussion should be confined to problems of financing and should be based on Resolution No. 21 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention.

2 32 The delegate of Ghana pointed out that UNDP funds were usually allocated to national programmes answering priority needs and that consequently the development of telecommunications was often neglected. Although the funds made available by the UNDP had decreased, the Union should seriously consider the possibility of earmarking part of its Budget for the development of telecommunications in the developing world. The Technical Cooperation Department should also become an important organ of the Union and a provision to that effect should be included in the Convention. He fully supported the Recommendation made in paragraph 2 1.3.

2 33 The delegate of Iran pointed out that in order to attain the various objectives listed in Article 4 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, the Union would have to be provided with the necessary means. He therefore supported the Recommendation made in paragraph 2.1.3 which, in his opinion, constituted the best means of enabling the Union to fulfil its functions with regard to technical cooperation.

2 34 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the financing of technical cooperation activities by the Union's ordinary budget presented his Government with legal problems. Part of the Federal budget for posts and telecommunications could not possibly be set aside for technical cooperation activities. Furthermore, technical cooperation activities were multilateral and should therefore be financed by the UNDP. His delegation was prepared to support any measure relating to technical assistance activities or aimed at giving greater priority to telecommunications and was willing to contribute to special voluntary programmes, but could in no circumstances accept the Recommendations made in paragraphs 2 1 3 and 2 1 4 and was obliged to state its reservations in the new Convention.

2 35 The delegate of Brazil felt it important to define what was understood by technical cooperation or technical assistance activities. He agreed with the delegate of Argentina that it was necessary to seek new sources of financing in order to step up the activities of the Union's permanent organs in the service of developing countries. It was also necessary to conduct an in-depth study of the technical cooperation activities entrusted to Committee 6 and the associated financial questions with a view to determining their precise financial implications for the Union's ordinary budget.

2 36 The delegate of Niger was in favour of the proposal set out in paragraph 2 1 3 that the Union's regular work as distinct from the UNDP development programmes should be financed by the ordinary budget and felt that such a principle should be adopted before technical assistance and technical cooperation were defined

2 37 The delegate of Malaysia supported the proposal made by the delegate of India regarding paragraph 2.1 3.

2 38 The delegate of Saudi Arabia considered, with regard to paragraph 2 1 2, that the system should be maintained whereby the executing agencies, including ITU, absorbed a certain percentage of the losses due to exchange-rate fluctuations, but that the ITU Secretariat should be able to do so without increasing the budget. With respect to paragraph 2 1.3, he was in favour of the proposal to establish a special ITU programme and also agreed that certain activities should be financed by the Union's ordinary budget. However, he had some misgivings about increasing the ITU's work in connection with UNDP programmes and felt that it was up to national financing and planning bodies to decide whether to step up their development programmes. The ITU should confine itself to offering guidelines, advice and statistics to the administrations

2 39 The delegate of Sweden pointed out that he had already stated his views that UNDP resources should be increased, as should the resources allocated to technical assistance in the Union's ordinary budget

With regard to paragraph 2 1 2, he wondered why it was necessary to adopt a new principle of financing. The UNDP should have access to sufficient resources to be able, if necessary, to make up the ITU's deficit, as it had done in the past

He had the same misgivings regarding paragraph 2 1 3 as the delegates of Argentina, Canada, Brazil and the United Kingdom. Rather than giving clear examples of technical cooperation activities, the text merely pointed to confusion in that area. Technical assistance and cooperation should be considered in the more general context of technical assistance activities. While the resources needed for those activities should, indeed, be increased, it was nonetheless necessary to ascertain precisely how the additional funds would be used

2 40 The delegate of Chile agreed with the recommendations made in paragraphs 2 1 1 and 2.1 2. Technical cooperation and technical assistance were both covered by the more general notion of technical cooperation. He agreed with the basic principle set out in the last part of paragraph 2 1 3 and, like many other delegates, felt that technical cooperation activities should be financed by the Union's ordinary budget.

2.41 The delegate of Spain said that his country supported any kind of development activity based on technical assistance and felt that there was no confusion between technical cooperation and technical assistance. With respect to the financing of the Union's activities by its ordinary budget, such financing through the ITU should not restrict the freedom of governments to take part in technical cooperation activities. He expressed some disquiet regarding the effects of such financing on the structure of the ITU.

2.42 The delegate of the Netherlands said that his Government supported any development programme in telecommunications and was prepared to share the financial burden. He expressed some misgivings regarding the breakdown of funds intended for several development programmes. However, he felt that they could not be financed from the Union's ordinary budget. His delegation therefore expressed reservations with regard to paragraphs 2.1 3 and 2 1 4.

2 43 The delegate of the Congo recommended on behalf of his delegation that the special fund for technical cooperation be financed by drawing a certain percentage from the Union's ordinary budget and that sufficient resources be allocated to the plan of action proposed by the Secretary-General under the ordinary budget. In addition, the Administrative Council should be instructed to identify the technical cooperation and technical assistance activities involved and the means of financing them.

2 44 The delegate of Botswana was in favour of paragraphs 2.1.1 to 2.1.3, in particular with respect to training, which was vital for his country.

2.45 The delegate of Czechoslovakia, speaking on paragraph 2.1.3, supported the arguments of the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, but could not agree to an increase in contributions.

2 46 The delegate of Angola felt that telecommunications were a vital factor in development and therefore supported paragraphs 2.1.1 and 2.1 4

2 47 The delegate of the United States of America agreed with the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany in that his Government had encountered the same legal problems. The administrations should compile a list of priority activities to be financed by UNDP and his delegation would state a reservation concerning the final part of paragraph 2 1.3.

2.48 The delegate of the United Kingdom felt that, before any steps were taken with regard to technical cooperation, it should preferably be known what proportion of the Union's Budget was to be earmarked for technical assistance and cooperation, including the activities of the CCIs and the IFRB. According to some that proportion was 11%, whilst others put it at 40%. He wondered whether the Secretariat could provide precise figures. Furthermore, Committee 4 seemed to have decided to divide the Budget into a number of different items. Was technical cooperation to be dealt with separately from the Union's other organs? Finally, how was the 5 or 10% increase in the funds allocated to technical cooperation to be used?

2 49 The delegate of Algeria felt it necessary to define the meaning of technical cooperation and technical assistance. It was worthwhile pointing out that all the developing countries in favour of technical cooperation and its financing by the Union's ordinary budget were agreed that part of their contribution should be used to that end. Lastly, the financial contribution of the developing countries to the regular activities of the Union was substantial compared to their participation in the CCIs. He was not suggesting that developing countries reduce their contribution to the budget, he only wishes to urge that the developed countries should make a serious effort to understand the problem and rectify the situation.

The meeting rose at 1910 hours

The Secretary

T RAS-WORK

The Chairman

M SAMOURA

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 451-E
28 November 1982
Original English

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

EIGHTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Monday, 25 October 1982, at 1405 hrs

Chairman Mr. M SAMOURA (Senegal)

Vice-Chairman Mr A PETTI (Italy)

Subjects discussed

- 1 The future of ITU technical cooperation activities (continued)

Document No

47



1 The future of ITU technical cooperation activities (continued)
(Document No. 47)

1.1 Right of reply

1.1.1 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic, speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said, in response to the observations made at the previous meeting by the delegate of Algeria, that his delegation had proposed, in Working Group PL-A, the cancellation or postponement of a number of ITU meetings in the interests of economy. With regard to the Union's regular staff, his delegation was in favour of genuinely equitable geographic distribution, on which the U.S.S.R. had submitted a draft Resolution to Committee 5.

1.2 Statement by the Secretary-General elect

1.2.1 The Secretary-General elect said that it was apparent, from references in Conference documents to short-term expertise contracts, that the nature of the United Nations Development Programme had changed over the past 20 years as countries had built up their infrastructure. A great many administrations now no longer required the services of experts for as much as a year or more. Except in some isolated cases, the trend in individual national programmes was to recruit a greater number of experts but for shorter periods. With regard to Resolution No. 17, which was designed to provide appropriate advisory services at short notice or in connection with problems not covered by the Programme, the Union had, at the Montreux Plenipotentiary Conference in 1965, undertaken to provide administrations with advice of a short-term nature on such specific problems as planning and operation, specifications for bids for equipment, technical analysis of bids, etc. As a result, the Group of Engineers covering a number of specialities in 1973 had been supplemented by short-term specialists. By decision of the Plenipotentiary Conference that year, a credit of SFr. 300,000 had been allocated which the Union had endeavoured to use as far as possible to assist the least developed countries to solve their network problems. In the face of the growing demand for short-term advisory services, the Working Group on the Future of ITU technical cooperation activities was recommending that that allocation, which still stood at Swiss francs 300,000 in the 1983 budget, should be increased to approximately Swiss francs 500,000, or 60 man-months per year, which in fact might well be roughly the value of the original credit voted in 1973.

1.3 Organization of the work of the Committee

1.3.1 The delegate of Sweden supported the proposal made by the delegate of the United Kingdom at the previous meeting, as it seemed to provide a means of working towards a solution to the impasse in which the Committee found itself.

1.3.2 The Chairman said that it appeared from statements made at the previous meeting that there was general agreement on the need to increase the funds available to the permanent organs of the Union for assisting developing countries. He thought that, in order to facilitate further debate on the subject, the Committee might wish him to submit for its consideration a working document containing a draft Resolution reflecting the main points on which a consensus might be reached. If the Committee agreed, the text could state that the Plenipotentiary Conference wished the Union to continue participating in the United Nations Development Programme, in accordance with Resolution No. 16, and to step up its assistance to developing countries through its permanent organs - inter alia in the areas listed in section 2.7 of Document No. 47. The draft Resolution might also request the Administrative Council to study in detail the organization and management of ITU technical cooperation activities, make provision in an appropriate chapter of the Union's budget for all expenditure on technical assistance to developing countries and set a ceiling in Additional Protocol I on the volume of funds to be employed in the effective implementation of the stated activities. The Chairman then indicated the Resolutions which, in his view, did not require modification and those on which various proposals had been submitted. He suggested that the sponsors of amendments work together, if necessary with the assistance of the Secretariat, in order to produce texts that might be acceptable to the Conference as a whole.

1.3.3 The delegate of Switzerland congratulated the Chairman on his summing up the mood of the Committee. Referring in particular to Documents Nos 219 and 250, he said that most delegations seemed to be in favour of stepping up the Union's technical assistance activities and placing them on a more formal basis. A number of countries, however, would find it extremely difficult to accept the inclusion in the ordinary budget of a provision for technical assistance because of the impossibility for their telecommunications administrations to encroach upon the attributions of the ministry responsible for technical cooperation. What they might perhaps accept was a form of technical assistance aimed at facilitating the implementation of CCI Recommendations or the Final Acts of Administrative Conferences and at providing the necessary independent expertise to facilitate the taking of major decisions concerning a country's telecommunications network. As one of the normal activities of the Union such technical assistance would not need to appear as a separate item in its budget. The Technical Cooperation Department, meanwhile, would continue carrying out specific projects financed by external sources. The Voluntary Fund could be used as a source of supplementary funding for both technical assistance and technical cooperation activities. His proposal, therefore, was that the ideas contained in former Recommendation No 1, Document No 219 and Document No. 250 be merged in a new text along the lines he had just indicated. That text could be in the form of a Resolution requesting the Administrative Council to set up a flexible and efficient coordination structure, reinforce the services concerned - and specifically the Group of Engineers - and supervise closely the operation of the whole scheme.

1.3.4 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that he agreed in principle with the Chairman's summing up of the situation.

1.3.5 The delegate of Cameroon welcomed the fact that the Committee seemed to be moving towards the inclusion in the Union's budget of a list of specific technical cooperation activities and of appropriate arrangements for their funding. He also urged, in the light of the statement by the Secretary-General elect, that steps be taken to give the Technical Cooperation Department a more official status.

1.3.6 Those views were shared by the delegates of Senegal, Algeria and Niger, who considered that they should be included in the working document proposed by the Chairman.

1.3.7 Support for the procedure of work outlined by the Chairman was expressed by the delegates of France, Nigeria, Senegal, Belgium, Spain, Sweden, India, Algeria, the United Kingdom, Niger and Indonesia.

1.3.8 However, concern was also expressed by the delegates of France, Belgium, Spain, Sweden and Denmark that the points raised by the delegate of Switzerland should be taken into account in the drafting of the working document.

1.3.9 The delegate of Benin accepted the principle of the preparation of a draft Resolution for consideration by the Committee on the understanding that there was no formal agreement yet on its content, which would be open for discussion by the Committee when the document was issued.

1.3.10 The delegate of Argentina said that the proposed working document could perhaps consist of four chapters preceded by an introduction. The first chapter could describe the general objectives and activities of technical cooperation, the second the financing of technical cooperation, the third its operational structure and the fourth a draft Resolution to implement the points considered.

1.3.11 The delegate of Kenya considered that the working document should first consider what Articles of the Convention needed to be amended to recognize technical cooperation as an activity of the Union. Next, the draft Resolution should be considered in conjunction with the list of activities considered for inclusion in the ordinary budget. Lastly management structure and implementation could be considered.

In the light of the discussion, it was agreed that the procedure of work suggested by the Chairman be accepted and that delegates with suggestions for inclusion in the working document should make them known to the Chairman.

1.3.12 The procedure of work having been agreed upon, the Chairman recalled that the Committee still had an important question of principle to settle, as had been mentioned by the delegates of Cameroon, Algeria, Senegal and Niger, namely the future status of technical cooperation within the Union. A definition of technical cooperation would have to be found that was understandable and acceptable by all. In his view technical cooperation in the ITU at present could be compared to a coin with two faces, one being the servicing of UNDP projects by the Technical Cooperation Department and the other the services provided to developing countries by the permanent organs of the Union. Both aspects would have to be taken into account in any definition as both were inseparable from the whole. The issue was which aspect was to receive most emphasis. Perhaps it was time for the ITU to respond to the aspirations of a large number of its Members, who would like to see technical cooperation given the status of a permanent organ within the ITU with all that that implied in terms of amendment of the Convention and provision of funds. However, although there was general agreement that technical cooperation should be a concern of the Union, some Members still found difficulties in the constitution of such an organ. Hence the first point that would have to be settled was whether technical cooperation could have the status of a permanent organ or not. If the answer was in the affirmative, the Committee would then be in a position to go on to determine the details of which Article of the Convention and other acts governing the Union were to be amended, whether the present Plenipotentiary Conference or the next one would finalize the decision and when it would come into force.

He suggested that further debate on the issue was needed and proposed that the whole of a later meeting of the Committee be devoted to it so that a consensus might be reached. In the meantime the discussion might continue with the consideration of Chapter V, paragraph 2 1 4 of Document No. 47.

It was so agreed.

1.4 Recommendation 2 1.4

1.4.1 The delegate of the United Kingdom observed that the Recommendation had to a large extent been superseded by the ideas set out in Documents Nos. 219 and 250. The Union's budget as a whole barely amounted to 80 million Swiss francs, and the impact which even 10% of that sum could have on any technical cooperation project was bound to be insignificant. In the view of his delegation, some discretion should be allowed in the budget to cater for activities of the type to which the Secretary-General elect had referred.

1.4.2 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany endorsed that view and recalled the comments which his delegation had already made concerning the difficulties it encountered in respect of both Recommendations 2 1 3 and 2 1 4.

1.4.3 The delegate of France observed that the substance of Recommendation 2.1.4 was very closely related to the Committee's earlier discussion. Accordingly, he considered that no decision could be taken on the text until agreement had been reached on the action to be taken in respect of Recommendations 2.1.1, 2 1.2 and 2 1 3.

1 4.4 The delegate of Senegal agreed with the views expressed by the previous speaker. He considered that the Special Fund for Technical Cooperation should be retained, despite the modest level of contributions to it.

1.5 Recommendation 2.1.5

1.5.1 The delegate of the United States of America questioned the wisdom and efficacy of increasing the number of short-term missions within the overall framework of the Union's technical cooperation and assistance activities. As was brought out in draft Resolution B proposed by his Administration in Annex 3 to Document No. 163, it was important to consider all aspects of those activities in the interests of developing and effective technical assistance programme.

1.5.2 The Secretary-General elect said that some confusion might be caused by the fact that there were two distinct points at issue. On the one hand, the general trend in UNDP, after 20 years of operation, had now moved towards the provision of more expert services in UNDP projects.

for shorter periods than had been the case in the past. As to Resolution No. 17, on the other hand, the Union had assumed responsibility for providing specialized technical advice to administrations in 1965 and, as a result, the Group of Engineers had been supplemented in 1973 by a system of short-term specialists, for which credits amounting to 300,000 Swiss francs had been allocated. The demand for such short-term specialist missions was increasing, and Recommendation 2.1.5 was aimed at increasing the provision to 60 man-months, or some 500,000 Swiss francs, per year.

1.5.3 The delegate of Sweden said that the proposal in Recommendation 2 1.5 might be an example of one way in which the resources allocated to technical assistance and technical cooperation could be increased. However, as it concerned only one aspect of a far broader issue, its consideration might perhaps be deferred until a more general draft Resolution providing an overall picture of the activities to be financed had been prepared along the lines suggested by the Chairman and taking into account the proposals made by other delegations.

1 5.4 The delegate of Kenya observed that the effectiveness of short-term missions was sometimes hindered by the time experts needed to familiarize themselves with the problem which they had been engaged to tackle

1.5 5 The Secretary-General elect said that Recommendation 2 1.5 was concerned with the provision, for periods not exceeding one month, of advisory services in respect of very specific matters such as equipment specifications, the preparation of numbering plans, etc. For bureaucratic reasons, such activities would be almost impossible to carry out through UNDP, and that was why the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference had made provision for them to be financed from the ordinary budget of the Union

1 5.6 The delegate of Nigeria said it was important for the Union to be able to respond to the type of request concerned. The proposed increase was modest and he therefore supported the Recommendation.

1.5 7 The delegate of Saudi Arabia said that his delegation too was in favour of the Recommendation. After drawing attention to resolves 2 of Resolution No. 17, he stressed that the specialists in question were generally needed at short notice and that the recruitment procedure should therefore be as expeditious as possible. It would perhaps be useful for a list of specialists to be kept by the Technical Cooperation Department

1.5 8 The Secretary-General elect drew attention to the suggestion he had made earlier in the meeting to the effect that it might be useful to consult the relevant Resolutions of the 1965 Plenipotentiary Conference, since they were clearer than the texts adopted on the matter in 1973. Unfortunately, Resolution No. 17 of the existing Convention referred to both UNDP-related matters and questions concerning the Group of Engineers of the Technical Cooperation Department whereas, in his view, the two issues should be kept separate, as had been done for the purpose of the Montreux Convention.

1.5.9 The delegate of Canada said that the management structure for technical cooperation of technical assistance activities as a whole was another important aspect which would have to be considered when the Chairman's text was taken up. In her view, Recommendation 2.1.5 concerning the provision of short-term expertise should not be considered in isolation from the wider management issue.

1.5 10 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany fully endorsed the comments by the Secretary-General elect. His Administration, which had announced that it was prepared to provide the developing countries with up to 36 man-months of expert advisory services in the form of short-term missions during World Communications Year, considered that it was very important for countries to be free to decide what type of support they wished to make available

1.5.11 The delegate of the United States of America, referring to his previous comments, said that his delegation had no difficulty with Recommendation 2.1.5 per se but had wished to draw attention to the financial implications. He fully agreed with the Secretary-General elect that the demand for short-term experts might continue to increase, the point at issue was how to meet that demand. As the delegate of Canada had said, the crux of the matter was management to ensure

the judicious allocation of resources. It was interesting to note that urgent request for expertise accounted for roughly 60% of missions since 1977, with a time delay of 8-10 weeks for presentation of candidatures (Document No. 46, page 34, paragraph 4.3), and also that the need for short, highly specialized missions was likely to increase as national staff took over long-term training and technical duties (idem, page 35, paragraph 4.8). In those circumstances, the Committee might well wish to recommend that more resources should be allocated to short-term missions, with a corresponding reduction in the provision for other activities.

1.5.12 The Secretary-General elect observed that the paragraphs to which the United States delegate had referred were concerned with normal UNDP activities, whereas Recommendation 2.1.5 aimed at catering for particular cases of small countries requiring advice of a very specific nature at short notice. Turning to the comments by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, he said that the offer of advisory services was very much appreciated and that the Union would seek to deploy those resources in the most appropriate way. However, some of the advisory services of the Group of Engineers involved preparation of specifications for equipment bids and participation in the technical evaluation of bids as well as contributions to special network planning and related problems.

1.5.13 The delegate of Ethiopia said that in view of the general tendency to adopt digital switching and transmission systems and to introduce optical fibre cables, there was bound to be more and more demand for short-term specialists in the developing countries. Accordingly, he endorsed Recommendation 2.1.5.

1.5.14 The delegate of Japan said that, in the view of his delegation, the Union should continue to act as an executing agency for UNDP projects and that the financing of technical cooperation and technical assistance from its ordinary budget should be limited to existing activities. His Administration could not accept the last sentence of Recommendation 2.1.3, shared the views expressed by the United Kingdom delegate in respect of Recommendation 2.1.4 and was opposed to any increase of the type envisaged in Recommendation 2.1.5. On the other hand, it had participated in preparing the draft Resolution in Document No. 219 and was willing to provide assistance in the form of engineers, seminars, equipment and training. Finally, the way in which the Chairman was conducting the Committee's deliberations received the full support of his delegation.

1.5.15 The delegate of Senegal shared the view that the demand for short-term missions would continue to increase. Due attention should be paid to the Secretary-General elect's comments on the relative merits of the texts adopted at Montreux and Malaga-Torremolinos. Furthermore, the working paper to be prepared by the Chairman should take account of various other proposals, such as that submitted by the United States Administration in Document No. 163.

1.5.16 The delegate of France drew attention to the fact that the CCIs and IFRB were permanent sources of the type of expertise in question. In his view, Recommendation 2.1.5 should indicate that priority ought to be given first to the specialists already working in those bodies and then to experts recommended by them, before having recourse to recruitment through traditional technical cooperation channels.

1.5.17 The delegate of India, after drawing attention to the importance of making experts available at the regional level also (Document No. 47, page 51, paragraph 2.6.2), expressed the view that the Committee should endorse the principle of the need for short-term experts provided by administrations for specific purposes. The credits required for that purpose could be reviewed periodically by the Administrative Council and adjusted within the overall framework of the resources allocated to technical assistance.

The meeting rose at 1625 hours.

The Secretary

T RAS-WORK

The Chairman

M SAMOURA

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 452-E
23 November 1982
Original French

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

NINTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Tuesday, 26 October 1982, at 0915 hrs

Chairman Mr M SAMOURA (Senegal)

Vice-Chairman Mr A PETTI (Italy)

Subjects discussed

Document No

- 1 Proposal by the Chairman for the work of Committee 6
- 2 List of activities that could be taken into consideration
by the regular budget
- 3 ITU regional presence

-

DT/55

97



1. Proposal by the Chairman for the work of Committee 6

1.1 The Chairman introduced Document No. DT/60, which had been prepared in the light of the various views expressed by delegations. He proposed that two Working Groups should be set up. The first, consisting of Argentina, Canada, Cameroon, Indonesia, Kenya, the United Kingdom, Switzerland and Tanzania, would assess the cost of activities which could be financed from the regular budget of the Union and would draft a reply to Committee 4. The second group, consisting of Algeria, Canada, Cameroon, the United States, Kenya and the U.S.S.R., would deal with the problems raised by the recommendations contained in Document No. 47 and respond to the note by the Chairman of Committee 8.

The Chairman's proposals were approved.

2. List of activities that could be taken into consideration by the regular budget
(Document No. DT/55)

2.1 The delegate of Algeria proposed that the title of the document be changed to "List of technical assistance activities that ...". A fourteenth item, "Publications", should be added and in item 13 "useful" should be replaced by "appropriate" and the rest of the sentence deleted.

2.2 The delegate of Senegal agreed.

2.3 The delegate of Canada suggested combining items 1, 3 and 11 in view of the close link between the Group of Engineers, the specialists and the engineer economist. It was difficult to estimate the cost of the activities mentioned in items 6, 9, 12 and 13.

2.4 The delegate of India agreed with the amendments proposed by the delegate of Algeria but had doubts about some of the activities on the list. He hoped that the decrease in administrative costs in the Technical Cooperation Department which had been mentioned at an earlier meeting would not mean that the expenditure would be passed on to other budgets. With regard to item 7, he said the expenses attributable to the Head of the Technical Cooperation Department and his office should be defrayed by UNDP.

2.5 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed with the delegate of India on item 7.

2.6 The delegate of France endorsed the amendments to the title of the document proposed by the delegate of Algeria. He said that it was strange, on the other hand, to be talking about the person in charge of the Technical Cooperation Department at the present stage, considering that a reorganization of that Department had been requested. It would be useful if the Secretary-General were to prepare a report to the Administrative Council on the activities listed in Document No. DT/55 and the related costs. The Administrative Council could set priorities and possibly combine some of the activities as the delegate of Canada had suggested.

2.7 The delegate of Spain said that the identification of the benefits of telecommunications for development (item 11) should be included in the work already undertaken by the GAS.

2.8 The delegate of the Niger said the list should include the transfer of technology and requested further details on item 11.

2.9 The delegate of Algeria supported the suggestion made by the delegate of India on item 7 and agreed with the delegate of France that the Technical Cooperation Department should first be reorganized. He agreed with the delegate of Canada that items 1, 3 and 11 should be combined under a more general heading. UNESCO was extremely active in technical cooperation, especially through its IPDC, and the ITU should cooperate closely with it, either by seconding an engineer to UNESCO or by following up UNESCO activities related to telecommunications.

2.10 The delegate of Cameroon said that Document No. DT/55 could serve as a basis for the Report to be submitted to the Conference. An item 15 relating to the IPDC might be added. With regard to item 11, he thought that the GAS were only dealing with the theoretical aspect of the problem. The question of transfer of technology was covered by item 5. He agreed with the amendment proposed by the delegate of Algeria.

2.11 The delegate of Australia agreed with the delegate of India in that the costs of the Head of the Technical Cooperation Department and his office should be borne by UNDP. The activities mentioned in item 3 should be coordinated, as they depended on voluntary specialists.

2.12 The delegate of Sweden endorsed the statements made by the delegates of Canada, Spain and France and shared the doubts expressed by the delegates of India and Australia on item 7, which should not be included in the list. With regard to item 11, he said that the decision on the recruitment of an engineer economist should be taken at a later date when the activities were considered as a whole.

2.13 The Secretary-General Elect saw no objection to combining items 1, 3 and 11, since they were complementary activities. With regard to item 11, he pointed out that the GAS had indeed done a great deal of general work on the subject by compiling information into a manual of a general character. The research work initiated by the ITU Engineer Economist with the endorsement of the Administrative Council had been orientated into detailed field studies in various countries with the assistance of OECD and the supplementary grants from external grants. A report on those studies on the benefits of telecommunications would be available at the end of the year and would be furnished to GAS 5. The report foresaw the need for such research to continue.

He thanked the Federal Republic of Germany for its assistance, which had enabled the Group of Engineers to carry out the necessary studies, especially in rural areas.

With regard to item 7, he said that some of the activities of the Technical Cooperation Department were already part of the regular work of the Union. He did not see why the UNDP should defray all of the expenses of the Head of the Technical Cooperation Department and his office.

The transfer of technology did not fall within the province of the Union, which provided information to countries enabling them to take the necessary decisions.

The Algerian proposal concerning UNESCO fell within the competence of Working Group PL-C and was a matter of the Union's institutional responsibility.

2.14 The delegate of Iran said that item 4 should be entitled "special seminars for developing countries" rather than merely "seminars", which was too vague.

2.15 The Secretary-General Elect agreed that item 4 was very broad in scope. The purpose of the seminars was to provide support services in several areas. It was therefore possible to organize them specially for the developing countries, the more so as the ITU regional seminars were normally financed from UNDP or extra-budgetary grants. In any case, the question was for the members of the Committee to decide.

2.16 The delegate of Indonesia agreed with the delegate of Iran. The seminars should benefit not only the developing, but also the developed countries. Item 4 should be kept on the list in Document No. DT/55. Items 1 and 3 constituted the core of Union activities and should not be merged. As for item 11, the Secretary-General Elect had quite rightly said that what happened in the field was often quite different from what was described in the Handbooks.

The assistance provided by the Federal Republic of Germany in rural satellite and modern transmission technology in Africa was to be welcomed. He could not share the views of the delegate of India on item 7. The Secretary-General Elect had explained that the transfer of technology was an intergovernmental matter and he had admirably dealt with the question of the International Programme for the Development of Communications (IPDC).

2 17 The delegate of Chile said that Document No DT/55 had been improved by the Algerian proposal for the title and the addition of an item 14, "Publications". He agreed with the delegate of India on item 7.

The terms of reference of the Working Group reporting to Committee 4 should include a cost analysis. Furthermore, some of the items should be combined and the areas of activity covered by each of them identified. Document No DT/55 was extremely useful and the Chilean delegation endorsed it.

2 18 The delegate of Argentina also endorsed Document No DT/55 as a good starting point for the work of the Working Group. The discussion held and the various amendments proposed on that subject placed the Working Group in a position to take its own decisions.

He would have some doubts to raise in the consideration of the Australian document (No 97) on ITU regional presence.

2 19 The delegate of Bangladesh endorsed Document No DT/55 and the amendment proposed by Algeria.

He agreed with the Indian views on item 7. Items 3 and 4 should be combined. As for item 9, Special assistance for the least developed countries, enough credits would have to be provided to prevent requests by developing countries from being refused.

2 20 The delegate of Brazil associated himself with the Algerian proposal for the addition of a new item 14, "Publications", and with the Canadian proposal that items 1, 3 and 11 be merged.

Like the Indian delegation, his delegation had drawn attention to the importance of providing for South-South cooperation, i.e. cooperation among developing countries. That question should be the subject of a Committee document.

With reference to item 11, he said that a post should be created for an engineer economist who could identify the benefits of telecommunications for development. The "seminars" in item 4 would have to be well-planned if they were to yield any results. ITU regional presence would also have to be more effective in that regard. Items 1, 6, 10 and 11 were linked to the reorganization of technical cooperation.

2 21 The Secretary-General Elect reverted to what he had said with regard to item 9, "Special assistance for the least developed countries". It was important to know how the Plenary Meeting wished to respond to the Report on special measures concerning the least developed countries drawn up in compliance with Resolution No 19 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973. It was for the Conference to decide on matters of principle so that the ITU could play its role. The delegate of Brazil was right in demanding enhanced South-South cooperation. At any rate, the Conference must provide the resources required to reorganize the Technical Cooperation Department. That question would be referred to the Administrative Council for consideration at its next session in 1983.

2 22 The delegate of Kenya endorsed Document No DT/55 and the Algerian proposal for the addition of a new item 14. His delegation wished to take part in the two Working Groups proposed by the Chairman.

2 23 The delegate of the United Kingdom wondered what the repercussions of the ITU's involvement in World Communications Year might be.

He also wondered whether the Working Group's terms of reference included establishing a ceiling on expenditure.

2 24 The Chairman said he had asked the Working Group to establish such a ceiling.

2 25 The delegate of India pointed out with regard to item 7 that he had never intended to say that the technical cooperation programme should be financed by UNDP reimbursements, since the special account was in difficulties. The administrative and support costs should be reduced, which would make it possible to increase the assistance provided to the developing countries.

2 26 The delegate of Saudi Arabia supported Document No DT/55 with the amendments proposed by the delegate of Algeria. Item 11 referred to an activity of the utmost importance.

2 27 The delegate of the United States of America felt that although Document No DT/55 was interesting, the list of activities should be more detailed. Also, two further items should be added firstly, the continuing examination of technical cooperation and technical assistance activities from the administrative and operational standpoint, and, secondly, further information on the existing situation.

He requested the Secretariat to prepare a summary of the costs already incurred for the various items on the list for the years 1981, 1982 and 1983. The document should be set out in two columns: costs to be charged to the ordinary budget and costs to be charged to the technical cooperation budget. That would provide a sound basis for the Working Group's deliberations.

He was in complete agreement with the delegate of India on the need to minimize administrative and support costs in order to maximize the resources available for the benefit of developing countries.

2 28 The delegate of Sweden joined the delegate of the United States in supporting the views expressed by the delegate of India. As regards the merging of various items, items 11 and 12 could be included under item 4, "Seminars".

2 29 At the request of the delegate of Cameroon, the Chairman said that the Working Group should meet as soon as possible in order to consider the proposals presented by Algeria, Canada, the United States and India. After an exchange of information, it should give priority to the consideration of item 7.

3 ITU regional presence (Document No 97)

3 1 Before introducing Document No 97, the delegate of Australia said that a discussion was in progress in his country on tropospheric propagation and that the Australian Laboratory had just completed a study begun five or six years previously on the losses in the 14 GHz band caused by rainfall. A copy had been given to the Director of the CCIR and any delegates wishing to see the report may get in touch with the Director. Anyone wishing to receive a copy was requested to leave his name and address with the Australian delegation.

As regards the ITU regional presence, the proposal made concerned a fundamental principle and could therefore, with sufficient support from the delegates, be submitted as a draft Resolution to the Plenary Meeting. An ITU regional presence was indeed necessary for the more precise identification of problems.

Of course, there already existed regional telecommunication organizations which operated according to different systems, the ITU's regional offices should cooperate with those organizations. In the long term, the arrangements planned would be more economical. The draft Resolution submitted by the Committee to the Plenary Meeting should mention all those factors and invite the Secretary-General to undertake the appropriate studies and to report to the following session of the Administrative Council.

3.2 The delegate of Argentina said that Document No 97 was an important basis for study on what was already a well-worn theme which was now being presented in a new guise. The regional presence should fulfil locally whatever functions were necessary to enable the developing countries to play their role within the ITU and to derive benefit from, for example, the Recommendations, the CCI Reports, etc., the regulatory procedures and the computerization of the IFRB. The decentralization of technical assistance and technical cooperation activities should also equip the developing countries to participate fully in world or regional conferences.

Also, Document No. DT/55 dealt with activities which could be taken into account in the ordinary budget, which, in addition to technical cooperation, covered all forms of assistance lent by the regional presence.

3.3 The delegate of Thailand pointed out that the decentralization of technical cooperation for the benefit of developing countries was an old problem. Although the utility of regional offices was not in doubt, the financial repercussions of setting up such offices should not be overlooked. While satisfied with the services already provided by various regional organizations, Thailand nonetheless supported the Australian proposal, which it considered worthwhile.

3.4 The delegate of Canada felt that the Working Groups should look into the implications of the proposal from the standpoint of costs and the actual structure of the ITU. Since it would be unrealistic to expect the Working Group to produce a summary of all the financial implications, a draft Resolution should be drawn up requesting the Secretary-General to report on the matter to the Administrative Council.

3.5 The delegate of Malaysia considered Document No. 97 to be constructive. In view of the many different tasks to be performed, Malaysia was in favour of setting up ITU regional offices in Southeast Asia provided there was no duplication with the existing regional organizations.

3.6 The delegate of Nigeria was in favour of Document No. 97. A little optimism was called for. After all, the cost of decentralizing would be very low given the savings which could be made at ITU Headquarters, and apart from staff, all the necessary facilities could be provided by the regional organs of the United Nations and the other regional organizations.

3.7 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with the delegate of Nigeria.

3.8 The delegate of Nepal congratulated Australia on its proposal, which he felt would ensure the coordination of the ITU regional offices and the regional organizations, thus avoiding duplication and waste. Decentralization would therefore be extremely cost-effective. In that regard, he drew attention to Resolution No. 19 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference instructing "the Secretary-General to review the state of telecommunications services in the least developed countries identified by the United Nations". Although the results obtained were not satisfactory, there was nevertheless no cause for pessimism.

3.9 The delegates of Senegal and Cameroon supported Document No. 97.

3.10 The delegate of the United States of America felt that Australia's proposal was based on sound principles inasmuch as it would enhance the cost-effectiveness of ITU activities. It would be helpful to reduce administrative and support costs, which would make it possible to increase the assistance provided to developing countries. It was necessary to heed the last paragraph on page 2 of Document No. 97 and to keep a close watch on the proposal's financial implications. The Secretary-General should draw up financial estimates to be submitted to the following session of the Administrative Council and sent to the members of the council by 1 February 1983 at the latest.

3.11 The delegate of Tanzania pointed out that the regional offices acted as a meeting point for the experts of countries in need of advice and made their services less expensive. He was convinced that technical cooperation activities would continue to expand and congratulated Australia on its proposal.

3.12 The delegate of Brazil supported Australia's proposal, which was clear and concise and took account of the economic aspects of the problem. The views set out in paragraphs 2.6.1 and 2.6.2 of Document No. 47 seemed to present more drawbacks than advantages, while Australia's precise and objective proposal clearly demonstrated the value of a regional presence supplemented, as needs be, by short missions of experts. He understood, however, that some technical cooperation activities would continue to be centralized at Geneva (purchase of equipment, recruitment of experts) and asked the delegate of Australia for clarification.

3.13 The delegate of Indonesia agreed with the preceding speakers. He wondered what role the Secretariat could play in the necessary preparations and thought that it might be feasible to have the document drawn up on a sub-regional basis.

3.14 The delegate of New Zealand considered Australia's proposal to be an excellent one. The success or failure of the measures suggested would depend on the economies made at ITU Headquarters.

3.15 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany also supported Australia's proposal and stressed that cost-effectiveness would be the overriding concern.

3.16 The delegate of France supported Australia's proposal, but emphasized the need for coordination with the regional and sub-regional organizations. Although the necessary facilities could be provided by the host countries, it would be preferable if they were provided by the above-mentioned organizations. He drew attention to the final sentence of the final paragraph of the proposal . "should not cause any long-term real increase in ITU budgets".

3.17 The delegate of Sweden said that the group of Nordic countries were concerned about the possibility of increased costs and bureaucracy, and also of some degree of overlapping between the ITU's regional activities and those of regional organizations or the UNDP. That group, however, was pleased with the turn the discussions had taken, especially as regards the need for cost-effectiveness in the new structure and the application of rigorous controls by the Administrative Council.

3.18 The delegate of Niger, while somewhat concerned about the initial installation costs of the regional offices, was nonetheless in favour of their establishment. The problem of possible duplication with the regional organizations and the UNDP called for closer study.

3.20 The delegate of Ghana supported Australia's proposal, but drew attention to the existence of the regional advisers financed by the UNDP.

3.21 The delegate of Maldives congratulated Australia on its most timely proposal. An ITU regional presence was necessary to enable the developing countries to identify their needs.

The meeting rose at 1220 hours.

The Secretary
T. RAS-WORK

The Chairman .
M. SAMOURA

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 453-E
24 November 1982
Original English

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

Monday, 25 October 1982, at 0910 hrs

Chairman Mr H L VENHAUS (Federal Republic of Germany)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- 1 Approval of the summary record of the first meeting
of Committee 5

239

- 2 Manning-table posts (continued)

65, 53, 20(Corr 1),
60, 26, 58



1 Approval of the summary record of the first meeting of Committee 5 (Document No. 239)

1 1 The summary record of the first meeting (Document No 239) was approved.

2 Manning-table posts (Documents Nos 65, 53, 20(Corr 1), 60, 26, 58) (continued)

2 1 The delegate of the U S S R, introducing his delegation's proposed amendment (Document No 20(Corr 1)), said he was opposed to the view held by some delegates that 10 37 of the Convention should be divided into two parts, it should be kept as a single unit. Nor did he agree that the securing of high-calibre staff was a more important consideration than fair geographical distribution, both considerations should be given equal weight. In fact, it had been shown in practice that candidates for ITU posts from developing countries were just as well, and often better, qualified than candidates from developed countries. Although for some posts in the Union (such as for example posts in the Finance and Personnel Departments) permanent contracts might be appropriate, in the more technical posts there was a danger that staff might not be able to keep up with the rapid advances being made in telecommunications technology. It was for that reason that his delegation was proposing that the Union adopt the practice already followed by a number of other specialized agencies, and provide that such staff should be given fixed-term contracts, with the right of renewal. That would ensure an inflow of high-level expertise into the Union, while at the same time offering the possibility to the staff member concerned of being awarded permanent status if his work was judged to be of sufficiently high standard.

His delegation was also putting forward a draft Resolution (URS/60/3, Document No 60) concerning staff recruitment, which was complementary to the amendment. However, he could agree to his two proposals being dealt with separately.

2 2 The delegate of the United Kingdom said he would prefer to see no change made to No. 87. However, he recognized that different countries had different approaches to the question of staffing, the United Kingdom approach was the opposite of that of the U.S.S.R., in that it did not feel it was in the best interests either of the individual or of the service for staff members to serve the Union for a short period and then return to take up their original posts. He considered the U.S.S.R. amendment went too far, though he could agree to the addition of the first sentence, up to the word "specialists". There would always be a certain percentage of Union staff on short-term or fixed-term contracts, and provided that the Union's overall staffing policy was not compromised, he could agree to the provision being made applicable to such staff to accommodate the U.S.S.R.'s concern.

2 3 The delegate of Cuba supported the U.S.S.R. proposal. He did not think it would be damaging any staff member's career prospects, but on the contrary would be in the better interests of the Union.

2 4 The delegate of Australia said he could agree to some increase in the number of fixed-term posts in the interests of better geographical distribution, but shared the view of the United Kingdom that the U.S.S.R. proposal went into too much detail. He could accept a reduction in the number of permanent contracts only on the understanding that the existing career structure of the Union would not be jeopardized.

2 5 The delegate of India said the current situation regarding geographical distribution among Union staff left a great deal to be desired. While high standards of competence and integrity were important, they should not be the sole consideration, since today technological skills were evenly distributed between developed and developing countries, all that was lacking for the latter was opportunity. In accordance with the principle of universality, both contributions made to the Union and benefits derived from it should be shared equally by all Members. Although proper incentives for career advancement were important, high-level posts were often filled more for career reasons than out of real need. The proposal to introduce fixed-term contracts would also have the advantage of allowing for considerable financial savings. Finally, staff who were confined to headquarters might tend to lack practical experience, and to have little incentive to improve their technical knowledge to keep pace with developments, the introduction of the fixed-term contract system would be a way of ensuring a flow of fresh talent into the Union. He supported the U.S.S.R. proposal.

2 6 The delegate of Algeria also supported the proposal, which would help to ensure that the skills of developing countries were properly used. Permanent contracts were not in the interests of either the Union or the Member country, staff should be able to return to take up posts in their home countries at the end of their period of service.

2 7 The delegate of Bulgaria also supported the proposal, and pointed out that under the fixed-term contract system a staff member would still be able to apply to have his contract renewed or made permanent, provided his work was satisfactory.

2 8 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic supported the views of the U.S.S.R. in respect of No. 87 of the Convention and also shared the views of other speakers, particularly from the developing countries, that there should be some safeguard for the inflow of fresh blood into the Union.

2 9 The delegate of Grenada expressed support for the views of the delegate of India. While it was true that expatriate experts took with them a tremendous amount of experience to the developing countries, which was the main benefit to the host country and enhanced the transfer of technology, it was also true that on their return home they took with them the experience gained in the field, which could be said to be the developing country's contribution to the work of the Union.

2 10 The delegate of Czechoslovakia said that the basis of the various approaches to staff recruitment was identical, namely that the staff recruited should give the Union the maximum benefit of their experience. ITU staff with fixed-term contracts would have every opportunity to have those contracts renewed provided they had the necessary talents and abilities. He therefore supported the Soviet proposal.

2 11 The delegate of Ethiopia supported the principle embodied in the Soviet proposal for reasons already explained by India and Algeria. Fixed-term contracts ensured fair geographical distribution and provided an opportunity for developing countries to contribute to the work of the Union.

2 12 The delegate of Mongolia said that the ITU Secretariat had never fully implemented Resolution No. 5 approved by the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference. It was quite clear from Annex 6 to Document No. 29 that most of the P.1 and P.2 posts were occupied by nationals of European countries with permanent contracts, which was totally wrong. Such posts should be on a fixed-term contract basis for no more than five years so that good quality experts could be recruited for the various organs of the Union where their countries were insufficiently represented. He fully supported the Soviet draft of No. 87 of the Convention and was against its division into two since he saw no positive consequences therefrom.

2 13 The Chairman of the Staff Council said that he felt it necessary to explain a number of basic facts since it appeared that the staff were being directly accused of not being able to keep up with technological progress, or, in other words, that they were guilty of incompetence. The delegate of India had referred to their skin-deep knowledge of technology. That might in some cases be true but it was not relevant because the tasks of staff members were more concerned with knowing what was going on in as many countries as possible in respect of standards, rules and regulations, etc. Certain skills were therefore required for such jobs and not least language skills, although the Union had a language training programme to help members with insufficient language knowledge. Other skills, however, were also needed, inter alia the faculty of communication with as many people as possible in a particular area, which took time to develop and to become of use to the Union. Such a faculty would be less useful in a national context.

There were a number of good reasons for geographical distribution. It had been agreed that the principle of rotation for example was a necessity as far as the policy-making organs of the Union were concerned. It was not however in the interests of the organization or of any staff member that the latter should become policy-makers or try to influence policy in a way that would benefit their countries of origin. The experience gained in the Union, therefore, had a limited use when the member returned to his own country, in fact only a few people would have a valuable contribution to make. It would in fact imply that the Union was some kind of training institute for countries needing the experience if candidates were put forward simply for the knowledge they could eventually take back with them.

It could not be denied that the wider the geographical distribution, the better the accumulated knowledge of different countries. Annex 4 of Document No. 29 showed that 133 posts had been filled without improving geographical representation, and two of the reasons for that were that there were fewer candidates from certain regions and recruitment procedures might not be adequate.

2.14 The delegate of the U.S.S.R., supported by the delegate of the German Democratic Republic, speaking on a point of order, said that while his delegation had shown great respect for the representative of the Staff Council by allowing him to be present at all meetings, he should confine himself to speaking of personnel needs and not become involved in personnel policy.

2.15 The Chairman of the Staff Council said that in view of that statement he would not continue his statement but would merely indicate that the staff could support the United Kingdom proposal as being a very reasonable one.

2.16 The delegate of Algeria, also speaking on a point of order, said that as he saw it the Staff Representative participated in meetings in order to be conversant with the Committee's discussions and to provide information on how things appeared from the staff point of view. It was not appropriate for him to support any proposal. He should instead maintain a strictly neutral position.

2.17 The delegate of the United States of America observed that the preceding points of order seemed contradictory. It was a very necessary and integral part of the Committee's deliberations to be informed about difficulties encountered within the Secretariat, and the Chairman of the Staff Council had attempted to provide such information. The Committee should have an opportunity to hear all those details and difficulties if the staffing issue was to be solved in a mutually satisfactory manner.

2.18 The Secretary stated that his role was not to participate in discussions nor to take any particular position, but he did have a duty to provide information. At the present time scarcely more than 30 per cent of the staff of the Union came from national administrations, consequently the majority of staff members were not in a position to go back to jobs in their administrations. Furthermore, over 31 per cent had fixed-term contracts. Finally, in talking of contracts, probationary ones appeared to have been overlooked. Thanks to such contracts the Union was able to dispense with staff who were not up to standard without having to give any explanation other than that it was in the interests of the Union.

The Committee might also usefully bear in mind that at the instigation of the Joint Inspection Unit and International Civil Service Commission the inter-agency meetings were discussing the possibility of recommending to the United Nations system as a whole that probationary contracts be for five years. Such contracts could be terminated either during or at the end of that period or, if the staff member had proved satisfactory, the contract could then be regularized depending on the nature of the tasks performed, whether temporary or permanent.

2.19 The delegate of the United States of America said that his delegation had made its views very clear at the previous meeting of the Committee on the general principles for geographical distribution and believed that No. 87 of the Convention as currently drafted should be retained, the paramount consideration being the competence and efficiency of the candidate with geographical distribution being of secondary importance.

The Committee appeared to have forgotten one basic principle, namely that delegates had come to the Plenipotentiary Conference to strengthen the Union and make it more responsive to the many demands made of it. The remedy currently proposed undermined the continued effectiveness of the Union. It should not be forgotten that in 1979 an ICSC report had reaffirmed that the basic purpose of the Union was regulatory, and that purpose called for an experienced and permanent staff. The United Kingdom suggestion that a certain percentage of contracts should be fixed-term was as far as the Committee should go. In discussing the introduction of fixed-term contracts, or wider geographical distribution, he questioned whether those proposing such amendments were not trying to undermine the principles embodied in Nos. 83 and 84 of the Convention that neither elected officials nor staff of the Union should refrain from acting in any way which was

incompatible with their status as international officials, and that each Member should respect the exclusively international character of the duties of elected officials and staff and refrain from trying to influence them in the performance of their work. When No 87 of the Convention was considered, therefore, Nos 83 and 84 should also be borne in mind. Furthermore the Committee should examine why there were such geographical inequities. One of the major reasons which had emerged in the previous week's discussion of the annexes to Document No 29 had been that candidates were needed in order to make a selection. If administrations did not provide an adequate number of candidates then their ability to obtain posts would not be enhanced. The cost element, too, had been overlooked. At a time when administrations wished to make the Union more effective and deliver more services, while at the same time reducing costs, they should not add to salary costs by changing personnel every five years. The new JIU and ICSC proposal in respect of permanent contracts should also be related to an effective performance appraisal system so that an individual could be judged annually.

Having discussed the matter at length, the Committee had now reached the stage where it was necessary to start establishing some principles and identifying the areas in which fixed-term contracts might be more preferable, for example, for jobs of a temporary nature like those connected with the computer project. The Committee should also look very carefully at the solution proposed by the United Kingdom which embraced the ideas which the United States Administration could support.

2 20 The delegate of France pointed out that the views expressed by the delegates of the U.S.S.R. and India had made him most pessimistic. It was not true to say that staff were always insufficiently competent and needed to be replaced after five years. On the contrary, when the Union was lucky enough to obtain the services of a highly competent official, he should be retained, at any cost, regardless of his origin. The Study Groups of the CCIs badly needed the competence and knowledge which some experts brought to their jobs. It was true that the monitoring principle was a healthy one, yet as the Committee Secretary had explained, the Union already had such a process. As far as his delegation was concerned, therefore, No 87 as it stood, with its inbuilt flexibility, was sufficient, on the understanding that the principle of geographical distribution was carefully monitored.

2.21 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that a change of real geographical distribution and the principle that a number of professional posts be filled on a fixed-term contract basis with the right of renewal would not bring disaster upon the Union. He agreed with the delegates of the United Kingdom and Australia that his delegation's proposal in respect of No 87 of the Convention could be improved, and if the Committee were to adopt the principle of adding to No 87, then his delegation would try to produce an acceptable text either alone or with the help of the United Kingdom and Australia.

On the subject of the availability of candidates, he stressed that his country produced thousands of qualified engineers per year which was still not enough since many went into higher paid jobs in industry, and received regular salary increments according to length of service. There was certainly no question of "internal policy". Some experts needed to remain in the Soviet Union for personal reasons including the education of their children. At other stages of their careers they were perfectly free to work abroad. Yet again, his Administration did not have a poor opinion of its engineers but like every other administration knew that graduates who became civil servants eventually forgot a good deal after a time. The Soviet Union was not aiming at 100% fixed-term or replacement system but wanted sensible changes dictated by the needs of the times, and he reminded the Committee that his delegation's proposal in respect of Resolution No. 5 called upon the Members of the Union to make provision for the possibility of safeguarding the careers of specialists returning to their administrations on conclusion of their work for the ITU. Finally, nobody obliged an expert to join the ITU, and if candidates were afraid of losing their post in their own countries, then they should not seek appointments in the Union.

2 22 The Chairman invited comments on the revised draft of URS/20/5 in Document No 20(Corr 2), which had just been circulated.

2.23 The delegate of India said that the new text represented a step forward in reconciling the views expressed during the discussion, but he felt it did not fully reflect the desire

expressed by a number of Councillors for a basic shift from permanent to fixed-term recruitment, the latter being subject to possible extension of the original term. He proposed that the second part of the draft should be amended as follows

"Taking into account, among other things, the constant advances made in the technology and operation of telecommunication media, the recruitment of the personnel in the professional categories shall be ordinarily on a fixed-term basis, with provision for departures, as will be defined by the Administrative Council."

2 24 The delegate of Algeria remarked that the expression "fixed-term" was not as clear as the concept of a 5 to 6-year contract renewable once only, which had been mentioned. Moreover, an appropriate Resolution would be required to clarify the instructions to the Administrative Council. However, on the whole, he supported the proposed Indian amendment.

2 25 The delegate of Australia said that his delegation believed in the basic idea of a career service within the United Nations family of organizations. He was therefore unable to accept the proposed Indian amendment and hoped that the Indian delegate would withdraw it. If the amendment was not withdrawn, his delegation would abandon its support for the U S S R proposal (Document No 20(Corr 2)) and would favour maintenance of the original No. 87 of the Convention.

2 26 The delegate of the United Kingdom supported the Australian delegate's view.

2 27 The delegate of India recognized that in the United Nations as a whole the emphasis had been on recruitment on a permanent basis but said that his amendment was designed to reflect the opinions expressed in the Committee. If it did not meet with the Committee's approval, he was prepared to revise it so as to retain the insertion of the words "among other things" and to say "there shall be provision also for the recruitment of the personnel in the professional categories."

2 28 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that since it was apparent there were opposing views in the Committee, he was prepared, although he preferred the first version of the Indian amendment, to accept the second version with a view to achieving a consensus.

2 29 The delegate of the United States of America said that in order to be consistent with the United Nations careers structure and to enable the Union to keep abreast of technological progress, he would propose the following amendment:

"Taking into account the constant advances made in the technology and operation of telecommunication media, the recruitment of part of the personnel in the professional categories shall, where feasible, be made on a fixed-term basis. Such positions will be identified and constantly reviewed by the Administrative Council, with a view to employing the most competent specialists proposed by the Members of the Union."

2 30 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that he found even the Indian compromise amendment unacceptable and supported the United States proposal.

2 31 The delegate of Algeria stressed the need to give specific instructions to the Administrative Council in order to facilitate its task.

2 32 The delegate of France proposed the addition of the words "with the possibility of renewal" after the words "on a fixed-term basis", otherwise he would prefer the retention of No. 87 as it stood. He drew attention to the difficulty of discussing a text to which so many amendments had been proposed, without a consolidated written document before the Committee.

2 33 The delegate of the United States of America said that his delegation had made a strenuous effort to incorporate all the valid and interesting views which had been expressed in a succinct amendment dictated by a spirit of compromise and on the understanding that more specific

aspects could be considered when the relevant draft Resolution was discussed. He therefore appealed to the Committee to accept the U S S R proposal in Document No 20(Corr 2), as amended by his delegation.

2 34 The delegate of Canada agreed that further aspects could be dealt with when the draft Resolution was discussed and suggested that the debate might be based on Document No 20(Corr 2).

2 35 After further discussion on the best way of dealing with the issue, the Chairman said that a consolidated document would be produced showing all the amendments proposed to No. 87.

He invited the administrations which had originally submitted proposals, namely, Canada, the United Kingdom and the U S S R, to meet informally with a view to producing a final version of No 87 and the text of a draft Resolution on the same subject.

The meeting rose at 1230 hours

The Secretary

M BARDOUX

The Chairman

H L. VENHAUS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 454-E
19 November 1982
Original French

COMMITTEE 5

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

Thursday, 28 October 1982, at 2100 hrs

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

Subjects discussed

- 1 Draft Resolution on job classification
2. Draft Resolution Updating of the Manning Table
- 3 Fixed-term contracts
- 4 Draft Resolution Recruitment of Union Staff
- 5 Growth in the staff of the Union

Document No.

CAN/26/52
DT/53(Rev.2)
DT/57
DT/63
88 + Corr 1
65, 49



1 Draft Resolution on job classification
(Proposal No. CAN/26/52)

1.1 The delegate of the United Kingdom introduced Document No. 26 and suggested that the first part of the document be noted and the preamble to the draft Resolution be adopted

It was so agreed.

1.2 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany had some difficulties with the operative part of the draft Resolution which referred to "unreasonable expense" and wanted to know the exact figure involved.

1.3 The Secretary of the Committee said that a distinction must be made between the cost of implementing the decisions of the ICSC (see Document No. 53 + Add 1), i.e. the creation of a classifier post, and the long-term consequences of the decisions taken following the review of job classification in the Union. However, the consequences on classification would be negligible, i.e. of the order of 3% one way or the other.

1.4 The delegate of the United States emphasized that the world was going through a period of austerity and that in almost all the international organizations his country had requested that the principle of zero growth be adhered to. He could therefore not accept any increase due to reclassification if there were no corresponding reductions to offset it.

1.5 The Chairman pointed out that it was not up to the Committee to go into details since the matter was the ultimate responsibility of the Administrative Council. The Committee had simply to provide the Administrative Council with guidelines and indicate whether the participants were in favour of introducing the ICSC system or not.

1.6 The delegate of the United Kingdom shared the view expressed by the delegate of the United States that any decisions taken in the Plenary should have no financial implications. The Secretary of the Committee had used the word "negligible", he wondered what that actually meant and said he would like a specific figure to be quoted for the purpose of Committee 4.

1.7 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. fully agreed with the previous speakers. The Secretary of the Committee had always been optimistic, but one would have to wait for the next meeting to see the information supplied by the Chief of the Finance Department. In his opinion any upgrading would necessarily have considerable financial implications.

1.8 The Chairman of the Staff Council considered that the most economically viable course was to ensure that productivity increased and that the staff were motivated.

1.9 The delegate of Algeria recalled that at one of the early meetings of Committee 5 there had been a general feeling that the ICSC system should not be adopted. The Chief of the Personnel Department had proposed a system combining the current system and the ICSC system and he would like more details on that proposal.

1.10 The Secretary of the Committee recalled that all the participants had approved adoption of the ICSC system and standards in principle until the delegate of the U.S.S.R. had raised the matter again. In reply to the delegate of the Soviet Union, he pointed out that a distinction must be made between the first level standards by grade applied in the United Nations common system and the second level standards concerning groups of occupations, which hardly existed in the ITU. The ICSC classification system existed, it had been approved by the United Nations General Assembly, and there was no further reason why it could not be applied in the Union.

1.11 The Chairman, replying to the question by the delegate of Algeria, said he had the impression that the Committee had reached agreement on the matter (see discussion on point IV 9) of Document No. 53).

1.12 The delegate of Canada thanked the delegate of the United Kingdom for having introduced the Canadian document and the Resolution. In the operative part the Administrative Council was

instructed to take definitive measures. However, it might perhaps be wise to obtain an estimate of the costs which the Secretary of the Committee had qualified as "negligible". He was convinced that if the ICSC system was adopted better results would be achieved in reclassification than when the old reclassification system had been applied in 1977.

1.13 The delegate of the United Kingdom, further to the reference by the Chairman of the Staff Council to an increase in productivity, proposed that the word "unreasonable" be replaced by the word "additional" in the operative part.

1.14 The Secretary of the Committee recalled that at present classification work was carried out by one P 3 and one secretary, both on a half-time basis, which was not sufficient. He therefore had to urge the creation of a full-time classifier post at grade P 3 and the upgrading of the chief classifier from P 3 to P 4.

1.15 The delegate of the U S S R could not accept such explanations. The Administrative Council classified posts systematically. There must be staff in the Personnel Department capable of classifying posts, and he recalled that the Union had carried out a complete reclassification in 1977 which he felt should be sufficient. He thought the Administrative Council should have the opportunity to consider each specific case so that the system could be applied rationally. He could therefore not accept the draft Resolution which he felt went much too far.

1.16 The delegate of Kenya pointed out that the issue had been discussed for a long time now. His Administration was in favour of the classification proposed by the ICSC. No-one had challenged the arguments set out in the draft Resolution which instructed the Administrative Council to consider the situation and apply ICSC recommendations. He therefore proposed that the draft Resolution be adopted.

1.17 The delegate of Sweden said that the previous speaker had to some extent said what he himself was intending to say and had come to the same conclusions, albeit for different reasons. There was a need to fix a date and give details on the financial implications. In his opinion no reference to "unreasonable expense" was necessary.

1.18 The delegate of France thought that the principle of classification of posts by the ICSC had been accepted, the Secretary of the Committee had explained that a certain amount of time would be required to put it into practice. He proposed that in the third line of the operative part the words "est adopté" in the French text be replaced by the words "soit adopté" and pointed out that each item led to additional expenses. He supported the proposal by the delegate of the United Kingdom to replace "unreasonable expense" by "additional expense".

1.19 The delegate of the United Kingdom drew participant's attention to the reasons given at the foot of the Resolution where it was stated that the present classification system which had been adopted in 1977 was very subjective and had probably resulted in a number of over-classified positions. The new system should ensure more justification of grades which should thus make for savings. He recalled his proposal to replace the words "unreasonable expense" by "additional expense", although the document should state the actual amount of expenditure incurred.

1.20 The Chairman took it that the participants were prepared to accept the two amendments proposed by the delegates of the United Kingdom and France, i.e. to replace the words "unreasonable expense" by "additional expense" and the words "est adopté" in the French text by the words "soit adopté".

1.21 The Chairman of the Staff Council considered it was dangerous to say "without incurring additional expenses" in the operative part of the resolution. He recalled that the staff had not always accepted ICSC recommendations which refused an increase in salaries. For instance, staff members had lost over 20% of their purchasing power and ICSC was not recommending any salary increase.

1.22 The delegate of the U S S R pointed out that over the last 20 years staff members' salaries had increased by 100% and that in Switzerland their salaries were indexed to the cost of living.

As to the reasons given at the foot of the proposed Resolution he would like to know who was responsible for the over-classification. He recalled that 265 staff members in the professional category had been upgraded.

1 23 The Secretary-General elect considered that some points in Document No 26 were vague. As regards the present classification system, it was true that its introduction had led to a considerable number of upgradings, which had been implemented objectively, with the result that the ITU had been brought into line with the other specialized agencies.

1 24 The delegate of Canada agreed with the Resolution in principle and approved the amendment proposed by the United Kingdom. In the operative part one should perhaps say "without incurring any net additional expense". He also supported the amendments proposed by the delegate of France.

1 25 The delegate of Kenya said he preferred that the text remain as it was and considered that only the Administrative Council was in a position to judge whether a reclassification was required. He proposed that a ceiling be fixed, i.e. that the net additional expense should not exceed, for example, 2.5 or 5%.

1 26 The delegate of the United States supported the amendments to the wording of the text proposed by the delegates of the United Kingdom, Canada and France but could in no way accept 2.5 or 5%.

1 27 In reply to the delegate of Kenya, the delegate of Algeria pointed out that the General Secretariat had accustomed the Administrative Council to finding ways of implementing Resolutions without incurring additional expenses as advocated by the draft Resolution at issue. He supported the wording in its amended form.

1 28 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported the amendments put forward by the delegations of the United Kingdom and France but proposed that the last sentence of the operative part beginning "This will necessitate" be deleted.

1 29 The Chairman read out the operative part as amended:

"Instructs the Administrative Council

to take whatever steps it considers necessary, without incurring any net additional expense, to ensure that the new ICSC post-classification system is adopted within the Union at the earliest practical date and that detailed classifications be made for all positions."

1 30 The Secretary of the Committee thought that there was some confusion from the application of a new system and new standards, an exercise spread over two or three years and the resources which would be made available to him or to the Personnel Department to carry out such a reclassification exercise. He added that if he was not provided with an additional post for a classifier he would not be able to introduce the ICSC system.

1 31 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic supported the proposed amendments.

The text was approved, as amended.

2 Draft Resolution Updating of the Manning Table
(Document No DT/53(Rev 2))

2.1 The Chairman, presenting the document, said that the draft Resolution had been drawn up in the light of the results of the fifth meeting of Committee 5 and on the opinions expressed by the delegations.

2 2 The delegate of Bulgaria supported the draft Resolution but proposed adding the terms "in the general services category" where appropriate, to bring the text more into line with earlier discussions.

2.3 The Chairman recalled that it had been noted in the course of earlier discussions that most of the posts involved belonged to the general services category, but that there were also some in the professional category. In his opinion, inserting the phrase proposed by the delegate of Bulgaria in the first half of the operative part of the draft Resolution might have the effect of reducing the Secretary-General's freedom of action.

2.4 The Secretary of the Committee, referring to Annex 1 to Document No 42, said that there was one P 4 reviser post and three P 3 translator posts in the Language Division, which were not subject to geographic distribution, one P 3 editor post in the Information Division and one P 3 microcomputers systems post in the Computer Department. There were therefore six "unestablished" posts in the professional category compared with 83 established posts in the same grade. The situation in the future should be decided by the Plenipotentiary Conference, which should issue the General Secretariat and the Administrative Council with the necessary instructions.

2.5 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the draft Resolution as given in the document.

2.6 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed with the suggestions of the delegate of Bulgaria, as far as the general services category was concerned. With regard to posts in the professional category, he said that the second paragraph in the second half of the operative part should be deleted.

2.7 The Secretary-General elect said that not only many posts in the general services category were involved but also some in the professional category, and that the earlier decision therefore applied to both categories. It was no doubt true that the present situation was due to a lack of sufficient resources to apply Administrative Council Resolutions enabling the Secretary-General to create new posts in the general services category. In any event, new posts in either category could only be created in accordance with the terms of the Additional Protocol I. It would be well to avoid that kind of problem in the future, by asking the Administrative Council to make provision for increasing the amounts laid down in Additional Protocol I. He hoped that Resolution No 743/CA31 relating to the general services category, the application of which had been suspended, would be given effect again in the future, and he said that, as far as posts in the professional category were concerned, cases would be considered by the Administrative Council on an individual basis in accordance with normal procedure.

2.8 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that pages 14, 15, 16 and 17 of Document No 42 referred only to general service category posts. He thought, therefore, that any question not related to that category should be dealt with separately and that paragraph 2 of the first part of the operative part of the draft Resolution belonged in a different text.

2.9 The Secretary-General elect drew attention to pages 4, 9 and 10 of Document No. 42 and pointed out that the document itself referred to a list of unestablished posts occupied from 1972 to 1980. He had indicated on several occasions that those professional category posts would be filled in accordance with usual, standard Union procedures.

2.10 The delegate of Canada, replying to a suggestion by the delegate of Bulgaria, thought that the words "of the general service category in particular" should be introduced into the first and second parts of the preamble. That might satisfy the delegate of Bulgaria, while at the same time leaving the Administrative Council greater freedom of action.

2.11 The delegate of Kenya thought that the draft Resolution was clear as it stood and that some of the effect would be lost if the proposed amendments were introduced.

The delegate of Bulgaria, referring to the Secretary's statement, explained that the document concerned the general service category, but it also mentioned six professional category posts. He would support the document but, to conform to standard procedure, the six professional category posts would have to be dealt with in a separate text. He approved the amendments proposed by the delegate of Canada.

2 12 The delegate of the United Kingdom proposed deleting the word "best" in paragraph 2 of the second part of the operative part and replacing, in paragraph 3 of the same part, the word "optimum" by the expression "as appropriate", provided that such changes did not give rise to any difficulty

2 13 The Chairman pointed out to the delegate of the United Kingdom that the draft Resolution had been prepared in accordance with proposal G/58/1, submitted by the United Kingdom. In any event, it was quite feasible to introduce the amendments proposed by the delegate of the United Kingdom. With regard to the proposal of the delegate of the U.S.S.R. to delete paragraph 2 of the second part of the operative part, he suggested postponing a decision on the matter. He also pointed out that the Resolution, if adopted, would replace Resolution No 6 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention.

2 14 The delegate of Bulgaria proposed adding to the first part of the preamble the following wording: "that a number of professional category staff are similarly affected (see Document No 42)" and amending paragraph 2 of the first part of the operative part to read "to provide for the creation of the six permanent professional category posts referred to in Document No 42 (Annex 1) by allocating each year the necessary credits corresponding ..". He said that he wished to maintain his initial proposals for amending the draft Resolution.

2 15 The delegate of Canada thought that it would be more convenient if paragraph 1 of the first part of the operative part were to read

- "- of 1 general service category posts,
- of six professional category posts, to regularize the present situation."

2 16 The delegate of Kenya did not agree with the addition of the expression "in particular", which in his opinion did not serve the desired purpose.

2 17 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that his delegation would support the draft Resolution subject to its being considered by Committee 4.

2 18 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that Committee 4 was waiting for figures to be supplied by the Head of the Finance Department. He pointed out that the date mentioned in the draft was 1 January 1983, although it might be better to change it to 1 January 1984, since the 1983 budget had already been approved. Although an increase of 270,000 Swiss francs might be acceptable, an increase of 2 million Swiss francs would not.

2 19 The Chairman, referring to the proposal of the U.S.S.R., asked whether paragraph 2 of the last part of the operative part should be deleted or maintained, subject to the amendments proposed by the United Kingdom.

2 20 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. asked for a new paragraph 2 to be inserted into the second part of the operative part, with the following wording:

- "2 to provide for the creation of permanent general service category posts,"

2 21 In conclusion, the Chairman said that a new text would be drafted and submitted to the Committee.

3 Fixed-term contracts (Document No DT/57)

3 1 The Chairman of Committee 5, introducing Document No DT/57, said that paragraphs 1 and 2 had been prepared by an informal Working Group of Committee 5 and paragraph 3 had been added so as to take account of a proposal by the delegate of India.

3 2 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany hoped that the document, which had been adopted by the majority of members of the Working Group, would be approved.

3 3 The delegate of Algeria asked the delegate of India to explain the insertion which he had prepared

3 4 The delegate of India said it concerned the reclassification at a higher grade of officials without any career prospects. If permanent contracts were replaced by fixed-term contracts, that problem would disappear since there would be no more opportunity for promotion. The Working Group had not been able to deal with that question as it had not been raised until the end of its deliberations.

3.5 The delegate of France said the modification proposed by India should not be inserted.

3 6 The delegate of the United Kingdom said his delegation viewed the Indian proposal sympathetically but since the aim was to establish a balance between fixed-term and other contracts with due regard to career prospects it would be preferable to keep the existing text without the insertion proposed by the delegate of India

3 7 The delegate of the U S S.R. said he appreciated the concern of the delegate of India. He requested him not to insist on the insertion of his proposed modification, however, as the Working Group had already had some difficulty in reaching a compromise

3 8 The delegate of India said he did not insist on the inclusion of his proposal mentioned in paragraph 3.

3 9 The Chairman of Committee 5 declared the submitted text approved and said that Committee 7 would be informed of that decision.

4 Draft Resolution Recruitment of Union staff (Document No DT/63)

4 1 The Chairman of Committee 5 said the Resolution submitted was to replace Resolution No 5 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference. It could not be approved immediately, however, because paragraph 4 on page 3 appeared in square brackets.

4.2 The delegate of the U S S R. said that as far as he could remember, the paragraph had been placed in square brackets because it had been moved from the section "instructs the Administrative Council" to the section "instructs the Secretary-General".

4 3 The Committee Secretary said he had transferred the paragraph after consulting the delegate of the U S S R , the reason being that appointments were made by the Secretary-General, not by the Administrative Council.

4 4 The delegate of Kenya, raising a question of principle, asked whether staff members should be succeeded by nationals of their country Although equitable geographical distribution should be taken into account, vacancies should nevertheless be filled by the most qualified candidate. It was a mistake to speak of "candidates from the same country"

4 5 The delegate of the U S.S.R. agreed He referred to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 35/210, which invited the Secretary-General to pursue an appropriate active policy within reasonable time limits and to ensure that the principle of equitable geographical distribution was applied without prejudice to the effectiveness of the Secretariat's work In the case of underrepresented countries, each time a post became vacant, the most qualified candidate should be considered, but the new holder of a post need not necessarily have the same nationality as his predecessor

4 6 The delegate of France agreed that there should be no hereditary posts Candidates should be chosen on the basis of their qualifications, not their nationality

4 7 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed and recalled the provisions of No 87 of the Convention While due regard should be paid to the importance of recruiting staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible, the paramount consideration in the recruitment of staff should be the necessity of securing for the Union the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity

4 8 The delegate of Japan said that, whatever heading it came under, paragraph 4 was contrary to the principle of neutrality enunciated in No 83 of the Convention. He was afraid that that paragraph might jeopardize the efficiency of service required of officials in No 87 of the Convention. The aim of equitable geographical representation was to preserve the international character of the Union.

4 9 The delegate of Sweden said he could not accept the text in square brackets, because it conflicted with the principles underlying the three preceding paragraphs of the draft Resolution and with the provisions of Nos 83 and 87 of the Convention

4 10 The delegate of the United States agreed with the delegate of the U S S R that there could be no question of hereditary posts. He recommended that the text in square brackets should be deleted.

4 11 The delegate of Kenya echoed that recommendation. While it was desirable for the principle of the widest possible geographical representation to apply to all fixed-term contracts, the "inheritance" of posts was out of the question. Nor should the authorities proposing candidates be mentioned in the Resolution. He therefore proposed amending paragraph 4 to read "to ensure that the principle of widest possible geographical representation is observed in awarding fixed-term contracts".

4 12 The delegate of Spain said that, for the reasons given by the delegates of the United Kingdom and Japan and supported by other delegates, the paragraph in square brackets should be deleted.

4 13 The delegate of the United Kingdom felt that the solution suggested by the delegate of Kenya did not really add anything new to paragraph 1 of the section entitled "instructs the Secretary-General". He proposed that paragraph 4 be deleted and not replaced by another text.

4 14 The delegate of the U S S R could not accept such a deletion without expressing some misgivings. He was in favour of applying United Nations recommendations and pointed out that the paragraph in question had been taken from Resolution 35/210 of the United Nations General Assembly. However, given the views of the Working Group and the Committee, he would not insist on paragraph 4 being maintained.

4 15 The delegate of China felt that paragraph 4 should be maintained unchanged in its present place. It would be sufficient to remove the square brackets.

4 16 The delegate of the United States recalled that in the Working Group's discussions he had strongly opposed the views expressed by the representative of the U S S R.

4 17 The Chairman of Committee 5 said that paragraph 4 was deleted.

4 18 The delegate of India pointed out that the paragraph entitled "affirms" mentioned "countries". He wondered whether it might not be more appropriate to talk about "regions".

4 19 The delegate of the U S S R, referring to the comment made by the delegate of India, said that it was indeed more appropriate to talk about regions. In view of the large number of Member countries of the Union and the limited number of ITU posts, any reference to countries would give rise to problems. He suggested that the paragraph entitled "affirms" should read as follows: "the need 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".

4 20 The delegate of Algeria supported that suggestion.

4 21 The Chairman pointed out that "countries" could not be replaced by "regions" Whereas all the regions were represented, the same did not apply to all the Member countries of the ITU.

4 22 The delegate of Sweden agreed with the delegate of Algeria that it was impossible to raise the level of non-existing representation.

4 23 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. felt that in all parts of the text the most appropriate wording was "regions which are not represented or are insufficiently represented".

4 24 The Secretary of the Committee, speaking in his capacity as Secretary of the Working Group, traced back the history of paragraph 4, which was an amended version of a Soviet proposal. The word "country" had been introduced in response to a proposal by the representative of the United Kingdom He suggested that the Resolution should refer to insufficiently represented regions and that paragraph 1 of the part entitled "instructs the Secretary-General" should be amended to read "of regions which are insufficiently represented".

4 25 The delegate of Algeria felt that the paragraph entitled "affirms" should come before the operative part of the draft Resolution.

4 26 The Chairman noted that there were no objections and declared that the amended text of the draft Resolution was approved and would be included in the draft report to be submitted to the Plenary Meeting.

5 Growth in the staff of the Union (Documents Nos. 88 + Corr. 1)

5 1 The Chairman recalled that in the discussions of Committee 4 it had been stated that Document No 49, intended for the Working Group of Committee 4, which was considering the question of premises, contained a great deal of information on the growth in the Union's staff. That document could be of use in estimating the growth rate it showed, in an estimation established by the Coordination Committee and reproduced in Annex 7, a staff increase from 864 in 1982 to 1051 in 1990, which represented an annual growth rate of 2.8%. The Chairman of Committee 5 proposed that the discussion be based on that estimate.

5 2 The delegate of India pointed out that the ITU would become increasingly automated, especially in the next five to seven years, which should result in zero growth or even a reduction in staff. Since there had also been talk of increased productivity, the rate envisaged should be reconsidered

5 3 The Chairman pointed out that those views did not coincide with the conclusions of Committee 4.

5 4 The delegate of the United Kingdom recalled that the Working Group of Committee 4 was dealing with premises, an entirely different question from that under consideration by Committee 5. In the absence of substantiation, the delegation of the United Kingdom could not accept the growth rate of 2.8% While the objection made by the delegate of India was basically sound, the effects of automation would only be felt temporarily owing to the ITU's constantly increasing workload

5.5 The delegate of the United States agreed with the delegate of the United Kingdom that the rate of 2.8% was not realistic

5.6 The delegate of Switzerland had addressed the problem of premises in Committee 4 That Committee had not considered itself competent to establish a rate of growth It had proposed that the Administrative Council be instructed to ensure that the premises were extended in stages in accordance with the growth rate resulting from the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference

5.7 The Deputy Secretary-General elect said indicative planning figures had been established with a view to affording the Administrative Council some flexibility in its work. If a zero growth rate were chosen, the Administrative Council would possibly be obliged to consult the Members of the ITU Although productivity had increased in recent years in various services, that trend did not necessarily apply to the Union as a whole Automation, for example, called for new activities

relating to the programmes and systems. If the Administrative Council is to have any room for manoeuvre, a specific percentage should be established so that the Council can fulfil its functions without organizing a referendum.

5 8 The delegate of Algeria felt that Committee 5 should approach staff problems from the standpoint of policy, without attempting to establish a rate of growth. It should confine itself to taking note of Document No. 49, without pronouncing judgement on its validity.

5 9 The Chairman thought that that was a good solution. Document No. 49 also quoted figures which were relatively precise.

5 10 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed with the delegate of Algeria

The meeting rose at 2355 hours.

The Secretary
M BARDOUX

The Chairman
H L VENHAUS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 455-E
19 November 1982
Original English

COMMITTEE 5

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

NINTH AND LAST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 5

Monday, 1 November 1982, at 1745 hrs

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

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. Summary records of the second and third meetings of Committee 5 | 304, 305 |
| 2. Draft resolution . Updating of the manning table | DT/70, DT/74 |
| 3. Career development | 53, DT/74 |
| 4. Report by the ITU Staff Pension Committee to the Plenipotentiary Conference | 50, DT/74
65 |
| 5. Second report of Committee 5 | DT/74 |
| 6. Resolutions of the previous Plenipotentiary Conference | - |
| 7. Completion of the work of Committee 5 | - |



- 1 Summary records of the second and third meetings of Committee 5
(Documents Nos. 304 and 305)

The summary records of the second and third meetings of Committee 5 were approved.

2. Draft resolution Updating of the manning table (Documents Nos DT/70 and DT/74)

2 1 The Secretary of the Committee noted a number of drafting amendments to be made to the French text of Document No. DT/70

2 2 The delegate of the United States of America said that he appreciated the desire to regularize the prevailing situation in which a large and growing number of unestablished posts had had to be created and filled for long periods, financed from various budgets and savings rather than from the ordinary budget. However, a major goal of the Plenipotentiary Conference was the identification of marginal activities with a view to reducing personnel costs - particularly at a time of austere budgets and a need for zero net growth. Therefore, his delegation was unable to support the resolution proposed in Document No DT/70, particularly paragraph 1 under "instructs the Administrative Council "

2 3 The Chairman, replying to an observation by the delegate of Bulgaria, said that a reference to Document No 42 had been added to sub-paragraph b) under "noting further" in the draft resolution contained in Document No DT/70, in order to indicate that the reference in the text to a few professional category posts was of an exceptional nature

2.4 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany proposed that sub-paragraph b) should bear a reference not only to Document No 42 but also to Annex 1 to that document His delegation had some difficulty with regard to paragraph 2 under "instructs the Administrative Council", calling for provision for the creation of established posts - although that paragraph was a corollary, in the text as it stood, of the instruction to the Secretary-General to refrain from filling unestablished posts with the same persons for protracted periods

2 5 The delegate of Bulgaria said he could agree to a reference to Annex 1 in sub-paragraph b), if Resolution No 5 were referred to also, his delegation could accept the text of the resolution in Document No DT/70.

2.6 The delegate of Japan said that his delegation reserved the right to raise the matter in Committee 4 in respect of the creation of established posts

2.7 The delegate of France said that he shared the concern expressed by the United States delegation Perhaps the resolution would be more acceptable if the words "to provide for" at the beginning of paragraph 2 under "instructs the Administrative Council" were replaced by "to study" and if the creation of General Service posts was to be "progressive"

2 8 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that his delegation could accept that proposed amendment, on the understanding that the matter would be subject to consideration in Committee 4, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Committee 5's second report (Document No DT/74).

2 9 The delegate of Canada, referring to an observation by the Secretary of the Committee, agreed that Committee 5 ought to give Committee 4 some specific measure to evaluate. To adopt the French delegation's proposal, therefore, might lead to delay and uncertainties in budgeting and manning

2 10 Following a further brief discussion in which the delegates of Bulgaria, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and France took part, the Chairman said that, since the substance of the resolution contained in Document No DT/70 had already been approved by Committee 5, and since the matter was subject to consideration in Committee 4, he invited the Committee to adopt the resolution, as orally amended by the delegates of France and Bulgaria

The resolution contained in Document No DT/70 was approved, as amended

3. Career development (Documents Nos 53 (paragraph 15 and sub-paragraph IV 2) and DT/74 (paragraph 5))

3.1 The Secretary of the Committee, noting that consideration of the point had been deferred at the request of the Federal Republic of Germany until other related items had been discussed, drew attention to the action proposed to the Committee in paragraph 5 of Document No. DT/74, which was presented as a draft in square brackets

Paragraph 5 of Document No DT/74 was approved and the square brackets removed

- 4 Report by the ITU Staff Pension Committee to the Plenipotentiary Conference
(Documents Nos 50, 65 (pages 50-56) and DT/74 (paragraph 7))

4.1 The Secretary of the Committee noted that the Committee had already approved pages 50-56 of Document No. 65 in its review of the report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Committee's attention was drawn to the action proposed to it, which was presented in paragraph 7 of Document No DT/74 as a draft in square brackets. That involved the approval of the draft resolution annexed to Document No. 50 which instructed the Council to take the appropriate action with a view to ensuring that the level of pension benefits was maintained.

The resolution and paragraph 7 of Document No DT/74 were approved and the square brackets removed.

5. Second report of Committee 5 (Document No DT/74)

5.1 The Secretary of the Committee drew attention to a number of changes, both formal and substantive, that would have to be made to the French text to bring it into line with the English, which was the correct version.

5.2 The Chairman noted that the delegation with reservations on the delegation of authority to the Secretary-General to grade posts might wish to withdraw its reservation in the light of the action set out in paragraph 2.7. The reservation expressed by the United States of America with regard to the resolution on updating of the manning table would be inserted in paragraph 3. A note had already been sent to the Chairman of Committee 7 drawing his attention to paragraph 4.3 and Document No. DT/57.

5.3 The delegate of the United States of America said that although the annual growth rate quoted in the last sentence of paragraph 6 could be considered as reasonable, it was unrealistic to expect it in the light of the constraints currently facing international organizations and their contributors. He wished to be assured that the Committee was not being asked to approve those figures.

5.4 The Chairman explained that the Committee was being asked merely to note them and refer them to Committee 4. It was Committee 4's responsibility to take those observations into account. It could well be that such increases would be required as a result of the conference programme adopted by Working Group PL-A and the information was necessary for Committee 4 should it be called upon to make the necessary addition to Additional Protocol I.

Document No DT/74, as amended, was adopted.

- 6 Resolutions of the previous Plenipotentiary Conference

6.1 The Secretary of the Committee recalled that its mandate included the review of Resolutions Nos 1 to 7 adopted at Malaga-Torremolinos. Resolutions Nos. 1 and 3 had been implemented and should be suppressed. Resolutions Nos 4 to 7 had been replaced by new texts

6.2 The delegate of Canada remarked that developments might entail some updating of Resolution No 2.

6.3 The Chairman would complete the second report of the Committee accordingly

7 Completion of the work of the Committee

7 1 After the customary exchange of courtesies, the Chairman announced the completion of the work of the Committee

The meeting rose at 1900 hours

The Secretary

M BARDOUX

The Chairman

H L VENHAUS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 456-E
10 January 1983
Original French/
Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

FIFTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Monday, 18 October 1982, at 1430 hrs

Chairman Mr H K KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subject discussed

Document No

- 1 Draft Resolution - Exclusion of Israel from the
Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other
conferences and meetings of the Union

120(Rev 2) +
Corr 1, 123, 205



1. Draft Resolution - Exclusion of Israel from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the Union (Documents Nos 120(Rev 2), + Corr.1, 123, 205)

1.1 The delegate of Kuwait recalled that the international community was based on the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which aimed at establishing peace and security in the world. Furthermore, the United Nations Charter prohibited aggression and the use of force in international relations. That also applied to the specialized agencies, whose conventions enjoined the implementation of the principles and resolutions of the United Nations.

A member country of the Union, Israel, repeatedly denounced by the United Nations Security Council as a racist, expansionist and bellicose entity, had perpetrated crimes and acts of violence in a neighbouring country, Lebanon, a Member of the United Nations and of the Union, and had disrupted the pattern of its civilization. Israel's contempt for Resolution No 48 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention testified to its determination to persist in a course of action totally at variance with the objectives of the Union. The delegation of Kuwait therefore called upon that exalted assembly to adopt the Resolution excluding Israel from the present Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the ITU.

Although the International Telecommunication Convention emphasized the principle of universality and stipulated that any country which met the conditions could accede to it, that in no way ruled out action against a Member which flouted the Convention's basic principles. He therefore considered that the exclusion of a Member from the Conference and other meetings did not conflict with that principle.

1.2 The delegate of the United States of America said that his delegation had come to the Conference to join the other Member States in solving the technical and financial problems that had arisen and to strengthen cooperation between the developed and developing countries in telecommunications. It had therefore been disappointed by the introduction of a draft Resolution which would contribute nothing to the Middle East peace process. On the contrary, the draft Resolution set out in Document No. 120 was a flagrant attack on the principle of universality, and if it was adopted, the United States delegation was instructed by its Government immediately and permanently to leave the Plenipotentiary Conference. The United States Government would then suspend all financial support to the ITU. Such an eventuality would certainly be regrettable, but the United States was firmly wedded to the principle of universality and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Moreover, Document No 120 was illegal, since it disregarded both No 2 of Article 1 and Nos 8 and 9 of Article 2 of the International Telecommunication Convention which were the very foundations of the Union, an organization whose terms of reference were technical. Moreover, the ITU Convention made no provision for the exclusion of a sovereign Member State from the Union. The adoption of the Resolution would prevent the Union from performing its task fully in the development of telecommunications and would destroy the principle of universality.

He appealed to all the delegations present to dismiss the Resolution and to continue with the legitimate technical work on the agenda of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.3 The delegate of Ireland, reaffirming his attachment to the Convention, emphasized that the application of the principle of universality should be firmly upheld. The Plenipotentiary Conference was, of course, at liberty to take decisions on the structure and working of the Union, but only within the terms of the legal instrument constituted by the Convention, in no way could he agree that the Conference should pursue a political objective. In that connection he cited a legal advisory opinion given by the International Court of Justice (ICJ Reports 1948, p.64) that to ascertain whether an organization had freedom of choice for its decisions reference must be made to the terms of its constitution.

The Convention contained no provision for the exclusion of a Member of the Union, such a move ran counter to the principle of universality set out in No 2 of Article 1 and the rights of Members stated in No 8 of Article 21 of the said Convention.

His delegation appealed to all the delegations present at the Plenary Meeting to comply with the terms of reference and constitution of the ITU and to confine their attention to matters within the purview of the Union.

1 4 The delegate of Byelorussia said that it was out of the question to restrict the discussion to legal aspects when they were faced with a situation in which the suffering and death of thousands of people had been caused by the aggression of a State, Israel, which for that purpose had received the full financial backing of the United States

His delegation therefore hoped that the agencies of the United Nations would take the required sanctions against the aggressor State, Israel. The question arose whether such a State, which persistently violated the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the other organizations, could remain a member of them. It was up to the Plenary Meeting to provide a clear answer

1 5 The delegate of the Netherlands agreed with the delegate of Ireland, he failed to understand how the exclusion of a Member of the Union could be legally justified. It would be useful to have the opinion of the Legal Adviser.

1 6 The delegate of Libya said that all the delegations had come to the present Conference in the hope of achieving lofty aims and strengthening the bonds between human beings

The statement by the American delegation constituted a direct threat and an affront to all the delegates present. The Union would not be destroyed by the Arab countries, whose desire was to strengthen it. Israel and the United States were the countries which threatened to destroy the world, the United Nations and the specialized agencies

In conclusion, he expressed his support for the statement by the delegate of Kuwait. The draft Resolution contained in Document No. 120 could not be rejected since it did honour to all the delegations present. A courageous stand was called for, it was necessary to allow the counsels of wisdom to prevail and not to capitulate to the American threat

1 7 The delegate of Switzerland objected to the presentation of the draft Resolution in Document No. 120 (Rev 2) which, without any legal basis, attempted to exclude a Member State from the Plenipotentiary Conference and all other ITU conferences and meetings

Switzerland was opposed on principle to the expulsion of any Member State from an international organization of a universal character, regardless of the State of international organization concerned, when the move was based on criteria which were not expressly provided for in the basic instrument of the organization in question

The Swiss delegation and the Swiss people utterly deplored the sufferings of the population of the Middle East region

Even if the policy pursued by a State deserved censure, that was not a sufficient reason for excluding it from an organization of a universal character. Any encroachment on the principle of universality was not only contrary to the spirit of international cooperation, but also prevented it from working in practice

The Swiss delegation also felt that, especially in the ITU, political considerations should not enter into discussions which were essentially technical

1 8 The delegate of Algeria said that under the terms of the draft Resolution the Member concerned would not be excluded for ever, but only as long as it failed to meet its international obligations and to respect the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly. Furthermore, the sponsors of the draft Resolution had not called for the deletion of the name of that Member from the countries listed in Annex 1 to the Convention

The question of the legal acceptability of the draft Resolution had been discussed for three weeks, some countries insisted that the Conference was of a purely technical character and that political questions were therefore out of order. The developing countries upheld the principle of universality, all countries occupying part of an independent country on the pretext of safeguarding their own frontiers were acting in breach of those principles. Like the Republic of South Africa, Israel was violating an essential principle adopted by the ITU with the aim of uniting all peace-loving peoples. Although the technical character of the Conference was not at all challenged, the political questions connected, for example, with the institution of a new world economic order could not be simply dismissed. The Malaga-Torremolinos Conference, for instance, had excluded the Republic of South Africa in order not to give an additional vote, by virtue of their colonies, to colonialist countries and had condemned Israel by providing for appropriate sanctions in the event of any repetition of breaches of the rules and practices governing international relations. Such breaches had indeed recurred, from the annexation of the Golan Heights to the genocide recently perpetrated against the Palestinians. There were therefore good grounds for believing that Israel would continue to flout international moral law. Accordingly, the sponsors of the draft Resolution called upon all peace-loving countries to support it.

1.9 The delegate of Norway expressed disquiet concerning the exclusion attempt. Exclusion was not provided for in the Convention, indeed, it conflicted with No 8, Article 2. The Conference would be exceeding its rights if it dealt with matters outside its purview, for which other organizations were competent. He therefore requested the withdrawal of Document No 120, failing which, like the delegate of the Netherlands, he would seek the opinion of the ITU's Legal Adviser.

1.10 The delegate of Cuba supported the sponsors of the draft Resolution. Israel neither desired peace nor respected international law, and the Plenipotentiary Conference was not solely concerned with technical issues, as shown by the exclusion on political grounds for the Republic of South Africa by the 1973 Conference. The problem of Israel concerned the whole of mankind, not just the Arab countries. Furthermore, there were precedents for the exclusion of Israel, as illustrated by its exclusion from the International Parliamentary Union. The least the ITU could do was to exclude Israel.

1.11 The delegate of the U S S R felt that the draft Resolution was an important document of considerable practicable value. Plenipotentiary Conferences had always had political questions on its agenda.

The U S S R had consistently defended the principle of universality, and had invoked it for the admission of the People's Republic of China, the German Democratic Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic. However, failure to support the draft Resolution would be tantamount to encouraging a warmongering country. The U S S R was on the side of the Arab countries and those peoples fighting for their independence. It was outraged by the assistance lent to Israel by the United States during a war which left so many innocent victims in Lebanon. The draft Resolution presented by a large number of Arab countries showed that the latter sought to bring about a just peace in the Middle East which would enable them to re-establish their communication facilities and thus to pursue the objectives of the Convention. The delegation of the U.S.S.R supported the draft Resolution.

1.12 The delegate of China said that one function of telecommunications was to establish a climate of progress and peace, without which international cooperation would be no more than an empty phrase. Abetted by the United States, Israel had contravened Article 25 of the United Nations Charter and had seriously disrupted Lebanon's telecommunication system. International organizations were therefore justified in requesting that measures be taken against Israel, which had flouted the 1973 Convention and had disregarded Resolution No. 48, behaving in a way that most of the Members of the ITU found intolerable. China called for the exclusion of Israel, whose presence would hamper ITU's work.

1 13 At the invitation of the Chairman and in reply to the request for legal opinion from two delegations, the Legal Adviser stated that he considered Document No. 120(Rev 2), properly submitted in accordance with the rules of the Convention, in its form as perfectly legal. The question was whether its adoption could be considered as legal or illegal. In that respect, he drew attention to two legal issues. Firstly, he pointed out that the Convention did not contain any provisions to the effect that the fundamental principles of the Union "are designed to strengthen peace and security in the world", as was stated in the second preambular paragraph of the draft Resolution. Secondly, the fundamental legal issue in his opinion concerned the last operative paragraph "resolves", which in fact aimed at a suspension from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership and thus affected one of the fundamental rights contained in Article 2 of the Convention. In this context, he referred to the legal advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ Reports 1948, p 57 et seq) in which the Court pronounced the following principles of International Law

"The political character of an organ cannot release it from the observance of the treaty provisions established by the Charter when they constitute limitations on its powers or criteria for its judgement. To ascertain whether an organ has freedom of choice for its decisions, reference must be made to the terms of its constitution."

Regardless of whether or not the Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union was considered as a political or non-political organ, the above principles would apply, as the Plenipotentiary Conference could act only within the framework and in accordance with the provisions of the Convention as ratified by the Contracting States. Taking into account that the suspension from the exercise of the right to participate in conferences and meetings of the Union (No. 8 under Article 2 of the Convention) would constitute a sanction, one would have to examine what kind of sanctions the Convention provided for. The only two sanctions provided for in the Convention were contained in its Nos 156 and 97. Under the conditions set out therein, a Member could only lose its rights to vote. "Its rights, other than voting rights shall not be affected", as stated in the last sentence of No 156.

The previous Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) had indeed considered the possibility of introducing sanctions other than the loss of right to vote, but had rejected the idea, although it had been very well aware of other possible sanctions such as the suspension from the exercise of certain rights and privileges or the expulsion of a Member. Both sanctions existed since 1946 in the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations (Articles 5 and 6), which required for the adoption of any such measures, considered as "important questions", a two-thirds majority. Both aforementioned Articles of the United Nations Charter had been frequently quoted by Plenipotentiaries at the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference in the context of that Conference's adoption of Resolutions Nos 30 and 31. Nevertheless, similar provisions had not been introduced at that time in the ITU Convention. Therefore, it had, juridically, to be concluded that the Contracting States had not wanted to give the power to any of the organs of the Union, including the Plenipotentiary Conference as supreme organ, to impose any such additional sanctions. The Legal Adviser pointed also to the fact that the previous Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) had introduced for the first time the principle of universality into the Convention which contained in No 2 in its Article 1 (Composition of the Union) the terms "having regard to the principle of universality and the desirability of the universal participation in the Union". He considered that the introduction of that principle also supported his arguments submitted earlier. The Legal Adviser concluded that, for the above reasons, he could not see - from a purely legal point of view - how the last operative paragraph "resolves" of the draft Resolution in Document No 120(Rev 2) could be adopted by the Plenipotentiary Conference in conformity with the Convention and that, in his opinion, Contracting States could, with good justification, consider such an adoption as illegal.

1.14 The delegate of Japan said that he was unable to support the draft Resolution contained in Document No. 120, since some of its paragraphs were incompatible with the principles on which the policy of the Japanese Government was based. It was inappropriate for ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, to deal with political matters, or adopt Resolutions on such questions. From a legal standpoint it was impossible to exclude a Member without infringing Article 1 of the Convention, which established the principle of universality. Regarding the invasion of Lebanon by Israel, the Japanese delegation to the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council had quite clearly expressed its anger at the Israeli invasion, Israel's persistent violation of human rights and its disregard for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

1.15 The delegate of Bulgaria said that the fact that for fifteen years Israel had occupied a number of Arab territories and had driven hundreds of thousands of people from their homes concerned all right-thinking people throughout the world. The Israeli aggressors stopped at nothing, as evidenced by its war of aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian peoples, which had caused the death of tens of thousands of innocents, which was tantamount to genocide and which had turned the country into a heap of ruins. Israeli action against the Palestinian refugee camps could only be compared with fascist crimes committed in the Second World War. Peace could not return to the Middle East until Israel was expelled from the territories which it had occupied since 1967 and until the legitimate claim of the Palestinian people to constitute a sovereign State was recognized. Bulgaria supported the draft Resolution sponsored by 19 countries and contained in Document No. 120.

1.16 The delegate of Canada said that Canada firmly opposed the introduction of the Resolution in the form contained in Document No. 120 for three reasons.

Firstly, to do otherwise would help to destroy the principle of universality and of universal participation which the delegate of Kuwait, introducing the Resolution, had admitted were vital to the whole United Nations' system and therefore an essential basis for an organization such as the ITU, whose main purpose was to facilitate relations and cooperation between all peoples by means of telecommunication services.

Secondly, as a point of principle, Canada had always made it abundantly clear at United Nations' meetings and at other international conferences, that it was strongly opposed to the inclusion of extraneous political considerations in functionally-oriented deliberations and decisions. Non-productive political debate diverted scarce resources and wasted the limited valuable time available to deal with assigned and important technical tasks. The ITU was not a political organ of the United Nations. If the United Nations' system was to be responsive to the expectations of Member States, it must be based on a rational and efficient distribution of responsibilities and functions. Therefore each United Nations' body in the system should adhere strictly to its mandate and constitution and should respect the division of labour on which the entire system was predicated. To act otherwise or contrary to the agreed rules of procedure could only result in deep dissatisfaction and eventual chaos.

It was the considered opinion of his delegation that the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council were the only appropriate bodies in the United Nations' system to deal with political issues such as those contained in Document No. 120. As some delegates to the Conference were no doubt aware, a resumed Emergency Special Session of the General Assembly had met recently to deal specifically with the killings of Palestinian and other civilians in Beirut on 17 September 1982. During that Session Canada condemned the brutal killings of civilians in the Palestinian refugee camps of West Beirut. It had also indicated that it was prepared to support activities which could eventually lead to a return to lasting peace and security in Lebanon.

Thirdly, his Government opposed the Resolution because it considered that the exclusion of Israel from the present Conference and other ITU meetings was a violation of Article 2 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention. In that context he recalled the statement of the distinguished delegate of the U.S S R in an early Plenary Meeting when he had said "a gathering such as the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference must have full respect for its Convention which was as important as the United Nations Charter and other political and economic conventions. Indeed such instruments had, on the basis of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, become a body of international law of the highest importance and it was consequently very dangerous even to consider abolishing certain provisions of the Convention"

In that regard he concurred entirely with the carefully considered opinion of the Legal Adviser that on the basis of the 1948 Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice, the fundamental principles of the Union, the deliberate silence on any such sanctions as exclusion or suspension of a Member State and through the application of juridical deduction, the Resolution in Document No 120 was not in conformity with the ITU Convention and was therefore to be considered illegal

All participants should be aware of the potentially disastrous consequences to the ITU should the Resolution be approved and the Conference must act prudently in order to avoid undermining the effectiveness of an important international organization

1 17 The delegate of Iran, speaking in the name of Allah, punisher of the aggressor, said that his country refused to accept the existence of the illegal Zionist entity which called itself Israel. He supported the draft Resolution contained in Document No 120, calling for the exclusion of that entity from the present Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the Union. The inhuman deeds which it had committed, with the support of imperialist reactionary countries, justified the measure proposed, since they violated the United Nations Charter, and the guilty entity deserved a stronger sanction than expulsion. It had been argued that the present Conference was an unsuitable forum to examine such a problem and the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention contained no provisions for the exclusion of a Member of the Union. Using the same legal loophole, it could equally be argued that it did not contain any provisions prohibiting the exclusion of a Member which applied a policy incompatible with the objectives of the Union and which, as an organization of the United Nations system, was obliged to respect the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1 18 The delegate of France, who unequivocally condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, thought that only through a negotiated solution would it be possible to achieve peace in the Middle East. He could not support the draft Resolution contained in Document No 120, firstly because, in his opinion, the ITU had an exclusively technical mission to accomplish, which depended on the unity of all States, and secondly, because he did not believe that the ITU was competent to exclude a State

1 19 The delegate of Costa Rica also said that he was unable to support Document No 120, on the grounds that it was outside the terms of reference of the ITU which should be exclusively concerned with telecommunications

1 20 In the opinion of the delegate of Czechoslovakia, even though technology was fundamental to the ITU, no compromise was possible on principles. The violation of the United Nations resolutions and decisions called for thorough debate. He therefore supported the draft Resolution in Document No 120

1 21 The delegate of Syria said that the aggression by Israel did not help to improve relations between peoples and was therefore contrary to the principles and objectives of the Union. With the exception of the United States, the whole world community had condemned that aggression, considering that Israel, by failing to honour the United Nations' resolutions, had withdrawn from the international comity. Furthermore, whoever violated the principles of the international community had to be punished. Consequently Israel should be condemned in the same way as South Africa had been

1.22 The delegate of Mongolia, pointing out that the aggression and genocide committed by Israel had been condemned by his delegation at the Plenary Meeting on 5 October, expressed full support to the draft Resolution contained in Document No 120, which was just and equitable and in keeping with the spirit and the letter of the United Nations Charter

1.23 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic supported Document No 120 since it was concerned with peace and the rights of man. Within the ITU mention was often made of the opening towards the world and the vocation of telecommunications to link peoples throughout the world. But that could only be achieved in a world of peace.

In recent years Israel had continued uninterruptedly and unattenuated its aggression against the Arab States and especially the Palestinian people and Lebanon. It had refused to endorse and implement the numerous pertinent decisions and resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly. Such a policy endangered world peace and international security.

Israel was not ready to cease its acts of aggression against its Arab neighbours and to put an end to its crimes against humanity. That was why all States truly interested in the reinforcement of peace and establishment and widening of friendly relations between peoples were bound to take measures to bring the aggressor to reason.

The German Democratic Republic condemned most resolutely Israel's aggression against international law and the murderous and brutal attacks it had carried out, with full imperialist support, against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The German Democratic Republic demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. The solution to the problem of the Middle East was more urgent than ever. One of the most dangerous trouble spots of the world must be eliminated. The essential condition for peace and stability in the region remained the guarantee of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to national sovereignty and return to their homeland and to their own State. Those questions and all others associated with the conflict in the Middle East could only be solved by collective effort. The ITU, as a specialized agency of the United Nations, could not stand aside on such important questions. It was for that reason that the German Democratic Republic supported Document No 120.

1.24 The delegate of the United Kingdom, stating that aggression was totally unacceptable, drew attention to the fact that the problem that might arise as a result of consequent action by the United States would not be merely financial. In any event, the essential point was that the ITU, the organization responsible for telecommunications throughout the world, should find the best possible way of helping to solve the telecommunications problems now existing in the Lebanon. Where communications were concerned, it was more a question of uniting rather than dividing countries. The United Kingdom therefore supported the amendments to Document No 120 proposed in Document No. 205. In his opinion, the Resolution contained in Document No 120 would jeopardize communications in the world, since the expulsion of Israel would violate the principle of universality. On the other hand, Document No 205, in which Israel was also condemned, was mainly concerned with helping Lebanon to restore its disrupted communication services, in other words, offering Lebanon in concrete terms precisely what the Union was able to provide, namely technical assistance in communications.

1.25 The delegate of Belgium said that he would have preferred the ITU to shun political issues, although he was prepared to tackle them if necessary. In the appropriate international bodies the Belgian Government had unreservedly condemned the invasion of Lebanon, the killings and the destruction caused in that country, and the occupation of territories by force. However, in his view, the question now was to decide what positive contribution the ITU could and should make within its terms of reference. His delegation had therefore joined forces with those who had tabled the amendment package contained in Document No. 205, since the draft Resolution contained in Document No. 120 was unacceptable, containing as it did statements which were founded

neither on fact nor on legal rules. It made no reference to the ITU's specific sphere of action and it called for the exclusion of a Member, which was in conflict with the Convention. The proposed amendment package remedied the inadequacies of the initial text, introduced positive measures within the competence of the Union to make good the destruction caused, and referred the problem to the body which was competent to deal with it, namely the United Nations.

1.26 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the decision which was the subject of the debate might determine the survival of the Union. It was not only a question of financial problems, the question was whether the Plenary was to take a decision which constituted a clear violation of the law. According to No 8 of the Convention all Members were entitled to participate in conferences of the Union. That provision was an integral part of the constitution. The exclusion of a country would infringe the basic principle of telecommunications, the fundamental task of which was to create relations between people and States. That necessarily led to the conclusion that precisely in the Union the principle of universality must be maintained. The exclusion of a Member State from conferences would constitute a violation of the constitution which his delegation was not willing to accept.

Should the draft Resolution in Document No 120 be adopted unchanged, i.e. should the majority decide to exclude a Member State, the consequences would certainly be serious for the future of the International Telecommunication Union. The future of the Union was thus at stake. It was therefore necessary that each delegation recognize the reasons which recommended the continuation of cooperation and the maintenance of the ITU in their full context and come to a positive decision. His delegation hoped that the first Plenipotentiary Conference to be held in Africa would set a landmark in cooperation and the universality of the International Telecommunication Union. The United Kingdom had just shown a way of reaching that aim. Although his own delegation objected to political discussions in a specialized organization such as the ITU, it firmly supported the amendments contained in Document No 205, submitted by several States, to prevent the International Telecommunication Union from grave harm.

1.27 The delegate of Singapore said that his country had condemned Israel's breaches of international law in the United Nations. However, as a technical organization dealing with telecommunications world-wide, the ITU should not engage in politics or depart from its true purpose in any way. Moreover, a specialized agency which expelled a Member State forfeited the possibility of bringing its influence to bear on it. He was therefore opposed to the draft Resolution in Document No 120 but believed that the amendments in Document No 205 were a sound basis for compromise.

1.28 The delegate of Nicaragua recalled the overthrow, three years earlier, of the ignominious Somoza military dictatorship which had been responsible for the murder of more than 100,000 Nicaraguans and had been supported with arms and money by the Zionist State of Israel. That tragedy justified his country in supporting the cause of the Lebanese and Palestine people. By its acts of aggression, Israel had violated the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. For its ruthlessness towards defenceless civilians and other atrocities it deserved the most severe sanctions from the international community, including expulsion from the International Telecommunication Union. The adoption of the Resolution proposed in Document No 120 would be a contribution to peace. He therefore appealed to all delegations to support it, and thereby strengthen the Union.

1.29 The delegate of Greece said that it was generally recognized that the main aim and noble task of the Union was to strengthen and multiply peaceful and friendly relations between peoples, and to intensify their close cooperation in order to promote economic, social and cultural progress in all countries of the world, regardless of their present level of development. Those principles were embodied in the International Telecommunication Convention, particularly in the Preamble and in Articles 2 and 4.

Greece had always been favourable to the principle of universality and its application in contemporary international relations. It was considered a principle of fundamental importance for the existence and effective operation of any world-wide international organization. However, recognition of that principle in no way signified that a State should be allowed to act in contradiction to the requirements and necessities of the international community or even to act in violation of the Convention and of international law without any action being taken in return.

Greece had always been and was still in favour of the peaceful settlement of international differences and against any kind of threat or use of force in international relations. For those reasons it condemned categorically the policy of aggression of the Government of Israel which had recently led to the invasion of Lebanon and atrocities causing enormous loss of life and destruction of telecommunication installations, public utilities, hospitals, private dwellings, etc. Greece also deplored the attitude of the Israeli Government in ignoring systematically and not conforming to resolutions of the United Nations.

Such behaviour had not only produced victims and catastrophes but also implied a grave danger for international peace and security, particularly in the sensitive area of the eastern Mediterranean.

Greece also recognized that the aggressor should so far as possible recompense the victim, morally, politically and materially.

It was well known that at the beginning of the invasion of Lebanon, Greece had been among the first to offer humanitarian aid to the victims of the atrocities taking place in Lebanon. It also contributed to the application of the ceasefire agreement and the safe departure of Palestinian troops. It agreed to hospitalize the wounded and to take in young Palestinian refugees. As soon as the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut was announced, the Prime Minister requested the immediate extraordinary convening of the United Nations Security Council, as a consequence of which resolution 521/19/9/82 was adopted.

Greece supported the restoration of national sovereignty and territorial integrity to the State of Lebanon which had suffered so greatly, especially in the past six months.

Finally, he wished to point out that his country had expressed its support on several occasions for

- the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied since 1967,
- recognition of Palestinian autonomy and their right to found an independent State,
- recognition of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people,
- respect of the sovereignty and security of all States in the region, including Israel.

He also recalled that Greece had condemned the Israeli policy of colonialization of the occupied Arab territories and the bombing of the nuclear reactor at Talmuz.

His delegation hoped that the Conference, from its deliberations, would arrive at a decision based on a prudent and logical balance between the need to react against violations of international law and the need to maintain, so far as possible, the integrity and universality of the Union.

He concluded in expressing the profound and sincere hope that international peace, security and justice would return soon to a region blessed by the gods but unhappily tormented by men.

1 30 The delegate of Iraq challenged the assertions by the Legal Adviser and the delegate of Ireland regarding the alleged error in Resolution No 31 adopted in Malaga-Torremolinos excluding South Africa from the meetings of the ITU, and asked whether South Africa should in that case be invited to the current Plenipotentiary Conference

1.31 The delegate of Barbados said he could not endorse the draft Resolution in Document No 120 because it contravened the principle of universality, but welcomed the amendments proposed in Document No 205 as a compromise. The question was outside the competence of the Union and should be dealt with by the United Nations. His position should not however be misconstrued. His Government had in all appropriate international forums, always spoken out for human rights and condemned massacres and other violations of those rights

1.32 The delegate of Australia said he had co-sponsored Document No 205 because the draft Resolution in Document No. 120 was unacceptable and he wished to avoid the serious consequences that the ITU would suffer if it was adopted. That Resolution was outside the ambit of the ITU and its adoption would be as irregular as if the United Nations General Assembly were to interfere in the allocation of radio frequencies. The present situation was different from that which was obtained at the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference, at which Resolutions Nos 30 and 31 had been adopted. He appealed to all delegations to endorse the amendments, which were in the best interests of the ITU

1.33 The delegate of Bangladesh strongly condemned Israel for its action against Palestine and against humanity. The measures proposed in Document No 120 were valid and should be supported by all delegations. They were neither political nor technical but purely humanitarian and the refusal to penalize violations of human rights was no less a political act than the call for sanctions. Israel was a threat to peace and should be expelled from the Union as long as it flouted United Nations resolutions

1.34 The delegate of Sweden said that his country's stance on the invasion of Lebanon by Israel had been reaffirmed by the Swedish Foreign Minister in the United Nations General Assembly a week earlier. However, he did not endorse the draft Resolution in Document No 120 because it violated the principle of universality and because the Convention did not provide for the exclusion of Members

1 35 The delegate of Grenada said that the decision on the legality or illegality of the draft Resolution was a political one. By excluding South Africa in Malaga-Torremolinos, the Conference had asserted its status as supreme organ. When a Constitution or a Convention was silent on a matter, it was for the judge or, in the present case, for the Conference to decide. Some delegates had argued that specialized agencies such as the ITU should not deal with political matters, the United Nations General Assembly itself, however, in a resolution of 18 December 1968, had called upon the specialized agencies to take steps to end all financial, technical or other assistance to the Government of South Africa until such time as it renounced its policy of racial discrimination. Notwithstanding that resolution, Israel cooperated with South Africa in the manufacture of nuclear arms. It had been suggested that the issue should be referred to the United Nations, yet the United States of America had announced that it would withdraw from the United Nations if Israel was excluded. He endorsed the draft Resolution in Document No 120 as a way of saying "enough is enough"

The meeting rose at 1910 hours

The Secretary-General

M MILI

The Chairman

H.K KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 457-E

5 January 1983

Original English/
French

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

SIXTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Tuesday, 19 October 1982, at 1435 hrs

Chairman Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subject discussed

Document No.

1. Draft Resolution "Exclusion of Israel from the
Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other
conferences and meetings of the Union" (continued)

120(Rev.2) + Corr.1,
123, 205



1 Draft Resolution "Exclusion of Israel from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the Union"
(Documents Nos 120(Rev.2) + Corr.1, 123, 205) (continued)

1.1 The delegate of Saudi Arabia said that among the basic purposes of the United Nations were the maintenance of peace, the suppression of aggression, and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means. Membership in the United Nations was open to all peace-loving States which accepted the obligations contained in the Charter, and the basic instruments of the specialized agencies all required their members to fulfil those obligations. Out of concern for respect for international law, a group of Member countries had accordingly submitted a Resolution calling for the exclusion of Israel from the Conference for its violation of the Charter. Although Israel owed its very being to a United Nations resolution, it had itself consistently disregarded all decisions and resolutions of the United Nations condemning its acts of aggression towards the Arab peoples and notably the people of Palestine. Israel had demonstrated over a period of many years that it was not a peace-loving State, and it had therefore no longer any right to remain a Member of the Union. Just as the failure to take action to combat Nazi aggression had led to the tragedy of the Second World War, so failure to take positive action now to counter Israeli aggression would have disastrous consequences. He was surprised that some Members had questioned the legality of the move to expel Israel, when the Union had in fact decided at the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference in 1973 to expel South Africa on similar grounds. It was untrue, as suggested by some Members, that the expulsion of Israel would destroy the Union, on the contrary, it would strengthen it by showing that it had respect for human rights and supported the principles of justice and legality.

1.2 The delegate of Denmark was concerned at the growing trend to discuss political questions in technical forums, a trend which was endangering the very foundations of international cooperation. Cooperation was best achieved by maintaining a dialogue between all Member nations, and he was opposed to any move to expel a Member from conferences and meetings. The proper place for the discussion of political questions was the General Assembly and Security Council of the United Nations. His opposition to the draft Resolution in no way implied that he did not vigorously condemn the recent action in the Lebanon which had brought suffering and death to many innocent people.

He was surprised that some Members had suggested that the Legal Adviser was politically motivated in pronouncing the draft Resolution illegal and contrary to the provisions of the Convention. The suggestion was an unwarranted attack on the Legal Adviser's integrity as the official had taken pains to make clear that his opinion was based on a purely juridical analysis of the Convention. The proposed amendments to the draft Resolution (Document No. 205), of which he was co-sponsor, were consistent with the principle of universality and couched in language that was acceptable in a United Nations context. He hoped they would serve as a basis for reaching agreement and would thus enable the Conference to continue its important task.

1.3 The delegate of Mozambique said that Members could not invoke the principles of unity and universality as grounds for not expelling Israel from the Conference when Israel itself flouted those principles by its murderous attacks on the people of Palestine and its annexation of their territory. He strongly supported the draft Resolution. If the Plenipotentiary Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos could expel Portugal and South Africa there appeared to be no reason why the present Conference could not expel Israel.

1.4 The delegate of Afghanistan felt that those who had challenged the legality of the draft Resolution were guilty of double standards, since they had not challenged the legality of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights or its expulsion of Palestinians from their homes. Afghanistan's position was clear, it condemned Israel's expansionist and aggressive policies. It had been argued that a technical conference should not involve itself in political matters, but the fact that the Israelis had made use of telecommunications technology for military purposes was justification enough for their activities to be discussed by the present Conference. He urged Members to endorse the draft Resolution in order to teach Israel that the use of force would not go unpunished.

1.5 The delegate of Hungary also supported the draft Resolution, but pointed out that the sanctions it proposed were the minimum penalty that could be applied to a country which had consistently flouted resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and was guilty of the crime of genocide against the Palestinians, a crime which under international law was considered one of the gravest that could ever be committed. It was not proposed to expel Israel permanently from the Union, but only to exclude it from conferences and meetings as long as it did not comply with its international obligations, once it had agreed to do so, it would be readmitted. While he would prefer the draft Resolution in Document No. 120 to remain unchanged, he was not opposed to the proposal in Document No. 205 that the Secretary-General be asked to study measures to assist Lebanon in re-establishing its telecommunications network.

1.6 The delegate of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen pointed out that his country, together with a number of other Arab countries, had agreed to increase its contributions to the Union in order to help increase its strength and effectiveness. It could not therefore be said that it was the Arab countries who were seeking to destroy the Union, but rather the United States, which was threatening to cut off its contribution. The United States position was not surprising since it had always been against the Arab peoples, particularly the people of Palestine, and had always sought to use the Zionist entity as a weapon to protect its interests in the region. It was only due to United States' support that the Zionist entity had been able to carry out its recent barbarous acts against the Palestinian people. He urged all Members to give their support to the Resolution, since if they did not Israel would be encouraged to continue to commit such acts.

1.7 The delegate of the Ukrainian S S R said the persistent refusal of Israel to heed the protests of the international community over its actions had aroused general indignation, and it was thus its own fault if it found itself risking expulsion from the Conference. He too supported the draft Resolution, and recalled that a recent resolution of the United Nations General Assembly had called on Member Governments to suspend military, economic and political aid to Israel in an attempt to compel it to renounce its continued use of force and its disregard of its obligations under the Charter. He condemned the United States for its defence of Israel and for an attitude towards the United Nations and its agencies (notably the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Telecommunication Union) which amounted to blackmail for the sake of furthering its imperialistic ambitions.

1.8 The delegate of New Zealand said his support for efforts to protect Israel's right to participate in the Conference in no way implied that he condoned Israel's activities in the Lebanon, or any other of its activities that were contrary to international law. However, he was convinced that the United Nations General Assembly, not the present Conference, was the proper forum for discussing such matters. New Zealand was committed to the principle of universality, and as a Member of the Union for over a century held the objectives and achievements of the Organization in the highest regard. He was concerned at the grave implications for the future of the Union and of world telecommunications generally of adoption of the proposed draft Resolution, and he urged that it be withdrawn, bearing in mind that the debate on it would be fully documented for posterity in the Union's records. However, if that were not possible, he could support the amended version of the draft Resolution set out in Document No. 205.

1.9 The delegate of Chile said that his delegation was of the view that the subject was not relevant to the present Plenipotentiary Conference since it related to matters not within its mandate under Article 6 of the Convention. Political situations caused by circumstances not covered by the purposes of the Union as set forth in Article 4 of the Convention were not the responsibility of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Since the item had been placed on the agenda, however, delegations had to state their views in order to contribute to an early consensus.

Chile was resolutely in favour of settling disputes by peaceful means rather than by force and did not therefore agree with foreign armed forces attempting to settle disputes in Lebanon. It much regretted the difficulties facing Lebanon and supported the Lebanese Government's efforts to maintain its territorial integrity and independence.

Documents Nos. 120 and 205 had been discussed at length and had detracted from the purposes of the Plenipotentiary Conference. The draft Resolution contained in Document No. 120 was difficult to support since it aimed at the exclusion of a Member from the Plenipotentiary Conference for reasons not covered by the Convention and was consequently a flagrant breach of the principle of universality embodied in Article 2 of the Convention. The amendments to that draft Resolution contained in Document No. 205, however, were in line with the purposes of the Convention, particularly under No. 20, and with the mandate of the Plenipotentiary Conference, particularly under No. 40 of the Convention. The document was therefore a positive and constructive one in that it sought solutions to help one Member of the Union to re-establish its telecommunications network damaged as a result of war. The Chilean delegation therefore supported Document No. 205 and hoped that the present Plenary Meeting would come to a consensus on it.

1 10 The delegate of Italy stressed that he did not want his delegation's opposition to draft Resolution contained in Document No. 120 to be interpreted as meaning that Italy did not feel profound horror at the recent happenings in Lebanon or that it had been slow to join other delegations which had already condemned those directly or indirectly responsible for such horrors and massacres.

Italian troops were at present in Lebanon together with the forces of other friendly countries to help maintain peace and order and to prevent the repetition and continuation of disorder and killings.

The Italian delegation had decided to co-sponsor the amendments in Document No. 205 because Document No. 120 contained points which were unacceptable on legal, logical and technical grounds. The proposed amendments maintained the substance of all the arguments put forward in support of Document No. 120, by retaining the first two operative paragraphs as they stood.

1 11 The delegate of Finland emphasized that his Government had consistently voiced the opinion that the goals of the United Nations and its specialized agencies could best be achieved by strict adherence to the principle of universality. The exclusion of any Member from the Plenipotentiary Conference and all other conferences and meetings of the Union was not the right way to promote the purposes of the organization. He could not therefore vote in favour of the draft Resolution contained in Document No. 120.

The Finnish Government condemned Israel's refusal to comply with Security Council resolutions and strongly condemned the atrocities in Beirut which had taken place while that city was under the control of Israel's armed forces. It therefore welcomed the amendments to the draft Resolution contained in Document No. 205 as a constructive effort to save the Plenipotentiary Conference and the organization from possible severe consequences. Those amendments should be seen (as a tool which provided the best possible working conditions for the Plenipotentiary Conference. It was essential to bear in mind that the main purpose of the Union was to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds.

1.12 The delegate of Viet Nam said that his delegation had already stated its view on the subject under discussion. In the hope that the Union would continue to contribute to the peace of all nations, it strongly supported the statements condemning Israel's aggression, protected by the United States of America, against the Lebanese and Palestinian people. His delegation fully supported the just struggles of the Palestinians for their rights including the building of a sovereign and independent State for the Palestinian people. He therefore fully supported Document No. 120.

1.13 The delegate of Iceland said that he considered the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference to be an assembly of experts and technocrats on matters pertaining only to issues of an international telecommunication nature, and not as an assembly of politicians or people who choose to use the Conference as a platform for political manoeuvrings. The Icelandic delegation was totally opposed to the Union being used in such a way whether it was through the draft Resolution contained in Document No. 120 or any similar issues which were debated daily by international political bodies including the United Nations. As the draft Resolution and particularly its operative paragraph No. 3 was worded, it clearly did not come within the powers vested in the Icelandic delegation in accordance with the ITU Convention as ratified by the Government of Iceland, and after

consultation with the Icelandic Government, the delegation had been instructed to vote against it in its present form and on the principles already expounded

Iceland's Constitution started with the words "With laws shall we construct and build our country" and that same theme "With laws shall we construct and develop the ITU" should be the theme for the Plenipotentiary Conference.

Iceland was one of the founder members of the United Nations and before most of the present third world countries became Members, the Nordic countries were well-known as vigorous spokesmen for the third world, sometimes playing an important part in balancing conflicts and arguments between different nations. For two days the opinions and arguments for and against the draft Resolution contained in Document No. 120 had been heard, many of which had emphasized the illegality of operative paragraph No. 3 and the fact that the ITU Convention contained no provision for the expulsion of Member States on political grounds. Reference had also been made to the precedent of South Africa's expulsion from the ITU at the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference. That act was quite different, and could not constitute a precedent for the expulsion of Member States from the Union on political grounds. If it were to be a precedent, the Constitution would have to be amended in the proper way and endorsed and ratified by the governments of Member States.

The proposed amendments to Document No. 120 contained in Document No. 205, however, were not contrary to the constitution of the Union and consequently his delegation could fully support them. The preambular paragraphs in particular were more constructive both on moral and humanitarian grounds than those in Document No. 120 and he was confident that they would be acceptable to the co-sponsors of Document No. 120. He therefore appealed to those co-sponsors to compromise by withdrawing their operative paragraph 3 in the interests of continued harmony within the Union.

1.14 The delegate of Portugal said that the Portuguese delegation considered that the Plenipotentiary Conference was not the appropriate forum for the present debate and could not therefore support the draft Resolution contained in Document No. 120. The Portuguese Government had often expressed its views on the Lebanese situation, strongly deploring the massacres and condemning Israel for its invasion of Lebanese territory. A consensus might be reached by adopting Document No. 205 which his delegation supported.

1.15 The delegate of Madagascar unreservedly supported the draft Resolution in Document No. 120. His Government had always been in favour of peaceful coexistence, dialogue and the emancipation of oppressed peoples since neither progress nor a decent life was possible without peace. Every Member committed to the United Nations was likewise committed to applying United Nations resolutions and in particular the resolution passed by the Special Session of the General Assembly in September 1981, the sanctions therein contained being the minimum that could be applied against Israel. His delegation therefore fully supported Document No. 120.

Document No. 205 could not be considered at the same time as Document No. 120 since the issues were different. He therefore proposed that a second Resolution should be adopted to cover the case of Lebanon, the provisions of which would be those contained in Document No. 205.

1.16 The delegate of Norway said that the principal attitude of his Government was that the present assembly was not the proper forum to deal with the matter under discussion. Norway had co-sponsored Document No. 205 containing amendments to the draft Resolution in the knowledge that with operative paragraph 3 deleted, the Plenipotentiary Conference would not exceed its legal framework and would be providing a constructive compromise which would avoid the serious difficulties that would result if Israel were excluded. It was hoped that other delegations would consider Document No. 205 with all sincerity and give it their support.

1.17 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. reaffirmed his delegation's full support for the legitimate and just Resolution contained in Document No. 120. The document not only condemned Israel but showed the concern of the Plenipotentiary Conference and its desire for peace, security and understanding. It was significant that those who had spoken in favour of Document No. 120 had also spoken in favour of strengthening security among peoples

On the legal aspect of the question, he said that the request for the Legal Adviser's opinion had been unjustified and the opinion itself unsatisfactory. He wondered in fact whether the Legal Adviser had been acting as the defendant or the plaintiff. However, he much appreciated his dilemma. Since the Convention contained nothing about the expulsion of Members, it might be advisable for a provision for such a situation to be written into the new Convention. The matter might in the meantime be settled by recourse to international law. The Convention covered the aims of the Union and the effort required of Members to support it by developing telecommunications. Furthermore, there was an agreement between the United Nations and the ITU, recognizing the latter as a specialized agency responsible for carrying out all measures compatible with its aims as described in the Convention. Article 4 of that agreement referred to the Union's responsibility in respect of the settlement of questions relevant to the United Nations. There was, lastly, the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, Article 31 of which dealt with the interpretation of treaties and referred specifically to the context for the purpose of interpretation as being the agreement relating to the treaty made between all parties in connection with the conclusion of the treaty, any instrument made by one or more parties in connection with the conclusion of the treaty and accepted by other parties, and in addition, any subsequent agreement between the parties regarding the interpretation of the treaty or the application of its provisions. Delegates should not forget, either, that the decisions of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference were based on earlier decisions made at Montreux and provided the precedent in international law to which the Union had on occasion had recourse. All of those instruments therefore embodied Members' rights and were the established body of law on which their action should be based. Attempts should not therefore be made to find any particular Article in the Union on aggression between Members and the possible exclusion of Members, but consideration should instead be given to the norms and standards of international law which the ITU must follow as a member of the international system

Document No. 120 was a very weighty document and presented a humanitarian view. It both strengthened and supported other United Nations' declarations and sanctions. The fact that the subject was on the agenda at all was sufficient proof that the present Plenipotentiary Conference was competent to judge the issue and the amendments presented by the United Kingdom and others was in itself proof that they too recognized the right of the Plenipotentiary Conference to consider Document No. 120

1.18 The delegate of Ireland said that he wished to add his voice to those who had expressed outrage at the recent bestial massacres in Beirut. As the representative of a nation with a long history of violence he fully shared the sentiments of anger and despair. The Irish Government together with its European partners had unequivocally condemned the recent massacres in Lebanon, and Irishmen had lost their lives there in United Nations service. However, those very proper feelings of outrage and horror had their place in a properly constituted forum for political issues where such views had already been aired and action taken.

Ireland was a willing co-sponsor of the amendments contained in Document No. 205 and hoped that as a whole they would provide a bridge over the chasm opening before the Union. As a Member of the ITU since 1923, having experienced its benefits and contributed in some small way to its development, Ireland could not be silent at the present juncture but was anxious to try with others, in a spirit of good faith and compromise, to assure its survival intact. With that sole objective in view, he commended Document No. 205 for adoption as an honourable compromise, and in the belief that the proposed amendments fell strictly within the framework of the Union as ratified by all sovereign governments.

Turning to Article 31 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, referred to by the delegate of the U S S R , and sub-paragraph 3 a) in particular referring to subsequent agreements, he said that the point at issue was that there had not been any subsequent agreement or subsequent practice in the application of the treaty which would at the present stage legalize or correct the illegality of the exclusion which the Union had made in years gone by

1 19 The delegate of Algeria said, with reference to the Legal Adviser's statement at the preceding Plenary Meeting, that the Legal Adviser was adviser to the Secretary-General and not to the Union, and as such he was not entitled, under any provision of the Convention, to intervene in the debate. He had, however, been given a hearing since delegates were convinced that he would be impartial. However, the Legal Adviser had forgotten to include a number of important points in his statement. He had forgotten, for example, to suggest the reintegration of South Africa in the Union. He had forgotten No. 481 of the Convention which said that "any question of competence that may arise shall be settled before a vote is taken on the substance of the matter under discussion". He had also forgotten to mention that previous decisions might constitute a legal precedent. During a long and supposedly impartial speech, he had devoted only one minute to the legal aspect of Document No. 120(Rev.2), the rest of the time he had endeavoured to prove the document illegal. He had even concluded by expressing the hope, from the legal point of view, that Contracting States would consider the resolves of Document No. 120(Rev.2) impossible to accept. In view of the attitude shown by the Legal Adviser, he urged delegates to disregard the latter's views and not to allow him to speak again.

In conclusion, the delegate of Algeria informed the Plenary that a proposal might be introduced in Committee 8 for the deletion of Resolution No. 31 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention. Whatever decision might be adopted on Document No. 120(Rev.2), Algeria, together with the other co-sponsors of that document, would strongly oppose the deletion of that Resolution.

1.20 The delegate of France confirmed the objections of principle which his delegation had expressed at the previous meeting, on the basis of the fundamentally non-political nature of the Union. He believed that the amendments proposed in Document No. 205 should help to ease the situation while retaining the paragraphs in the original proposal which condemned Israel's violation of international law and the massacres of civilians. Document No. 205 would also provide specific aid to Lebanon to re-establish its telecommunication facilities. He therefore strongly supported the amendments in Document No. 205.

1 21 The delegate of Libya said that he would not go into the legal aspect of the issue under debate since he was no lawyer but merely a simple African citizen possessed of a conscience and feelings. He commended the brave stand adopted by the delegate of Iran in an effort to emancipate the Union from United States pressure, intimidation and blackmail and said that his delegation was prepared to shoulder the burden of part of the United States' contribution to the Union's finances if the latter were to withdraw. There was nothing new in the situation, since the United States had already withdrawn from the International Labour Organization and then returned to it.

In his delegation's view there was no relationship whatsoever between Documents Nos. 120(Rev.2) and 205. A new draft Resolution should be proposed to help the sister country of Lebanon reconstruct what had been destroyed by brutal and racist acts.

Referring to the United Kingdom delegate's statement at the previous meeting when the latter had said "Judge not, that ye be not judged", he wondered for what crime the Arab countries should be tried, and recalled the Balfour Declaration.

The United Kingdom delegate had suggested that Africa would be honoured if Document No. 120(Rev.2) were rejected. He, as a free African, believed that the adoption of a Resolution condemning colonialism, oppression and massacres would go down as an honourable act in the annals of African history and would be in the true spirit of Kenya's famous leader, Jomo Kenyatta.

1 22 The delegate of Angola said that it was necessary to make a choice in life. Her Government had done so by choosing dignity and freedom and although its choice had led to war, it had learned the meaning of solidarity and it was for that reason that she was now supporting her Palestinian and Lebanese brethren. Drawing attention to the last paragraphs of Resolution No 48 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, she strongly supported Document No. 120(Rev 2).

1.23 The Chairman said that there had been a very lengthy discussion of the draft Resolution in Document No 120(Rev 2) and the amendments to it in Document No. 205. Over 50 speakers had expressed their views and it was now time to adopt a decision. However, in the absence of any consensus on the amendments and in view of the important reception to be hosted that evening by the Managing Director of Kenya Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, he suggested that it would be better to defer a vote until the Plenary's next meeting.

1 24 The delegates of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Denmark urged the Chairman to put the amendments in Document No 205 to the vote at once in view of the very lengthy discussions which had taken place.

1 25 The delegates of Algeria and Mozambique supported the Chairman's proposal to adjourn the meeting, since the voting on the documents before the Plenary might give rise to a lengthy procedural discussion.

1.26 A discussion ensued in which the delegates of Belgium, Canada, France and Denmark maintained that Document No 205 constituted an amendment to the original proposal in Document No. 120(Rev.2), in accordance with No. 502 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, while the delegates of Morocco, Algeria and Libya said that in accordance with No 504 of the Convention, Document No 205 was incompatible with the original proposal and should be submitted as a new draft Resolution

1 27 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. urged the meeting to adopt the Chairman's proposal for adjournment as a mark of respect for the celebration of the forthcoming Kenyatta Day

1 28 The delegate of Iran pointed out that Document No 120 was incompatible with Document No. 205. The reaction of the aggressor to the latter document was already known reference need only be made to Final Protocol XCIX of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention

1.29 The delegate of Algeria stressed the importance of procedural questions. He did not share the view about amendments expressed by the delegate of France, who had quoted only a part of No. 502 of the Convention. Document No 120 comprised several parts, amendment to which would be in conformity with No 502, but Document No 205 proposed the deletion of one of these parts and would have the effect of nullifying the whole intent of the Resolution.

1 30 The Chairman hoped that all parties concerned would consider the numerous points raised and that a consensus would be reached.

The meeting rose at 1800 hours.

The Secretary-General

M. MILI

The Chairman

H.K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 458-E

5 January 1983

Original Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

SEVENTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 21 October 1982, at 0900 and 1530 hrs

Chairman Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Transfer of powers | 221 |
| 2. Third Report of Committee 7 (Composition of the Administrative Council) | 200 |
| 3. Election of the Members of the Administrative Council.
Extension of the deadline for the deposit of candidacies | - |
| 4. Draft Resolution "Exclusion of Israel from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the Union" (continued) | 120(Rev.1) + Corr.1,
123, 205 |

1. Transfer of powers (Document No. 221)

1.1 The delegate of Peru requested that the meeting consider the transfer of powers from Bolivia to Peru (Document No. 221).

1.2 The Chairman said that in line with past procedure if there were no objections the transfer of powers would be approved.

The transfer of powers was approved.

2. Third Report of Committee 7 (Composition of the Administrative Council)
(Document No. 200)

2.1 The Chairman asked Mr. Ituassu, Chairman of Committee 7, to present the Report.

2.2 The delegate of Greece, speaking on a point of order, asked that in its consideration of the Report the Plenary meeting should not restrict itself to Document No. 200 but also take into consideration Documents Nos. 195 and 207. Document No. 195 proposed a different total membership for the Administrative Council from that put forward in Document No. 200.

2.3 The Chairman said that the Report by the Chairman of Committee 7 should be heard, since the proposals referred to by the delegate of Greece should have been submitted to Committee 7.

2.4 The delegate of Jamaica opposed the proposal by Greece.

2.5 The Chairman of Committee 7 said that after lengthy discussion the Committee had decided by majority that the Administrative Council should comprise 41 Members. Document No. 195 had not been considered in Committee 7 since it had been submitted after completion of its discussions. Document No. 207 was yet to be considered in Committee 7 and therefore the question of its consideration at the present stage in the Plenary did not arise.

2.6 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the elections for the Administrative Council were to be held the following day and hence the problem of the number of Members on the Administrative Council, the problem of rotation and other issues should be resolved beforehand. He was in favour of inserting Documents Nos. 195 and 207 in the agenda as well, and would be concerned if that procedure was not followed. There had been lively discussions concerning the number of Members on the Administrative Council of the Union in Committee 7, which had been extremely divided on the issue, and many delegates had invoked their right to bring up the question in the Plenary; he therefore thought that the distribution of seats on the Administrative Council should be a matter for consideration by the Plenary Meeting. He supported the proposal by Greece which aimed at finding a solution in order to reach a consensus.

2.7 The delegate of Mexico agreed with Jamaica and thought that the Report of Committee 7 reflected the discussions in the various meetings which had considered the number of Members on the Administrative Council.

2.8 The delegate of Kenya agreed with the delegate of Mexico and said that if any delegation wished to defend the arguments set out in Documents Nos. 195 and 207 nothing prevented them from doing so during discussion of the Third Report of Committee 7 in the Plenary Meeting.

2.9 The delegate of Algeria agreed with the delegate of Kenya that all delegates had the right to speak and propose amendments to the Report.

2.10 The Chairman of Committee 7 said that the Plenary could not consider the Report of a Working Group of Committee 7 over the Committee's head, and he requested that the document not be included in the agenda. It was unfortunate that some delegates had not understood Committee 7's decision on the number of Members on the Administrative Council, but he acknowledged the right of all delegates to propose amendments to the Report of Committee 7.

2.11 The delegate of India shared the views expressed by the delegates of Kenya and Algeria and by the Chairman of Committee 7.

2.12 The delegate of Lebanon said that a majority of the Plenary could decide whether to accept inclusion in the agenda of the documents referred to by the delegate of Greece.

2.13 The Chairman said that after examining the problem and the various proposals Committee 7 had approved a Report. The delegate of Greece disagreed with it and had the right to explain his points of disagreement in the Plenary, nevertheless, there was no reason why the Third Report of Committee 7 should not be examined. He asked the Chairman of Committee 7 to present the Committee's Third Report.

2.14 The Chairman of Committee 7 said that the Committee had decided by majority that the Administrative Council should comprise forty-one Members of the Union as suggested in Document No. 200. In addition, the Committee had adopted by consensus a draft Additional Protocol to the effect that the Council could meet immediately after its election to perform the duties assigned to it under the Convention.

2.15 The delegate of Czechoslovakia said his country opposed the increase in the number of Members on the Administrative Council and was in favour of maintaining the status quo. Unfortunately, no agreement had been reached on the issue in Committee 7, the vote had been divided and an increase in the number of Members had been approved which to him did not appear balanced. The Greek proposal in Document No. 195 maintained a better balance between the various geographical regions and took into account demographic factors. He was in favour of its being included in the agenda of the Plenary Meeting.

2.16 The delegate of Greece expressed doubts regarding the validity of the way in which Committee 7 had adopted the decision contained in the Report, the same doubts as the delegate of the United Kingdom had raised at the Committee meeting. At noon on 15 October, Greece had presented a document in French, asking for it to be considered in Committee 7 and, if that were not possible, in the Plenary Meeting as a document separate from the Third Report of Committee 7. He said that, at its meeting, Working Group C7-A had furthermore accepted wording for No. 48 of the Convention to the effect that Members would be eligible for re-election, adding that "however, account should be taken of the desirability of rotation, within each region, of Members of the Union elected to Council". He said that he was entitled to submit the proposal contained in Document No. 195 to the Plenary Meeting, as well as the amendment given in Document No. 207. Greece was in favour of increasing the membership of the Council, taking into account the three regions to which most of the developing countries belonged, with a view to making the Council more representative. Its proposal to increase the number of Council seats for region B (Western Europe) and Region C (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia) by one was justified in the first case by the density of the population and communication networks in Western Europe and, in the second case, by the enormous size of Region C. With regard to the principle of rotation, as it had been applied since the Conference of Atlantic City, it seemed that the Administrative Council was composed partly of permanent Members and partly of poor Members, who could participate now and again, a situation which was reflected in the notion that an increase in the membership of the Administrative Council would impair the Council's efficiency. That approach was contrary to the existing trend in the United Nations to set up Committees on which all could join in the study of a great variety of subjects.

2.17 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. referred to No. 457 of the Convention in support of his opinion that Document No. 195 should be considered by the Plenary Meeting. He asked for the Greek proposal to be examined as an amendment to the Report of Committee 7. For his part, he agreed with the number of seats and their distribution as given in Document No. 195 and felt that that could lead to a consensus.

2.18 The delegate of Colombia requested that normal procedure should be applied, namely that the Chairman, after consulting the Plenary, should decide whether or not the debate on the amendment to the majority decision contained in the Report of Committee 7 could be opened. He recalled that Mexico and Jamaica had already objected to re-opening the debate.

2.19 The Chairman summed up the discussions and said that the Plenary should decide whether it approved the report of Committee 7 or whether it wished to amend it.

2.20 The delegate of Algeria pointed out that if any Member had expressed reservations when the majority decision had been approved in Committee 7, he now had the right to request that the debate be re-opened.

2.21 The Chairman of Committee 7 confirmed that when the majority decision had been approved, there had been two delegations which had reserved the right to raise the matter again at the Plenary Meeting.

2.22 The delegate of Cuba said that his delegation agreed that Document No. 195 should be included on the agenda. He supported the proposal that the number of seats in Region B and Region C should be increased by one each. It would make the Administrative Council both more effective and more representative.

The meeting was adjourned at 1330 hours and resumed at 1530 hours.

2.23 The Chairman suggested that the Report of Committee 7 (Composition of the Administrative Council) should be examined.

2.24 The delegate of Bulgaria said that the proposal for amendment submitted by Greece in Document No. 195 had been supported by several delegations, and he pointed out that, according to No. 459 of the Convention, any proposal supported by at least one other delegation could be discussed. He therefore requested that the Greek amendment be examined.

2.25. The delegate of Kenya fully supported the Report of Committee 7 as it appeared in Document No. 200. If the Greek proposal (Document No. 195) were to be accepted, the region which was proportionally most represented would have an even greater advantage over the other regions. He therefore suggested that the proposal should be rejected.

2.26 The delegate of Australia said that the Conference was very behind in its work and asked that the discussion on the Report of Committee 7 be closed.

2.27 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic opposed the closure of the debate. In his opinion, the Greek proposal should be accepted. It constituted an amendment to Document No. 200 and suggested a better geographic distribution, thus offering a basis for a consensus.

2.28 The Chairman put the motion for closure of the debate to the vote.

The motion was carried by 80 votes to 26 with 12 abstentions.

2.29 The Chairman put to the vote the Greek amendment (Document No. 195) to the Third Report of Committee 7.

The Greek amendment was rejected by 74 votes to 30, with 24 abstentions.

2.30 The Chairman put to the vote the Third Report of Committee 7 (Document No. 200).

The Third Report of Committee 7 was approved by 111 votes to 12, with 4 abstentions.

2.31 The delegate of the U.S.S.R., exercising his right to explain his vote, said that the Administrative Council had been working satisfactorily with its existing composition, and that the increase in membership which had been approved would bring about an imbalance in the rights of the various regions. He did not agree with the value judgements put forward by the delegate of Kenya, though he too was in favour of equality.

2.32 The delegate of Greece, exercising his right to explain his vote, said that he had voted in favour of both the amendment and the Report. Although he considered his own proposal to offer a better balance, the proposal of Committee 7 would also have the effect of increasing the membership of the Administrative Council and thereby making it more representative.

2.33 The delegate of Turkey, exercising the right to explain his vote, said he had voted in favour of both the amendment and the Report since he felt the number of Council Members should be increased.

3. Election of Members of the Administrative Council - Extension of the deadline for the submission of candidacies

3.1 The Chairman proposed that the deadline for submitting candidacies to the Administrative Council should be extended to 1900 hours that same day

It was so agreed.

3.2 The Chairman, in response to the request of the delegate of Papua New Guinea proposed that the elections to the Administrative Council should be held the following day, 22 October 1982, commencing at 1400 hours

It was so agreed.

4. Draft Resolution "Exclusion of Israel from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the Union" (continued)
(Documents Nos. 120(Rev.2) + Corr.1, 123, 205)

4.1 The Chairman said that he hoped that the informal group, which had been trying to reconcile the views of those who supported the proposal in Document No. 120 and those who supported the amendment to that proposal (Document No. 205), would be able to reach an agreement and asked that it should be allowed more time.

The meeting rose at 1805 hours.

The Secretary-General

M. MILLI

The Chairman

H.K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 459-E
13 May 1983

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Paragraph 1.11

Replace by the following :

"1.11 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, concerning the question of the Legal Adviser, reminded the assembly of the fact that the Conference secretariat had been constituted in Document No. 75 and that that document had been accepted by the Plenary (see Document No. 193, pages 6 and 7). In addition, the Chairman himself had given the juridical question under discussion to the Legal Adviser.

With regard to the draft resolution, he said that the documents under discussion had been distributed three weeks earlier and had been debated at length. Since there was no consensus, a vote would have to be taken and he therefore requested that the debate should be closed for voting to take place."



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 459-E
11 January 1983
Original Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 21 October 1982, at 2230 hrs

Chairman Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subject discussed

1. Draft Resolution "Exclusion of Israel from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the Union" (continued)

Document No.

120(Rev.2) + Corr.1,
205



1 Draft Resolution "Exclusion of Israel from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the Union" (continued)
(Documents Nos 120(Rev 2) + Corr 1, 205)

1.1 The Chairman reported that informal discussions on the theme had failed to produce a consensus and asked that the informal group should be allowed more time

1 2 The delegate of Iceland suggested that the debate should be closed and that the two opposing proposals should be examined on the following day

1.3 The delegate of Libya said that the signatories of Document No 120 had not given any mandate for informal negotiations and that they would therefore maintain their position.

1.4 The delegate of Algeria, replying to a query by the delegate of Iran, said that he was part of the informal contact group which was trying to find a solution acceptable to everyone, not with a view to taking any decisions in that respect, but merely to make proposals to the signatories of the documents. In his opinion, the positions were too far apart for any chance of success

1 5 The delegate of the United States did not see any hope for a solution either. He therefore asked for the debate to be continued in the Plenary and for a vote to be taken on the proposals contained in Documents Nos. 120 and 205.

1 6 The delegate of Australia agreed that the matter should be settled without any further adjournment of the meeting

1 7 The Chairman put to the vote the proposal that the meeting be adjourned and the matter examined on the following day

The proposal was rejected by 68 votes to 4, with 33 abstentions

1.8 The delegate of Iceland expressed regret at the sharp way in which the delegate of Algeria had criticized a Secretariat official on the previous Tuesday. The Legal Adviser had done no more than offer his opinion, at the request of the Chairman. He recalled that the Algerian delegate, in his intervention, had asked that the international civil servant concerned be not given the floor again. He thought that an attack on an official who was in no position to defend himself constituted an offence to the Chair, to Africa and to the Conference. He protested against the sponsors of Document No. 120 for using the Conference as a political platform

1 9 The delegate of Algeria reserved his right to reply and said that the words of the previous speaker called for a reply through Algerian diplomatic channels.

1 10 The delegate of the Arab Republic of Yemen pointed out that the delegate of Iceland had already spoken in the debate and requested that no further speeches should be allowed to be made on matters outside the scope of the debate

1.11 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the documents under discussion had been distributed three weeks earlier and had been debated at length. Since there was no consensus, a vote would have to be taken and he therefore requested that the debate should be closed for voting to take place.

1 12 The Chairman, after making sure that no one opposed the proposal, closed the debate

1 13 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany and asked for the amendment in Document No 205 to be put to a secret vote

1.14 The delegate of Algeria, on a point of order, said that, under the terms of Nos. 502, 503 and 504 of the Convention, the correct procedure should be to take a preliminary vote to know whether or not the proposals contained in Document No. 205 could be considered amendments to Document No. 120. In the event of an affirmative vote, it would have to be seen whether or not the sponsors of Document No. 120 accepted the amendments, after which a vote could be taken on the substance of the issue.

1.15 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that he too was anxious to adhere to the terms of the Convention. For the sake of avoiding a protracted procedural debate, he said that Document No. 205 should be considered as a single package amending, under the terms of No. 502 of the Convention, the proposal of Document No. 120. He asked that a secret ballot be taken on the question without further delay.

1.16 After a brief discussion, the Chairman said that he had noted that more than five delegations supported the United Kingdom's proposal for a secret ballot. He therefore called for a secret vote on whether or not Document No. 205 should be considered as a single package amending, under the terms of No. 502 of the Convention, the proposal in Document No. 120. He asked delegates to deposit their ballot papers as the Secretary-General called out the names of their countries.

At the invitation of the Chairman, the delegates of Morocco, Nigeria and Switzerland acted as tellers.

The result of the vote was as follows .

Number of delegations present and voting . 133

In favour : 62

Against . 58

Abstentions : 9

Invalid ballots 4

1.17 The Chairman declared that Document No. 205 should be considered as a single package amending the proposal of Document No. 120.

1.18 The delegate of Algeria said that, in accordance with the right provided for under No. 503 of the Convention, his delegation, as co-sponsor of the proposal contained in Document No. 120, did not accept that the substance of Document No. 205 should be embodied in it. Furthermore, he proposed that the text in Document No. 205 should be amended by adding to paragraph 3 : "resolves that Israel shall be excluded from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the Union until the next Plenipotentiary Conference".

1.19 The delegate of the United Kingdom asked for a secret vote on the amendment as contained in Document No. 205.

1.20 The Chairman observed that more than five delegations supported the United Kingdom's proposal and the matter would therefore be put to a secret vote

1.21 The delegate of Algeria said that Document No. 205 had not been considered by the Plenary of the Conference and demanded that the provisions of the Convention be complied with.

1.22 The Chairman said that the Plenary of the Conference had voted to close the list of speakers on that agenda item and the Chair could not reopen the consideration of that subject of its own accord. He put the amendment contained in Document No. 205 to a secret vote. He requested delegates to deposit their ballot papers as the names of their countries were called out by the Secretary-General.

At the Chairman's request, the delegates of Morocco, Nigeria and Switzerland acted as tellers.

The result of the vote was as follows

Delegations present and voting 132

In favour 61

Against 57

Abstentions . 9

Invalid ballots 5

1.23 The Chairman said that Document No. 205 had to be incorporated as a single package amendment to Document No. 120 and that he would put to the vote the adoption of Document No. 120 as amended.

1.24 The delegate of Morocco said that no change in the title of Document No. 120 had been approved and that it should therefore be retained.

1.25 The Chairman said that the Secretariat would be instructed to change the title. He noted that more than five delegations supported the United Kingdom proposal that the vote should be by secret ballot.

Document No. 120 as amended by Document No. 205 was put to a secret vote. Delegates were requested to deposit their ballot papers as the names of their countries were called out by the Secretary-General.

At the Chairman's request, the delegates of Morocco, Nigeria and Switzerland acted as tellers.

The result of the vote was as follows

Delegations present and voting 132

In favour 85

Against : 41

Abstentions 13

Blank ballots 1

Invalid ballots 2

1.26 The Chairman said that Document No. 120 as amended by Document No. 205 was approved.

The meeting rose at 0230 hours on Friday, 22 October.

The Secretary-General

M. MILI

The Chairman

H.K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 460-E

10 January 1983

Original French

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

NINETEENTH PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 22 October 1982, at 1400 hrs

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

Subjects discussed :

Document No.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Election of the members of the Administrative Council | 243 |
| 2 First and second reports of Committee 4 | 208, 210 |
| 3. Announcement of the ballot results . election of the members of the Administrative Council | - |

1 Election of the members of the Administrative Council (Document No 243)

1 1 The Chairman announced the election of the members of the Administrative Council

1 2 The delegate of Guatemala said that the delegations present were witnessing an event of great importance for the ITU, namely the application of the principle of rotation adopted by the majority. The fact that Guatemala was not mentioned in the list of candidates was due to consideration of sub-regional representation, following which Costa Rica alone represented the sub-region concerned.

1 3 The Secretary-General said that the procedure for the election of the members of the Administrative Council adopted at the XIVth Plenary Meeting was described in Document No DT/4A. The tellers would be the delegates of Grenada (Region A), the Netherlands (Region B), Bulgaria (Region C), Tunisia (Region D) and Singapore (Region E), since those five countries were not candidates.

He said that Czechoslovakia (Region C) had withdrawn its candidacy.

1.4 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that that withdrawal showed the solidarity among the countries of Region C. Since there were only four candidates for the four seats assigned to Region C, it was perhaps unnecessary to carry out an election for that region.

1 5 The delegate of Poland agreed.

1 6 The Chairman said that the ballot papers must be completed for all Regions, including Region C.

The countries were called up in turn.

1 7 The Chairman said that a total of 135 ballot papers had been cast.

(Continued in section 3 of the Minutes.)

2. First and second reports of Committee 4 (Documents Nos. 208 and 210)

2 1 The Chairman of Committee 4, introducing Document No 208, said that it was concerned chiefly with those parts of the Report of the Administrative Council dealing with ITU finances in the period 1973-1981. Committee 4 had prepared a number of draft Resolutions on that subject which the Plenary Meeting would be invited to consider in due course.

The first report of Committee 4 was approved.

2 2 The Chairman of Committee 4, introducing Document No. 210, said it was based on the findings of a Working Group which had been set up by Committee 4 to examine the present situation of the Union's finances and to undertake a critical analysis of the relevant documents with regard to their budgetary and financial implications. The conclusions of the Working Group were summarized in draft Resolution No COM4/5 (Annex 1 to Document No 210) which instructed the Secretary-General, in particular, to take a number of measures. He asked the Plenary Meeting to approve the draft Resolution.

2 3 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. congratulated the Chairman of Committee 4 on the lucidity with which he had introduced the first and second reports of Committee 4. He pointed out, however, that final paragraph 3 of draft Resolution No COM4/5 called on the Administrative Council to consider an internal audit department for the Union. The external audit carried out annually by the Government of the Swiss Confederation had so far given complete satisfaction and he was in favour of sending a letter of thanks to the Swiss authorities. He could see neither the need for an internal audit department nor the status it would have within the Union and therefore proposed that the above-mentioned paragraph be deleted.

2 4 The Chairman of Committee 4 said that paragraphs 2 and 3 of Document No 208 met the wish of the delegate of the U S S R. for a vote of thanks to be conveyed to the Government of the Swiss Confederation. Although conflicting opinions had been expressed in Committee 4 on the establishment of an internal audit department, the Committee had thought it useful for the Administrative Council to consider the matter. The document under consideration only called for a study and did not recommend the establishment of the service.

2 5 The Chairman said that the Administrative Council might not decide to set up that department. However, if delegations were not in favour of setting up an internal audit department, paragraph 3 would be deleted.

2 6 The delegate of Spain said that the draft Resolution was too rigidly worded. In particular, the Administrative Council should be under no obligation to consider setting up an internal audit department.

2 7 The delegate of Sweden said that the Administrative Council should be in a position to check the financial management of the Union as effectively as possible. Paragraph 3 might be amended to make it less rigid, but the essential question remained whether or not the creation of an internal audit department was necessary in view of the assistance so far provided by the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

2 8 The delegate of Indonesia said that paragraph 3 should be kept. It was for the Administrative Council to decide on the establishment of the service envisaged.

2 9 The delegate of Czechoslovakia said that the external audit of Union accounts by the Government of the Swiss Confederation had given complete satisfaction without any additional cost to the Union.

2 10 The Chairman of Committee 4 said that in the operative section beginning "calls upon the Administrative Council", paragraph 1 should be amended to read "to revise, as appropriate, the Financial Regulations . " and paragraph 3 should read "to study the desirability and need or otherwise for an internal audit . "

2 11 The delegate of Iran, referring to paragraph 2, said that the management of the Union should be audited on a voluntary basis so as to avoid an increase in costs. He therefore proposed inserting "voluntary" before "experts". He endorsed the amendments to paragraph 3 proposed by the Chairman of Committee 4.

2 12 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that if the Union was to save money, it would be better not to establish an internal audit department.

2 13 The Chairman said it was for the plenipotentiaries who had the proposal before them to decide whether or not paragraph 3 should be deleted.

2 14 The Secretary-General elect said he had already made it clear that the Union's present level of expenditure did not justify the creation of a full-time internal audit department. The matter should be left to the Administrative Council and to the Secretary-General, as the present external auditor had also proposed. With regard to paragraph 3, it would surely be sufficient to call on the Administrative Council to continue to examine the question in consultation with the external auditor and, when it became necessary, to consider the establishment of an internal audit. Specific measures already existed to ensure a continuous audit of the Union's accounts.

2.15 The Chairman, too, suggested that the Administrative Council, the Secretary-General and the external auditor should be allowed to decide on the need for internal auditing. He read out paragraphs 1 and 2, incorporating the amendments to those paragraphs proposed earlier.

"1 to revise, as appropriate, the Financial Regulations of the Union, in particular Articles 8, 9 and 12,

2 to audit the management of the Union with the help of voluntary experts from the Administrative Council."

2 16 The Chairman of Committee 4 pointed out that numerous administrations represented on the Administrative Council had already voluntarily placed the services of their experts at the latter's disposal. He approved the addition of the adjective "voluntary"

2 17 The delegate of Spain felt that the adjective "voluntary" was redundant. Any Group of Experts that the Administrative Council might decide to set up should clearly involve no additional expense for the Union since the experts would be placed at its disposal free of charge. To clarify the position he would propose the addition of the words "at no charge to the Union" at the end of paragraph 2. As regards paragraph 1, there seemed to be no need to mention Articles 8, 9 and 12.

2 18 The Chairman of Committee 4 agreed with the delegate of Spain. The Financial Regulations would certainly be revised in the light of various proposals in the external auditor's report and the numbers of the Articles might undergo change.

2 19 The Chairman therefore proposed that the words "in particular Articles 8, 9 and 12" be deleted. He also agreed with the proposal made by the delegate of Spain regarding paragraph 2, and proposed that paragraph 3 be amended to read as follows: "to review with the external auditor, the need to set up an internal audit department for the Union if he considers it necessary".

The second report of Committee 4 was approved, subject to those amendments.

3 Announcement of polling results election of the members of the Administrative Council

3.1 The votes having been counted, the Chairman announced the polling results for each Region and in decreasing order of the number of votes obtained by each candidate country.

3 2 The countries listed below were elected to the Administrative Council of the ITU

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of votes obtained</u>
----------------	---------------------------------

Region A (Americas)

Brazil (Federative Republic of)	105
Mexico	97
Argentine Republic	92
Canada	90
United States of America	85
Peru	83
Venezuela (Republic of)	81
Colombia (Republic of)	71

Region B (Western Europe)

France	107
Spain	103
Sweden	103
Italy	97
Federal Republic of Germany	96
Switzerland (Confederation of)	89
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	78

Region C (Eastern Europe and Northern Asia)

Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of)	122
Romania (Socialist Republic of)	117
German Democratic Republic	110
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	108

Region D (Africa)

Nigeria (Federal Republic of)	96
Senegal (Republic of the)	94
Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic	87
Benin (People's Republic of)	82
Kenya (Republic of)	80
Ethiopia	74
Tanzania (United Republic of)	74
Egypt (Arab Republic of)	72
Morocco (Kingdom of)	69
Zambia (Republic of)	66
Cameroon (United Republic of)	62

Region E (Asia and Australasia)

India (Republic of)	111
China (People's Republic of)	108
Japan	105
Kuwait (State of)	86
Thailand	85
Australia	83
Philippines (Republic of the)	83
Indonesia (Republic of)	81
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	79
Lebanon	79
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of)	65

(The complete results are given in Annex 1.)

3.3 The Chairman on behalf of all the participants thanked the polling officers for performing a most demanding task and extended his sincere congratulations to all the newly elected members of the Administrative Council. The Conference was also grateful to all the candidates who, although not elected, nonetheless contributed to the elections.

The meeting rose at 2130 hours.

The Secretary-General
M. MILLI

The Chairman .
H.K. KOSGEY

A N N E X 1

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of votes obtained</u>
<u>Region A - Americas</u> (8 seats)	
Federative Republic of Brazil	105
Mexico	97
Argentine Republic	92
Canada	90
United States of America	85
Peru	83
Republic of Venezuela	81
Republic of Colombia	71
Cuba	69
Costa Rica	56
Guyana	48
Chile	43
<u>Region B - Western Europe</u> (7 seats)	
France	107
Spain	103
Sweden	103
Italy	97
Federal Republic of Germany	96
Confederation of Switzerland	89
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	78
Greece	76
Turkey	45
<u>Region C - Eastern Europe and Northern Asia</u> (4 seats)	
Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	122
Socialist Republic of Romania	117
German Democratic Republic	110
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	108
<u>Region D - Africa</u> (11 seats)	
Federal Republic of Nigeria	96
Republic of the Senegal	94
Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic	87
People's Republic of Benin	82
Republic of Kenya	80
Ethiopia	74
United Republic of Tanzania	74
Arab Republic of Egypt	72
Kingdom of Morocco	69
Republic of Zambia	66
United Republic of Cameroon	62
Kingdom of Swaziland	61

Republic of the Ivory Coast	58
Gabon Republic	45
Democratic Republic of Madagascar	45
Togolese Republic	44
People's Republic of the Congo	43
Islamic Republic of Mauritania	36
Republic of Uganda	35
Central African Republic	30

Region E - Asia and Australasia
(11 seats)

Republic of India	111
People's Republic of China	108
Japan	105
State of Kuwait	86
Thailand	85
Australia	83
Republic of the Philippines	83
Republic of Indonesia	81
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	79
Lebanon	79
Islamic Republic of Pakistan	65
Malaysia	63
New Zealand	56
Syrian Arab Republic	53
People's Republic of Bangladesh	52
Islamic Republic of Iran	50

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 461-E
13 May 1983

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

TWENTIETH PLENARY MEETING

Paragraph 1.1

Replace "The delegate of Italy" by "The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications of Italy, Mr. REMO GASPARI".



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 461-E
11 January 1983
Original Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

TWENTIETH PLENARY MEETING

Monday, 25 October 1982, at 1645 hrs

Chairman Mr H K KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

Document No

1	General statement Italy	-
2	First Report of Committee 5	201
3	Second Report of Committee 7	170 (Rev 1)
4	First Report of Working Group PL-C	213
5	Minutes of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Plenary Meetings	193, 194 + Corr 1, 199, 222
6	Resolution No 66 of WARC-79	19 (para 2 3), 40
7	New problems relating to telecommunications Draft Resolution	13 (page 5)
8	Date of the next Plenipotentiary Conference	



1 General statement

1 1 The delegate of Italy made the following statement

"Mr Chairman,

I should like first of all to express my appreciation to you for having allowed me to attend this session of your Conference

This Nairobi Conference must be considered a milestone in the history of the International Telecommunication Union

It is the first Conference of this kind which has ever taken place in an African country

During the years which have elapsed since the Torremolinos Conference some twenty new countries have joined the Union, some of them from the African continent This is an indication of the constant progress of political, economic and social development which is taking place in Africa

I am sure that I am speaking on behalf of all delegates present here today when I say that we are happy and proud to be the guests of this magnificent, this astonishing country of Kenya which stands as a symbol of the social and cultural progress of the whole of the African continent

Our Union is the oldest of the specialized agencies of the United Nations with objectives which are bound to become more wide-ranging and ambitious as time goes on

To attain these objectives, we must strengthen the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding within the Union and show that we are firmly determined to resolve our differences through discussion and the exchange of ideas and experiences

Countries throughout the world are at present faced with serious economic difficulties which affect all sectors of activity

Among the Members of the Union, we find countries which still rely on primitive systems of telecommunications while our more advanced Members are utilizing the latest technologies and are planning to introduce telecommunication services which will revolutionize communications in the years ahead We are all convinced that for all countries, telecommunications are an essential prerequisite for social, cultural and economic development

We must therefore prove that we are genuinely determined to close the wide gap which separates these two extremes by making every effort, each country within the limits of its resources, to provide the technical assistance and financial aid which is urgently required by the developing countries

As you know, Italy was one of the founder countries of the Union in Paris in 1865 It has always shown an awareness of the problems of technical cooperation in favour of the developing countries

Our Government makes an important financial contribution to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Italy has just been re-elected once again by your Conference to the Administrative Council, of which it has always been a Member, and you can be sure that it will do everything in its power to discharge its responsibilities in this connection

If we can all mobilize our energies in the attainment of the noble objectives of the ITU, we shall certainly make a most effective contribution towards cooperation, international understanding and world peace

Allow me, Mr Chairman, to ask you to convey my deeply felt gratitude to the Government of Kenya for its warm and friendly welcome, its generous hospitality and the excellent practical arrangements which have been made

I should now like to say how profoundly grateful I am to Mr Mill, the outgoing Secretary-General, who during his term of office did so much to enable our Union to keep in step with the technical advances we are witnessing at the present time

I would also like to congratulate Mr Butler on his election as Secretary-General, and I trust that his well-known qualities will enable the Union to progress further along its appointed path, with the effect of strengthening the bonds between peoples through the nowadays indispensable means of communications

I would also like to extend my very warmest congratulations to Mr Jipguep on his election as Deputy Secretary-General. I feel sure that, thanks to his great qualities, he will make a most valuable contribution to the smooth running of the ITU

I take this opportunity to assure you that the Italian Administration will continue to cooperate effectively in all the fields of activity of the Union, knowing that such cooperation is essential for the development of telecommunications and the promotion of good relations between peoples and their social and economic progress

In reiterating my warmest thanks for having allowed me to take part in your work, I would like to express my very best wishes for the success of your Conference and for the future of the Union, as well as my best wishes to all the delegates for the future and the welfare and prosperity of their countries "

2 First Report of Committee 5 (Document No 201)

2 1 The Chairman of Committee 5 said that two documents had been prepared on the basis of previous work by the Administrative Council. The second one (Document No 201) contained revised Rules for In-Service Training submitted for approval by the Plenary Meeting. He drew particular attention to the amended items which were in the general provisions, Article I, Article IV 1 and Article V. The other document (No 202) was a draft Resolution which had been submitted direct to Committee 9 (Editorial Committee) and after consideration would be submitted to the Plenary Meeting as a blue document.

The Report was approved

3 Second Report of Committee 7 (Document No 170(Rev 1))

3 1 The Chairman of Committee 7 said that the Report (Document No 170(Rev 1)) was quite clear and required no comment.

3 2 The delegate of Iran wondered where the question of rotation of the membership of the IFRB referred to in paragraph 5 of the Report would be discussed.

3 3 The Chairman of Committee 7 explained that during discussions much had been said about the advisability of rotating the membership of the Board and the need to ensure continuity in its work. As explained in paragraph 5 of the Report, it had been decided to recommend that future discussions on any aspect of the IFRB should take into account the opinions set out in the summary records of Committee 7. It went on to say that the subject could be discussed at the current Plenipotentiary Conference or in any other forum of the Union.

3 4 The delegate of India said that his delegation was one of the five which had submitted proposals for rotation, which had subsequently not been included in the text of the Convention. The principle of rotation should be applied to the IFRB and to all elective posts.

3 5 The Chairman thought that rotation should be applied within each region.

3 6 The Chairman of Committee 7 thought that the Conference would have the opportunity to discuss the principles of rotation and continuity when it considered other articles of the Convention and that other Committees and the Administrative Council would also be discussing the future of the Board

3 7 The delegate of Pakistan said that he would have preferred the principle of rotation to be embodied in the text of the Convention, since the latter could not be changed by the Administrative Council. He hoped that appropriate machinery could be set up in the Council so that those elected from a region could be replaced by others, in other words, that the office should be held by particular representatives only once or twice

3 8 The delegate of the United States said that the decision to leave the text of the Convention unchanged had been agreed after lengthy discussion. He suggested that the report of Committee 7 should be adopted and used as a reference at future meetings

3 9 The Chairman agreed with the views expressed by the previous speaker. He thought that the Administrative Council might recommend to the next Plenipotentiary Conference the adoption of a system of rotation for IFRB members

3 10 The delegate of Iran did not agree. He thought that the matter should be discussed at the present Conference and not left for the next

3 11 The Chairman pointed out that Committees could take positions on the question, if so required, and that delegates were free to make suggestions if they considered that changes were necessary. He therefore felt that the discussion on the item should be closed

The second Report of Committee 7 was approved on that understanding

4 First Report of Working Group PL-C (Document No 213)

4 1 The Chairman of Working Group PL-C said that two draft Resolutions had been submitted to Committee 9 (Editorial) for subsequent submission to the Plenary Meeting. The first was an updated version of the Resolution concerning the use of the United Nations telecommunication network by the specialized agencies, and the second was an updating of Resolution No 20 of Malaga-Torremolinos, in which the Secretary-General was instructed to cooperate with the Joint Inspection Unit and the Administrative Council to consider the JIU reports and to take action thereon as it deemed fit

The Report of Working Group PL-C was approved

5 Minutes of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Plenary Meetings
(Document Nos 193, 194 + Corr 1, 199 and 222)

5 1 The minutes of the First, Second and Third Plenary Meetings were approved

5 2 The delegate of Czechoslovakia asked for paragraph 1.16 of the minutes of the Fourth Plenary Meeting to be amended, because it did not fully reflect what had been said by the Head of Delegation

The minutes of the Fourth Plenary Meeting were approved, subject to the amendment requested (see Corrigendum No 1 to Document No 222)

6 Resolution No 66 of WARC-79 (Documents Nos 19 (para 2.3) and 40)

6 1 The Director of the CCIR, referring to Document No 40, explained the background of the studies concerning the division of the world into regions for the purpose of allocating frequency bands, which was the subject of the Resolution. He said that the study concerning the technical bases for that division had been carried out and suggested that the Conference should merely take note of action taken on implementation of Resolution No 66 of the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference

6 2 The delegate of Nigeria said that more studies were needed on the use of HF waves in the 3 to 30 MHz band. Developing countries were anxious to know what economic and social factors should govern the allocation of radio frequencies. The division of the world into three regions should not be changed and towards that end there should be a body specifically responsible for carrying out further studies.

6 3 The delegate of Kenya felt that it was insufficient to take note of the report and suggested that a group of experts should be appointed to continue the work and to find a solution.

6 4 The delegate of Iran agreed with the views expressed by the delegates of Nigeria and Kenya. It would be useful to know on what basis the regional division of the world had been made.

6 5 The delegate of Spain said that Resolution No 66 specifically invited the Administrative Council to ensure that the question of regional division was resolved at a world administrative radio conference.

6 6 In the opinion of the delegate of Guinea, a further study should be made of the regional division of the world, the findings of which should be submitted to a conference.

6 7 The delegate of Algeria approved the idea that the CCIR should continue to study the relevant parameters, but thought that the report eventually produced, after examination by the Administrative Council, should be submitted to the next Plenipotentiary Conference. A new division of the world with respect to the allocation of frequencies would cause a major upheaval and he did not think that such an important decision could be taken by the Administrative Council.

6 8 At the request of the Chairman, the Director of the CCIR explained that the matter had originated at the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference. When it had been referred to the CCIR, the latter had been asked to make a study of the technical and operational bases, taking into account all relevant factors including the state of economic and technical development. However, in view of the divergence of views and the fact that issues involving political and administrative problems could not be resolved in the CCIR, it had been proposed that the study could be completed, and a decision adopted, at a world administrative radio conference.

6 9 The Chairman of the IFRB said that the matter had been raised at the 1979 Conference and that any change in the regional division would cause difficulties in the application of the Radio Regulations. A solution might be found in the passage of Resolution No 66 which said "invites the Administrative Council to follow the conduct of the study and to furnish advice to the Plenipotentiary Conference with a view to this matter being suitably resolved at one of the future world administrative radio conferences of the Union."

6 10 The Chairman said that it might not be necessary to change the existing regions and that a WARC could continue the studies and report its findings to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

6 11 The Secretary-General elect said that WARC-1979 had specifically asked for the matter to be included in the agenda of a world administrative radio conference, which would be competent to adopt a decision. In his opinion, the Conference should take note of the report and ask the Administrative Council to place the question on the agenda of an appropriate radio conference.

6 12 The Chairman of the IFRB supported the views expressed by the Secretary-General elect. He also thought that all the regulations concerning the allocation of frequencies should be examined.

6 13 The delegates of Norway, Italy and Switzerland also supported the resolution of the question at a WARC, whose agenda would include an examination of the question of regional divisions related to frequency bands.

6 14 The Secretary-General elect, in reply to a query by the delegate of Brazil, said that the Administrative Council had been asked to consider convening a conference of a general character, with consultation of the Members of the Union, in about 1990 which could consider the question.

6 15 The Chairman thought that the need to have the question examined by a WARC had been sufficiently discussed

6 16 The delegate of Algeria agreed with the delegate of Brazil that none of the conferences listed on the time-table under consideration would be competent to deal with a new allocation of frequency bands That would require a new division of the world into regions to be decided by a Plenipotentiary Conference The responsibility of convening a conference to decide the new allocation of frequency bands could not be left with the Administrative Council The most it could be asked to do was to include the matter in the agenda of the next Plenipotentiary Conference

6 17 The delegate of Spain said that he found nothing unusual in the fact that WARC 1979 had asked the CCIR to carry out a study of the bases for the possible revision of the division of the world for the purposes of allocating radio frequency bands and had asked the Administrative Council to follow the conduct of the study and to furnish advice to the Plenipotentiary Conference with a view to the matter being resolved at a future WARC

6 18 The delegate of the U S S R shared the concern of the delegate of Algeria He understood that the appropriate forum for adopting decisions would be a WARC akin to that held in 1979 and that the Administrative Council should include the examination of the Radio Regulations in the agenda of a future WARC

6 19 The delegate of Denmark agreed that the competent forum for studying the matter was a WARC, which at a first stage could say whether it thought that any change of the division of the world into three regions was justified If so, the matter could be taken up again at a later WARC

6 20 The delegate of Kenya said that the existing division did not suit all countries, that the matter should be looked into and that the question of which WARC should deal with it should be decided at once

6 21 The Chairman said that it appeared that the Plenary was agreed to decide that the Administrative Council should include the matter in the agenda of a future WARC and the report contained in Document No 40 could be noted

It was so agreed

7 New problems relating to telecommunications - Draft Resolution (Document No 13)

7 1 The Chairman asked the delegate of Japan to present the proposal on page 5 of Document No 13

7 2 The delegate of Japan said that the aim was to respond to the remarkable technological advances taking place in the field of telecommunications, by instructing the Administrative Council to examine the possibility of taking measures concerning such new problems, including the possibility of holding an Administrative Telecommunication Conference

7 3 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that, in view of the changes brought about in telecommunication services as a result of technological progress, the ITU had to widen its scope in order to keep up to date The Japanese proposal was in keeping with the United Kingdom proposals concerning the role of the ITU, and his delegation would like them to be referred to Working Group PL-A, which was trying to decide on a date for a World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference He suggested that the reference in the draft (Document No 13, page 5) to the possibility of holding an Administrative Telecommunication Conference be deleted

7 4 The delegate of Indonesia said that the Japanese proposal was undoubtedly intended to benefit the Union, but that it was necessary to stress the need to cooperate with the developing countries in order to provide them with access to technological progress in the field of telecommunications, which was one of the objectives of the Union, referred to in No 19 of the Convention

7 5 The delegate of Sweden said that one of the proposals under examination by Working Group PL-A concerned the convening of a World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference by 1988 at the latest (Document No 67, page 4) The Japanese proposal was compatible with those which Sweden had sponsored, together with a number of other countries, in that Document, and he suggested that the two sets of proposals could be examined together in Working Group PL-A

7 6 The delegate of Canada said that the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference would probably be held before the next Plenipotentiary Conference, which was scheduled to take place in Paris, possibly in the spring of 1989 An effort should undoubtedly be made to reduce the gap between developing and developed countries, as the delegate of Indonesia had suggested, but it was also necessary to try to narrow the gap between the ITU and other international organizations studying questions concerning new telecommunication services He proposed that the Plenary Meeting of the Conference should take note of Document No 13 and refer it to Working Group PL-A for examination

7 7 The delegate of Brazil agreed that the possibility of holding an Administrative Telecommunication Conference should be excluded from the Resolution, since he considered the suggestion to be premature With regard to the questions of international data flow, information gap, etc which were being examined in UNESCO and other United Nations bodies, these were complex political problems which lay outside the scope of the International Consultative Committees He, however, agreed that the ITU should maintain its activities at the highest technological level

7 8 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany approved the Japanese proposal and agreed that it should be referred to Working Group PL-A for examination with Document No 67

7 9 The delegate of Spain agreed with the views supporting the draft Resolution on page 5 of Document No 13 and suggested that attention should be drawn in the preamble to the fact that other organizations, in dealing with those matters, had encroached on the ITU's sphere of competence He had been surprised, for instance, to note that the OECD had dealt with matters related to videotape services and to the use of computers for telecommunications

7 10 The Chairman thought that there was agreement that the draft Resolution should be referred to Working Group PL-A for examination with Document No 67 He asked the Japanese delegate to try to amend the preamble before submitting the draft to the Working Group

8 Date of the next Plenipotentiary Conference

8 1 The delegate of India asked which were the most and least convenient dates for holding the next Plenipotentiary Conference as far as France was concerned

8 2 The delegate of France said that he had just received instructions from his Government and that he could already supply the information which would be officially communicated to the Secretary-General in due course France did not rule out other dates but thought that problems would be minimized if the next Plenipotentiary Conference were held between January and April 1989

The meeting rose at 1910 hours

The Secretary-General

M MILI

The Chairman

H K KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 462-E
10 January 1983
Original English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

TWENTY-FIRST PLENARY MEETING

Tuesday, 26 October 1982, at 1655 hrs

Chairman Mr H K KOSGEY (Kenya)

<u>Subjects discussed</u>	<u>Document No</u>
1 Draft Resolution relating to rationalization of work	13
2 Annotated edition of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973	65, 79
3 Role of computers in CCI activities	55
4 Conversion of the ITU film library into a video library	17
5 First reading of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting	
5 1 First Series (B 1)	231
5 2 Second Series (B 2)	232 + Corr 1
5 3 Third Series (B 3)	233
5 4 Fourth Series (B 4)	275
5 5 Fifth Series (B 5)	276
6 Second report of Working Group PL-C	244
7 Approval of the minutes of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Plenary Meetings	223, 227, 228, 229, 236, 237



1 Draft Resolution relating to rationalization of work (Document No 13)

1 1 The delegate of Japan introduced the draft Resolution on rationalization of secretarial work which was the subject of proposal J/13/14 in Document No 13. He emphasized that the current difficult financial situation made it all the more important to reduce expenditure by every possible means, including the rationalization of office work through the introduction of modern equipment, so that savings could be made on staff costs.

1 2 The delegate of Canada supported the draft Resolution in principle, since it was aimed at enhancing the Union's efficiency. However, he considered that it should contain more precise instructions as to the type of action which the Administrative Council should take on the matter.

1 3 The delegate of Brazil said that he too endorsed the spirit of the draft Resolution.

1 4 The delegate of the United Kingdom, after supporting the general intent of the proposal, suggested that it might be referred to a Working Group, or even to the Administrative Council itself, for consideration of the most appropriate ways and means of implementing a programme of office modernization.

1 5 The delegates of New Zealand and the Philippines said that they shared the views expressed by the delegates of Canada and the United Kingdom.

1 6 The delegate of the U S S R, while sympathizing with the general intent of the draft Resolution, joined with previous speakers in advocating caution, since the acquisition of new equipment was invariably costly and did not always enable savings to be made in staff.

1 7 The delegate of India said that he agreed with the general thrust of the draft Resolution but shared the concern expressed about its likely impact on the budget. One solution might be to amend the last part of the last operative paragraph to read "and to take such action as may be appropriate, within the budgetary resources available to the Union". If that amendment was acceptable, it might be possible to adopt the draft Resolution without referring it to a Working Group.

1 8 The delegate of Indonesia supported that suggestion.

1 9 The delegate of Denmark observed that office automation was a long process which was very unlikely to enable significant savings to be made, although it did lead to improved efficiency and higher quality of work. Funds would be needed, even to conduct a feasibility study, and if the Indian amendment were included it was to be feared that the draft Resolution, if adopted, would remain a dead letter.

1 10 The Chairman suggested that a working group should be set up to consider the draft Resolution and propose suitable amendments. The group would be composed of the following countries: Japan, Canada, the United Kingdom (Chairman), Indonesia, Brazil, New Zealand and the U S S R.

It was so agreed.

2 Annotated edition of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973 (Documents Nos 65 and 79)

2 1 The delegate of Spain, speaking as Vice-Chairman of the Administrative Council, introduced paragraph 2.2.9.1 of the Council's report (Document No 65, page 91), which dealt with the implementation of Resolution No 43 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference. After outlining the various stages of the work done by the Group of Experts placed at the Union's disposal by five administrations, he explained that the Administrative Council had been unable to reach a definitive conclusion on the draft, which had therefore been sent to Member administrations, where it did not seem to have aroused great enthusiasm. The outcome of the Group's work, together with the comments received thus far from administrations, might be regarded as an initial response to Resolution No 43, it was for the Conference to decide what further action, if any, should be taken on the matter.

2 2 The delegate of Indonesia, introducing his Administration's comments on the draft annotated edition produced by the Group of Experts (Document No 79), said that the main point at issue was that Resolution No 43 had not yet been implemented. It was a little surprising that no decision at all had been taken by the Administrative Council, however, it was now up to the Conference to deal with the question. His Administration was highly appreciative of the very hard work done by the Group of Experts and the comments made on the draft by several other administrations, both of which had served as the basis for his own document.

2 3 The delegate of the U S S R said that both the Group of Experts and the Administrative Council had devoted considerable time and effort to the implementation of Resolution No. 43. However, the Council had concluded that, in view of both the difficulties inherent in such a task and the related financial implications, it would not be advisable to pursue the matter any further. Accordingly, his delegation considered that the draft should be noted by the Conference but that no instructions should be given to the Administrative Council in that connection.

2 4 The delegate of Australia endorsed the comments by the previous speaker. The work done by the Group of Experts certainly had historical value and it might well be useful to repeat the exercise in some years' time but, at the present juncture, he agreed with the U.S.S.R. delegate that no further action should be taken.

2 5 The delegate of Italy supported the views expressed by the two previous speakers.

2 6 The delegate of Spain said that another possibility would be to entrust the work which had been started by the Group of Experts and supplemented by comments from administrations to a specific administration, so that the text could be recast and circulated again to Members of the Union, in the hope that it would be found acceptable for submission to a future plenipotentiary conference as the follow-up to Resolution No. 43. The Spanish Administration would be willing to undertake the task of recasting the draft, and there would be no financial implications for the Union.

2 7 The delegate of New Zealand said that at the outset his views on the question had been very similar to those of the Australian delegate. However, it would be churlish not to take account of the generous offer made by the Spanish delegate.

2 8 The delegate of Mexico considered that it would be most regrettable simply to leave the result of so much effort to gather dust in the Union's archives. The offer by the Spanish Administration was extremely generous and should be accepted thankfully.

2 9 The delegate of Switzerland expressed the view that comments on the Convention did not need to be approved by any body of the Union but could stand on their own merits. Their authors were to be commended for producing a working tool which would certainly be most helpful whether or not it was made official through a formal procedure of approval.

2 10 The Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that, without losing sight of the comments by the delegate of Switzerland, the Conference wished to accept the generous offer by the Spanish Administration to continue work on the annotated edition of the Final Acts of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference.

It was so agreed.

3 Role of computers in CCI activities (Document No 55)

3 1 The Director of the CCIR, speaking also on behalf of the Director of the CCITT, said that the report described the background of computer applications in the CCIs and gave an account of current activities and some objectives. The CCIs used computers mainly for technical support of the Study Groups and for the administrative tasks of the CCIs.

All engineering staff recruited in the CCIs had to be competent in computer applications for technical problems, while administrative and secretarial staff had been trained in the use of programmable terminals for text processing and document control using existing facilities. Data

base management programs were being introduced for document control, administrative and editorial tasks

The need of the CCIs to use computer facilities in improving the efficiency of their work should be taken into account in the future development of ITU's central computer facilities

The Administrative Council had submitted the report for information, it contained no specific proposals

3 2 The delegate of Thailand said that the Union should consider the use of the computer as an integrated system for Union activities, not only in the IFRB and the CCIs but also in other administrative activities.

The Union should study how the data base system already set up by some developed countries could be used for the dissemination of technical information and how Members could assist the Union, through existing telecommunications networks, to gain access to the type of technical information that was provided by the CCIs and the IFRB

3 3 The Chairman suggested that the Conference should thank the Administrative Council and note its report

It was so agreed

4 Conversion of the ITU film library into a video library (Document No 17)

4 1 The delegate of Venezuela, introducing his proposal, said that modern methods should be introduced in order to keep abreast of progress. A changeover from film to video would involve considerable expense and must be planned for implementation over a period of time. In addition to the nine advantages that were mentioned in the document he pointed out that operation of a video recorder needed no special skills.

A video library would help administrations to use the audio-visual information available in the ITU

4 2 The delegate of the U S S R felt that the Venezuelan proposal was very interesting and that thought should be given to ways of implementing it. However, the film library should not be converted into a video library immediately, because the film library could still be used for many years, particularly by the developing countries. A video library might gradually supplement the film library.

4 3 The delegate of Peru said that his Administration often used material from the Union's library in training centres. Video cassettes had great advantages, and the economic aspects of the conversion should be studied. Video cassettes were easier to distribute than film reels, which were often damaged in transit. He agreed that the video library should supplement the film library.

4 4 The delegate of Thailand said that the time was ripe for implementation of the proposal since video equipment was readily available throughout the world at a reasonable price. As conversion of the film library to video would consume time and money he thought that the Secretary-General should be instructed to carry out a feasibility study and to examine the proposal further

4 5 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that, before a conversion was carried out, there should be a study of the costs involved, which would have to be paid for out of Members' contributions. The diversity of tape formats and TV systems meant that all material had to be prepared nine-fold. Since the question of setting up a Documentation Centre was also to be dealt with, the question of costs should be clarified before a decision was taken

4 6 The Chairman suggested that the Conference should note the proposal and the fact that implementation was not envisaged in the near future.

It was so agreed

5 First reading of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting

5 1 First Series (B.1) (Document No 231)

Resolution No COM5/1

5 1 1 The delegate of the U S S R considered the last phrase in the draft Resolution, "0.25% of the credits for staff", too vague. It should contain a specific reference to the Budget.

5 1 2 The Chairman of Committee 5 pointed out that replacing the phrase in question by "0.25% of the Budget" would increase the amount allocated for in-service training by one-fourth since the credits for staff came to 80% of the Budget.

5 1 3 The delegate of India noted that that would be a higher rate of funding than had been agreed by Committee 5, which had wished the percentage stipulated to apply to the outlay on staff.

5 1 4 The delegate of the U.S S R proposed that the phrase concerned should be replaced by "0.25% of the credits appropriated for staff in the Budget".

With that amendment, the text in Series B 1 was approved on first reading.

5 2 Second Series (B 2) (Documents Nos 232 + Corr 1)

Resolutions Nos COM4/1, COM4/2, COM4/3 and COM4/4

Approved

Resolution No COM4/5

5 2 1 The Chairman of Committee 9 drew attention to an editorial change to the French text only.

5 2 2 The Secretary-General elect noted that sub-paragraph 3 of the second operative paragraph differed from that in the text submitted to Committee 9 by Committee 4. The slight change in meaning involved might cause difficulties for some delegations.

5 2 3 The delegate of the U S S R said he would prefer to keep the original text, which made no mention of the external auditor, but with the word "possibility" replaced by "advisability".

5 2 4 The Chairman of Committee 4 drew the meeting's attention to the fact that it was the Plenary Meeting itself that had, during consideration of the second report of Committee 4, amended the wording of the proposed resolution to that appearing in Corrigendum No 1 to Document No 232.

In the light of that explanation, the texts in Series B 2 were approved on first reading.

5 3 Third Series (B 3) (Document No 233)

Resolution No PLC/1

Approved

Resolution No PLC/2

5 3 1 The delegate of the U S S R considered the draft Resolution to be unnecessarily wider in scope than Resolution No 33 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, which it was intended to replace. The wording of Resolution No 33 should be retained unchanged.

5 3 2 The Chairman of Working Group PL-C said the text had been unanimously approved in his Working Group after thorough discussion. The full text was necessary as it took account of the developments that had occurred since the previous Plenipotentiary Conference.

5 3 3 The Secretary-General elect explained that the provision made in the Statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, which had been adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, for it to become a subsidiary organ of the specialized agencies and have authority to inspect all documents of the agencies, had been considered by the Administrative Council to be incompatible with the structure of the Union as set out in the Convention and with the nature of the technical documentation produced by the Union. Hence, the reservations expressed in the three sub-paragraphs of the first operative paragraph were needed to explain the position of the ITU and give endorsement by the Plenipotentiary Conference of the action taken by the Administrative Council.

There being no support for the U.S.S.R. proposal, Resolution No. PLC/2 was approved.

The texts in Series B 3 were thus approved on first reading.

5 4 Fourth Series (B 4) (Document No. 275)

Resolution 10 PLC/3

5 4 1 The delegate of Spain indicated a minor editorial change to the Spanish text only.

With that amendment, the text in Series B.4 was approved on first reading.

5 5 Fifth Series (B 5) (Document No. 276)

Article 5

5 5 1 The Chairman of Committee 9 said that the text of Article 5 has been forwarded to his Committee by Committee 7 with no substantive change but with a request that the wording of the three language versions be aligned to take account of the discussion that had taken place on the subject in the fifth meeting of Committee 7 and of proposal ALG/11/4. With regard to the distinction made in the existing French and Spanish texts between the words "organe" and "organisme", Committee 9 had decided that "organisme" referred to an organized entity as a whole and "organes" to its component parts. Thus all component parts of the ITU, whether non-permanent or permanent bodies, should be referred to as "organes" in the French and Spanish texts. No change was required to the English text, which already referred to "organs" in both cases. The layout and numbering of the existing text had been altered to comply with the spirit of the Algerian proposal, which was to make a formal distinction by means of the layout of the text between the non-permanent and permanent organs of the ITU.

5 5 2 The delegate of Algeria withdrew his proposal in favour of the text proposed by Committee 9.

5 5 3 The Secretary-General elect noted that the words "organes" and "organismes" had been added to the Convention at the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference, where it had been felt that component bodies of the Union that were legislative in character were properly referred to as "organes" while the permanent bodies should be called "organismes". The linguistic appreciation of the two terms could have changed since that date.

5 5 4 The delegate of Indonesia, supported by the delegate of Japan, said that the difference between the words "organes" and "organismes" was inconsequential since the word "organs" had been used in both instances in the English text. He was, however, perturbed by the proposed change made to the layout and numbering of the text, which made it read very strangely. The existing numbering and layout were perfectly clear and should be retained.

5.5 5 The delegate of Kenya, supported by the Chairman of Committee 9, suggested that those objections might be met by altering No. 22 to read "The Union shall comprise ". The next line No. 22A, would read "1 the non-permanent organs of the Union, which are ". No. 22A would become No. 22B and the rest of the text would remain unchanged.

5 5 6 In reply to the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, who said that Nos. 23 and 24 should be inverted, the Secretary-General elect explained that the existing order was correct since administrative conferences were superior in rank to the Administrative Council because they were assemblies of all the Member countries of the Union and had the power to adopt new regulatory texts or agreements

5 5 7 The delegate of Greece proposed retention of the existing text but with the various organs listed numbered consecutively

5 5 8 The Chairman, in view of the confusion that appeared to exist with regard to layout and numbering, proposed that the existing text be retained.

It was so agreed

On that understanding the texts in Series B 5 were approved on first reading.

6 Second report of Working Group PL-C (Document No 244)

Approved

7 Approval of the minutes of the Fifth to Tenth Plenary Meetings

7 1 Minutes of the Fifth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 223)

Approved, subject to amendments by the delegates of Iran and Algeria
(see Corrigendum No 1 to Document No 223)

7 2 Minutes of the Sixth Plenary Meeting (Document No 227)

Approved, subject to correction of a typing error in the English version
(see Corrigendum No. 1 to Document No 227)

7 3 Minutes of the Seventh Plenary Meeting (Document No. 228)

Approved, subject to an amendment submitted to the Secretariat (see Corrigendum No. 1 to Document No 228).

7 4 Minutes of the Eighth Plenary Meeting (Document No 229)

Approved, subject to amendments by the delegates of Ireland, Italy and Australia
(see Corrigendum No 1 to Document No. 229)

7 5 Minutes of the Ninth Plenary Meeting (Document No 236)

Approved, as amended by the delegate of Greece (see Corrigendum No. 1 to Document No. 236).

7.6 Minutes of the Tenth Plenary Meeting (Document No. 237)

Approved.

The meeting rose at 1915 hours.

The Secretary-General

M MILI

The Chairman

H K KOSGEY

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 463-E

Original : English

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

Paragraph 2.9

In the second line, replace the word "advantageous" by "simpler".



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 463-E

16 November 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(PURPOSES, COMPOSITION, RIGHTS, etc.)

Wednesday, 20 October 1982, at 1655 hrs

Chairman Mr. E.J. WILKINSON (Australia)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Draft Resolution - Basic Instrument of the Union

DT/20(Rev.1),
198

2. Examination of proposals concerning Article 30
of the Convention

26, 36, 56, 218

3. Result of Working Group C8-B meetings -
Draft text of Article 20 of the Convention

DT/21(Rev.1)



1. Draft Resolution - Basic Instrument of the Union
(Documents Nos. DT/20(Rev.1), 198)

1.1 The delegate of Japan, introducing Document No. DT/20(Rev.1), said it was the result of the work of Working Group C8-A, which had consisted of Canada, France, Japan, Yugoslavia and Senegal, whose task had been to draft a Resolution in the light of the discussions held in the Committee. As the Japanese delegate, however, he could also go along with Document No. 198, produced by Spain, since he saw little difference between the two draft Resolutions.

1.2 The delegate of Spain drew attention to the differences between the two draft Resolutions.

First of all, "considering" (b) of Document No. DT/20(Rev.1) did not appear in Document No. 198, since in practice it merely repeated the affirmation in the paragraph convinced. The paragraph noting more accurately represented events as it appeared in Document No. 198, but in substance there was no difference between the two. The greatest difference was in the resolves paragraph. In Document No. 198, the idea had been developed further than it had in the other document, indicating the type of provisions that would be contained in the Charter and those which would be contained in the Convention. Furthermore, in resolves 2 it had been considered important to indicate that both Charter and Convention should contain its own amendment procedure and that a special majority would be required for any amendment to the Charter, the purpose being to provide greater stability for the Union. There was only a very slight difference in the last paragraph of the texts.

1.3 The delegate of Colombia said that in principle he still preferred the Working Group document, although he could accept some changes of form as proposed by Spain. However, some of the changes made in the Spanish document were unacceptable.

In the paragraph instructs the Administrative Council, the Colombian delegation was particularly opposed to the suggestion that the Group of Experts should prepare draft texts. In its view, the Administrative Council itself should prepare the texts since that was the body in which all regions were represented. Furthermore, the six month period indicated was quite inadequate, and at least one year would be required. Moreover, the Group of Experts should be established in strict accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution, and any other form of distribution would be unacceptable. As far as costs were concerned, the fact that the poorer countries could not afford to pay experts was another reason why the job should be done by the Administrative Council.

On the subject of the Charter itself, his delegation felt that it should contain provisions of a more permanent nature, but that it was too soon to decide on the special majority required for amendment, and the matter would have to be decided by the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

Finally, he observed that the separation of the existing Convention into two instruments should not be interpreted as meaning that the Administrative Council was empowered to modify any article.

1.4 The delegate of Greece said that while he found the Working Group's draft Resolution acceptable, he could not see what purpose a Convention would serve if the Union had a Charter as well, since the Charter would be the fundamental instrument of the Union, as in the United Nations, and the Convention would presumably contain

rules of procedure or additional regulations. He agreed with the delegate of Colombia that six months before the opening of the next Plenipotentiary Conference would not give administrations sufficient time to study the draft texts and to prepare their comments, and that at least one year was needed. He also agreed that fair geographical distribution and a representative balance in the Group of Experts was essential. On the subject of the experts' costs, since there was a large number of small countries with very limited potential who had experts but could not pay for their services away from their home base, other provisions would have to be made for their remuneration.

1.5 The Chairman observed that the Group of Experts would have to be drawn from the Members of the new Administrative Council, if the Council was to appoint the group. It would be very difficult for the Council to acquire experts from administrations not on the Council. He also drew attention to the question of terminology. In the United Nations' system, the word "Charter" was reserved for the United Nations Charter, and a "charter" was more likely to be a "constitution" in other bodies. Members should perhaps give some thought as to whether the Union should have a charter or a constitution.

1.6 The delegate of Switzerland said that care should be taken not to prejudge the decision of the next Plenipotentiary Conference in respect of the texts produced both by the Administrative Council and by the ad hoc Working Group. He therefore proposed that to facilitate the work of the next Plenipotentiary Conference, it should be clearly stated in the text of the draft Resolution that the proposed revision of the Convention should be on the basis of the existing Convention and also on the basis of the draft Charter and draft Convention prepared by the Council and by the Working Group.

1.7 The delegate of Yugoslavia pointed out that the Working Group had been very precise in its text in asking the Council to establish an ad hoc Group of Experts at its first regular session. The Spanish text was less precise on that subject and in his view the solution provided by the Working Group was preferable in that it was more specific and binding.

1.8 The delegate of Spain said that he was somewhat confused by the differences between the two texts as pointed out by the delegate of Colombia. The paragraphs instructs the Administrative Council were the same in both documents. The point made by the delegate of Yugoslavia was pertinent and the Committee would have to decide whether the Group of Experts should be established at the Council's 1983 session or should be established "sufficiently in advance". Spain had opted for the latter, feeling that it might be useful to give the Council some flexibility.

1.9 The delegate of Argentina said that she could accept parts of both documents and basically preferred the paragraph noting to be taken from the Working Group text and the resolves paragraphs from the Spanish text.

On more substantive matters, the Chairman's comment on the terminology question had been interesting. Normally in drawing up legal texts, titles and names were given at the end so that the resolves section should quite properly name the instruments which were to regulate relations between Contracting Parties. But although the question was important, it was not for the present Plenipotentiary Conference to decide. She recalled, however, that when requesting the Council to draft two fundamental instruments, no clear indications were given and it would be useful to lay down terms of reference for the Group of Experts too, thus avoiding lengthy discussions by the Group and in the Council on matters of substance. Their task was an

organizational one of sorting out the provisions and clarifying them. The Convention should be divided into two parts and the majority required to amend the Charter would have to be specified. She fully supported the views of the delegate of Colombia in respect of the Council's tasks and those of the Group of Experts, and felt that distribution one year in advance of the next Plenipotentiary Conference would be appropriate.

1.10 The delegate of Algeria said he was not convinced that it was necessary for the Union to have a Charter, and he considered the resolves of both draft Resolutions to be too binding upon the Administrative Council. He agreed with the Argentinian delegate that the name of the basic instrument could be decided at a later stage. He also endorsed the Swiss delegate's view that the present Plenipotentiary's decision should not prejudice that of the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.11 The delegate of India said that his delegation definitely preferred the text of the draft Resolution in Document No. DT/20(Rev.1). He agreed that the Administrative Council should be allowed a certain flexibility and that the draft texts should be submitted at least one year before the next Plenipotentiary Conference. A paragraph should also be included in the draft Resolution saying that it was not binding upon the next Plenipotentiary.

1.12 The delegate of Papua New Guinea agreed that one year before was the absolute minimum for submission of the draft texts. With regard to the proposed Group of Experts, he agreed with the Greek delegate that small countries which might be unable to meet the cost of providing an expert should not be excluded. He could not agree that the Group of Experts should be recruited solely from Administrative Council Members, they should be drawn from all Members of the Union. It should be left to the next Plenipotentiary Conference to decide whether or not a Charter was necessary. Finally, he agreed with the delegate of Argentina that very strict terms of reference must be laid down for the Group of Experts.

1.13 The delegate of Venezuela said that there seemed to be no consensus as to whether or not two basic instruments were required and his delegation had an open mind on the subject. Since the Convention as at present drafted contained two parts, it would be easy to separate it into two instruments. He suggested, however, that they should be entitled Charter and Statutes of the Union rather than Charter and Convention. In his view, the Administrative Council or Group of Experts might produce a draft Charter but they would not be in a position to produce a draft Convention, which was a matter for the Plenipotentiary Conference. All that they could do would be to take provisions already approved in the existing Convention and embody them in a Statute. Unlike other delegations, he believed that it was absolutely necessary to establish the definitions in question. They would of course be subject to amendment by the next Plenipotentiary Conference. Finally, he considered one year the absolute minimum to give delegations an opportunity to analyze the proposed texts.

1.14 The delegate of Colombia said that the draft texts to be proposed dividing the Convention into two parts should be a working paper for the next Plenipotentiary Conference. He endorsed the proposal that they should be distributed at least one year in advance. It was obvious that the principle of geographical distribution must be followed when recruiting the Group of Experts. The confusion mentioned by the Spanish delegate was caused by the fact that he had been quoting from Document No. DT/20 and not from Document No. DT/20(Rev.1). He preferred the original draft in Document No. DT/20 instructing the Administrative Council to prepare draft texts rather than the version in Document No. DT/20(Rev.1) which instructed it to have draft texts drawn up and considered.

1.15 The delegate of Gabon said he thought the two draft Resolutions before the Committee were complementary. His position was that the choice of an appropriate legal instrument should be left to the Administrative Council and he agreed with the delegates of Argentina and Algeria that the name of the instrument should not appear in the draft Resolution. Finally, the draft Resolution should indicate that the study was being made on the basis of the proposal by the Japanese delegation.

1.16 The delegate of the United States of America said that his delegation preferred the draft Resolution in Document No. 198, since it contained a stronger remit to the Administrative Council. He pointed out that the Administrative Council was not being asked to produce a new basic instrument but merely to separate the provisions of the existing Convention into two instruments. He endorsed the view that the draft texts should be distributed at least one year before the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.17 The Chairman, summarizing the discussion, said that it had not yet been finally decided that a draft Resolution should be produced concerning the division of the Convention into two instruments. However, he thought there was a substantial consensus in favour of such a Resolution which would direct the Administrative Council towards the preparation of two basic instruments so as to enable the next Plenipotentiary Conference to decide whether or not to adopt two instruments instead of the present single Convention. The Administrative Council's only task would be to present a compilation from the existing Convention, separating its provisions into two instruments, and all decisions of substance would be left for the next Plenipotentiary Conference, which would also decide whether in fact two instruments were necessary.

The delegate of Papua New Guinea had been the only one to comment on his remark that if paragraph 2 of instructs in Document No. DT/20(Rev 1) were to be retained the experts in question would have to be volunteers. Members of the Union outside the Administrative Council might be prepared to volunteer the services of their experts, or the Committee might decide to vary that provision for the sake of the smaller administrations which could not afford to offer the services of their experts on an unpaid basis. That would be necessary if the principle of geographical distribution were to be observed.

He proposed that Working Group 8A should reconsider the draft Resolution in Document No. DT/20(Rev 1) and the draft Resolution proposed by Spain in Document No. 198 with a view to producing an amalgamated text. The Working Group would of course be open to any delegation which felt it could contribute to it.

1.18 The delegates of Switzerland and Argentina said it must be borne in mind, when considering the new document, that the Administrative Council had no legislative power and was merely producing a draft on the basis of the existing Convention.

2 Examination of proposals concerning Article 30 of the Convention (Documents Nos. 26, 36, 56 and 218)

2.1 The representative of the International Monetary Fund made the statement appearing in Document No. DT/40, Annex 2.

2.2 The delegate of Switzerland, introducing his delegation's proposal (SUI/56/4, Document No. 56), said that since it had been drafted all administrations had agreed to use the IMF monetary unit for the composition of the tariffs of international telecommunication services and for establishing international accounts. He was accordingly prepared to delete from his proposal the phrase "or the gold franc".

2 3 The Director of the CCITT, introducing Document No 36, said that following difficulties encountered by certain administrations after the collapse of the exchange rate system based on gold par values, the CCITT had been asked by the 30th session of the Administrative Council to study the question of introducing a new monetary unit for use in international telecommunications relations. A working party had been set up to discuss the question, and on the basis of its recommendations the VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly had issued an Opinion (Annex 1 to Document No 36) recommending that the Conference should revise Article 30 of the Convention to provide that (Annex 2 to Document No 36) the unit used should be either the IMF monetary unit or the gold franc. It should also make provision for a rate of conversion between the gold franc and any new monetary unit. The Opinion further suggested that the next World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference should revise Appendix 1 to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations in accordance with the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

He pointed out that since all administrations had now agreed on the use of the IMF monetary unit, the proposed revision of Article 30 would need to be amended.

2 4 The delegate of Italy, introducing his delegation's proposal (I/218/1, Document No. 218), said that it was intended to solve the difficulty that might arise for certain administrations if the parity rate between the gold franc and the SDR was not defined. The use of both the gold franc and the IMF monetary unit for the composition of tariffs and establishing international accounts was, however, something of a hybrid solution, and he would not necessarily favour it if a better solution could be found.

2.5 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said the Director of the CCITT had correctly described the current exchange rate system as being in a state of collapse. However, the new system, based on SDRs, might in the end prove equally unstable. UPU had already adopted a formula whereby two units were used for the composition of tariffs and for the establishment of international accounts, namely the gold franc and the SDR. The Italian proposal was a useful one, but in view of what had been said by the representative of IMF he doubted whether it was necessary to have specific parity between the gold franc and the SDR.

2.6 The delegate of the United States of America supported the Chairman's suggestion that a decision on the issue should be deferred until the Committee had had time to study it further.

2.7 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said whatever monetary unit was adopted should take account of the interest of all Union Members, which the current system failed to do. His own country was not a member of IMF and he accordingly saw no need to modify Article 30. He too would like more time to study the text of the IMF comments.

2.8 The delegate of the Ivory Coast said that not all Members of the Union were necessarily members of IMF, and countries which were in process of setting up their telecommunications networks might have problems in settling their international accounts if the current system was changed. His delegation supported the Italian proposal, under which countries could continue to use the gold franc as a basis for composition of tariffs and establishment of international accounts, and would have a fixed parity rate with the SDR for the settlement of those accounts. In view of the economic situation the current rate was subject to fluctuation, and since the Conference met only every five or six years, the rate might well change in the course of that period. He therefore urged that the existing text of Article 30 be retained, with the addition of an amendment along the following lines .

"For the settlement of international accounts, the monetary unit to be used for the conversion of the gold franc is the SDR as defined by the IMF (3.061 gold francs)."

2.9 The representative of IMF noted that there was a good deal of wishful thinking in the views expressed. Although it would no doubt be advantageous if the international monetary system were based on gold, in fact it was not, and that point should be taken into account when trying to establish a technically feasible unit of account. The fact that not all countries were members of the IMF had already been recognized in other Conventions, and also by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law in framing the new provision. The Commission had not found it necessary to adopt the gold franc to give non-IMF member countries a workable way of accounting, either in terms of their currencies or in terms of any other unit of account they chose. The provision made clear that countries could choose whatever unit they wished in valuing their currencies, provided that they chose a method which expressed in the national currency the same real value as was expressed in terms of the unit of account chosen by other countries parties to the Convention. Thus, if the formulation being adopted for other international Conventions (namely the universal unit of account) was adopted, the problem would be solved without recourse to the gold franc.

2.10 The delegate of Czechoslovakia said that since his country too was not a member of IMF he would prefer to retain the two-unit system. He was somewhat surprised that the Committee had so little documentation before it for the discussion of such an important matter. Not only the comments of the representative of IMF, but also the various proposals for revision of Article 30, should be discussed before a decision could be reached.

2.11 The Chairman suggested that the discussion be deferred until further documentation was available.

It was so agreed.

3. Result of Working Group C8-B meetings - draft text of Article 2 of the Convention (Document No. DT/21(Rev 1))

3.1 The Vice-Chairman of the Committee, introducing the Working Group's draft text of Article 2, said that No. 9 had not yet been discussed by the Committee. The proposed text for No. 8 took into account the proposal made by the delegate of Lesotho, which, if accepted, would require modifications to Nos. 97 and 156 of the Convention.

3.2 The delegate of the United Kingdom thought the new draft text was no improvement on the original and merely created confusion. The existing text of Article 2, (2) was confined to rights in respect of participation in conferences and meetings, but the new text, which purported to be wider in scope, added only voting rights. No. 9, if accepted, would need to be qualified by references to Nos. 15 and 45. The proposed new paragraph 4 was unnecessary, sub-paragraph a) was far too wide and needed qualifying by reference to Article 15, while sub-paragraph b) was in any case already contained in the Convention but in slightly different terms. He proposed that the existing text be retained and that the Committee should not spend time discussing the proposal.

3.3 The Chairman said that the Group had, as instructed, compiled a draft which took account of proposals and comments on Article 2 made earlier. At its next meeting the Committee would discuss the draft, and notably No. 9.

The meeting rose at 1905 hours.

The Secretary

P.A. TRAUB

The Chairman

E.J. WILKINSON

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 464-E
16 November 1982
Original Spanish

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SIXTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(Purposes, Composition, Rights, etc.)

Wednesday, 27 October 1982, at 0900 hrs

Chairman . Mr. E.J. WILKINSON (Australia)

Subjects discussed

1. First and Second Reports of Working Group 8-C
(Convention - Chapter IX)
2. First and Second Reports of Working Group 8-D
(Convention - Chapter XI)

Document No

230(Rev.1), 277

246, 268



1. First and Second Reports of Working Group 8-C (Convention - Chapter IX)
(Documents Nos. 230(Rev.1), 277)

1.1 The Chairman of Working Group 8-C presented the Reports set out in Documents Nos. 230(Rev.1) and 277. The proposal relating to No. 350 (CAN/26/30) would have to come before Working Group C8-E before being considered by Working Group C8-C, and as explained in the Second Report India's amendment to No. 358 of the Convention had been approved

1.2 The delegate of the United States said that at its second meeting the Working Group had decided that No 369 of the Convention should be replaced by No 367 which would then become the new number 369.

1.3 The delegate of Switzerland said that since Working Group 8-C had unanimously approved proposals SUI/56/1 and SUI/56/2, instead of "telegram" one should read "the most appropriate means of telecommunication".

1.4 The delegate of Brazil said that in Document No. 277 the Chairman of Working Group 8-C indicated that No 358 had been approved unanimously. In fact the title of Article 66 referred to the presentation of proposals to conferences, and No. 358 approved by the Working Group laid down that "The Secretary-General shall assemble and coordinate the proposals and reports received from . Conference Preparatory Meetings Meetings ..." However, no proposals could be formulated in preparatory meetings, which were authorized only to discuss technical matters that administrations then study, amend and subsequently submit to the Conference. There should thus be no reference to preparatory meetings in No. 358.

1.5 The Chairman pointed out that the matter under consideration by the Committee had already been unanimously approved by the Working Group

1.6 The delegate of Venezuela said that his original proposal was that the Deputy Secretary-General should not be entitled to submit proposals to Conferences nor to meetings. Subsequently, however, he had decided to support India's proposal (87/64) that the Union's elected staff members should not have that right.

1.7 The delegate of Italy had no objection to the submission of reports by preparatory meetings.

1.8 The delegate of Brazil agreed that reports could be prepared. At the first meeting of the Working Group, however, the delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and Canada had held that proposals could also be presented. He was raising the question in the Committee because he could not attend the second meeting of the Working Group, and the report said that the text of No 358 had been adopted unanimously

1.9 The delegate of Canada agreed with the delegate of Italy and referred the delegate of Brazil to No. 419 of the Convention

1.10 The delegate of the United States of America felt that the discrepancy could be removed by adding a couple of words in the fourth line, which would then read "... and the reports from Conference Preparatory Meetings...".

1.11 The delegate of Norway agreed with the delegate of Italy and supported the proposal made by the delegate of the United States of America.

1.12 The delegate of India pointed out that No. 222 of the Convention allowed for the submission of reports by preparatory meetings

1.13 The Chairman of the IFRB said that when that provision was adopted the "preparatory meeting" referred to what was now known as the "first session of a conference", which prepared reports rather than proposals. Australia had submitted an amendment, currently under consideration by Committee 7, to No. 222 of the Convention. However, the report of the first session of the Conference was subject to the approval of the second session.

1.14 The Chairman of Working Group 8-C said that the author of the report had taken care to ensure that preparatory meetings should not be obliged to submit proposals.

1.15 The delegate of Spain pointed out that the existing text of No. 358 of the Convention referred only to proposals received from administrations and the Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees. He expressed misgivings concerning the addition of the phrase "and the reports", which would alter the financial implications of No 358 by substantially increasing costs, a situation to be avoided wherever possible.

1.16 The delegate of Argentina felt that the problem raised by the delegate of Brazil could be resolved by the amendment proposed by the delegate of the United States of America

1 17 The delegate of Brazil thought that a period of four months for the administrations to carry out a careful study was too short and that the time limits set for the dispatch of the proposals were not being observed. He asked whether the four-month period had been discussed in the Working Group

1 18 The Chairman of Working Group 8-C said that time limits had been mentioned with reference to No. 355 at the Group's first meeting and that the delegate of the United States had pointed out the problems which would arise from a four-month time limit in relation to No 358. It was then agreed that for No 355, the four months would be counted from the time the invitations were dispatched, while in the case of No 358, the four months would run until the opening of the Conference.

1.19 The delegate of Brazil expressed his thanks for the explanation, but did not agree with the time limit, which he still thought was short

1.20 The Chairman said that, in the past, the report was sent out by the Director of the CCIR, but that, after the revision of Article 66, he was not sure what would happen. He thought that nothing could be done until the text of Article 66 had been finalized.

1 21 The delegate of Spain pointed out that the meetings referred to in No. 222 of the Convention bore no relation to the special preparatory meetings of the CCIR. He thought that what was important was coordination and not the time limit. It was a question of collating and coordinating the proposals with a view to preparing the familiar Document No. DT/1. The different items should be kept separate, otherwise the cost of preparing and distributing the documents would be considerably increased.

1.22 The Chairman of the Working Group repeated that two different time limits were involved. In the case of No 355 of the Convention, it was four months after the dispatch of the invitations, and in the case of No. 358, it was four months before the opening of the Conference. In other words, the General Secretariat had to coordinate

the proposals and reports four months earlier to give the administrations time to study them. There was no contradiction between the two time limits.

1.23 The Chairman, referring to the content of Document No. DT/1, said that he did not think that the new provisions would give rise to excessive costs.

1.24 The delegate of the United States said that the exact nature of the preparatory meetings prior to the Conference should be made clear. If No 358 of the Convention was amended as proposed by the Working Group, it would be the first time that the new concept of a preparatory meeting would be mentioned. The preparatory meeting would present reports, just like the Administrative Council, which could very well be referred to in Document No. DT/1

1.25 The Chairman agreed with the previous speaker. He did not see any difficulty in referring to the proposals of the administrations and the reports in Document No. DT/1, including reference to the very important report of the Conference Preparatory Meeting of the CCIR

1.26 The delegate of Canada said that what Committee 8 was discussing had already been dealt with by the Working Group. When it had been agreed to amend No. 358 of the Convention, it had proposed that the words "and reports" should be added to the proposals presented to the Conferences. He asked for a decision to be taken without delay on the question of whether or not No 358 of the Convention as proposed by the Working Group was acceptable

1.27 The Chairman proposed adding "and reports" to the title of Article 66. He asked whether there were any objections to adopting the report of the Working Group with the proposed amendments to the title and to the fourth paragraph.

1.28 The delegate of Spain insisted that Document No. DT/1 would become too voluminous. He suggested that No 358 of the Convention should be split into two parts. In the first part, the Plenary Assemblies of the International Consultative Committees and the Special Preparatory Meetings of the CCIR would be authorized to submit proposals and reports to the Conferences, while the second part would refer only to the coordinated proposals.

1.29 The Chairman considered that the delegate of Spain was opposing his proposal

1 30 The delegate of the United States asked for the debate to be closed.

1.31 The delegate of Venezuela supported the motion to close the debate.

The report of the Working Group with the addition of the words "the reports" in the title and the proposed amendment to the fourth line of the new No. 358 of the Convention was approved by a majority.

1.32 The delegate of Spain asked for his abstention to be recorded.

2. First and Second Reports of Working Group 8-D (Convention - Chapter XI)
(Documents Nos 246 and 268)

2.1 The Chairman of Working Group 8-D introduced the first report of Working Group 8-D (Document No. 246).

2.2 The delegate of Spain suggested that in No. 527 of the Convention (which, in accordance with the Argentine proposal, would become No. 441E) the words "of the Final Acts" should be deleted so as to have a broader definition of the role of the Editorial Committee

2.3 The delegate of New Zealand agreed but felt that the wording of the text was not very felicitous.

2.4 The delegate of Argentina also agreed and further suggested that in order to align the layout of 441E and 441F of Document No. 246, 441E should read "3. Editorial Committee a) The texts ." The heading "5. Budget Control Committee" on page 3 of Document No. 246 should be deleted

2.5 The delegate of Sweden also agreed with the Spanish proposal.

2.6 The delegate of Italy said that in the Working Group he had supported the Argentine proposal to combine all references to the provisions on the Credentials Committee in a chapter of the Convention entitled "General provisions for Conferences".

2.7 The Chairman observed that both Chapter XI and Article 77 were entitled "Rules of procedure of Conferences and other meetings".

2.8 The Acting Chairman of Working Group 8-D said it had been agreed at the last meeting to align the texts submitted by the Argentine delegation. It should be remembered, however, that Chapter XI referred to the Plenary Meeting of any conference or meeting.

2.9 The delegate of Iran raised a question of principle. No. 427 of the Convention and Document No 246 of Working Group 8-D both provided that proposals on the organization, chairmanships and vice-chairmanships of the Plenary Meetings and the committees of the Conference could be made at a meeting of the Heads of delegations. The principle of equitable regional distribution should be taken into account in those proposals.

2.10 The Chairman said that in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Document No. 270 (Note by the Chairman of Committee 8 to the Chairman of Committee 7), the principle of coordination on a regional basis was brought to the attention of Committee 7.

2.11 The delegate of Iran said that during the consideration of No. 427 the Chairman of the Working Group had said that the principle of rotation would have to be observed. The wording of No. 427 in Document No. 246 should therefore be amended to read

"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 provision of No 431."

2.12 The delegates of Algeria, Colombia, Yugoslavia, Indonesia, Chile and Greece endorsed that proposal.

2.13 The delegates of Sweden and the United States of America disagreed

2.14 The Chairman, seeing that there was no consensus, put the amendment to No. 427 proposed by the delegate of Iran to the vote.

The results of the vote were as follows

In favour 41

Against 25

Abstentions 11

The Iranian amendment was approved.

2.15 The delegates of Italy, Uruguay, Spain, Federal Republic of Germany, United States of America, Canada, Switzerland, Sweden, New Zealand, Netherlands, France, United Kingdom, Australia, Japan and Portugal reserved the right to speak on that point in the Plenary Meeting.

2.16 The Chairman said he would inform the Plenary Meeting accordingly.

2.17 The delegate of Papua New Guinea asked whether those provisions also applied to meetings of the International Consultative Committees

2.18 The Chairman of Working Group 8-D said the International Consultative Committees were dealt with in another chapter. Those provisions corresponded to the Chapter on Rules of Procedure of conferences and other meetings

2.19 The delegate of Spain proposed that Addendum D to No. 441 should read "The Committee shall verify the credentials of delegations at conferences . . .", i e. the words "to conferences" should be added.

The wording proposed by the delegate of Spain was approved.

2.20 The delegate of Venezuela said that No 397, according to which the provisions of Nos. 370 to 373 concerning the transfer of powers applied to plenary assemblies, also meant that credentials would be necessary to take part in plenary assemblies.

2.21 The delegate of Sweden said that credentials had never been required for participation in meetings of the Consultative Committees or of their plenary assemblies. He hoped the problem would be settled by the wording proposed by Spain, which has been approved.

2.22 The delegate of the United States of America disagreed with the interpretation of No 397 of the Convention put forward by the delegate of Venezuela.

2.23 The delegate of New Zealand said Article 67 made it clear that credentials were required for plenipotentiary and administrative conferences but not for the Consultative Committees.

2.24 The delegate of Italy endorsed the solution suggested by the delegate of Spain

2.25 The delegate of the United Kingdom said Addendum A to No. 441 of the Convention meant that the Plenary Assembly would set up a Credentials Committee.

2.26 The delegate of Spain said there was a mistake in the Spanish text of the Convention, while the French text, which was the authoritative one, was correct reference was not to powers but to the transfer of powers. Nonetheless, it was clear from the Convention that credentials committees were established only at conferences.

2.27 The Chairman of Working Group 8-D supported the Spanish proposal to add the words "to conferences".

2.28 The delegate of Argentina endorsed the addition proposed by Spain. He agreed with the delegate of the United States that No. 397 of the Convention could not mean that a credentials committee would be necessary at plenary assemblies.

2.29 The delegate of Israel supported the Spanish proposal and said the same words should also be added to the heading, which would then read "Credentials Committee at Conferences".

2.30 The Chairman took it that the Committee wished to approve the Spanish proposal.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1220 hours.

The Secretary

P.A. TRAUB

The Chairman

E J. WILKINSON

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 465-E

5 January 1983

Original English

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(PURPOSES, COMPOSITION, RIGHTS, ETC.)

Saturday, 30 October 1982, at 1410 hrs

Chairman Mr. E.J. WILKINSON (Australia)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Second Report of Working Group C8-D | 268 |
| 2. Third Report of Working Group C8-D | 303 |
| 3. Report by the Editorial Group | 321 |
| 4. Third Report of Working Group C8-D (continued) | 303 |
| 5. Fourth (last) Report of Working Group C8-D | 327 |
| 6. Third and Final Report of Working Group C8-C | 309 |
| 7. Examination of proposals concerning the Preamble to the Convention | DT/56 |



1. Second Report of Working Group C8-D (Document No. 268)

1.1 The Chairman of Working Group C8-D said that the report was largely self-explanatory. In its consideration of Nos. 443 - 458 inclusive of the Convention, the Working Group had encountered very few problems.

1.2 The delegate of the United States of America recalled that the Working Group had agreed to delete the title "5. Budget Control Committee."

1.3 The Chairman confirmed that point and indicated that "(SUP)" should be inserted against the title.

Document No. 268, as amended, was approved.

2 Third Report of Working Group C8-D (Document No. 303)

2.1 The Chairman of Working Group C8-D drew attention to the proposals which had been withdrawn, referred to in paragraph 2 of the document, and to the Argentine proposal (71/15) which was being passed to Committee 7 since some delegations felt that the subject fell within the mandate of that Committee. A small editorial group had been set up to deal with Section 15 on Voting.

At the Chairman's suggestion, it was agreed to consider the Report of that group first, so that it could be incorporated into the third report of Working Group C8-D.

3. Report by the Editorial Group (Document No. 321)

3.1 The Chairman of the Editorial Group said that the group, which had consisted of the delegates of Argentina, Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Mexico and the United States of America, had considered the question of voting and their collective view was contained in Annex 1 to Document No. 321. Annex 2 was a draft Resolution prepared to take account of the Argentinian proposal (118/1) on the use of an electronic voting system in the Union.

3.2 ADD 491D

3.2.1 The delegate of India expressed concern that ADD 491D signified a complete change from the existing text of No. 493, leaving the possibility of a roll-call vote only to the Chairman's discretion. He wondered what the reason was behind that change. As matters stood, a roll-call vote could be held at the request of two delegations and the Indian delegation felt that that provision should be retained.

3.2.2 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, author of the original proposal, said that in changing No. 493, his delegation had tried to keep as close to the original as possible. The functions of a Chairman were described in the Convention and it was up to him to decide whether a clear majority emerged from a vote. Delegates had the option of raising a point of order or submitting a motion of order to appeal against the Chairman's ruling under No. 465 of the Convention.

In fact, two different procedures were involved. The proposed text of Nos. 491B, 491C and 491D had to be taken into conjunction.

3.2.3 The delegate of India said that he could see the difference between the existing No. 493 and the proposed No. 491 in its entirety, but it still did not give delegates the option to request a roll-call vote where no clear majority emerged and that was not satisfactory.

3.2.4 The delegates of Algeria and Brazil said they shared that view.

3.2.5 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany drew attention to No. 438 of the Convention which stipulated that it was the duty of the Chairman to protect the right of each delegation to express its opinion freely and fully on the point at issue. If matters were not clear,

a motion of order for clarification could be submitted, and the Chairman had to deal with such a motion of order immediately. However, in order to assist the Committee's work, his delegation was prepared to withdraw the words "and if the Chairman so decides" from No. 491D.

3.2.6 That suggestion was supported by the delegate of Iran.

3.2.7 Further to a proposal by the delegate of Lesotho to retain the words in question, plus "or at least two delegations to request", the delegate of Kenya explained that there was no reason to provide for delegations to request a roll-call vote under No. 491D because the intention, when that provision was read together with No. 491C, was to ensure that a roll-call vote was held automatically. He fully appreciated the concern expressed by the delegate of India, No. 491D as it stood dealt with procedures and not with the powers of the Chairman. The deletion of the phrase, as suggested by the author of the proposal, was the only way of solving the matter.

3.2.8 The delegate of Canada also felt the text was not clear, but that it would be improved if all three opportunities for a roll-call vote were included in the same provision.

3.2.9 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany found the proposal by the delegate of Lesotho unacceptable because the guiding principle was to have only one vote on any item, unless the Chairman decided otherwise. He agreed with the previous speaker that the layout could be improved, but pointed out that there were only two possibilities for a roll-call vote since No. 491E merely stated that a secret ballot had priority over a show of hands and roll-call vote.

3.2.10 The delegate of Lesotho withdrew his proposed amendment, and ADD 491D was approved, as amended by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany.

3.3 ADD 491H and Annex 2 (Draft Resolution - Use of electronic voting systems)

3.3.1 The delegate of Argentina said that the draft Resolution had been submitted at the suggestion of a number of delegates, in view of the financial impact on the Union. An electronic system would only be used at headquarters or where a host country already had such facilities, and the intention was to refer to it in the Convention so that its use would be legal wherever available. To her knowledge, the system was used in the Universal Postal Union and in other international organizations, with the aim of facilitating the counting of votes and saving time. Adoption of No. 491H would mean that the Administrative Council would be the only body which could commit the Union's finances to the extent necessary.

3.3.2 The delegate of New Zealand wondered whether, by instructing the Administrative Council to report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference, the Union would have to wait until that time to introduce such a system.

3.3.3 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought it was premature to introduce an electronic voting system.

3.3.4 The delegates of Denmark and Norway said that such voting systems did save time and indeed money, as would be demonstrated if the cost of voting by traditional means at the present Conference were quantified.

3.3.5 The delegate of Venezuela, supported by the delegates of the U.S.S.R. and Brazil, proposed deletion of the second sentence of 491H and rejection of the associated draft Resolution, owing to the difficulties of cost-sharing with specialized agencies in Geneva and because the proposal would entail an investment in a building that was not the property of the Union.

3.3.6 The delegate of New Zealand, supported by the delegates of Papua New Guinea and Argentina, proposed retention of 491H, possibly with some drafting amendments.

3.3.7 The delegate of Algeria thought it might be wise to retain the draft Resolution in order to permit the Administrative Council to study the question.

3.3.8 Following discussion on a number of proposed amendments, the Committee agreed to an Australian suggestion to replace the words "such a system" in the first sentence by "a suitable system", and to delete the second sentence.

On the understanding that the electronic system available would be compatible with the voting procedure outlined in Annex 1 to Document No. 321, ADD 491H was approved, as amended, and the draft Resolution in Annex 2 was rejected.

3.4 MOD 496

3.4.1 The Chairman, replying to a question by the delegate of Iran, said that the words "or in the question put to the vote" meant that a point of order could not address the substance of the matter put to the vote and that the questions had to be put in such a way that all delegates fully understood both the subject of the vote and the voting method.

3.4.2 The delegate of Spain indicated that in the Spanish version the word "escrutinio" should be replaced by "votación", otherwise the text was perfectly clear. Any intervention between the moment when the Chairman declared that voting had begun and the declaration of the results constituted an interruption of voting. Before the vote, however, the provision 491F would apply.

3.4.3 The delegate of the United States of America suggested that the second sentence should read "The point of order cannot include any proposal entailing a change in the question that is being put to the vote."

3.4.4 That suggestion was seconded by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany. The delegate of Poland, author of the proposal (22/37), said that drafting changes were acceptable provided the substance was properly reflected.

A number of alternatives having been put forward for the second sentence of MOD 496, it was finally agreed to insert the phrase "The point of order cannot include any proposal entailing a change in the substance of the question put to the vote." and to align the other language versions to the original English

At the request of the delegate of Spain, it was also agreed that the text would be brought before the Committee for approval in a blue document.

3.5 The Chairman said that the content of Document No 321 for items 15 (4A) and 15.7 as just amended would be incorporated in Document No 303.

4. Third Report of Working Group C8-D (Document No. 303 (continued))

4.1 MOD 460

4.1.1 The delegate of Argentina proposed that No 460 be retained as it stood since the proposed addition neither improved the wording nor made the interpretation of the Convention easier

4.1.2 That view was shared by the delegates of Iran, Colombia, Venezuela and India.

4.1.3 The delegate of Sweden preferred the proposed modification.

4.1.4 To reflect the usual practice, the delegate of Kenya, seconded by the delegates of Australia, Papua New Guinea, Sweden and the U.S.S.R., proposed replacement of the word "otherwise" by "by consensus".

4.1.5 The delegate of the United States of America also thought that a reference to consensus should be inserted, since No. 460 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention was being violated constantly.

4.1.6 The delegates of Colombia and Argentina opposed such an amendment since it would then be necessary to define "consensus" and the possibility of voting would be invalidated, or relegated to second place.

After a procedural discussion, in which the delegates of the United Kingdom, Iran, Colombia, the United States of America, France, Kenya, Denmark, Algeria, Chile and China took part, it was agreed not to modify No. 460 of the Convention.

It was further agreed, at the suggestion of the delegates of Canada, Brazil and Argentina, to record the Committee's recognition of the legitimacy of the Union's prevailing practice of adopting decisions by consensus wherever possible.

4.2 MOD 465

4.2.1 The delegate of Canada said that the square brackets should be removed since the Canadian proposals had been withdrawn.

4.3 MOD 483

4.3.1 The delegate of Argentina withdrew her delegation's proposals relating to No. 483, which was therefore retained unchanged.

The third report of Working Group C8-D was approved, as amended.

5. Fourth (last) Report of Working Group C8-D (Document No. 327)

5.1 The final report of Working Group C8-D was introduced by the Working Group's Chairman.

5.2 The delegate of Argentina said that the drafting group referred to in paragraph 3 would submit its report to the Committee the following day.

5.3 The delegate of Spain announced that No. 532 would remain unchanged since the drafting group had not supported proposal E/70/7. His delegation was disappointed at the lack of time allowed for consideration of its proposals, submitted three months beforehand, but would stand by the group's findings.

5.4 ADD 508C

5.4.1 The delegate of Iran suggested that the wording of ADD 508C be reconsidered before the text was submitted for second reading, with a view to clarifying its meaning

It was so agreed

5.5 Nos. 514 to 518 and No 519

5.5.1 The Chairman of the Working Group said that in the English text the following title "18. Minutes of Plenary Meetings" should be inserted between Nos. 513 and 514.

It was agreed, on the advice of the General Secretariat, to insert "five working days" in MOD 514 and MOD 519.

The Committee took note of a proposal by the delegate of Iran to make the sense of No. 514 consistent with No. 525 relating to approval of minutes by the Chairman

5.6 MOD 534

5.6.1 The delegate of Denmark having queried the inclusion of "telex" since that service by definition was encompassed by the term "telegraphy", the Chairman said that he understood that the purpose was to align the provision with an Opinion contained in the Final Acts of the Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference

The matter would be referred to the Editorial Committee.

The fourth (final) report of Working Group C8-D was approved, as amended.

6. Third and Final Report of Working Group C8-C to Committee 8 (Document No. 309)

6.1 In the unavoidable absence from the Conference of the Chairman of Working Group C8-C, the delegate of Venezuela introduced Document No. 309.

6.2 The delegate of Kenya said that proposals 80/17, 80/18, 80/21 and 80/22 had been withdrawn as a consequence of the rejection by the Working Group of other proposed amendments.

6.3 The delegate of Cameroon, wishing to clarify the reasons for the withdrawal of Cameroon proposals 107/33 and 107/34, said that similar proposals (affecting Nos. 203 and 219) had been attributed to Committee 7, which had not approved them. Since Committee 8 would have to align itself on that decision the Cameroon proposals had been withdrawn.

6.4 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. noted that the amendment to the texts of Nos. 330, 331 and 337 consisted in the addition of further types of organization, whose designations had not been accepted by Working Group C8-E (Definitions) because, although the terms were valid, there was insufficient time to prepare appropriate definitions. He therefore proposed deletion of the terms concerned

6.5 The delegate of Spain said the decision on whether to include the terms did not depend on Working Group C8-E alone but also on Committee 7, which had not completed its consideration of the text.

On a proposal by the delegate of the U.S.S.R., it was agreed to place square brackets around Nos. 330, 331 and 337 pending the outcome of Committee 7's deliberations on the subject.

6.6 The delegate of Spain, referring to the proposed ADD 339A, said that although it was a fact that Members did send observers to the regional broadcasting conferences of regions not their own, there was some doubt as to the correctness of the term "observer". Until the decision of Working Group C8-E on the subject was known, he proposed that square brackets be placed around the proposed addition.

It was so agreed.

6.7 The delegate of Spain said that as a result of work carried out in the Editorial Group chaired by Argentina there was no longer any need to retain the three Spanish proposals mentioned in paragraph 3 of the report. The three paragraphs MOD 366, MOD 367 and MOD 368 should therefore be deleted and replaced by NOC 366, NOC 367 and NOC 368

That change was noted

6.8 The delegate of Venezuela, referring to MOD 369, which had been proposed by Argentina, said that deletion of the middle sentence in the existing No. 369 had been thought necessary to avoid redundancy since newly adopted ADD 441D already contained a description of the functions of the Credentials Committee.

6.9 The Legal Adviser drew the Committee's attention to the fact that deletion of the middle sentence created grammatical difficulties with the word "thereon" in the last sentence. Those could be solved by replacing "thereon" by "on the report of the Credentials Committee", which was what it in fact referred to.

6.10 The delegate of Canada said that even with that change she would have difficulty in accepting the deletion of the second sentence. Its elimination would remove an essential link in the sequence of procedure. She proposed, supported by the delegate of Kenya, that the existing text be retained with the addition of a cross reference to ADD 441D.

That proposal was approved

The third report of Working Group C8-C, as amended, was approved.

7. Examination of proposals concerning the Preamble to the Convention (Document No. DT/56)

7.1 The delegate of Spain said that there were many references to "country", "State", "Member", etc. in the Convention. The usage made of those terms was not always compatible with current practice in international law nor was it always consistent among the three language versions of the text. At the request of Committee 8, he had therefore, with the invaluable assistance of the Legal Adviser, reviewed the entire text of the Convention to ensure a more rigorously uniform usage of such terms and make sure it was in accordance with established international standards and rules. His conclusions were set out in Document No. DT/56. They raised a point of principle that was applicable to the work of all Committees

7.2 The Chairman reminded the Committee that the substance of the text of the Preamble, representing the German Democratic Republic's proposal (12/1) with minor amendments, had already been adopted by Committee 8 and was no longer open for discussion. However, the two changes of term proposed by Spain were editorial in nature only and he invited the Committee to consider them.

7.3 The delegate of Canada noted that Document No. DT/56 had far wider implications than a change to the text of the Preamble, about which she had some reservations. The document was, however, a very impressive piece of work designed to up-date the entire text of the Convention. On those grounds, the question before the Committee ought to be whether it approved the principle of up-dating the Convention in the way proposed by Spain. She proposed, with the support of the delegate of the Ukraine, that the Committee should approve Document No. DT/56 in principle and forward it to Committee 9 with a request to apply it to the texts before it

7.4 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic endorsed the Chairman's comments and supported the Canadian proposal.

7.5 The delegate of Yugoslavia failed to see why terminology that had usefully served its purpose for decades needed to be changed. He questioned whether current trends to reinforce the role of the State were altogether to be applauded. However, he would not press his objection.

7.6 The delegate of New Zealand supported the Canadian proposal. However, since the proposed changes involved the work of all the Committees it would be more appropriate to submit the text first to the Plenary Meeting for endorsement of the Canadian proposal, with a request to forward it, if approved, to Committee 9 for inclusion in the output of Committee 8 and other Committees

7.7 The Canadian proposal as amended by New Zealand was supported by the delegates of Sweden, Iran, Italy, Portugal and the United States of America.

7.8 The delegate of Brazil, while in general supporting the Canadian and New Zealand proposals, said that the deletions proposed to Nos. 65 and 66 of the Convention were not amendments of pure form and should be rejected

7.9 Endorsing those comments, the Chairman of the IFRB drew the Committee's attention to the fact that the reference to countries in Nos. 65 and 66 was essential as only they were authorized to assign frequencies. The Board's powers were limited to recording those assignments. Hence some reference to that fact should be retained, although perhaps the most appropriate term to use would be "Members". With regard to the changes elsewhere in the Convention, he would like to be assured that Committee 8 was satisfied that they would not have any legal implications for the Radio Regulations, where the term "country" was in frequent use not only in the context of frequency assignment but also with regard to coordination and agreements among countries.

7.10 The delegate of Spain proposed that a small group consisting of himself, the delegates of Brazil and Colombia and the Chairman of the IFRB should meet to deal with those uncertainties before the document was submitted to the Plenary.

On that understanding, the Canadian proposal as modified by New Zealand was approved

The meeting rose at 1910 hours.

The Secretary

P.A. TRAUB

The Chairman

E.J. WILKINSON

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 466-E
6 November 1982
Original French

COMMITTEE 9

Report of the Chairman of Committee 9 (Editorial)

After an organizational meeting held on 12 October (the summary record of which appears in Document No 225), Committee 9 held 19 working meetings between 20 October and 6 November, during which the following were examined

- on first reading, the texts approved by the Committees and Working Groups and intended for submission to the Plenary Meeting for first reading in the form of "blue" documents, it will be remembered that the Editorial Committee has to ensure that the text in each of the three working languages is understandable and unambiguous and that the three texts have the same meaning,
- on second reading, the "blue" documents approved by the Plenary Meeting, in order to incorporate the amendments adopted in the three working languages and to submit these texts to the Plenary Meeting for second reading in the form of "pink" documents,
- on third reading, the "pink" documents approved by the Plenary Meeting, in order to incorporate the amendments adopted with a view to the publication of the Final Acts of the Conference

During the second and third readings, the Committee, on the proposal of the participants, also corrected drafting and language concordance errors and introduced editorial improvements likely to facilitate understanding of the texts.

Certain texts approved directly by the Plenary Meeting were given only two readings, and those approved on 5 November, only one reading, in view of the time limits required for the publication of the Final Acts on 6 November.

The number of delegates participating in the Committee, which was about 15 during the first few meetings, was later stabilized at approximately 10, several of the delegates were familiar with all three working languages. The General Secretariat was represented by the Secretary of the Committee and three senior officials of the Languages Division, one for each working language

The Secretariat of Committee 9 carried out the exacting and wearisome task of putting all the texts in the proper order for the publication of the Final Acts.

The Editorial Committee recommends that the order in which the Final Acts are published should be the same as that previously adopted, namely the Convention, the names of the signatories, the Annexes, the Final Protocol, the Additional Protocols, Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinions

M THUE
Chairman of the Editorial Committee



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 467-E
23 November 1982
Original English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

Tuesday, 19 October 1982, at 0900 hrs

Chairman Mr T V SRIRANGAN (India)

Vice-Chairman Mr J A GILBERT (Canada)

Subjects discussed

Documents Nos

Contributory shares for defraying Union expenses (continued)

- 1 Draft Resolution - Contributory shares in Union expenditure
- Consideration of proposals relating to No 92 (Article 15)

DT/32

DT/18



1 Draft Resolution - Contributory shares in Union expenditure (Document No DT/32)

1 1 The Chairman introduced Document No DT/32 which had been produced by the Secretariat to reflect the status of discussion on Document No 160(Rev 1)(Corr 1) The square brackets in the proposed scale of contributions indicated the points on which agreement had not been reached On the other hand, there had been general endorsement of the proposal that the scale be extended downwards by the addition of a one-fourth and a one-eighth unit class, the latter being open on a restricted basis The consensus emerging at the fifth meeting of the Committee had been embodied in the draft resolution before the Committee The words "at its next session" should be added after the word "review" in the first line of "instructs" in order to emphasize the urgency of the question

1 2 The delegate of Grenada said that, according to his recollection, the Committee had agreed at a previous meeting that micro-States should be listed and the relative population size identified Those points were not reflected in Document No DT/32

1 3 Speaking in reply to the delegate of Greece, the Secretary explained that the one-unit class had been inadvertently omitted in the French version of the document

1 4 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the proposed extension of the upper end of the scale entailed an arbitrary interval of 1 7 million Swiss francs between the highest unit classes It would be better if the 30-unit class were the highest and Members were given the option of contributing any additional number of units above 30

1 5 The delegate of Thailand supported the proposals contained in Document No. DT/32

1 6 The delegate of Australia agreed that it was necessary to list small countries with limited financial capacity, such as Grenada and Tuvalu, which was not yet a Member of the Union That would make it clear that it was not intended that other small countries in a good financial position should enjoy the same treatment

1 7 The Chairman pointed out that, though a proposal had been made to list a number of small countries as eligible for payment of the one-eighth unit class of contribution, no agreement had been reached regarding the relevant classification criteria Any country that considered itself eligible for that particular class could put its case to the Administrative Council for decision The draft resolution instructing the Administrative Council to review such cases mentioned that the LDCs would be allowed to pay contributions in the one-eighth unit class Furthermore, the Administrative Council would have access to the Conference records as guidance

1 8 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic supported the free choice system as it enabled countries to determine their own contributions to the Union according to their resources The ITU was the only organization in the United Nations system to which recognized private operating agencies and international organizations made financial contributions

He supported proposal URS/60/1, UKR/60/1 and BLR/60/1 to add two new contributory classes at the lower end of the scale That would assist the least developed countries

1 9 The delegate of Indonesia supported the ideas incorporated in Document No DT/32 In view of the consensus achieved, the draft resolution should be adopted as it stood

1 10 The delegate of Niger thought that the term "small countries" in the fifth sub-paragraph of "considering" should be replaced by less offensive wording

1 11 The delegate of Grenada suggested the insertion of the words "the countries hereunder listed" in the explanatory text regarding the one-eighth unit class in the proposed new scale Grenada, St Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica should appear in the list

1 12 The delegate of Brazil said that the Administrative Council should be at liberty to consider the cases of small countries individually and that the Committee should not at that stage decide which countries should be listed

1 13 The delegate of Monaco agreed that the draft resolution faithfully reflected the previous discussion but thought that the Conference should give the Administrative Council precise directives on what constituted a micro-State in terms of population size

1 14 The delegate of the U S S R believed that an extension of the scale upwards would not be necessary, since No 93 of the Convention, which it was not proposed to change, provided that Members were free to choose their class of contribution His delegation's proposal to extend the scale downwards by the inclusion of one-quarter and one-eighth unit classes would make adequate funding possible if the wealthy countries reviewed their contributions He noted that most countries favoured the downward extension of the scale

1 15 The delegate of Argentina agreed that Document No DT/32 faithfully reflected the consensus emerging at a previous meeting He proposed that the first line of "instructs" should begin with the words "at the request of the countries concerned, to review at each session", in order to allow the Administrative Council to take the action proposed at more than one of its sessions That amendment would supersede the one announced by the Chairman

1 16 The delegate of Peru proposed the addition of the words "and low per capita income" after the word "population" in sub-paragraph 3 of "considering" as a guide to the Administrative Council

1 17 The delegate of Canada agreed with the Chairman's statement of the consensus and said that a list of countries should not be made since the Administrative Council should be given a relatively free hand It would in any case have access to the Conference records, which would mention countries whose eligibility for the one-eighth unit class of contributions had been suggested However, other countries than those in the list might wish to be considered for similar treatment.

He supported the amendments to the draft resolution proposed by Argentina and Peru

1 18 The delegate of Grenada explained that it had been his intention to leave options open for the Administrative Council He also supported the Chairman's statement of the consensus and asked him to corroborate his summary by comparison with the Secretary's notes

1 19 The Chairman replied that the views expressed should rather be incorporated in the draft resolution There seemed to be no disagreement with the amendments suggested by Argentina and Peru However, he thought that it would be more appropriate if the list of countries proposed by Grenada, even if not exhaustive, were included in the draft resolution rather than in No 92 of the Convention

1 20 The delegate of Austria supported the Argentine proposal that the Administrative Council be given guidelines in order to assist it in coming to just decisions

1 21 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the remarks of the delegate of Monaco If the Administrative Council had to decide, without guidance, that a certain level of contributions was appropriate for a particular State, it would be in the invidious position of having to interfere in internal financial affairs Accordingly, criteria should be fixed before the first request was submitted

1 22 The delegate of Chile supported the inclusion of the words "at each session", as proposed by Argentina, but pointed out that the words "at the request of the countries concerned" were redundant, since that point was already covered in the text as presented

1 23 The delegate of Cyprus thought that it was difficult for the Committee to define criteria according to which the Administrative Council could decide whether a country should be entitled to pay the one-eighth unit class contribution

1 24 The Chairman, summing up the discussion, said that the draft resolution had received wide support. There had been no opposition to the amendments submitted by Argentina and Peru, though the delegate of Chile had pointed out a drafting inconsistency in the Argentine amendment

Different opinions had been expressed regarding the desirability of laying down clear and detailed guidelines for the Administrative Council. He believed it had been the consensus at a previous meeting that such action would not be appropriate and he thought that the matter could safely be left to the Administrative Council. In that context, he pointed out that two major criteria were mentioned in the draft resolution and that the Administrative Council would have access to the summary records of the discussions

Different viewpoints had been expressed regarding Grenada's proposal to list a number of countries eligible to pay the one-eighth unit class of contribution. To accommodate all the views, he suggested the insertion of a footnote referring to sub-paragraph 3 of "considering" and quoting, as examples, the countries mentioned by Grenada.

1 25 The delegate of Algeria thought that the Administrative Council should study all relevant cases and decide on criteria, informing the Members of the Union. Then all countries would know whether their contribution would be in the one-eighth unit class

1 26 The delegate of the United States of America objected to the inclusion of a list of countries. He agreed with the delegate of the United Kingdom that certain city States in Europe would qualify for the one-eighth unit class if the resolution were approved as it stood

1 27 The delegate of Grenada thought that Peru's proposal to insert the words "and low per capita income" might answer that point

1 28 The Chairman explained that the proposed list would be merely indicative and that the footnote should begin with the words "for example". It was not the intention to pre-empt action by the Administrative Council

The draft resolution was approved, with the amendments proposed by Argentina, Chile and Peru.

2 Consideration of proposals relating to No. 92 (Article 15) (Document No DT/18)

2 1 The delegates of Monaco (introducing the French proposal), Venezuela, Algeria and Papua New Guinea withdrew their proposals in the light of the consensus reached.

2 2 The delegate of the U S S R noted that proposal URS, UKR, BLR/60/1 had already met with wide support

2 3 The delegate of Thailand, introducing proposals INS/81/2, VLA/82/2, THA/83/2, SNG/84/2 and PHL/86/2 on behalf of the sponsors, said that its purpose was twofold: to reduce the burden on the least developed countries by offering them the choice of a lower class of contribution consonant with their financial capabilities and to lower the value of each unit by offering the developed countries the choice of a higher class. As he had already pointed out, if one-fourth and one-eighth unit classes were added at the lower end of the scale without a corresponding extension at the upper end, the total number of units contributed would fall and the value of each unit would have to be increased. Of course, there was no provision which obliged the developed countries to choose a higher class, but he felt sure that they would be ready to face their responsibilities towards the developing world. It should be noted in that respect that some of the developing countries, including his own, had chosen a unit class higher than that corresponding to their situation

2 4 The delegate of Kenya considered that in view of the consensus on a free choice system the proposal to increase the upper unit class from 30 to 60 was of little relevance. It might, however, be useful to normalize the units to a minimum value of one and upwards. Provision should also be made for the developed countries to choose a higher level if they so wished.

2 5 The delegate of Cameroon said that he would have preferred the United Nations system of assessed contributions, since it was the most equitable method of sharing expenses. However, since a broad consensus on a free choice system had emerged, he could go along with the majority. The proposal made by the delegate of Thailand went some way towards the more equitable system he would have preferred and he therefore appealed to all delegates to approve it. Clearly any downward extension of the scale had to be matched by an upward extension, otherwise the burden on low-income countries at present belonging to the one-half unit class would continue unchanged.

2 6 The delegate of Japan said he firmly believed that the free choice system should be maintained, with the introduction of one-fourth and one-eighth unit classes. In that connection, he wished to announce that Japan was seriously considering raising its contribution to the 30 unit class under the new Convention. He appealed to middle and higher-level countries to increase their contributions too, or at the very least not to decrease them. The introduction of one-fourth and one-eighth unit classes would lead to an increase in the value of units. Should many countries choose a lower class of contribution in anticipation of that increase, then a vicious circle would be created in which the value of units rose even higher. An imminent substantial increase in the value per unit would make those countries ready to consider an increased contribution hesitate.

He urged the ITU to take all possible measures to save expenditure by improving efficiency in the management of Union affairs and by directing the limited resources to the essential fields of activity. He therefore opposed the proposal to add 40, 50 and 60 unit classes, considering it unlikely that in present economic circumstances any country would choose the highest class if, as seemed likely, the scale went down to one-eighth. Japan's own economy was stagnating and every effort was being made to reduce expenditure, especially in the Government sector.

2 7 The Chairman welcomed the announcement that Japan was contemplating an increase in its contribution.

2 8 The delegate of Argentina said he was also convinced that any extension of the range at the lower end of the scale should be matched by an increase at the upper end. In that way a better balance would be achieved between the minimum and maximum unit classes by providing the developed countries with an opportunity to contribute more equitably to ITU expenses. He therefore supported the proposal introduced by the delegate of Thailand.

2 9 The delegate of China supported the upward extension of the scale to a 60 unit class and its downward extension to one-eighth.

2 10 The delegate of Chile pointed out that the ratio of 1 : 240 between the maximum and minimum unit classes in the proposal presented by the delegate of Thailand was the same as that in proposal URS, UKR, BLR/60/1. In that connection he recalled the pertinent suggestion made by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany to the effect that countries should be free to choose any number of units above 30 if they so desired. A country deterred by an increase of ten units might be willing to increase its contribution by five, for example.

Once the range had been decided on, the Committee should consider the possibility of a proportionate redistribution of the scale, setting the lowest unit class of one-eighth at one

2 11 The delegate of the United States of America said he could see no compelling reason for extending the range of unit classes beyond 30. The Committee reaffirmed its support for a voluntary system and exhorted Members to select a class of contribution appropriate to their interest in promoting international cooperation in telecommunications. If it was decided to establish new levels beyond 30, whether voluntary or mandatory, false expectations would be aroused. It could also run counter to the desire expressed by Members that a handful of countries should not bear the major financial burden of the Union, which might lead to the creation of unwanted privileges. The United States Administration believed that a modified range of classes from one-quarter to 30, with the one-eighth class restricted to the LDCs, would be the most

equitable and realistic approach. Countries in a position to do so could make additional voluntary contributions, either financial or in kind. The major donors were most likely to respond to the needs of developing countries through UNDP or under bilateral arrangements. His own Government, for example, had set up an international telecommunication institute for that purpose. In conclusion, he endorsed the suggestion made by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany that the upper limit should remain at 30, leaving countries free to go above that level if they so desired.

2.12 The delegate of Peru supported an extension of the range of unit classes to 60, which would produce a more equitable minimum to maximum ratio and enable the LDCs and the developing countries, as well as the developed countries, to choose a class more appropriate to their means.

2.13 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany noted that his earlier suggestion had been supported by the delegates of Chile and the United States of America. In his view, it would be sufficient to enlarge the ratio from 1:60 to 1:240 by creating a minimum one-eighth unit class. Any extension of the range at the upper end might lead to confusion, although countries should be given the possibility of exceeding the top limit if they so wished. The proposal to introduce three additional ten-unit steps might well prove counter-productive, since ten units amounted to 1.7 million Swiss francs, a fairly considerable sum. A voluntary, open-ended system whereby a country could choose any number of units above 30 seemed preferable. He therefore proposed the addition of the following sentence: "Besides the above-mentioned classes, each Member may choose any number of units beyond 30."

2.14 The delegate of Pakistan said he would have preferred the United Nations system but could agree to the free choice approach. He noted that lowering of the minimum contribution for LDCs and some others to one-eighth of a unit, would increase the cost per unit thus indirectly increasing the burden of the developing countries. He therefore considered that countries which could afford to choose a higher contributory class should be allowed to do so and supported the proposal presented by Thailand.

2.15 The delegate of Tanzania pointed out that the only remaining issue was the proposal to create three new classes of 40, 50 and 60 units. In his view, high-income countries should be able to choose a contributory class of over 30, rising by steps of five units, i.e. 35, 40, 45, 50, 55 and 60.

2.16 The delegate of Gabon said that he had supported the downward extension of the scale to a one-eighth unit class in order to relieve the burden of the least developed countries and therefore supported its upward extension to a 60 unit class, with the additional intermediate stages suggested by the delegate of Tanzania.

2.17 The delegate of Indonesia considered that the downward extension of the scale should be balanced by its upward extension and appealed to the advanced countries to demonstrate their goodwill by choosing a higher contributory class.

2.18 The delegate of Lebanon, noting that the issue under discussion was of crucial importance to the ITU, put forward the compromise proposal that two additional unit classes of 35 and 40 should be created, leaving open the possibility of still higher contributions if any country so wished.

2.19 The delegate of Ecuador said he could go along with the consensus and supported the downward extension of the scale. He endorsed the proposal presented by Thailand, pointing out that the developed countries had no grounds for alarm since the principle of free choice had been confirmed.

2.20 The delegate of Iran said that he had supported the downward extension of the scale and also supported its upward extension to 60, with five unit intervals since, generally speaking, he was in favour of any measure that would assist the least developed countries.

2 21 The delegate of Nicaragua said that his delegation was in favour of extending the lower end of the scale of unit classes, as proposed by the delegation of Grenada, but it was only fair that the upper end too should be extended

2 22 The delegate of the U S S R said that adoption of the proposal to include one-quarter and one-eighth unit classes would ease the burden placed on the least developed countries, the arrangement should be fully compensated, moreover, by the generous offers such as those made by the delegations of Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iran and possibly others. However, in view of the latest proposals, some of which involved unexpected features, further careful consideration by the competent bodies would be required. In the meantime, therefore, it seemed advisable to adopt a compromise proposal such as the one submitted by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany. In his view, a relevant provision could be included in the Convention, or a suitable draft resolution, containing an appeal to contributors in the top classes not to regard 30 units as an unsurpassable limit, as well as a provision that the number of units could be increased whenever it was thought the state of the Union's finances so warranted.

2.23 The delegate of the Maldives said that his delegation was in favour of adopting a proposal on the lines put forward by the delegations of Indonesia and Thailand.

2 24 The delegate of Guatemala said that in order to assert the principles of free choice and equity in distribution, the Thai proposal could be adopted and that the upper end of the scale could be extended in increments of five

2 25 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that his delegation fully appreciated the reasons underlying the proposals made and it thought it was only equitable to extend the upper end of the scale also, without necessarily seeking symmetry. A number of countries represented at the upper end had expressed their willingness to increase their contributions, and provision should be made for Members to opt for a higher figure than 30 if they so chose, but the fixing of a class beyond 30 was to be avoided. However, the proposal made by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany merited consideration since, in substance, the question of possibility of choice had been widely advocated

2 26 The delegate of Canada said that a jump from 30 to 40 units would mean that some Members were faced with an unacceptable increase of one-third of their contribution. His delegation, therefore, supported the proposal made by the Federal Republic of Germany

2 27 The delegate of Spain said that, whilst he fully agreed with extension of the lower end of the scale to include one-quarter unit and one-eighth unit classes, one possible result would be a "migration" towards that end with foreseeable effects in absolute terms, on the upper end. In principle, his delegation could not agree to expanding the upper end of the scale but the formulas embodied in proposals such as that made by the Federal Republic of Germany deserved discussion

2 28 The delegate of Papua New Guinea agreed that the upper limit should be kept at 30, with provision for voluntary contributions above that level, and that the lower end of the scale should be extended to include the classes of one-quarter and one-eighth units.

2 29 The delegate of Algeria said that, although his delegation had withdrawn its proposal, it remained in favour of adding further increments to the current upper limit of the scale

2 30 The delegate of Indonesia said that his delegation failed to understand why the proposal to expand the upper end of the scale should have been taken to imply some coercion in regard to that end. The proposal was a compromise between the United Nations system and a free choice system, and would enable more generous gestures to be made by those able to do so. Proposals in favour of a system on any other basis would be unacceptable to his delegation. It seemed that difficulties were being created where none existed. And, in speaking of compromise, it seemed to have been overlooked that the text contained in Document No. DT/32 was already a compromise. His delegation could agree to an amendment on the lines proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany instead of its own proposal, for that purpose, perhaps a working group could be formed, including, inter alia, that delegation and those of Tanzania and Nicaragua

2 31 The delegate of Japan supported the Federal Republic of Germany proposal

2 32 The delegate of Czechoslovakia welcomed the consensus reached with regard to a free choice system, and was in favour of extending the scale downwards in order to assist the least developed countries. However, to extend the upper end of the scale would erode the basic idea of free choice, introduce numerous complications and destroy continuity.

2 33 The delegate of Hungary said that, basically, his delegation supported the Soviet proposal continued in Document No 60, as amended by the delegations of Grenada, Argentina, Peru and the Federal Republic of Germany.

2 34 The delegate of Denmark said that extension of the lower end of the scale would expand fourfold the span of classes, therefore, 30 units should remain the upper limit. However, his delegation could support the proposal made by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany.

2 35 The delegate of Costa Rica advocated an increment of five for the upper end of the scale, and for the lower end a lowest class of one-eighth of a unit.

2 36 The delegate of Kenya said that discussions seemed to be centred on three problems: the question of a special lowest class of one-eighth unit, the likely consequences of extending the lower end of the scale, and the intervals to be established for the upper end. His delegation's earlier suggestion had been a normalization, under which the quarter-unit class would become one unit and the scale would be revised upwards in proportion - with one new special class at less than unity. The normalization should apply to the higher end of the scale also, a ratio of 1:240 should be maintained, the method being for the moment immaterial.

2 37 The delegate of Monaco said that the establishment of quarter-unit and one-eighth unit classes would reduce the total number of units, and some countries would be forced to choose a higher class. Extension of the upper limit above 30 units would allow countries a choice whilst maintaining the total amount.

2 38 The delegate of Niger thought that the principle of free choice must involve an extension at the upper end of the scale. However, since it might be difficult for some countries to accept what amounted to an increase of 20% or 30%, perhaps a working group should be formed to appraise the proposals in greater detail.

2 39 The delegate of Senegal said that the need for international solidarity and equity must be borne in mind. There should be classes of over 30 units, and for those below 30 the steps should be limited. A small interval between classes, moreover, would remove the psychological pressure on countries already at the top end of the scale. The question of the upper limit, therefore, could well be discussed further.

2 40 The delegate of Australia said that under the current system his Administration, like that of Thailand, made a contribution over double what it would be in the United Nations scale. An extension to 60 units would effectively more than double the upper end of the scale. Several countries had already voiced opposition to a scale beyond 30 units but some of them had also expressed willingness to consider making voluntary contributions according to a scale increased by an unspecified number of units. Therefore, as a compromise, contributions on a scale in excess of 30 units should be optional, and contributions below the 30 unit class should have the option, in terms of units, of one-quarter, one-eighth or any integer.

2 41 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic, whilst welcoming the introduction of new classes at the lower end of the scale, saw no need for any extension at the upper end. Some reasonable compromise proposals had been made with regard to voluntary contributions above 30 units, in that connection, his delegation supported the U S S R, and thought that it should be possible to reflect such a compromise in the Convention and to draw up a suitable draft resolution.

2 42 The delegate of Suriname said that his delegation shared the consensus view concerning the lower end of the scale, including the amendments proposed by the delegations of Argentina and Peru, it also advocated free choice with regard to the upper end of the scale. At the same time, there must be a more realistic approach - for example, a smaller interval between unit classes, as the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany had noted.

2 43 The Chairman summarized the debate. There was a wide measure of support for the proposals put forward by the delegate of Thailand, but strong views had also been expressed by some delegations on the higher contributory classes. There appeared to be two specific compromise approaches: firstly, a proposal by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, with a further suggestion by the U S S R, to maintain an upper limit of 30 units but to make possible voluntary contributions at a much higher level, that suggestion included the preparation of a draft resolution calling upon those countries able to do so to contribute at such a higher level; secondly, the Lebanese proposal to limit the extension of the upper end of the scale to 35 and 40 units. A proposal had been made with regard to the formation of a working group, but he would prefer the Committee itself to reach a conclusion on the substance. Since there was no ignoring the psychological pressure which a large extension to the upper end of the scale would bring about, and since it was nevertheless thought that the agreed extension of the lower end of the scale would require some compensatory adjustment of the upper end, he suggested a two-part compromise: adoption of an upper limit of 35 and 40 units, based on the Lebanese delegation's proposal, and the proposal made by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, as amended by the suggestion of the delegate of the U S S R. Other proposals were to be borne in mind relating to the intervals between one and 30 units. If the Committee could accept his suggestion in principle, a working group could be formed, if desired, to consider the details.

2 44 The delegate of the United States of America said that his delegation, which had already expressed support for the proposed extension to the lower end of the scale, nevertheless reserved its position in line with the opposition it had already voiced to the proposals to the upper end of the scale.

2 45 The delegate of Lebanon said that, in his delegation's view, an upper limit of 40 units was itself a compromise. He was grateful to the Chairman for having included the Lebanese delegation's proposal in his suggested compromise, which it was hoped everyone would support. If they did, the resultant working group should perhaps include the delegates of the United States of America, the U S S R, India, Thailand and possibly others. The matter was urgent, particularly in view of the budgetary problems which the Union would have to face during the next five years.

2 46 The delegate of Guatemala supported the Chairman's suggestion.

2 47 The delegate of Cameroon said that his delegation had already expressed its advocacy of the United Nations system and had noted the concern to avoid placing too great a financial burden on the developing countries. He therefore supported the proposal made by the group of ASEAN countries as the minimum acceptable solution. Its provisions were not as uneven as might seem at first sight, and it should be given full consideration as it stood, despite the compromise suggestion made by the Chairman.

2 48 The delegate of Thailand said that, in a spirit of compromise, his delegation was prepared to endorse the Chairman's suggestion.

2 49 The delegate of the United States of America said that it would be premature, in view of the lack of a consensus and clear terms of reference, to envisage setting up a working group. His delegation could support the compromise proposal made by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, as amended by the delegate of the U S S R, but the addition of even higher classes of contribution would create a psychological barrier and introduce practices contrary to ITU traditions.

2 50 The delegate of the U S S R said that he could not agree to the first part of the Chairman's compromise suggestion. He believed that the upper limit of contributory classes should remain at 30 and he had concurred with the proposal by the Federal Republic of Germany only as a compromise.

2 51 The delegate of Iran considered that the Chairman's summing up represented a satisfactory compromise which he supported.

2 52 The Chairman, noting that his suggestion had encountered both support and opposition, concluded that the Committee needed further time in which to reflect on the various views expressed in the course of the debate.

The meeting rose at 1220 hours

The Secretary

R PRELAZ

The Chairman

T V SRIRANGAN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 468-E

23 November 1982

Original Spanish

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

EIGHTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(FINANCE)

Wednesday, 20 October 1982, at 0900 hrs

Chairman Mr. T.V. SRIRANGAN (India)

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

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Approval of the summary record of the first meeting of Committee 4
2. Contributory shares for defraying Union expenses

215

DT/18 (Nos
to 94 of the
Convention)
DT/32



1 Approval of the summary record of the first meeting of Committee 4
(Document No 215)

1 1 The summary record of the first meeting of Committee 4 contained in Document No 215 was approved

2 Contributory shares for defraying Union expenses (Documents Nos DT/18 (Nos 92 to 94 of the Convention), DT/32)

2 1 The Chairman invited the Committee to resume the discussion of the above item, pointing out that in the previous meeting he had suggested a compromise formula combining Lebanon's proposal to set the upper limit of the scale at 40 units with that of the Federal Republic of Germany recommending that the countries which so desired should be free to choose a greater number of units.

2 2 The delegate of Thailand considered that the Chairman's compromise proposal was reasonable. Only the developing countries, however, had shown any desire for the compromise solution whereas the developed countries were opposed to it. His delegation therefore upheld the proposal 83/2, which it had originally presented.

2 3 The delegate of the Netherlands supported the proposal that the major contributing countries should be able to make a voluntary contribution of over 30 units, since that seemed the most realistic solution.

2 4 The delegate of Sri Lanka regretted that little appreciation had been shown of the efforts of the developing countries, which had accepted Thailand's proposal with a view to reaching a consensus, despite the fact that they would have to pay less if the United Nations system were to be adopted.

2 5 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany was already, in itself, a compromise solution since it allowed for contributions of over 30 units. He was opposed to any psychological pressure being exerted on the major contributors and continued to support the proposals submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany.

2 6 The delegate of the United States of America said that it was unrealistic to raise the upper limit of the scale to 35 or 40 units at a time when national budgets were being reduced. He insisted that the Members should be given complete freedom of choice and supported the existing system of 30 units.

2 7 The delegate of Grenada recognized the force of the Indonesian argument and agreed that a free system should not prevent countries from further increasing their contributions if they desired. He asked those in favour of the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany to reconsider their position.

2 8 The delegate of the United Kingdom reviewed the suggestions made for combining the various criteria and said that they all involved some kind of concession. An upper limit of over 30 units would create serious difficulties for the major contributors. A Working Group should therefore be set up to re-examine the suggestion made by the Federal Republic of Germany.

2 9 The delegate of Benin felt that the system adopted nine years earlier was no longer appropriate and that some small adjustments were required to the free choice system. Lebanon's proposal to establish an upper limit of 40 units was reasonable. The compromise formula combining the proposals submitted by Lebanon and the Federal Republic of Germany was also acceptable.

2 10 The delegate of Indonesia pointed out that if the United Nations system was adopted, the upper limit would not be 60 units but the equivalent of 2,500, and that the developing countries' contribution in the ITU was relatively much higher. He had not found the developed countries to be very cooperative. Although the major contributors would only be able to increase their contributions gradually towards a new upper limit, that new limit should nonetheless be established, since there was no obligation to pay at the maximum level. No-one had been subjected to any psychological pressure and countries would be free to increase their contributions if they desired.

2 11 The delegate of Argentina agreed with the delegate of Indonesia. He supported a free choice system with a number of additional classes at the upper end of the scale, since such a system would help to promote the New International Economic Order.

2.12 The delegate of Nigeria felt that all proposals should be based on the principle of the free choice. It might be possible to devise a system with a lower limit of $\frac{1}{2}$ unit, it being provided that the poorest countries might make a contribution of less than one unit. All the countries should contribute according to their means. He observed that the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany shied away from indicating a definite upper limit and supported the compromise proposal from the chair.

2 13 The delegate of Cameroon felt that the fairest proposal was that submitted by the ASEAN countries.

2.14 The delegate of the U.S.S.R., expressing support for the creation of two new classes of units, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ of a unit, said that he was concerned at the increase in the amount of the contributory unit. The problem could be resolved if the countries in the middle of the scale increased their contributions, following the example of Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany, without the free choice system being changed.

2 15 The delegate of Peru felt that the scale of contributions should be extended at the upper end as well as the lower without abandoning the principle of free choice.

2.16 The delegates of Jamaica and Ireland supported the proposals submitted by Grenada and the Federal Republic of Germany.

2.17 The delegate of Nepal welcomed the proposal of the U.S.S.R. for the extension of the lower end of the scale and stated that there was need to extend the upper end as well.

2 18 The delegate of Cuba supported the Soviet proposal.

2.19 The delegate of Chile said that realistic estimates of likely income and value of contributory units were necessary for a full appreciation of the issue and suggested setting up of a Working Group. He supported the proposal for extension of the upper end together with the suggestion of the Federal Republic of Germany.

2.20 The delegate of Cyprus acknowledged the psychological pressure that the Chairman's proposal would produce even if freedom of choice was assured. If a contributory class of 40 units was to be created, it would be more realistic if contributions above the 30-unit class were made on a voluntary basis.

2 21 The delegate of Nicaragua agreed that contributions above the 30-unit class should be voluntary. He supported the proposal by the delegate of Grenada that further consideration should be given to the document mentioned.

2 22 The delegate of Oman agreed that the range of choice at the lower end of the scale should be widened by creating a class of $\frac{1}{8}$ of a unit. He supported the Chairman's compromise proposal.

2 23 The delegates of France, Venezuela, Brazil, Morocco, Iraq, Gabon, Libya, Equatorial Guinea, Paraguay, Kuwait, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Niger, Bangladesh, Italy, Turkey, Nepal, Mauritania, Mali, Pakistan and Lesotho endorsed the compromise proposal submitted by the Chairman.

2.24 The delegates of Iran, Maldives, Tanzania, China and Cameroon, who had originally supported the proposal of Thailand, co-sponsored by Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and the Philippines, agreed to accept the Chairman's compromise proposal.

2.25 The delegates of Sweden, Barbados, Saudi Arabia, New Zealand, Ukrainian S.S.R., Spain, Byelorussian S S R, Japan, Denmark, Yugoslavia, Belgium, Papua New Guinea and Rwanda supported the compromise proposal submitted by the Federal Republic of Germany

2 26 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the developed countries understood the position of the developing countries and were therefore prepared to extend the range of options downwards so that the poorest countries could reduce their contributions by 75% while those of the developed countries would increase by some 20%. His proposal was a major concession and delegates should consider that raising the maximum contribution from 30 to 40 units might prove counter-productive because the ability of the larger contributors to pay their contributions would be reduced. He appealed to all delegations to accept his proposal.

2 27 The delegate of Australia said that one could lead a horse to the water but one could not make him drink. If they were not pushed, the "elephants" in the 30-unit class might begin to take little sips. He supported the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany.

2 28 The Chairman said that about 50 delegations had supported either the ASEAN countries' proposal or his own compromise formula, while some 30 delegations had supported the proposal by the Federal Republic of Germany. He appealed to all delegations to reach an agreement and invited them to accept his compromise formula.

2 29 The delegate of Saudi Arabia echoed the Chairman's appeal.

2.30 The delegate of the United States maintained that the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany was already a compromise formula. He requested that a Working Group be set up and said he would like to take part in it.

2 31 The delegate of Indonesia did not think that a Working Group would be able to find a solution.

2 32 The delegate of Pakistan did not see any advantage in the establishment of a Working Group but thought that the best solution was that proposed by the Chairman.

2.33 The delegate of Guatemala said that the facts should be faced and the view of a majority of 50 delegations heeded.

2 34 The delegate of the U S S R doubted whether more could be accepted than had been proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany. He did not think that a Working Group would be useful.

2 35 The Chairman drew attention to the length of the debate and requested delegates not to repeat arguments that had already been heard.

2 36 The delegate of Thailand agreed that a Working Group would serve no useful purpose.

2 37 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that a Working Group should be set up. The divergences between the various proposals were narrow and he respected views contrary to his own. He appealed to the delegations which supported the ASEAN proposal not to exert psychological pressure on some other countries and requested the Chairman to conduct consultations personally to work out a compromise.

2 38 The delegate of Grenada agreed that the differences of opinion were slight. Flexibility above the level of 30 units, as proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany, was essential and many delegations would be able to accept it, possibly with a voluntary upper limit of 40 units. That would enable some countries to choose a class of more than 30 units without creating an awkward situation for those who felt unable to pay more.

2 39 The delegate of Austria said that the choice of contributory class should be extended at both ends of the scale. Above the level of 30 units, contributions should be considered extraordinary, since the widening of the range of choice was intended to enhance the voluntary nature of contributions

2.40 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed with the delegate of the United Kingdom and with the Grenadian proposal of setting an upper limit of 40 units

2.41 The Chairman, at the request of the delegates of Cameroon and Grenada, explained that the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany did not provide for any upper limit. The Grenadian proposal envisaged that any Member State could make a voluntary contribution in excess of the amount chosen up to a maximum of 40 units. Thailand did not accept that upper limit, as there was no consensus, he would report to the Plenary Meeting that his proposal had the support of a majority. Delegations wishing to oppose it were at liberty to initiate further discussion in the Plenary Meeting

The meeting rose at 1240 hours

The Secretary

R. PRELAZ

The Chairman

T V SRIRANGAN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 469-E

23 November 1982

Original French

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

NINTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(FINANCE)

Friday, 22 October 1982, at 0930 hrs

Chairman Mr T V SRIRANGAN (India)

Vice-Chairman Mr J A GILBERT (Canada)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- 1 Approval of the summary record of the second meeting of Committee 4
- 2 Report of the Chairman of Working Group C4-C - Premises
- 3 Contributory shares for defraying Union expenses (continued)

226

212

DI/18,
93, 143, 26,
85, 143



1. Approval of the summary record of the second meeting of Committee 4 (Document No. 226)

The summary record was approved

2. Report of the Chairman of Working Group C4-C - Premises (Document No. 212)

2.1 The Chairman of Working Group C4-C, introducing Document No. 212, summarized the contents of Document No. 49 which the Working Group had examined in detail. On the basis of its discussions, he had prepared a draft resolution along the lines of Resolution No. 39 adopted at Montreux, which provided for the extension of the existing buildings in stages according to the rate of growth of staff. Naturally, that extension would involve additional costs and he was pleased to be able to announce, as a delegate of Switzerland, that the PTT Directorate General at Berne, acting on behalf of the Federal Government, was prepared to offer a 20 million Swiss franc loan for that purpose at a concessionary rate. It should be noted that the final sentence of the draft resolution should refer to paragraph 6, not 7, of Additional Protocol I.

2.2 The Chairman, noting that there were no comments, took it that the Committee wished to take note of Working Group C4-C's report and to approve the draft resolution attached to it, as amended, at the same time expressing its appreciation to the Government of the Swiss Confederation for their generous offer.

It was so decided

3 Contributory shares for defraying Union expenses (Document No. DT/18) (continued)

3.1 Consideration of proposals relating to No. 93 (Documents Nos. 93, 143)

3.1.1 The Chairman, after pointing out that the Committee had already agreed to the principle of free choice, called upon delegates to introduce their proposals relating to No. 93.

3.1.2 The delegate of the United Kingdom said he would introduce proposals G/93/1, 2 and 3 together, since they all related to the replacement of a single choice of unit class by a double choice, concerning, first, the class of contribution chosen for defraying the expenses of the Union as a whole together with regional administrative conferences in the principal area of interest, and second, a different class of contribution for the expenses of regional administrative conferences outside the principal area of interest. The introduction of the possibility of a double choice would, in the first place, be equitable. The United Kingdom, for example, had only a limited interest in conferences held in Asia, but might wish to play an active part in their work and their financing. In addition, his proposal would encourage more countries from outside a particular region to participate in its conferences without having to pay a contribution out of proportion to their interests. His proposal might also help to enhance the self-respect of the countries participating in a regional conference whose principal area of interest lay in that region. Surely it was unsatisfactory when 75 of the 154 contributory units for the Rio conference in Region 2 were provided by countries whose main interest lay in Europe.

The United Kingdom's motives, of course, were not entirely disinterested, since, for historical reasons, it had territorial interests in various parts of the world. He hoped, however, that the debate would centre on the technical merits of the proposal, rather than the historical background. It should be noted, moreover, that when making its secondary choice, the United Kingdom intended to offer a substantial contribution.

3.1.3 The Chairman, while agreeing that the three United Kingdom proposals were linked, invited delegates to concentrate on the amendment to No. 93, bearing the other two in mind. He wondered whether there would be only one additional choice, given the existence of three regions.

3 1.4 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that in accordance with his proposal each country would be entitled to specify a different class of contribution for each of the two regions outside its own. It should be noted that many countries might have a legitimate reason, other than a territorial one, for wishing to participate in the conferences of other regions. The additional choices would be made at the same time as the basic choice of unit class.

3.1.5 The delegate of Australia asked whether the intention of the proposal was that the secondary class of contribution would be paid only if a country actually participated in a conference in another region.

3.1.6 The delegate of the United Kingdom recalled that under the present system a country either participated in such a conference at the full basic rate or not at all. Under his proposal, it would be able to participate at the chosen secondary rate. If it decided not to participate, no contribution was due.

3 1.7 The delegate of Denmark considered that the United Kingdom delegate had presented sound arguments in defence of his proposal for a double choice. The existing system had produced unsatisfactory results, which were likely to be perpetuated. Since the United Kingdom proposal constituted a positive attempt to overcome present difficulties, he supported it.

3 1.8 The delegate of Chile observed that the United Kingdom proposal would have the effect of encouraging greater participation in regional conferences, thus relieving the financial burden on Members from the region, especially developing countries. At the same time, it might have implications for Article 2, No 9, and he would appreciate information on any changes recommended in that Article by Committee 8. He could not, however, agree with the United Kingdom delegate on a point of principle. If a country had a territorial interest in a particular region, as was the case of the United Kingdom in Region 2, it formed part of that region and should not be entitled to benefit from a lower rate of contribution. Other countries, which had no such territorial interest, were in a different position. He therefore thought that the proposal should be further refined.

3 1 9 The delegate of Argentina said that, as countries were already free to attend all conferences of the Union, he could not agree that a country outside a particular region should be allowed to attend its conferences at a reduced cost, to the detriment of countries in a lower unit class. He was firmly opposed to the principle of a double choice of contributory class.

3 1 10 The delegate of Brazil considered that the present system, despite difficulties, was satisfactory, whereas the United Kingdom proposal might have dangerous consequences for the future.

3.1.11 The delegate of Austria said that, while the United Kingdom proposal was both understandable and justified, its financial implications would have to be carefully evaluated.

3 1.12 The delegate of Nigeria agreed that the United Kingdom proposal would lead to wider participation in regional conferences and a lower financial burden for Members from the region. It was not clear, however, whether administrations participating on the proposed terms would enjoy voting rights in accordance with Article 2, No 9.

3.1 13 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, after expressing his support for the United Kingdom proposal, drew attention to the distribution of contributory units among regions: Region 1 - 250 units, Region 2 - 80 units, Region 3 - 100 units. Therefore, under existing arrangements, the United Kingdom had to contribute about one-third of the expenses of a Region 2 conference in which it participated. He agreed with the delegate of Nigeria that the Committee would have to consider any changes proposed to Article 2, No 9.

3.1 14 The delegate of the United Kingdom, replying to the delegate of Nigeria, pointed out that his proposal concerned only financing, it had no effect on voting rights. While understanding the objections raised by the delegates of Chile, Argentina and Brazil and recognizing the fact that a country having territorial interests in a particular region was under an obligation to attend its conferences, he felt it was only reasonable that a country paying a considerable contribution towards Union expenses in one part of the world should be entitled to make a lower contribution elsewhere.

3.1 15 The Chairman invited delegates to consider the United Kingdom proposal without reference to Article 2, No. 9, to which it was not directly related.

3.1.16 The delegate of Grenada said that when a country in one region had a temporary interest in a territory in another region, it was incumbent upon it to speak on behalf of that territory at the appropriate regional conferences, as otherwise that territory's voice would not be heard. In some cases, countries wished to attend a regional conference outside their own region for reasons connected with their own interests, as had been the case with the Rio de Janeiro conference. In his view, the figures quoted by the United Kingdom regarding additional contributions to the costs of regional conferences would arise only if Region 2 countries were involved. Since he believed that there should be some objective assessment of different levels of contribution, he suggested the addition of the words "with the approval of the Administrative Council" to the United Kingdom amendment, after the words "at the same time". The level of contributions decided on by the Administrative Council would then not change from conference to conference.

3.1 17 The delegate of France opposed the United Kingdom proposal, which, he feared, was very complex and would call for lengthy discussion.

3.1.18 The delegate of Peru disagreed strongly with the United Kingdom proposal. When a country attended an administrative conference outside its own region, it did so in defence of its own interests. There were therefore no logical grounds for a reduction in its contribution.

3.1.19 The delegate of the United Kingdom said he had no wish to prolong the discussion unnecessarily but thought that his proposal would improve the Convention and strengthen the Union. The Committee was of course fully entitled to take what action it felt right on his proposal, but, equally, its decision would be one factor that his Government would consider in choosing the level of its contribution to the Union.

His Government had no wish to reduce unduly its contribution to administrative conferences in other regions. It felt it had a responsibility to participate in such conferences and would continue to do so.

The change he had suggested was justified on the principle of equity.

3.1 20 The delegate of the United States of America thought that the United Kingdom had put forward a very cogent argument. The Union would be better served by maximum participation in regional administrative conferences.

The Conference had already dealt with the difficulties experienced by some countries in paying their contributions and the United Kingdom proposal showed a way of alleviating those difficulties.

The United Kingdom had a primary interest in one region and subsidiary interests in others and it would have to bear an undue burden if it contributed to conferences in all regions at the same rate as to the ordinary budget.

He supported the principle of free choice of contributions both to the ordinary budget and conference budgets.

3.1 21 The delegate of Australia pointed out that all countries had the right to participate in and vote at administrative conferences outside their own region and agreed with the delegate of Argentina that the main concern of a country with external territorial interests was to have a cheap vote at administrative conferences outside its own region. However, the United Kingdom proposal had some advantages that should not be discarded, for instance, in the case of States bordering on two regions.

He thought that the proposal by Grenada met the objections voiced by Argentina, Brazil and others, and could be the basis for a compromise. The Administrative Council should be given guidelines for its decisions on the level of contributions. If an external country had territorial interests in a region, it should pay a much higher contribution, some European powers still had territorial interests in the Pacific. However, in the case of countries on the border of two regions, particularly Regions 1 and 3, the contribution should be lower.

A country which had no external territorial interests might wish to participate in administrative conferences outside its region for its own information. Australia, for instance, would be interested in participating in Region 2 conferences but would not attend if it had to pay the full costs associated with its contribution to Union funds.

3.1 22 The Chairman pointed out that questions of interference could arise which were not necessarily dependent on geographical contiguity.

3.1.23 The delegate of Argentina said that only the economic aspect of the question should be considered. If the Administrative Council were to be empowered to decide on contributions, it should be able not only to reduce but also to increase them.

3 1 24 The delegate of the United Kingdom had difficulty in accepting the Grenadian amendment, since he attached great importance to the voluntary principle. Instead of that amendment, which would involve the Administrative Council in long discussions, he suggested adding a passage to the effect that the class of contribution to an administrative conference outside a country's immediate region should in no case be less than one-quarter of the primary contributory class. Then the United Kingdom would still be making a fairly substantial contribution to Region 2 conferences, for instance, by comparison with other countries that had a primary interest in that region. He hoped that suggestion would meet the aims of Grenada and other delegations.

3 1.25 The delegate of Nigeria fully supported the United Kingdom proposal and opposed the Grenadian proposal as it totally negated the principle of free choice.

3 1 26 The delegate of Grenada was glad to see that the United Kingdom and Nigeria supported the principle of free choice, which he had defended in another quarter when the question of subjecting a decision to the approval of the Administrative Council had arisen. He could agree to the United Kingdom's further amendment provided that his amendment were also accepted.

3 1 27 The delegate of Argentina could not accept a system entailing a different scale of contributions for conferences inside and outside a country's own region.

3 1 28 The delegate of Colombia opposed the referral of the question of contributions to the Administrative Council as that would infringe the principle of free choice, his Government would object to being told what its contribution to a conference should be. Furthermore, it was better to establish a general rule than to decide on a large number of cases individually. He supported the French proposal to leave the provision unchanged.

3 1 29 The delegates of Venezuela and Hungary also considered that No. 93 should be left unchanged.

3.1 30 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that the Grenadian amendment could not well be combined with his. If his amendment were approved, the United Kingdom would be contributing not less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ units. He could not see on what basis the Administrative Council could decide whether that was the right level in the light of his country's territorial interests.

He urged the Committee to accept his proposal as amended.

3 1.31 The delegate of Brazil thought that the financial implications of the United Kingdom proposal should be examined very carefully. Acceptance of the proposal would affect the decisions made by Governments in determining their class of contributions for the next period.

3.1.32 The delegate of Benin thought that any decision by the meeting would be arbitrary. He therefore supported the proposal to refer the question to the Administrative Council.

3.1.33 The delegate of France pointed out that, under the free choice system, every State would decide on its own contributory class in the light of its interests in its own and other regions.

3.1.34 The delegate of Denmark agreed with those delegations which had stated that the Administrative Council should not be involved. The United Kingdom's further amendment referred not to a one-quarter unit class but to one-quarter of the principal contribution.

3.1.35 The delegate of Argentina said that the question could not be settled in the Committee and that No. 93 of the Convention should be left as it was, on the understanding that all States were at liberty to participate in administrative conferences outside their immediate region.

3.1.36 The delegate of Indonesia said that the financial implications of the United Kingdom's proposal should be examined dispassionately.

3.1.37 The delegate of the United States of America pointed out that the Union and all Members would benefit if major contributors - that is, the technologically most developed countries - participated in administrative conferences outside their regions. It would also provide additional income that would not otherwise be forthcoming.

3.1.38 The Chairman noted that there was a wide divergence of views on proposal G/93/1 and suggested that a draft resolution be prepared for consideration at the next meeting of the Committee, to the effect that the Administrative Council should study the question on an open-ended basis and submit a proposal to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

3.1.39 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed, on the understanding that other possible solutions were not precluded. That would be the most constructive course, though it was his right to pursue the matter in the Plenary.

3.1.40 The Chairman proposed that a drafting group be set up to prepare the resolution, consisting of representatives of the United Kingdom, Brazil, France, Grenada, and Nigeria, to be chaired by a representative of Grenada.

It was so agreed.

3.1.41 The delegate of Algeria said that there was no need to discuss proposal ALG/143/3, the reason for the proposal was the consequence of No. 92.

3.2 Considerations of proposals relating to No. 94 (Documents Nos. 26, 85, 93, 143)

3.2.1 The delegate of Canada, introducing proposal CAN/26/14, said that the reasons for the proposal were self-evident.

3.2.2 The delegate of Papua New Guinea, introducing proposals PNG/85/7 and PNG/85/8, said that the purpose was to enable a Member finding itself in financial difficulties for some reason - such as exceptional circumstances of the type envisaged in the Canadian delegation's proposal - to be admitted into a lower contributory class for the period concerned. The proposal, if adopted, would apply to developed and developing countries alike.

3.2.3 The delegate of the United Kingdom, introducing proposal G/93/2, said that its purpose had already been reflected in the discussions concerning the earlier proposal G/93/1.

3.2.4 The delegate of Algeria introduced proposal ALG/143/4, which needed no comments.

3.2.5 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that he could not support the Canadian proposal, which, in effect, would mean that arbitrary decisions had to be taken by the Administrative Council. The latter ought to have some clear guidelines, embodied in the Convention itself.

3 2 6 The delegate of Spain agreed with the previous speaker

3.2 7 The delegate of the U.S S R. said that the Canadian proposal seemed no longer necessary in view of the new classes which had been approved for the lower end of the contributory scale. In any case, it was the Union's tradition to take a positive ad hoc approach to exceptional situations such as those stemming from catastrophes - for example, its response to the situation in Nicaragua during the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference. Moreover, the proposal might lead to budgetary uncertainties which could create administrative problems, and possibly to complications and a loss of goodwill in trying to decide on criteria for benefits.

3 2 8 The delegate of Argentina noted that the Canadian proposal was a far-reaching one, and wondered whether some arrangement could be made whereby the Administrative Council would be able to decide on the extent of the problem but any final decision would be subject to approval by a subsequent Plenipotentiary Conference.

3 2.9 The delegates of the German Democratic Republic, Guyana, Tanzania, Brazil and Nigeria supported the Canadian proposal.

3 2 10 The delegate of Cyprus had no objections to the Canadian proposal but agreed on the need to define what was meant by exceptional circumstances.

3 2 11 The delegate of Colombia agreed with the delegate of the U.S.S R. that the Plenipotentiary Conference was the appropriate forum for taking ad hoc action to assist countries in exceptional difficulties. Perhaps the Canadian proposal could be amended suitably.

3 2 12 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that one important consideration concerning the Canadian proposal was that some countries, knowing that such a safety measure existed, would not feel constrained to seek the lowest possible class of contribution. On the other hand, an important point had been made by the delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and the U S S R concerning the lack of clarity which could lead to abuse. Perhaps the Chairman could invite the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany to submit a text with a view to considering how a clear definition could be incorporated.

3 2 13 The delegates of Austria and Greece agreed that a clear definition of exceptional circumstances was required.

3 2 14 The delegates of Chili and Gabon supported the proposal of Canada.

3 2 15 The delegate of France agreed also, the Administrative Council should not have to bear the onus of defining the circumstances. Perhaps the text could be amended suitably, by means of wording such as that contained in the proposal by Papua New Guinea. He therefore suggested that the words after "proven hardship" should be replaced by the words "when a Member so requests and has demonstrated that it can no longer maintain its contribution".

3 2.16 The delegate of Cameroon agreed with the idea expressed by the previous speaker but thought that a more far-reaching amendment to the text would be required in order to avoid future difficulties. Further discussion on the matter was required.

3 2 17 The delegate of Iran was opposed to the Canadian proposal. The probable financial and planning problems which would result for the Union were too high a price to pay for the flexibility provided, in any case, some countries' contributions were not so high that a period of financial hardship would necessarily lead to difficulty in paying contributions. If such a measure was adopted, his delegation proposed that the relief should be confined strictly to the period of hardship.

3.2.18 The delegate of the United States of America said that the Canadian proposal was consistent, in intention, with decisions already taken by the Committee based on the principles of universality and free choice and on the agreement to establish two new classes of contributions at the lower end of the scale. However, he agreed on the need for criteria relating to exceptional circumstances.

3.2.19 The delegate of Hungary also agreed on the need for such criteria.

3.2.20 The delegate of Canada felt that, in general, it was clear what exceptional circumstances meant. However, his delegation could agree to the formation of a drafting group with a view to amending the text.

3.2.21 The Chairman suggested that a small drafting group should be set up, consisting of the delegations of Canada, Argentina, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Papua New Guinea and Tanzania, with a view to producing a text based on proposals CAN/26/14 and PNG/85/7-8.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1225 hours.

The Secretary ·

R PRELAZ

The Chairman

T V. SRIRANGAN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 470-E

23 November 1982

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
TENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Saturday, 23 October 1982, at 0900 hrs

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

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

Subjects discussed :

1. Expression of thanks to Working Group 4-C
2. Contributory shares for defraying Union expenses (continued)

Document No.

DL/11, DT/18

1 Expression of thanks to Working Group 4-C

1 1 The Chairman congratulated Mr Apothéloz and the members of Working Group 4-C for the excellent report they had prepared, which had been approved by the committee at a previous meeting, and apologized for not having expressed his personal thanks and those of the Committee before, due to oversight

2 Contributory shares for defraying Union expenses (Documents Nos DL/11 and DT/18)
(continued)

2 1 Report of the drafting group related to proposals CAN/26/14 and PNG/85/7-8

2 1 1 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, introducing Document No DL/11, said that the aim of the proposal was to give the Administrative Council the criteria on which a Member's contribution could be reduced. It had been decided not to include economic considerations, as all countries were faced with difficulties with regard to economic growth

2 1 2 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic supported the proposed amendment and expressed his thanks to the Working Group. He said that possible harmful effects had been avoided by the exclusion of any reference to economic considerations

2 1 3 The delegate of Grenada proposed that the words "makes the demand and proves" should be replaced by "so requests and establishes"

2 1 4 The delegate of Nigeria supported that proposal

2 1 5 The Chairman recalled that, at the previous meeting, some delegates had raised the question of the duration for which a reduction in contribution would apply and asked whether that point had been omitted intentionally

2 1 6 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the point had not been overlooked. The drafting group had felt that it was difficult to define in advance the duration and effects of a natural disaster and that, in line with the principle of free choice, the reduction in a Member's contribution should continue until such time as the Member decided to raise it

He would pass on to the members of the drafting group the kind remarks made by the delegate of the German Democratic Republic and wished to add his own personal thanks to the delegate of Canada, who had greatly assisted the drafting group on linguistic questions

2 1 7 The Chairman thanked the members of the drafting group for their good and expeditious work

2 1 8 The delegate of France expressed concern at what he saw as a trend among Members to reduce their contributions to the lowest possible level, which would have a very adverse effect on the Union's finances. He therefore proposed that a floor be fixed for financial contributions

2 1 9 The Chairman pointed out that, as that aspect had been discussed at four meetings of the Committee, any further remarks would have to be made in the Plenary when the report of Committee 4 came up for discussion

Document No DL/11, as amended, was approved

2 2 Consideration of proposal related to No 95 of the Convention

2 2 1 The delegate of the United Kingdom withdrew proposal G/93/3, pointing out that the matter required further consideration by the Administrative Council

2 2 2 The delegate of Algeria withdrew proposal ALG/143/5

2 3 Consideration of proposal related to No 96 of the Convention (continued)

2 3 1 The Chairman reminded the Committee that consideration of proposal NZL/152/1 had been deferred because of the different views expressed

One question that had emerged in the previous discussion was whether the provision should apply only to Members contributing in the one-unit class or less, or, as proposed by the United States of America, to all Members. The Secretary had pointed out that problems would arise with regard to the Union's cash resources if the latter course were adopted. Also, it had to be remembered that one-quarter and one-eighth contributory classes were to be introduced

2 3 2 The delegate of Papua New Guinea supported the New Zealand proposal with the United States amendment

2 3 3 The delegate of Grenada, though supporting the principle of universality, asked what effect it would have on the Union's cash-flow if all Members made quarterly instead of annual payment of their contributions. Small developing countries were often faced with temporary shortages of foreign exchange and would be helped if the original proposal were adopted. Furthermore, the question of writing off arrears might then not arise in future Conferences

2 3 4 The Secretary said that no serious cash-flow problems would be caused if the provision were restricted to Members paying the one-unit class of contribution or less. On the other hand, if all Members paid by the quarter, the Union would have to borrow from the host Government throughout the year, he doubted whether the host Government would agree to that

2 3 5 The delegate of Canada asked what effect it would have on the workload and staff requirements in the Finance Department if the New Zealand proposal were applied universally

2 3 6 The Secretary replied that the work of the Finance Department would be complicated and increased, so that extra staff would be needed

2 3 7 The delegate of New Zealand pointed out that his proposal had not taken into account the introduction of one-quarter and one-eighth contributory classes. In the light of the discussion, he proposed that the facility proposed might be made available only to Members contributing in the one-half unit class or less

2 3 8 The delegate of Kenya opposed the general principle of dividing up the annual contribution on a quarterly basis, since that led to cash-flow problems and administrative difficulties, coupled with a need for an increase in staff. However, he sympathized with the problems of certain Members eligible for payment of one-eighth unit contributions, such Members might apply to the Administrative Council on an annual basis for consideration of their payment problems

2 3 9 The delegate of Niger saw the force of the proposal but pointed out that Members might face internal administrative difficulties in making quarterly payments and that transfer costs would be increased. Therefore, Members should be allowed to continue to make annual payments if they wished

2 3 10 The delegate of New Zealand withdrew his proposal, since the Conference had made other concessions to the smaller developing countries

2 4 Consideration of proposal related to No 97 of the Convention

2 4 1 The delegate of the United States of America withdrew proposal USA/15/4

2 4 2 The delegate of Ireland said that proposal IRL/145/1 was intended to provide a legal framework to allow Members in arrears with their contributions to have their cases considered by a Plenipotentiary Conference, and to bring the Convention into line with the Charter of the United Nations in that respect. He hoped the adoption of his proposal would simplify the work of future Plenipotentiary Conferences.

2 4 3 The delegate of the United States of America supported the proposal.

2 4 4 The delegate of Indonesia thought that, while the proposal was of interest, certain clarification was needed, for example, his delegation would like to know exactly what was meant by the expression "conditions beyond the control of the Member".

2 4 5 The delegate of the U S S R wished to know the specific circumstances under which the proposal of Ireland would be applicable.

2 4 6 The delegate of Ireland said that the expression was a rather general one. Possibly it could be qualified on the lines of the text suggested by the drafting group formed the previous day in regard to earlier proposals.

2 4 7 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that, whilst his delegation understood the spirit underlying that proposal, it was puzzled by the United States delegation's support, which seemed at variance with the withdrawal of proposal USA/15/4. The new lower classes of contributory units would themselves alleviate many countries' financial difficulties. Moreover, the proposal would have the effect of removing from the Convention its one sanction for cases of arrears. His delegation too would be glad of further clarification.

2 4 8 The delegate of Australia said that, although the Convention's provisions seemed satisfactory, his delegation could agree to proposal IRL/145/1 if its text were clarified.

2 4 9 The delegate of Argentina, supported by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, accepted the proposal in principle but thought more precise wording was required, in order to make it clear, inter alia, that a Plenipotentiary Conference or the Administrative Council would act at the request of the Members concerned and that there should be precise guidelines, on the lines of the modification to No 94 of the Convention, for the Administrative Council.

2 4 10 The delegate of Cameroon said that a difficulty arose since, in the case of proposal NZL/152/1 in respect of No 96, the Committee had decided in favour of the status quo. Difficulties could also arise in connection with the defining of conditions beyond the control of a Member, with evaluation criteria for the Administrative Council and with the timeliness of decisions. Perhaps the text could be redrafted to make it easier to interpret.

2 4 11 The delegate of Niger agreed that the difficulty of definition and the danger that the removal from the Convention of adequate sanctions might lead to undue delays in contribution payments.

2 4 12 The delegate of Ireland said that, in view of the observations made, his delegation would not insist on consideration of its proposal.

2 5 Consideration of proposals relating to No 98 (Documents Nos 15, 64)

2 5 1 At the suggestion of the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, supported by the delegate of Spain, it was agreed to defer consideration of No 98, pending the outcome of Committee 8's deliberations.

2 6 Consideration of proposals relating to No 546 (Document No 26)

2 6 1 The delegate of Canada, introducing proposal CAN/26/36, said that, in order to render No 546 more up-to-date and realistic, the rate of interest applicable should be that of the Swiss Central Bank prevailing at the first day of the year. In response to an observation made by the Secretary of the Committee, he thought that the Committee could possibly discuss which of the two prevailing discount rates - currently 5½% and 7% - should be applicable.

2 6 2 The delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and Australia supported the Canadian proposal

2 6 3 The delegate of Kenya thought that No 546 should remain unchanged. He wondered, moreover, how much increased administrative work would result from adopting such a proposal

2 6 4 The delegate of Benin thought that the proposal, if adopted, would simply aggravate the financial situation of a number of developing countries. He wondered whether ITU really did have to borrow from the Swiss Central Bank as a result of arrears in payment

2 6 5 The Secretary of the Committee said that the proposal would not increase the Union's administrative work. In cases of arrears, it might well be obliged to borrow from the Government of the Swiss Confederation and it would certainly have to pay interest, the rate payable in the last quarter of 1981 had been 8½%

2 6 6 The delegate of Iran thought that the purpose of a provision regarding interest charges was not so much to compensate the ITU as to discourage arrears. However, in view of the increased burden imposed by interest charges on an administration unable to pay its contribution, and in order to be consistent with the decision taken to withdraw proposal NZL/152/1 in respect of No 96, he thought that the status quo should likewise be maintained in respect of No 546

2 6 7 The delegate of Canada said that, as a result of earlier decisions by the Committee aimed at more flexibility, including an extended lower end of the scale of contributions, conditions for the developing countries had already been greatly eased. It seemed only fair that interest rates in respect of arrears should be more in line with the rates which ITU itself had to pay. The information given by the Secretary of the Committee had revealed the current wide disparity. Even a rate of 5½% or 7% would fail to cover ITU's commitments, moreover, introduction of an arbitrary rate would involve the need for reappraisal at every Plenipotentiary Conference. However, having noted the widespread expressions of concern about possible hardships, his delegation would accept the Committee's decision with regard to proposal CAN/26/36

2 6 8 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany suggested a compromise whereby arrears up to the entry into force of the new Convention would be charged interest at the present rates, while arrears occurring after the entry into force of the new Convention would be charged at the new rates. He pointed out that interest rates in Switzerland were fairly low compared with those elsewhere, which might encourage some administrations, particularly those that had chosen a high contributory class, to delay payment in order to take advantage of the high rates available

2 6 9 The delegate of Senegal said that, as he understood it, the Union paid interest at 8½% only during the final month of the budgetary period, whereas for the rest of the time it earned interest on funds invested. A number of measures had already been approved that would help the less privileged countries to pay their contributions regularly. It would be a pity to annul the effect of those measures by adopting the Canadian proposal. He therefore supported the maintenance of the status quo

2 6 10 The delegate of Argentina, after expressing his agreement with the previous speaker, pointed out that the financial situation of the ITU was not so serious as to warrant adoption of the Canadian proposal. Unless some compelling need arose, he too supported the maintenance of the status quo. If a change becomes necessary, it should be applied in the first instance to the recognized private operating agencies

2 6 11 The delegate of Iran said that the fact that ITU Headquarters was in Switzerland did not justify changing interest rates applicable to a highly developed region to Members from the developing world. In order not to aggravate the indebtedness of the developing countries, he supported the status quo

2 6 12 The delegate of Niger said that the intention of the Canadian proposal was to enable the ITU to recover from countries in arrears the interest it was obliged to pay to the Swiss Government. In his view it was not self-evident that the proposed change would improve the Union's financial situation, and he supported the status quo. However, if the Union was obliged to borrow funds, some arrangements could perhaps be applied to a fixed part of arrears, while the proposed new rate would be applied to a variable part to be determined by negotiation.

2 6 13 The delegate of the Philippines, while agreeing with Canada that the present rate of interest charged by the Union was unrealistic, supported the status quo in order to encourage the developing and least developed countries to join, or to maintain their membership in, the ITU. Perhaps some compromise could be worked out on the basis of concessions for the least privileged countries.

2 6 14 The delegate of Canada said that in view of the concern voiced by several speakers he would withdraw his proposal.

2 7 Consideration of proposals relating to Nos 547-554

The Committee decided to defer examination of Nos 547 to 554 pending the results of Committee 8's deliberations.

2 8 Consideration of proposals relating to No 556 (Documents Nos 80, 26, 107, 16)

2 8 1 The delegate of Kenya, introducing proposal KEN/80/24, said that the purpose of his amendment was to introduce some degree of concession regarding the overhead costs of publications in order to relieve the financial burden on developing countries.

2 8 2 The Secretary of the Committee pointed out that Working Group 4-A would propose a slight amendment to No 556.

After a short discussion, the Committee agreed to defer further consideration of proposal KEN/80/24 until the report of Working Group 4-A became available.

2 8 3 The delegate of Canada, introducing proposal CAN/26/38, said that its purpose was to provide a legal basis for the Reserve Account in the body of the Convention and to establish the major conditions for its operation.

2 8 4 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the Canadian proposal.

Proposal CAN/26/38 was approved.

2 8 5 The delegate of Cameroon, introducing proposal CME/107/35, said its purpose was to curb the growing tendency of administrative conferences and plenary assemblies to take decisions that had substantial budgetary implications. In view of the resulting difficulties for the Administrative Council, he proposed that in future administrative conferences should bear in mind the restrictions on expenditure set by the Plenipotentiary Conference before taking such decisions.

2 8 6 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that his own proposals D/16/7 and 8 had the same purpose as the Cameroon proposal. They consisted in transferring to the body of the Convention the text of paragraphs 7 and 8 of Additional Protocol I. In that connection he drew attention to proposal D/16/9. It should be noted that Committee 7 would be considering similar proposals submitted by Working Group 7-C.

2 8 7 The Chairman thought that, following the debate, a small drafting group should be set up to combine the two proposals.

2 8 8 The delegate of the United States of America fully endorsed the intentions underlying the two proposals and agreed that a drafting group should be set up

2 8 9 The delegate of Hungary agreed with the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany that an effort should be made to coordinate the work of Committees 4 and 7 At the same time he endorsed the proposal to set up a drafting group

2 8 10 The delegate of the United Kingdom, after supporting the remarks of previous speakers, pointed out that one of the major themes of the Conference was the need for greater cost-consciousness Document No 63 should also be taken into account in any consideration of the matter

2 8 11 The delegate of Canada, after expressing his support for the intentions of the two proposals before the Committee, insisted on the need to avoid duplication with the work of Committee 7 He agreed with the suggestion that a drafting group should be set up

2 8 12 The delegate of Brazil endorsed the views of previous speakers and suggested that the groups of Committees 4 and 7 should work jointly

2 8 13 The delegate of France suggested that the new text should follow the wording of paragraph 7 of Additional Protocol I, which began "Before considering proposals "

2 8 14 The Chairman suggested that a drafting group be set up, composed of the delegates of Cameroon, Hungary, Kenya, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, under the chairmanship of Kenya, to prepare jointly, with Working Group 7-C, an agreed text based on the proposals by Cameroon and the Federal Republic of Germany and taking into account Document No 63

It was so agreed

The meeting rose at 1215 hours

The Secretary

R PRELAZ

The Chairman

T V SRIRANGAN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 471-E
23 November 1982
Original English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
ELEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4
(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Tuesday, 26 October 1982, at 0910 hrs

Chairman Mr. T V. SRIRANGAN (India)

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

Subjects discussed

1. Draft Third Report of Committee 4 to the Plenary Meeting on premises
2. Contributory shares for defraying Union expenses (continued)

Document No.

DT/43

DL/16, DT/18



1. Draft Third Report of Committee 4 to the Plenary Meeting on premises
(Document No. DT/43)

1.1 The Chairman drew attention to the last sentence of the report, in which the Committee proposed that the Administrative Council should express its appreciation to the Swiss PTT enterprise for its generous offer.

The Committee's draft Third Report was approved.

2. Contributory shares for defraying Union expenses
(Documents Nos DL/16, DT/18) (continued)

2.1 Report of the drafting group related to proposal G/93/1

2.1.1 The delegate of Grenada reported that the drafting group had not succeeded in reaching agreement on the text of a draft Resolution which would take account of the views expressed in debate. In the circumstances, and in view of the short time available, the United Kingdom delegate had said he was willing to withdraw proposal G/93/1

The report of the Chairman of the drafting group was noted.

2.2 Consideration of proposals related to No 556 (Document No DL/16) (continued)

2.2.1 The delegate of Kenya, introducing the report of Working Group 4 (Document No. DL/16) said the Group had brought together various proposals put forward for the modification of Article 79. He drew attention also to a draft Resolution, originally proposed by the United Kingdom, which it was hoped would provide a basis for determining the financial impact of decisions taken by future conferences and plenary assemblies before those decisions were adopted. In reply to a question from the Chairman, he said that although it had been agreed that the Working Group should consult with the Working Group of Committee 7 to produce a harmonized text, there had unfortunately not been time to do so. In paragraph f) of the draft Resolution, the reference to Articles 7, 69, 77 and 79 should be placed within square brackets.

2.2.2 The delegate of France said that in the French text of paragraph (1) of No 556A the phrase "provisions budgétaires" should read "prévisions budgétaires". He suggested that the opening words of paragraph (1) "Before adopting" should be amended to "Before examining", in line with Additional Protocol I of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention.

2.2.3 The Chairman feared that if that wording were adopted, it might give the impression that Member countries were not free even to consider the Resolutions or Decisions in question, which would be a denial of the sovereign rights of States

2.2.4 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that there had in fact been consultation between some members of the Working Groups of the two Committees and the text proposed had the approval of the majority of both Groups

2.2.5 The delegate of Kenya, speaking as Chairman of the Group, said there had been no intention to infringe the sovereign rights of Member States. It had merely been intended to ensure that any decision resulting in financial demands beyond available limits should be directed to the Administrative Council. There was also a need to provide within the normal budget for resources to be made available to execute the Conference's decisions, that could be done by setting aside a certain proportion of the total provision for Conferences for that purpose.

2.2.6 The Chairman pointed out that decisions taken by a Conference would often go beyond the one or two-year period for which the budget was established. It might therefore be better to provide for ceilings of expenditure, which would hold good until the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.2.7 The representative of the IFRB pointed out that the number 7 should be inserted before (1) in the proposed new text in order to be in line with the paragraph numbering of Article 79.

2.2.8 The delegate of the United States of America preferred to retain the word "adopting" in paragraph (1) of the new text, which was more reflective of a consensus

2.2.9 The delegate of Kenya said the Working Group had felt strongly that the new provision was important enough to be given its own number. The two paragraphs would have the marginal Nos 556A and 556B, while the current No 556 would be renumbered No 557

2.2.10 The delegate of the United Kingdom proposed that in view of its importance the new text should form a completely separate Article, 79A

The United Kingdom proposal was approved.

On that understanding, the new text was approved.

2.2.11 The Chairman then invited views on the proposed draft Resolution.

2.2.12 The delegate of Switzerland, referring to the French text only, pointed out that in the title the phrase "réunions plénières" should be changed to "assemblées plénières".

2.2.13 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany pointed out that under paragraph f), Article 79 should be amended to 79A

Document No DL/16, as amended, was approved.

2.3 Consideration of proposals related to No 98 (Documents Nos. 15, 64) (continued)

2.3.1 The Chairman pointed out that the Committee could not decide on No. 98 before knowing what decision had been taken by Committee 8 regarding related provisions in Article 79

2.3.2 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany suggested that the Committee could for the present take the basic decision that all non-governmental agencies would have to make contributions, while governmental agencies would enjoy free participation in Union activities on a reciprocal basis.

2.3.3 The Chairman pointed out that the Conference had already endorsed a report from the Administrative Council which listed a number of organizations that were to be exempt from paying contributions, including several non-governmental organizations.

2.3.4 The delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that the Committee should decide to amend No 98 in the light of the decisions reached by Committee 8 on Annex 2.

It was so agreed

2.4 Consideration of proposals relating to No 548 of the Convention
(Documents Nos 14, 17, 64)

2.4.1 The delegate of France said proposal F/14/6 aimed to allow exemption only to intergovernmental organizations, which would avoid lengthy discussions in the Administrative Council on the matter while at the same time providing the Union with extra income.

2.4.2 The delegate of Venezuela said proposal VEN/17/2 suggested that the Conference review the organizations concerned to determine whether the exemption granted them was justified.

2.4.3 The Chairman recalled that in an earlier discussion on the Administrative Council Report it had been agreed that the Conference itself ought not to become involved in a task of listing and examining the various organizations, but should rather give guidelines to the Administrative Council on the matter. He noted that the Spanish proposal E/64/20 did not run counter to the French proposal, and suggested that the latter offered the best solution.

2.4.4 The delegate of Venezuela said he could give support to the French proposal.

2.4.5 The delegate of the United States of America could not support that proposal. The Plenipotentiary Conference should not attempt to discriminate against commercial organizations since to do so would deprive the Union of vital technical expertise. The only solution to the problem would be to abolish all exemptions and to repeal Resolution No 574. He believed that contributions should be set at the lowest class. If it was desired to tighten the criteria for exemption, he suggested that only governmental organizations that made a unique contribution to the Union's work, or those that were international rather than regional in scope, might be considered.

2.4.6 The delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, Mexico, Iran, German Democratic Republic, Nigeria and Papua New Guinea supported the proposal of France.

2.4.7 The delegate of the United Kingdom said the French proposal would not prevent private organizations from playing their full part in the Union's activities, it would merely make clear that the intergovernmental organizations would be exempt on condition of reciprocity.

2.4.8 The Chairman noted that there was general support for the French proposal and suggested that it be approved.

It was so agreed.

2.5 Consideration of proposals relating to No. 549 (Document No. 64)

2.5.1 The delegate of Nigeria said that where contributions towards defraying expenses were concerned, the principle of universality should be applicable only to Member countries of the Union and not to the organizations in question, for which a lower limit should be set.

2.5.2 The delegate of the United Kingdom, referring to the Spanish proposal E/64/21, said it had been his understanding that regional telecommunication organizations were included in the category of international organizations. He did not see the need to make any mention on non-governmental organizations since RPOAs and SIOs already came within that category. He could agree that the one-quarter unit class could be applied to the organizations in question.

2.5.3 The delegates of Indonesia, Mexico and Czechoslovakia considered that the one-quarter and one-eighth unit classes should be reserved for countries facing economic difficulties. For organizations to be given the choice of a lower level than one-half unit would be to the detriment of the Union.

2.5.4 The delegate of Canada said that making the one-quarter unit class available to RPOAs and SIOs would mean that more of those bodies would be able to participate in the Union's work, and thus to contribute to the Union's resources.

2.5.5 The delegate of Hungary supported that view.

2.5.6 The delegate of the United States of America also considered that RPOAs and SIOs should be free to choose the one-quarter unit class. Small companies, new in the telecommunications field, should be encouraged to participate actively in the Union's work and to contribute to its expenses. Their participation would help to raise the level of technological expertise in ITU Member countries.

2.5.7 The Secretary of the Committee, replying to a question from the Brazilian delegate, said that at the last session of the Administrative Council, the contribution for RPOAs and SIOs had been set at one-fifth unit, or 34,000 Swiss francs. For those choosing one-half unit, the figure would thus be 17,000 Swiss francs.

2.5.8 The delegate of France noted that the current lower limit of one-half unit class did not discourage RPOAs and SIOs from making contributions. He suggested that they should be encouraged to opt for a class higher than the one-half unit.

2.5.9 The delegate of Switzerland said that on the basis of the figures provided by the Secretary, it was evident that a one-quarter unit class contribution was unduly low. He did not favour opening that class to the organizations concerned.

2.5.10 The delegates of the U.S.S.R., China, Iran and Singapore supported the views of the delegates of Indonesia and Mexico.

2.5.11 The delegates of Singapore, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines considered that the one-half unit class should continue to be applied to the RPOAs and SIOs.

2.5.12 The Secretary of the Committee, replying to questions from the delegate of Australia, said that the majority of RPOAs and SIOs chose the one-half unit class, although a few opted for the 5 unit class. The total value of their estimated contributions for 1983 amounted to 7,038,000 Swiss francs, i.e. approximately 10% of the ITU budget. They paid their contributions towards the expenses of all meetings, whether of International Consultative Committees or WARC's, which they attended.

2.5.13 The Chairman pointed out that the Administrative Council had revised the figure of one-sixth of the contributory unit to one-fifth for meetings of the International Consultative Committees on the basis of a cost study. In other words, the one-fifth contribution represented defrayal of actual expenses rather than income.

2.5.14 The delegate of Australia said that in the light of those comments the Committee should try to assess whether the possibility of a one-quarter unit class might attract more RPOAs and SIOs and thus increase ITU's revenues

2.5.15 The delegate of Kenya thought that for the sake of clarity and simplicity the status quo should be maintained, bearing in mind that the Administrative Council could adjust the value of the unit in order to preserve the Union's finances.

2.5.16 The delegate of France, clarifying his position, suggested that a drafting group be set up to prepare a draft Resolution urging the RPOAs and SIOs to choose the highest possible class of contributory unit. He was not in favour of offering them the possibility of opting for a one-quarter unit class, since a half unit represented only 17,000 Swiss francs.

2.5.17 The delegate of Tanzania pointed out that there was no certainty that the possibility of choosing a one-quarter unit class would attract additional contributors, whereas it might encourage existing contributors to choose a lower class. He was therefore in favour of retaining the one-half unit class for RPOAs and SIOs

2.5.18 The delegate of Japan considered that the free choice system should apply equally to RPOAs and SIOs and therefore thought that the one-quarter class should be open to them.

2.5.19 The delegates of Papua New Guinea and the Philippines felt that the SIOs and RPOAs should be restricted to the one-half unit and higher classes.

2.5.20 The delegate of the United Kingdom, after supporting the French proposal to set up a drafting group to prepare a draft Resolution, expressed the view that the one-quarter unit class should be available to the RPOAs and SIOs. It should be noted that their contribution to the Union was not merely financial, the ITU gained considerably by their participation in its meetings and everything should be done to encourage them to take part. To deprive them of the benefit of the free choice system would be to give the wrong signal to the private sector.

2.5.21 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany felt that it might be unwise to encourage very small companies to attend ITU meetings. He had heard no strong plea from the RPOAs or SIOs to reduce their level of contribution and therefore agreed that the one-quarter unit class should not be made available to them.

2.5.22 The delegate of Mexico said that in the light of the French amendment F/14/7 to No. 553 he saw no legal objection to including a similar provision in No. 549. It would show the Committee's determination to have the RPOAs and other bodies maintain their present level of contribution. Moreover, he fully agreed that a draft Resolution should be drawn up, urging them to choose a higher contributory class if possible. As none of them had requested an alleviation of their financial burden, he saw no reason to allow them to benefit from the possibility of a one-quarter unit class.

2.5.23 The delegate of the United States of America agreed with the views expressed by the United Kingdom delegate. The value of the contribution made to the ITU by the RPOAs and SIOs lay more in their expertise and knowledge than in their financial participation. In his view, it was unlikely that they would automatically lower their choice of unit class to one-quarter if that possibility was made available to them. Certainly the United States Administration would actively encourage them to maintain their contributions at the present level. It should be noted, moreover, that several relatively small companies were at the leading edge of technological progress and their participation should be encouraged by offering them the inducement of a one-quarter unit contributory class.

After receiving information from the Secretary of the Committee regarding participation by the RPOAs and SIOs in ITU meetings, he pointed out that they were mainly interested in the work of the International Consultative Committees, which confirmed his view that the one-quarter unit option was appropriate.

2.5.24 Summing up the debate, the Chairman said that speakers opposed to offering the one-quarter unit class option to the RPOAs and SIOs outnumbered those in favour by two to one. He therefore took it that the Committee wished to maintain the present one-half unit class. Since several speakers had supported and none had opposed the French proposal to set up a drafting group to prepare a draft Resolution urging the RPOAs and SIOs to choose the highest possible contributory class, he assumed that the Committee endorsed the proposal. He suggested that the drafting group be composed of the delegates of France (acting as convener), the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Canada, Tanzania and Singapore.

It was so agreed.

2.5.25 The delegate of Spain pointed out that his proposed amendments to Article 79 reflected more general proposals relating to the composition of the Union. As such, they would be dealt with by Committee 8 and, if approved, would lead to editorial changes throughout the Convention.

2.5.26 The Chairman suggested that the Committee might wish to authorize him, in collaboration with the delegate of Spain, to introduce any editorial changes to Article 79 that might arise as a result of Committee 8's deliberations.

It was so agreed.

2.6 Consideration of proposals relating to No. 550 (Document No. 64)

Approved, subject to editorial changes

2.7 Nos. 551 and 552

No change

2.8 Consideration of proposals relating to No. 553 (Documents Nos. 14, 26, 64)

2.8.1 The delegate of France, introducing proposal F/14/7, said that its purpose was to obviate annual discussion of the matter by the Administrative Council and to enable the RPOAs and other bodies to estimate their total contribution throughout the duration of the Convention.

2.8.2 The delegate of Canada withdrew proposal CAN/26/37 in favour of the French proposal.

2.8.3 The delegate of Spain said that proposal E/64/23 was editorial in nature and had no financial implications

2.8.4 The delegates of the United Kingdom, Brazil, China and Australia supported the French proposal since its effect would be to encourage the RPOAs and other bodies to choose the highest possible contributory level.

2.8.5 The delegate of Spain pointed out that the establishment of a fixed parameter, as proposed by France, ran counter to the principle that the contributions of RPOAs and other bodies to the expenses of International Consultative Committees should be based on an objective evaluation of actual costs.

2.8.6 The delegate of the United States of America strongly supported the French proposal since it introduced an element of predictability that would encourage the RPOAs to choose a high contributory level.

2.8.7 The delegate of Canada pointed out that the Administrative Council had chosen the ratio of one-fifth of the contributory unit on the basis of a cost analysis. Furthermore, if the draft Resolution to be prepared was to have any effect, the RPOAs and others would need to know in advance what their contributions would amount to throughout the duration of the Convention.

2.8.8 The delegate of Nigeria, while supporting the French proposal, wondered whether it was not in conflict with the other decisions on Article 79 taken by the Committee.

2.8.9 The delegate of Iran, referring to the final sentence of the French proposal, considered that it was undesirable to expect LDCs and developing countries to underwrite a low rate of interest for companies operating on free market principles. He therefore proposed that the sentence in question be amended to refer to the commercial interest rates charged by Swiss banks.

2.8.10 The Chairman, summing up the discussion, said that only two speakers had expressed doubts concerning the French proposal, which had received wide support. There had been no support for the amendment proposed by the delegate of Iran.

Proposal F/14/7 was approved, subject to editorial changes.

2.9 Consideration of proposals relating to Nos 554 and 98 (Document No 64)

2.9.1 The delegate of Spain said that proposals E/64/24 and E/64/1 were editorial in nature and had no financial implications.

Approved, subject to editorial changes.

2.10 No 555

No change.

2.11 The Chairman pointed out that, with the exception of No 556, on which a working group had been set up, the Committee had completed its examination of Articles 15 and 79. In due course a recapitulatory document would be circulated.

The meeting rose at 1220 hours

The Secretary
R. PRELAZ

The Chairman
T.V. SRIRANGAN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 472-E

23 November 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 3

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRD AND LAST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 3

(BUDGET CONTROL)

Tuesday, 2 November 1982, at 1425 hrs

Chairman Mr L KATONA KIS (Hungary)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Position of the Conference accounts as at 29 October 1982
2. Draft report of Committee 3 to the Plenary Meeting
3. Completion of the Committee's work

DT/79

DT/45

-



1. Position of the Conference accounts as at 29 October 1982 (Document No. DT/79)

1.1 The delegate of the United Kingdom asked what the financial implications would be if the Conference were extended beyond Friday, 5 November.

1.2 The Secretary of the Committee said that if the Conference continued until Saturday, 6 November or Sunday, 7 November it would be necessary to extend the contracts of some interpreters, at an additional cost of some 20,000 Swiss francs. There would be no financial implications as far as the permanent staff members detached to the Conference were concerned, because in any event they were not due to leave Nairobi until the evening of Sunday, 7 November. Since actual and committed expenditure on salaries and related expenses (Section 11.101) had been kept well within the approved figure, the budget would not be exceeded even if the Conference did not end until Sunday, 7 November.

1.3 The delegate of Kenya, replying to a question by the delegate of Indonesia, said that the family and service call facility would continue to be available until the end of the Conference. He requested an explanation of the revised, estimated and total figures given in the Annex to Document No. DT/79.

1.4 The Secretary of the Committee said that the figures in the third column of the table corresponded to the budget approved by the Administrative Council, whereas those in the fourth column were revised figures which took account both of changes in the United Nations Common System regarding salaries and allowances and of fluctuations in the US dollar - Swiss franc exchange rate. The last column showed that the total expenditure forecast for Articles I to IV was almost 500,000 Swiss francs below the revised budget figure, largely because fewer staff had been brought to Nairobi than originally planned. The expenditure to be borne by the host Government had been reduced accordingly

The statement of accounts in the Annex to Document No. DT/79 was approved.

2. Draft report of Committee 3 to the Plenary Meeting (Document No. DT/45)

2.1 The delegate of the United States of America, referring to Section 3 of the draft report, asked why the figure given for total expenditure was 5,555,000 Swiss francs rather than the revised figure of 5,997,000 Swiss francs shown in the Annex to Document No. DT/79

2.2 The Secretary of the Committee explained that the Committee had to take the budget originally approved by the Administrative Council as the basis for its report to the Plenary Meeting. He drew attention to the third paragraph of Section 3, which explained why the original figure had had to be adjusted upwards.

The draft report, together with its two Annexes and draft Resolution No. COM3/1, was approved subject to insertion of the appropriate figures in Section 5.

3. Completion of the Committee's work

3.1 The Chairman said that the Committee had completed the tasks assigned to it under its terms of reference. He thanked delegations for their active participation and the Secretary of the Committee for his valuable assistance.

3.2 The delegate of the United Kingdom thanked the Chairman for his efficient conduct of the Committee's deliberations.

The meeting rose at 1500 hours

The Secretary

R. PRELAZ

The Chairman

L. KATONA KIS

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 473-E

5 January 1983

Original English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

TWELFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Wednesday, 27 October 1982, at 0900 hrs

Chairman Mr T V. SRIRANGAN (India)

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

Subjects discussed

Document No

- 1 Approval of the Summary Record of the
Third Meeting of Committee 4

263

- ② Report of working Group C4-A to Committee 4

290, DT/18
(KEN/80/24 MOD 556)

- 3 Arrears

65, section 2 2 7.4
106, 126, 137 + Add
141

- 4 General discussions on ceilings

26



1 Approval of the Summary Record of the Third Meeting of Committee 4 (Document No 263)

The Summary Record of the Third Meeting of Committee 4 was approved

2 Report of Working Group C4-A to Committee 4 (Documents Nos 290, DT/18 (KEN/80/24))

2 1 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany presented the report of Working Group C4-A (Document No 290) indicating that after discussion of the four variants proposed by the Administrative Council in its report (Document No. 44), the Working Group had decided to recommend to Committee 4 either the first or second variant, both of which it considered acceptable. Both variants were therefore shown in Document No 290. The Working Group had also produced a draft Resolution, annexed to Document No 290, in which, in view of the recent complex technological developments in the field, it recommended an in-depth study of text composition and document processing requirements and the current relevant operations, equipment and software.

2 2 The delegate of the United Kingdom supported the draft Resolution and the in-depth study which it called for.

Before the Committee chose between variant 1 and variant 2, various aspects, in addition to those mentioned in the Administrative Council's report (Document No 44), required study. The general practice regarding documentation in other United Nations organizations should be considered, it was also important to bear in mind the relative impact of different approaches on the smaller developing countries, and to consider that payment of a relatively high price for publications would tend to encourage the correct allocation of resources within the Union. He was therefore opposed to the Committee endorsing either a continuation of the existing system or variant 1 or variant 2 before the in-depth study called for in the draft Resolution had been completed. He further proposed that No 556 of the Convention should not be amended except for the substitution of the word "reproduction" for the word "printing".

2 3 The Chairman said it must be borne in mind that the bulk of documents sales went to developed rather than developing countries. However, direct purchases by developed countries were reduced because the latter had been able to obtain permission from ITU to use their own facilities for the reproduction of ITU documents or of excerpts from ITU publications. It was therefore difficult to assess the impact on pricing of the variants suggested. If the price of documentation were to rise, that might depress sales and cause difficulties for developing countries. Moreover, if additional costs were charged to the regular budget that would lead to an increase in the contributory unit, which would be disadvantageous for the developing countries.

2 4 The delegate of Japan drew attention to the Annex in Document No 44, Add 1, showing the financial implications of the variants, from which it appeared that the estimated price of the total set of publications issued had been decreasing between 1981 and 1983. He therefore considered it wiser, as the United Kingdom delegate had proposed, to await the results of the in-depth study before taking a decision on the variants.

2 5 The delegate of Algeria also supported the proposed draft Resolution calling for an in-depth study. However, it was necessary to bear in mind the cost of publications up to the next Plenipotentiary Conference and he suggested that, as a short-term measure, variant 1 or variant 2 should be adopted to reduce costs. Of the two, he preferred variant 1.

2 6 The delegate of Kenya said it should be noted that publications costs, as indicated in Document No 44, were already to a large extent subsidized from the regular budget, the publications account was not self-supporting. Hence, an element of double payment was involved since administrations were required to pay their contributions to the Union and in addition to pay high prices for publications. In his view, the price of publications should only reflect direct printing costs thus leading to a decrease in price and an increase in the volume of sales to developing countries. It was important to encourage the latter to obtain as much documentation as possible, since frequently they could not afford to attend seminars.

2.7 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the United Kingdom delegate's proposal, adding that the aim of the in-depth study was to make economies possible. It was not so far clear what proportions of the publications costs were to come under the regular budget and under the publications budget. Also, he was not sure that the Kenyan delegate was entirely correct in his comments about the price of documents for developing countries. Since the developed countries required a greater number of documents, the more the actual publication cost was reflected in the price, the more the developed countries would pay.

He considered that the Working Group's recommendation that only variants 1 and 2 should be considered should be put in the form of a directive to the Administrative Council.

2.8 The delegate of the United States of America said that his delegation, which had been the original proposer of the in-depth study, strongly supported the United Kingdom delegate's proposal to defer a decision until that study had been produced. He reminded Members that variant 1 would add 3% and variant 2 5% to the contributory unit, which had already been increased by 5%.

2.9 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic supported the United Kingdom delegate's proposal.

2.10 The delegate of Brazil also supported the United Kingdom proposal, indicating that he had serious reservations regarding any change in policy which would lead to an increase in the cost of the contributory unit.

2.11 The delegate of Grenada pointed out that for developing countries at the maximum of the existing scale of contributions, the cost of one complete set of documents represented an increase of 0.2% in their contribution while for those at the bottom of the scale it represented an increase of 12.25% in contribution.

2.12 The Chairman said it should be borne in mind that not every developing country wanted a complete set of documents.

He put it to the Committee that there was a consensus in favour of the United Kingdom proposal that a decision regarding variants 1 and 2 should await the result of the in-depth study.

It was so agreed.

Little support had been expressed for the amendment of No. 556 and he suggested that a decision on the United Kingdom delegate's proposal for the substitution of the word "reproduction" for the word "printing" should be delayed until the in-depth study had been made.

2.13 The Secretary-General said that the provision in No. 556 and the word "printing" had been embodied in the Convention since 1947. However, the Secretary-General also had responsibility for providing information in other forms and WARC 1979 had given specific instructions regarding that, including, for example, the possibility of a direct access facility. It therefore appeared necessary to amend the Convention to bring it into line with modern practice, and he suggested that the word "printing" should be replaced by either "reproduction" or "publication".

2.14 The Chairman invited comments, suggesting that No. 556 might be amended to say "printing and other forms of reproduction".

2.15 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that the single word "reproduction" was wider than printing and would be preferable.

2.16 The delegate of Kenya said there were two issues involved: first, the actual publication and second the transmission of information, particularly by means of direct access. Publications charges should therefore cover both publication and transmission.

2.17 The delegate of the United States of America also believed that the word "printing" required amendment, in the light of the Secretary-General Elect's comments, and was in favour of the word "reproduction"

It was agreed to recommend that the word "printing" should be replaced by the word "reproduction" in No 556.

2.18 The Chairman said that the decision just taken implied a decision to reject the amendment proposed by Kenya (KEN/80/24)

Draft Resolution No COM4/11 (Document No 290)

Draft Resolution No COM4/11 on improvement of the Union's document and publications processing was approved

3 Arrears (Documents Nos 65, section 2 2 7.4, 106, 126, 137 and Add., 141)

3.1 The Secretary-General Elect introduced section 2 2.7.4 of the Administrative Council's report concerning accounts in arrears and Documents Nos. 106, 126, 137 and Add and 141 containing letters from Bolivia, the Central African Republic, Guatemala and Chad respectively.

3.2 The delegate of Peru pointed out that, owing to a serious economic crisis, the depreciation of its currency and balance of payments problems, Bolivia was requesting a waiver of its arrears, the bulk of which related to the 1955-1972 period. Bolivia had amply demonstrated its goodwill by making every effort to meet its obligations from 1973 to 1981 under the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention

3.3 The delegate of Guatemala, after recalling that his country had been a Member of the Union since 1914, pointed out that it now found itself in difficulties owing to an administrative problem. Unable to meet the deadline of 1 July 1974 for notifying its choice of contributory unit, Guatemala had submitted a request to be included in the one-half unit class in 1976, the year in which it had been devastated by an earthquake. Its formal request, made in June 1977, could not be granted, so that its only recourse was an appeal to the Plenipotentiary Conference. He hoped that his Government's request for cancellation of its debts and inclusion in the one-half unit class would be accepted and strongly reaffirmed its determination to meet its obligations to the Union. It should be noted that his country was not requesting a waiver of its publications debts which would be paid in full.

3.4 The delegate of Benin, supported by the delegates of Cameroon and Indonesia, suggested that the Committee should first agree on principles before examining specific cases.

3.5 The delegate of France considered that the Committee should study the procedures and decisions of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference before taking up individual requests.

3.6 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said he was in favour of adopting a case-by-case approach. It was important to be fair to those countries which were in arrears, those that were trying to settle their arrears, and those that were not in arrears. To help the Committee in its work, he requested a document setting forth the arrears of all countries in detail, specifying whether they related to contributions or publications and indicating the efforts being made to settle them under special arrangements worked out with the Secretary-General.

3.7 The delegate of Nigeria requested the inclusion in the information document the results of the decision on publications arrears taken by the Administrative Council at its 35th session.

3.8 The delegate of Niger considered that the Committee should be guided in its work by the decisions taken at the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference, and in particular Resolution No. 10. The case of Chad deserved special consideration.

3.9 The delegate of Argentina recalled that Resolution No 10 laid down a general procedure for dealing with countries in arrears. However, that procedure should not prevent special consideration being given to such cases as Guatemala. There seemed to be no reason for condoning the debts of the countries listed in Resolution No 10 that had failed to address a request to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

3.10 The delegate of Brazil suggested that the document to be prepared by the Secretariat should include information on the results obtained under Resolution No 10.

3.11 The delegate of Grenada considered that the Committee was faced with three different cases: requests made by countries in arrears to the Plenipotentiary Conference, a request made by a country following a natural disaster, and a request relating to the period prior to that natural disaster. In the first instance, a precedent existed in the form of Resolution No 10 of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference, in the second, a precedent existed in the form of Resolution No 15, in the third, the Committee had to decide whether arrears prior to the natural disaster should be dealt with in accordance with Resolution No. 10.

3.12 The delegate of Kenya said that a distinction should be drawn between unpaid contributions and unpaid publications. In his view, a slightly different approach should be adopted, since No 97 had been designed principally to meet the case of unpaid contributions.

3.13 The delegate of Benin said that it was essential to discourage any show of ill-will in the matter of payment of contributions. At the same time it had to be recognized that some countries, such as Chad and Guatemala, faced exceptional economic and financial circumstances which made it impossible for them to meet their obligations. Lastly, debts arising from unpaid publications should be met.

3.14 The delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that the document to be prepared by the Secretariat should include any available information on the arrears owed by debtor countries to other United Nations bodies.

3.15 The Secretary-General ~~lect~~ considered that the question of unpaid contributions was distinct from that of unpaid publications and should be dealt with separately. In that connection, he recalled the decision taken by the Administrative Council at its 35th session that publications would no longer be sent automatically to Members in arrears for publications. It should also be noted that some of those arrears dated back to the period before the procedures for distribution of publications had been reviewed.

3.16 Summing up the debate, the Chairman said that whether a case-by-case approach was adopted or an attempt made to work out general principles, the Committee would ultimately have to consider each case individually. The proposal for a document setting out the arrears of all countries, whether they had submitted a request or not, and indicating whether they related to unit contributions or publications, had been fully endorsed and he hoped the document could be made available as soon as possible. In considering the various cases, account should be taken of the genuine difficulties facing some countries, a pragmatic approach was needed in instances where there was no prospect of the arrears being made good.

On that basis he wished to suggest that a Working Group be set up to consider the various cases, in the light of the document to be prepared by the Secretariat, and to identify any general principles that might emerge. Its report would be submitted to the Committee for approval.

It was so agreed.

At the request of Guatemala, it was also agreed that the Working Group would hear the representatives of those countries wishing to present their case more fully.

3 17 The Chairman suggested that the Working Group (C4-D) should be composed of the delegates of Nigeria (Convenor), Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Indonesia and the United Kingdom, on the understanding that other interested delegations could attend its meetings if they so wished

It was so agreed.

4 General discussion on ceilings on expenditure (Document No 26)

4.1 The Chairman said the question of ceilings on expenditure was the most important item on the Committee's agenda, since it would have a major impact on the Union's work between now and the next Plenipotentiary Conference. While the question ought to be fully considered, the Committee should try to conclude discussion on it as early as possible in view of the shortage of time. He suggested that since many speakers had already drawn attention to the need to keep within financial constraints, there was no need to return to that subject

4 2 The Secretary of the Committee said that in order to assist the Committee in dealing with the subject, the Secretariat was preparing a document summarizing in the form of tables all the decisions reached by the various Committees of the Conference. The figures in the tables would be based on the budgetary estimates for 1983 as provisionally approved by the Administrative Council, with adjustments for particular years to take account of the effect of certain factors. The table would be updated on a day by day basis, and the final version would be published when all the Committees had completed their work

4 3 The Chairman invited general comments on the question of ceilings, notably in the context of staff and facilities, conferences and meetings, and the proposed incremental approach for computerization in the IFRB

4 4 The delegate of Canada drew attention to the number of proposals by his delegation for amendment of Additional Protocol I (Document No 26). CAN/26/46 proposed that in paragraph 1) special projects not covered elsewhere in the Protocol should also be made subject to a budgetary ceiling. CAN/26/48 proposed that in paragraph 3) there should be a more detailed definition of the expenses considered as being covered by the sum allocated to conferences and meetings, i.e. not only the conference itself, but also pre-conference and post-conference activities. For example, a conference decision might be taken requiring IFRB to undertake the development of new computer programs, the cost of the development of those programs would be shown against the conference budget, whereas the day-to-day cost of applying the programs would be part of the regular budget. He was also proposing that the Additional Protocol should specify ceilings for meetings of CCIR and CCITT for each year from 1983 to 1988, as well as for the IFRB computerization project for the same years

4 5 The delegate of the United States of America said his delegation did not view ceilings as restrictive, but rather as an expression of the Union's determination to fulfil its obligations to its Members while observing proper financial prudence. With the dawn of a new era in telecommunications technology there would be changes in the needs of Union Members, and a fresh approach to financial planning over the next five or six years was called for in order to meet those needs. His delegation was committed to the principle of zero net programme growth and absorption of non-discretionary cost increases. Wherever any savings could be realized, they should be allocated to new and innovative programmes. Such an approach would help to build up a confidence on the part of Members in the Union's ability to meet the demands made on it

4 6 The delegate of Iran urged that in its concern to make financial savings the Union should not jeopardize the principle that had been accepted by all Members of the Conference, notably the principle of equal access to the frequency spectrum and to the geostationary satellite orbit. It should therefore continue to work towards the success of the HFBC Conference and the Space Conference. Nor should the need for economies be allowed to take precedence over the need for technical cooperation with developing countries in the telecommunications field

4.7 The delegate of Australia said his delegation believed there should be no real growth in ITU expenditure, although a certain monetary increase could be accepted to keep pace with inflation, the yardstick to be used being the inflation rate of the Swiss economy. He recognized that telecommunications was a growth area in most economies, and thus some small real growth could be tolerated, but wherever possible new Union activities ought to be financed by cancelling old ones. He thought it unrealistic to state any specific limits on expenditure, as in the existing Additional Protocol I, since there was no way of predicting rates of inflation.

4.8 The delegate of the United Kingdom said the Committee faced an inherent problem due to the fact that on the one hand, the Union wished to accomplish the objectives of the conferences it had scheduled, but on the other hand wished to do so at the minimum possible cost. While the Additional Protocol should be realistic and take account of the benefits to be achieved from the Union's activities, it should also see to it that there was continual financial discipline in the decision-making bodies in the Union. The so-called "incremental" approach to the IFRB computer project posed a special difficulty since it would be almost impossible to predict expenditure on the project in future years.

4.9 The delegate of Kenya said discussion of the question of ceilings in general would have little meaning without reference to actual figures for specific activities. The Committee should try to arrive at a formula which would strike a proper balance between the needs of the different organs of the Union.

On the question of the unit for expressing the ceilings, he feared that if the Swiss franc were adopted, it would be against the interests of developing countries, whose inflation rate tended to be substantially higher than that of developed countries. It would be better if a more generally acceptable unit could be found.

4.10 The delegate of Nigeria said he would do his best to respond to the appeal for the exercise of financial discipline, provided that the Union continued to endeavour to ensure that every country, large or small, developed or developing, had equal access to its resources in accordance with the principles of universality and equity.

The meeting rose at 1210 hours

The Secretary

R PRELAZ

The Chairman

T.V SRIRANGAN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 474-E
20 April 1983
Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
THIRTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

Annex 1 - Table

In the column "Contributory units per million of population" the figure given against Norway should read "1.22" and not "0.97".



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 474-E

5 January 1983

Original English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Thursday, 28 October 1982, at 1400 hrs

Chairman Mr. T V. SRIRANGAN (India)

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

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Draft Fourth Report of Committee 4 to the
Plenary Meeting
2. Draft Fifth Report of Committee 4 to the
Plenary Meeting
- 3 Union expenditure for the period 1983 to 1989

DT/59

DT/64

DT/65



1. Draft Fourth Report of Committee 4 to the Plenary Meeting (Document No DT/59)

1.1 The delegate of Grenada noted that draft Resolution No COM4/7 instructed the Administrative Council to review the situation of small countries not included in the United Nations list of least developed countries. It would expedite the Council's work if it received information that had been available to the Committee but did not appear in the Summary Records. He asked how that kind of information, such as certain tables in Document No. 160 and information made available verbally, could be communicated to the Council.

1.2 The Chairman pointed out that Document No. 160 would in any case be available to the Administrative Council. If it were desired to give particular emphasis to the information in question, it could be referred to in the Summary Record of the current meeting of the Committee. Information presented verbally could, at the delegate's request, be appended to the record or a letter be sent to the Chairman of the Administrative Council on the subject. [As requested by the delegate of Grenada, information provided by him is reproduced in Annex 1 to this Summary Record.]

1.3 The delegate of the United States of America said that the third paragraph of the Chairman's report faithfully reflected the discussion in the Committee. It was correctly stated that the Committee had been unable to reach a unanimous decision and the minority view was accurately expressed. However, since there had not been unanimous agreement, he proposed that the reference to 35 and 40 unit classes should be put in square brackets.

1.4 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not agree that the third paragraph of the Chairman's report reflected the discussion. There was a reference to "a very significant minority", which implied that the majority was insignificant. Also, the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany that a Member should be allowed to choose any number of contributory units above 30 was not reproduced precisely. He reserved the right to speak on those matters in the Plenary.

1.5 The delegate of Morocco also felt that the reference to a very significant minority was not particularly polite towards the majority, which, by inference, was insignificant.

1.6 The delegate of Canada recalled the agreement that ADD 91A of Article 15 be included provisionally and that the question be referred to Committees 6 and 8. He noted that draft Resolution COM6/3 contained in Document No. DT/60 of Committee 6 spoke of "technical assistance to the developing countries under the regular budget" and proposed that ADD 91A should use the term "technical assistance" rather than "technical cooperation" and that the item be placed in square brackets to indicate its provisional nature.

1.7 The delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that the Chairman's report should include a paragraph recording not only the majority view in favour of including ADD 91A but also the minority view that no conclusion should be reached on that point until the result of the discussions in Committee 6 were known, or even that the addition of ADD 91A was unnecessary irrespective of the conclusions reached by Committee 6.

He did not agree that the reference to a "very significant minority" in the third paragraph implied that the majority was insignificant. In any case, some form of words must be chosen to show that a number of countries had a different view from the majority. As the last sentence of that paragraph suggested that those delegations resisting the view were unreasonable, he proposed that the sentence should begin "Moreover, the Committee was unable to reach agreement on the basis of a modification of this proposal under which", going on to say what action should be taken.

The presentation of Article 15, and possibly of Article 79, could be improved by inserting square brackets around those items on which complete agreement had not been reached.

1.8 The delegate of Iran said that the Chairman's report gave a true picture of the discussion on technical cooperation in the Committee. He thought it was unnecessary to add a sentence reflecting the minority view and especially "a very significant" minority as proposed by the delegate of the United Kingdom, because the Committee had taken a decision and also because the Chairman's Note to the Chairmen of Committees 6 and 8 gave an appropriate account of the situation.

Square brackets should not be placed around the items referring to 35 and 40 contributory units because a decision, though admittedly not a consensus, had been reached. Inclusion of square brackets would imply that the question was still open to discussion in the Committee, which was incorrect.

1.9 The delegate of Japan agreed with the delegate of the United Kingdom. No final decision had been reached on ADD 91A or on the inclusion of 35 or 40 unit classes, so square brackets were in order

1.10 The delegate of France agreed with the delegate of Japan. On the other hand, he thought that a majority had voted in favour of mentioning 35 and 40 unit classes.

1.11 The delegate of Kenya thought that the words "very significant" in the third paragraph should be deleted and that ADD 91A should not be changed. A majority decision had been reached, but he agreed with the delegate of the United Kingdom that his country's view should be reflected in the same way as views on higher contributory units.

1.12 The delegate of Indonesia commended the report and thought that the references to technical cooperation and the 35 and 40 unit classes should be left unchanged.

1.13 The delegate of Canada pointed to the statement in Document No. 220, the Chairman's Note to the Chairmen of Committees 6 and 8, that Committee 4 had merely reached a provisional conclusion to include in Article 15 a specific reference to technical cooperation. As the question was to be reopened after Committees 6 and 8 had discussed the matter, he supported the inclusion of square brackets

1.14 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the Committee must be realistic. A number of questions, for instance, questions of finance, could not be solved by voting but only through goodwill and agreement.

He recalled that the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany had proposed that Members should be free to choose any contributory class above 30 units. As it stood, the draft report spoke of 40 units. It seemed as if unworkable provisions were being included.

All delegations were in favour of technical cooperation but, in view of the financial structure of the ITU, application had to be made to another body to obtain funds for that purpose. If Article 15 were amended as suggested, reservations would have to be written into the Convention and Members would be placed in the invidious position of seeming to speak against technical cooperation while they supported it in practice.

Any attempt to divide the Union made it more difficult to adopt and implement the Final Acts of the Conference.

1.15 The Chairman, replying to the remarks of delegates, agreed that it was better to achieve agreement than to create division. Agreement had indeed been reached on crucial matters such as free choice of contributory unit. Where agreement had not been reached, the only course was to state that fact so that the matter could be discussed in the Plenary.

The reference to a "very significant minority" had been included in order to give a balanced account reflecting the fact that a number of speakers had expressed strong reservations on the subject. He suggested that the reference to "a significant minority" should be maintained.

He was prepared to add a small paragraph reflecting the discussion on ADD 91A. The Committee had indeed come to a provisional decision on that point but that decision was subject to review in the light of discussions in Committee 6. However, no feedback had yet been received from Committee 6. Delegations should not insist on inserting square brackets around ADD 91A.

A proposal to extend the upper end of the scale of contributions to 40 units had been made verbally.

In general, he pointed out that the report provided a basis for discussion in the Plenary.

1 16 The delegate of the United States of America said that placing the text of ADD 91A between square brackets would indicate immediately to the reader that the issue was still subject to review and final decision. He could accept the Chairman's suggestion to include an additional paragraph on the matter in the body of the report, but he considered that the provision itself should be placed between square brackets as well

1 17 The delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, France and the United Kingdom said that they too would like square brackets to be placed around the text of ADD 91A

1 18 The delegates of Congo, Maldives, Iran, Malaysia and Chile disagreed with that view. They considered that inclusion of an additional paragraph in the body of the report, as suggested by the Chairman, would be a perfectly adequate solution to the problem.

1 19 The delegate of China suggested that, instead of using square brackets, an asterisk should be placed against ADD 91A and a footnote inserted on the same page stating that the Committee's decision was subject to review.

1 20 The Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that both his own suggestion concerning the inclusion of an explanatory paragraph and the Chinese delegate's suggestion concerning the insertion of a footnote were acceptable to the Committee.

It was so agreed

1 21 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic drew attention to the fact that, unlike the other Articles of the Convention, Article 79A (page 6) had no title. He requested that steps be taken to make good that omission.

1 22 Following suggestions by the delegates of the United Kingdom and Australia, it was agreed to amend the footnote relating to draft Resolution No. COM4/7 (page 7) by substituting "For example" for "In particular" and adding Niue to the list of countries.

1 23 The Chairman drew attention to draft Resolution No. COM4/9, which had been prepared by a drafting group under the chairmanship of France but not yet formally approved by the Committee. Such approval would be regarded as implicitly given when the Committee approved the draft report as a whole. He thanked the Chairman and members of the drafting group for their work.

1 24 Following suggestions by the delegates of France and the United Kingdom concerning the resolves paragraph, it was agreed to add the word "possible" after "la plus élevée" in the French text, and to replace the words "maximum number of units they are able" by "highest possible number of units" in the English language version.

The draft fourth report to the Plenary Meeting, as amended, was approved

2. Draft Fifth Report of Committee 4 to the Plenary Meeting (Document No. DT/64)

2.1 The Chairman, introducing the draft report in Document No. DT/64, thanked the Chairman and members of Working Group C4-A for their excellent work in preparing draft Resolution No. COM4/11, which had been approved by the Committee at its previous meeting.

2 2 The delegate of the U S S R considered that recognizing c) should be deleted. Not only was it superfluous, but it might also have far-reaching financial consequences for the Union since it was concerned with providing guidance for the acquisition of technology and equipment for document and publications processing. In particular, he did not understand why it included a reference to the next five years.

2 3 The delegate of Kenya observed that recognizing c) was intended to serve as a restraining influence on the acquisition of excessively sophisticated equipment beyond the means of the developing countries. It was certainly not a blank cheque for the introduction of such facilities in the Union.

2 4 The delegate of Grenada said that a five-year period had been mentioned because it had been assumed that that would correspond fairly closely to the life of the Nairobi Convention

2 5 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he would not press the point at the present juncture but that he would, if necessary, draw the Administrative Council's attention to the dangers inherent in the text

The draft fifth report to the Plenary Meeting was approved

3 Union expenditure for the period 1983 to 1984 (Document No. DT/65)

3 1 The Secretary of the Committee introduced Document No. DT/65 which contained a summary of financial implications of the decisions that were taken by the various Committees for the period 1983 to 1989. An updated edition of the document would be ready for the next meeting of the Committee.

3 2 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that it would be most useful to have the background to item A.2 of the document. With regard to item A 3 concerning step increases within the same grade, he wished to know whether the normal application of the Staff Rules accounted for increases in expenditure of the scale indicated. As to items A.4 and A 5, his delegation was not happy that staff credits reduced on an overall basis by the Administrative Council in the provisional budget for 1983 or charged to the 1983 Supplementary Publications Budget should be automatically re-established. Finally, item C.1 suggested that expenses charged to the ordinary budget if variants 1 or 2 in Document No 44 were accepted might be authorized outside expenditure limits, whereas it was surely the intention of all delegations that Additional Protocol I be drafted in a way that left as few expenses as possible outside those limits

3 3 The Secretary of the Committee replied that item A.2 came under point 4 of Additional Protocol I. Although it could, therefore, have been omitted, the updated figure had been included in order to ensure that the ceilings to be indicated in the Additional Protocol of the Nairobi Conference were realistic and took into account changes in employment conditions in the United Nations common system and changes in the exchange rate of the dollar to the Swiss francs between 1 January and 1 September 1982. Regarding item A.3, although step increases should logically be offset by departures, in-grade promotion in the past had in practice invariably resulted in a steady increase in expenditure on that count. As to the re-establishment of staff credits, it was felt that a document indicating expenditure ceilings should allow for a normal budget and not for an exceptional reduction in staff credits decided for a particular year. Turning to the last point raised by the delegate of the United Kingdom, he observed that Committee 4 had instructed the Administrative Council to conduct an in-depth study on publications. Item C.1 merely contained a proposal by the Secretariat that the relevant expenses might be authorized beyond the ceiling. It was for Committee 4 to decide whether or not it wished to approve that proposal

3 4 The delegate of the U S S.R. expressed the view that the 1983 Budget, once endorsed, should be unchangeable. He asked the Secretary of the Committee to clarify the figures for 1983 under item D.3, which did not seem to tally with the increase in staff costs of 271,000 Swiss francs shown on page 10 of Document No 42.

3 5 The Secretary of the Committee reminded the delegate of the U.S S.R. that the Administrative Council Resolution establishing the 1983 Budget clearly stated that it was a provisional budget. With regard to item D.3, he drew his attention to the last column (Reduction of cost in chapter) of Annex 1 to Document No 42, from which it was apparent that a number of posts had been financed by savings in the budget. The difference between the cost of regularizing the position of supernumerary staff and the savings effected under various chapters of the budget, as shown on page 6 of Document No. DT/65, was 1 million Swiss francs 729,000 Swiss francs for the 13 posts financed out of economies in the ordinary budget, and 271,000 Swiss francs in increased staff costs.

3 6 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. observed that it was apparent from the explanations of the Secretary of the Committee that the calculation was much more complicated than suggested in Document No 42 and that the increase in expenditure on staff was in fact much greater even than he had imagined. He trusted that the second edition of Document No DT/65 would include all relevant details and show the real financial implications of Committee decisions.

3.7 In reply to a point raised by the delegate of Morocco, the Secretary of the Committee confirmed that the reference to "0.25% of staff credits" under item D 2 should be brought into line with the wording employed in Resolution No COM5/1.

3 8 The delegate of Australia asked why item A.9 (Impact of the increase in cost of living on expenditure other than for staff) rose so sharply from year to year if, as was his understanding, the figures were expressed in constant 1982 Swiss francs. Regarding items D 1 and D 5, the assumed rise in the volume of staff suggested that there would be an expansion of about 25% by 1989 and he asked what was the basis for that.

3 9 The Secretary of the Committee replied that, unlike the UPU, the ITU had included no provision in Additional Protocol I for expenditure arising from variations in the cost of living and that salary increases were therefore considered to be above the ceiling. It was therefore desirable that Additional Protocol I be amended so as to provide credits to cover a normal increase in the cost of living. The adjustment allowed for in item A 9 was for a cost of living increase of 5% per year. With regard to item D 1, Administrative Council Resolution No 753 authorized the Secretary-General to create, upgrade and abolish posts in the General Service category within a limit of 2½% of the credits allocated under that heading. The budget, however, did not include any such credit. If the Resolution was to be implemented, therefore, provision must be made for the corresponding credits. Item D 5 provided for a normal annual increase of 3% in the size of the professional staff.

3.10 The delegate of the United Kingdom said he understood from the explanations the Committee had heard that the figures contained in Document No DT/65 were based on an attempt to determine ceilings of expenditure to cover the possibility that the Council might favour a relatively expensive course of action rather than to provide the best estimates of what was achievable. It would therefore be useful for the Conference to be able to set those figures against others reflecting the general wish that every possible restraint should be exercised in financial matters. While thanking the Secretary for his explanations, he was still not quite clear as to the origin of the roughly 3 million Swiss francs included under item A 2 and found it hard to understand why step increases within the same grade (item A 3) did not eventually level out as officials reaching the end of their careers departed. Turning to item F, he said that he was not aware that the decisions of Working Group PL-C necessarily had the financial implications indicated in the document. Finally, with respect to item B 1, his delegation considered it unsatisfactory that Committee 4 should be asked to reach a conclusion on "Improved computer facility" on the basis of a document that had not yet been considered by a relevant Committee or Working Group. He wondered whether arrangements had been made for a further meeting of Working Group PL-B to consider the matter.

3 11 Replying to the last point, the Chairman said that he had received a note from the Chairman of Working Group PL-B leaving it to Committee 4 to take up the question. Since the note suggested that the Committee might wish to seek the expert opinion of Working Group PL-B, it was his intention to direct the issue back to that Group, if that was practicable.

3 12 The Secretary of the Committee said that item A 2 was simply a recalculation of the 1983 Budget in the light of changes in employment conditions in the United Nations common system since 1 January 1982. Those changes included a new salary scale for the General Service category which entered into force on 1 March 1982, changes in post adjustments for professional staff as a result of the cost of living increase and a change in the exchange rate of the dollar to the Swiss franc. As to item A.3, it had been found in practice that in-grade increments were not entirely offset by departures. Finally, the credits listed under item F were based on Document No DT/47 and allowed for the cost of a P.5 official in Paris plus travel expenses. If no final decision had been taken in the matter by Working Group PL-C, the item could be deleted.

3.13 The delegate of the U.S.S R said that, contrary to the will of his Administration, there had been a constant increase in the Budget over the years. He therefore suggested that the 3% annual increase in expenditure on professional staff provided for under item D.5 be reduced to 2% so as to allow for a modest increase in professional staff while effecting a measure of economy

3.14 The delegate of the United States of America recalled that, at the first meeting of Committee 4, his delegation had expressed its reservations on the budget for 1983 and had urged delegates to identify any areas where savings could be made. Unfortunately, the opposite seemed to be happening. At a time when national budgets were under serious constraints, it was not realistic for the ITU to continue increasing its own expenditure. Why, for instance, should the Union be able to protect itself against fluctuations in currency exchange values or allow for an inflation factor when no domestic budget was able to do so. He agreed with the previous speaker that a 3% annual increase in expenditure on professional staff was excessive.

3.15 The Chairman of Committee 5 replied that Committee 5 would be looking at Document No. 49 which contained a precise estimate of the growth of staff and additional office and meeting space requirements. Those figures had served as the basis for the deliberations of the Working Group on staff trends. Appendix 7 of Document No. 49 allowed for an average annual staff growth between 1983 and 1989 of 2.8%.

3.16 The Secretary of the Committee said that the figures in Document No. DT/65 were expressed in Swiss francs at their 1 September 1982 value. As to the rate of increase of the cost of living, the international organizations in Geneva, noting that the increase between 1979 and 1980 had been 4% and between 1980 and 1981 6.4%, had unanimously decided to adopt an estimated rate of increase for subsequent years of 5%.

The meeting rose at 1615 hours

The Secretary

R PRELAZ

The Chairman

T.V SRIRANGAN

A N N E X 1

COMMENTS BY THE DELEGATE OF GRENADA

Contributory shares of small independent states having low population
and low per capita income

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 the level of contribution which they would be called upon to pay - even in the minimum existing $\frac{1}{2}$ unit scale - is a matter of great concern to them. They nevertheless have signified, by letter to the Secretary-General, their intent to be bound by the terms of the Rio de Janeiro (MF) Agreement. It is not in the interest of the ITU, the present Members or the newly-independent states that the latter 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 four times as much as the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, France, Finland, Ireland or Israel,
- c) more than ten times as much as the United States of America, Czechoslovakia, Austria, the German Democratic Republic, Italy or Japan,
- d) more than twenty times as much as Greece and Bulgaria, and
- e) more than thirty times as much as Spain, Portugal or Poland.

The attached table shows the per capita contribution in several of the developed countries.

PER CAPITA CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Country	Contributory units	Population in millions	Contributory units per million of population
United States	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
Federal Republic of Germany	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	$\frac{1}{2}$	9.8	0.05
Bulgaria	1	8.8	0.11
Poland	3	35.0	0.08
Grenada	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.1	2.5
Tonga	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.93	2 7

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 475-E
5 January 1983
Original English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FOURTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Friday, 29 October 1982, at 1410 hrs

Chairman Mr. T.V. SRIRANGAN (India)

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

Subjects discussed

1. Report of Working Group C4-D
2. Union expenditure for the period 1983 to 1989
(continued)

Document No

-

DT/67



1. Report of Working Group C4-D

1.1 The Chairman of Working Group C4-D said that the Group was not yet in a position to submit a report, although considerable progress had been achieved, another meeting was necessary for it to conclude its work

2. Union expenditure for the period 1983 to 1989 (continued) (Document No DT/67)

2.1 The Secretary of the Committee drew the Committee's attention to pages 8, 9 and 13 of Document No DT/67 which were additions to the document it had considered at its previous meeting (Document No DT/65) He also drew its attention to Addendum No. 1 to Document No. 42 containing a breakdown of credit reductions in respect of the regularization of the situation of supernumerary staff, as requested at the previous meeting

2.2 The Chairman invited the members of the Committee to make general comments on the document, before discussing each individual item in turn.

2 3 The delegate of Canada said that his Administration was required to establish its budget well before the start of each fiscal year As a result, the budget for fiscal year 1983 had already been approved on the basis of the provisional budget for 1983 approved by the Administrative Council It would therefore not be easy for his Administration to contemplate any significant increase in its contribution

2 4 The Chairman replied that the request for payment of contributions sent out by the Secretariat had made it quite clear that they were based only on a provisional budget.

2 5 The delegate of France, referring to page 13 of Document No DT/67, observed that there were considerable fluctuations from one year to the next in the cost of conferences and meetings, which would inevitably have repercussions on the contributory unit. He therefore suggested that it might be desirable for administrations to pay an amount into the Reserve Account as from 1983 which could be used to even out the peaks in expenditure

2 6 The Chairman welcomed the suggestion of the delegate of France and proposed that the matter be taken up in greater detail when the Committee came to examine Document No 288 containing the estimated cost of conferences and meetings for the period 1983-1989

2 7 The delegate of Australia said that his Administration faced the same difficulties as the Canadian Administration with respect to its contribution for 1983 He noted further that, although the costs indicated in the document under discussion were expressed in constant Swiss francs, the total for each year shown on page 12 pointed to an increase of 25% over the seven-year period That, in turn, could lead to a rise in the contributory unit of around 30% which he found quite acceptable

2 8 In reply to a question from the delegate of the United Kingdom, the Secretary of the Committee pointed out that the figure of 12,016,000 Swiss francs for the cost of conferences and meetings in 1983 (page 13) represented a small saving on the 12,070,000 Swiss francs provided for in the provisional budget for 1983

2 9 The delegate of the United States of America said that the delegates of Canada and Australia had expressed his own Administration's general concern with respect to an increased budget for 1983 According to his calculations, the total represented an increase of 14 57% over the provisional budget passed in May which was already 5% above the 1982 budget, making an overall increase of 20% in one year He expressed some surprise, moreover, that the change in the exchange rate of the dollar to the Swiss franc should apparently have only negative effects, and wondered whether the introduction of Arabic as an official language of the Union was a legitimate expense for 1983 at the present stage or should await ratification of the Convention. The Committee must take a detailed look at the ordinary expenditure of the Union, concentrating on the figure for 1983 which was, in effect, the base year for the period covered by the Convention.

2 10 The delegate of the U.S S R. said that his Administration, too, was concerned about the increased budget for 1983. He was satisfied from his own analysis of the data contained in Document No. DT/67 that there was no justification for such a large increase over the provisional budget for 1983 and he was therefore opposed to the changes introduced. The budget data for 1984 to 1989 required further analysis before his delegation was able to take a definite stand on the matter. The prime concern of the Committee, in any case, must be to make the most rational use possible of available resources.

2 11 The delegate of Kenya said that he was somewhat anxious that the Committee should be talking about the period 1983-1989 when the general principles of expenditure limits had not yet been made clear. In particular, did the Committee intend to consider those limits in terms of individual organs and activities? Was it seeking to maintain the growth trend of past years or to restrain it? He felt, moreover, that any financial implications in Committee reports should be examined by Committee 4 before being passed on to the Plenary. Otherwise, the Committee would be short-circuited and might well be wasting its time.

2 12 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that his Administration was in a similar situation to that of the Canadian Administration and was most concerned at the trend towards increasing large budgets. He urged that every effort be made to reduce expenditure wherever possible for 1983.

2 13 The delegate of Japan said that, not only had the budget procedure for 1983 been completed in Japan, but the Japanese contribution to the ITU for 1984 had also been established on the basis of the provisional budget for 1983. Unless the total budget for 1983 indicated on page 12 of Document No. DT/67 could be reduced, his Administration would find itself in an extremely difficult position.

2 14 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany shared the concern expressed by previous speakers regarding the rise in the 1983 budget. Document No. DT/67 represented an overview of foreseeable developments within the Union in the light of decisions reached by other Committees in their own fields. The Plenary Meeting should therefore be asked to reach a policy decision on expenditure limits so that Committee 4 could then come back to the document and decide where costs could be cut and how the value of the contributory unit could be kept down. For the time being, the Committee should restrict its examination of the document to section A.

2 15 The delegate of India said that the size of the increase in the 1983 budget placed his Administration too in a difficult situation.

2 16 The delegate of Algeria said that the Administrations were all equally concerned to limit expenditure but that it had always been perfectly clear that the original budget for 1983 had been provisional. Moreover, it was always possible for national budgets to be reviewed and adjusted in the light of certain considerations. If, however, there were some Administrations that were unable to pay an adjusted contribution for 1983, they could perhaps be allowed a margin of "pseudo-arrears" that would not affect their voting rights. He agreed that costs must be kept as low as possible but they must not be allowed to drop below a workable minimum. The delegate of France had made a constructive suggestion as to how fluctuations in expenditure from one year to the next could be controlled. Be that as it may, it was not for the Committee to attempt to go back on the major decisions of other Committees in which all delegations had participated.

2 17 The Chairman observed that, although the Committee must look closely at whatever economies could be made, it was obliged to respond to decisions of the Plenary Meeting endorsing the decisions of other Committees. It was a fact that the Plenipotentiary Conference was endeavouring to define new areas of activity and it was not for Committee 4 to embark upon a review of decisions taken in Plenary. The best course of action might be to consider each item individually and decide whether or not the Committee wished to endorse the expenditure limits set out in Document No. DT/67. It would then have a clearer picture of the impact that the total estimated expenditure might have on the contributory unit. Even where the Plenary Meeting had already reached its decisions on a matter, the Committee was of course at liberty to draw its attention to implications which it might not have fully taken into account. He hoped therefore that the Committee would be able to advance rapidly in its consideration of each item so that it could reach tentative conclusions as to the

ceilings for expenditure over the period 1983-1989. Once the Plenary Meeting had understood all the implications of its decisions and expressed itself on those conclusions, the Committee should be able to examine the situation further. He therefore proposed that the Committee proceed forthwith with its examination of Document No. DT/67 item by item.

2.18 Item A.1

2 18 1 The Secretary of the Committee, replying to a question by the delegate of India, said that the amount quoted was the total for sections 1 to 9 of the provisional budget for 1983.

2 18.2 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that he was perfectly willing to accept the figure in item A 1, however, his delegation held the view that there should be scope for making savings under certain headings

2.19 Item A 2

2 19.1 The delegate of the United Kingdom said he was satisfied that the figure given against item A 2 was justified by reference to Additional Protocol I, paragraph 4. However, it should be borne in mind both that the validity of Additional Protocol I had practically expired and that the amount in question had not been endorsed by the Administrative Council. Instead of continuing to follow the pattern set at the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference, he considered that costs should be expressed in constant price figures and that paragraph 4 of Additional Protocol I should be replaced by a provision instructing the Council to assess each year the changes which had taken place over the past two years and those which might be expected to occur during the following two years, in respect of salary scales, insurance contributions and other allowances, fluctuations in the exchange rate, and the Swiss rate of inflation

2 19 2 The Chairman said that the United Kingdom delegate might wish to submit a written proposal to that effect

2.19 3 The delegate of the United States of America reiterated his delegation's view that non-discretionary cost increases of the type under consideration should be absorbed as far as possible. His delegation would be happy to cooperate with the United Kingdom delegation in preparing a suitable text

2 19 4 Replying to a question by the delegate of India, the Secretary of the Committee said that from 1 November 1982 the US dollar would be worth 2.20 Swiss francs, which was bound to have an impact on employment conditions. As far as other changes were concerned, it was impossible to anticipate what decisions the United Nations General Assembly might take on salaries and related matters

2 20 Item A 3

2 20 1 The delegate of Australia endorsed the comments made by the United Kingdom delegate at the Committee's previous meeting. It was indeed very difficult to understand why the amount required for step increases should rise so steeply

2 20.2 The Chairman said that, as he understood it, the explanations given by the Secretary of the Committee at the previous meeting had been acceptable to delegations.

2 21 Items A 4 and A 5

2 21 1 The delegate of the United Kingdom expressed the hope, without prejudice to the individuals concerned, that the 600,000 Swiss francs entered against item A 4 could be met by savings in overall expenditure under sections 1 to 9

2 21 2 The Secretary of the Committee said that the Administrative Council had reduced the overall staff budget for 1983 by 600,000 Swiss francs, if those credits were not re-established for the purpose of fixing the ceiling on expenditure from 1984 onwards, serious difficulties would arise. It seemed only natural that the limits set on expenditure should take account of the total credits required to pay the whole of the staff. As to item A.5, the Council had decided to transfer 500,000 Swiss francs from the overall staff budget to the Supplementary Publications Budget in 1983, if those credits were not re-established for the years 1984-1989, the same transfer to the Supplementary Publications Budget would have to be made every year.

2 21 3 The delegate of France considered that the 500,000 Swiss francs entered against item A 5 should be retained for the purpose of calculating the ceiling, otherwise the price of publications would increase and their sales would drop, thus pushing up the price again.

2 21 4 The delegate of the United States of America said that, for his Administration, ceilings implied setting priorities and making difficult choices. It was not correct procedure to prepare for all contingencies, as the document before the Committee attempted to do, and his delegation considered that items A 4 and A.5 should both be excluded, so that the Council would be obliged to make choices.

2 21.5 The Chairman suggested that when the Committee had completed its discussion, a draft Resolution might be developed which called the Council's attention to the ceiling adopted and instructed it to make all possible savings when considering the budget year by year.

2 21 6 The delegate of the United Kingdom supported the courses of action suggested by both the United States delegate and the Chairman.

2 21 7 Following some further discussion, in which the delegates of India, Kenya, the Federal Republic of Germany and Australia took part, the Chairman suggested that items A 4 and A 5 should be retained as they stood for the time being but identified by some suitable means, such as an asterisk, as being subject to further consideration at a later stage.

It was so agreed.

2 22 Item A 6

2 22 1 Replying to questions by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Secretary of the Committee said that the annual increase in credits of 200,000 Swiss francs for installation and repatriation grants had been included because the budgetary allocations under that heading were exceeded systematically each year. For instance, actual expenditure in 1981 had been 1,166,000 Swiss francs, whereas 910,000 Swiss francs had been provided in the 1982 budget. The excess expenditure incurred each year was due largely to the fact that resignations, unlike retirements, could not be foreseen.

2 23 Item A 7

2 23 1 Replying to a request for clarification by the Chairman, the Secretary of the Committee said that the credits normally provided for printing documents such as the report on the activities of the Union and the financial operating report had been removed from the provisional budget for 1983 by the Administrative Council, with the result that the material in question would be published in roneotyped form. The credits relating to the normal mode of publication were being re-established for the purpose of calculating the ceiling on expenditure for the period 1984-1989.

2 23 2 The delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that the reports in question should continue to be roneotyped, thus enabling savings to be made.

2 24 Item A 8

There were no comments.

2.25 Item A 9

2 25 1 The delegate of Czechoslovakia said that the projection of figures for the cost-of-living increase in Switzerland between 1978 and 1979 indicated that the impact on expenditure over the period 1983-1989 should be about 3½%. His delegation was therefore of the opinion that the 5% provision should be lowered.

2.25.2 The Secretary of the Committee gave the following figures issued by the Banque Nationale Suisse for the increase in the cost of living in recent years 1976, 1.7%, 1977, 1.3%, 1978, 1.0%, 1979, 3.6%; 1980, 4.0%, 1981, 6.4%. Having regard to those figures, the international organizations in Geneva had decided that a 5% increase per year was a reasonable basis to work on for subsequent years. He drew the Committee's attention to the note stating that item A 9 might be replaced by a special provision in Additional Protocol I, thus enabling the ceiling to be adjusted in the light of the cost of living in Switzerland, as was already the case in the UPU.

2.25 3 Following some further discussion, it was agreed to delete the figures which appeared against item A 9, but to retain an appropriate reference which would act as a reminder that a provision must be worked out for inclusion in Additional Protocol I.

2 26 The delegate of the United Kingdom, commenting on the whole of section A, and in particular item A 1, considered that there were various types of action which could be taken to produce substantial savings in expenditure. To mention only two of many possibilities, summary records of Administrative Council meetings and maybe of conference committee meetings too might be abolished and the subsistence allowance paid to Councillors might be reduced by 10%. There would be no way out of the financial quandary unless such possibilities were given very serious consideration.

2 27 The delegate of France supported the idea of reducing Councillors' subsistence allowance by 10% and asked what the financial implications of such a step would be.

2 28 The Secretary of the Committee observed that the subsistence allowance for members of the Council, which was based on rates applicable in the United Nations Common System, was the same as that paid by ILO and WHO to the members of their governing bodies. A 10% reduction would enable an annual saving of 17,000 Swiss francs to be made.

2 29 The Chairman suggested that the idea should be retained by the Committee as a definite possibility. He would mention the matter to the Chairman of the new Council, who might wish to sound out Councillors. As to the other suggestion by the United Kingdom delegate, the abolition of summary records had implications which were not purely financial and he did not consider that the Committee was competent to deal with the question. The United Kingdom delegate might wish to submit a proposal directly to the Plenary Meeting.

2 30 Items B 1 and B 2

There were no comments.

2 31 Item C

2 31 1 The Chairman recalled that the Committee had agreed not to take any action on the question. The item would therefore not appear at all in the final version of the document.

2 32 Items D.1, D 3, D.4 and D 5

It was agreed to hold the four items in abeyance pending the final outcome of discussions in Committee 5.

2 33 Item D 2

There were no comments.

2.34 Item E

Following a short discussion in which the delegates of the United Kingdom and India and the Secretary of the Committee took part, the Chairman suggested that the figures given should be accepted on the understanding that they would be reviewed by the Secretariat in the light of the schedule of conferences and meetings prepared by Working Group PL-A.

It was so agreed

2 35 Items F and G

It was agreed to defer consideration of the items until the next meeting

2 36 Item H

2 36 1 The Secretary of the Committee said that item H, which was based on a draft Resolution of Working Group PL-C, made provision for stationing a P.5 official in Paris to ensure liaison with the IPDC secretariat

2 36 2 The delegate of the United States of America, supported by the delegate of Australia, observed that Working Group PL-C had left the final decision on the matter to the Administrative Council Accordingly, the item should not be included in the ceiling, if the Council's decision was favourable, the related expenditure should be met from within the overall limits set.

2.36.3 The delegate of Iran observed that in Working Group PL-C the Secretary-General elect had confirmed that there was a real need to station an official in Paris on a full-time basis. He could see no reason why the Administrative Council should not endorse that view but, in order not to prejudge the issue, he suggested that the decision on the actual figures should be left to the Council

2 36 4 The delegate of Canada said that, as he understood Working Group PL-C's draft Resolution, it would be for the Council to decide whether the required credits were to be additional or transferred from another heading

2 36 5 The delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by the delegate of India, said that it was not clear whether the official would need to be stationed in Paris for the entire period 1984-1989 A compromise solution might be to include the amount in question for the first three years only

2 32 6 The Chairman suggested that further consideration of the matter should be deferred until the next meeting, since the Secretary-General elect might wish to make some comments

It was so agreed

The meeting rose at 1635 hours

The Secretary

R PRELAZ

The Chairman

T V SRIRANGAN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 476-E

5 January 1983

Original English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIFTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Saturday, 30 October 1982, at 1415 hrs

Chairman Mr T V SRIRANGAN (India)

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

Subjects discussed

- 1 Approval of the Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting
- 2 Union expenditure for the period 1983 to 1989 (continued)
- 3 Consideration of proposals relating to Additional Protocol I

Document No.

320

DT/71, 340

DT/18, 340



1. Approval of the Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting (Document No. 320)

1 1 The delegate of Grenada said that he would hand in amendments to paragraphs 1.41, 1.47 and 1.55. He requested that a revised version of the document be issued, rather than the usual corrigendum.

1 2 The Secretary of the Committee said that that would be done

The Summary Record of the Fourth Meeting, as amended, was approved.

2 Union expenditure for the period 1983 to 1989 (continued)
(Documents Nos DT/71, 340)

2 1 Proposal by the United Kingdom delegation

2 1 1 The delegate of the United Kingdom introduced the proposal in Document No 340 which had been prepared at the Chairman's request following the discussion held on item A.9 of Document No DT/67 at the Committee's previous meeting. The proposal, which related to the inclusion of a provision in Additional Protocol I on Council action in respect of projections authorized by the Plenipotentiary Conference, was perhaps more relevant to Document No. DT/18 than to Document No. DT/71. It was aimed at preventing the Administrative Council from authorizing expenditure which exceeded the amounts in paragraph 1 of Additional Protocol I increased to take into account the three factors listed in the text.

2 1.2 The Secretary of the Committee said that, under the system currently in force, the Secretary-General was authorized by Administrative Council Resolution No 647 to change employment conditions in order to bring them into line with those applicable in the United Nations Common System, as well as to modify the US Dollar/Swiss franc exchange rate if the UN decided to do so, additional expenditure which arose as a result of such modifications was not subject to the limits laid down in Additional Protocol I. Adoption of the United Kingdom delegate's proposal would almost certainly lead to difficulties, for it was hard to see how either the Secretary-General or the Administrative Council would be able to forecast developments in the cost of living, the dollar exchange rate and employment conditions in the United Nations system one year or more ahead of time.

2 1 3 The delegate of the United Kingdom said it was certainly not his delegation's intention to shackle the Secretary-General in the performance of his normal management functions. However, it was only right and proper that expenditure should be authorized by the Council on the basis of the fullest and most reliable information possible. While forecasting was certainly not an easy task, it should not be overlooked that delegates to Plenipotentiary Conferences or Administrative Council sessions generally had fairly precise instructions on the extent to which they might authorize additional spending. While he would be prepared to alter the text in Document No. 340, perhaps by drawing on Council Resolution No 647, in order to make it clear that the Secretary-General had a certain degree of latitude between Council sessions, he believed that the central intention behind his proposal was the right one.

2 1 4 The Secretary-General elect emphasized the importance of not tying the Administrative Council's hands too tightly on the matter. He observed that, when establishing the contributory unit, the Council had in the past always been informed about, and had taken into account, expected rises in the cost of living. It seemed to him that paragraph 4 of Additional Protocol I, with the addition of a provision concerning the problem of purchasing power as well as some guidance which took account of the principles enunciated in the last paragraph of the United Kingdom proposal, would be suitable. On the other hand, to retain that paragraph as it stood could create difficulties not only for the Secretary-General but also for the Administrative Council.

2 1 5 The delegate of the United States of America expressed support for the United Kingdom proposal, emphasizing that adjustments ought to be made within the ceiling otherwise the contributory unit would continue to increase, thus jeopardizing the ability of governments to meet their payments.

2 1 6 The delegate of Australia said that the difficulties to which the Secretary of the Committee had referred were no greater than those facing every delegation in the present general climate of reducing both budgetary ceilings and staff in real terms. He supported the comments by the United Kingdom delegate

2 1.7 The delegate of Lebanon observed that delegations had not had much opportunity to study Document No. 340, which had only just been distributed. It might be wise to defer further consideration of the matter to the next meeting, in the meantime, the United Kingdom delegate and the Secretary of the Committee might find it useful to discuss the text between themselves

2 1 8 The delegate of Brazil endorsed the comments by the delegate of Australia and supported the United Kingdom proposal, which would certainly facilitate the work of the Council

2 1 9 The delegate of Canada said that he too supported the general intent and purpose of the proposal, on the understanding that the ceilings would not be adjusted automatically but that every possible effort would be made by the Council to absorb, through savings under other headings, any increases resulting from the three factors listed

2 1 10 The Secretary-General elect observed that currency fluctuations alone could have a substantial impact on an international organization. When the US dollar had fallen vis-à-vis the Swiss franc it had been possible, to the satisfaction of the Council, to achieve savings, but the dollar was now rising and, given the fact that staff costs accounted for some 80% of total expenditure, it would be extremely difficult to absorb the related adjustments. A zero growth rate was not possible to achieve in the face of a steadily increasing workload, and he hoped that administrations would bear that in mind when they assigned tasks to the Union

2 1 11 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany fully supported the United Kingdom proposal. In order to provide a further safeguard, he suggested that a sentence along the following lines should be added at the end of the text

"However, the actual expenditure may not exceed the amount resulting from the real changes which have occurred "

2 1 12 The delegate of Grenada said that he fully appreciated the difficulties to which the delegate of Australia and others had referred. However, the consequences of adopting a "zero growth" policy must not be overlooked, for example, the Administrative Council might have no alternative but to prune certain programmes

2 1 13 The delegate of the United Kingdom, referring to the comments by the Secretary-General elect, expressed the view that the position of an international organization was not materially different from that of a national organization with respect to the rigidities caused by commitments to staff or the effect of changes in exchange rates. As to the question of increasing the Secretariat's workload, he fully agreed that attention should be drawn to the need for discipline in that respect. It might be advisable for the Plenipotentiary Conference to adopt a Resolution indicating to Members of the Union that the same type of restraint they exercised at home in relation to their national Treasuries would be desirable in order to contain the Union's budget

2 1 14 The Chairman suggested that the proposal in Document No. 340, which had received fairly wide support, should be taken up again when the Committee considered the structure of Additional Protocol I. Meanwhile, he invited the Committee to resume its line-by-line consideration of Document No. DT/71, recalling that some items had been cleared at the Committee's previous meeting, whereas others had been left in abeyance or deferred

2.2 Item H (continued)

2.2 1 The Secretary-General elect said that the question of stationing an official in Paris to maintain liaison with the Intergovernmental Council, the IPDC Secretariat and the UNESCO services concerned had been discussed by the Administrative Council, which had approved the part-time presence of an official on an itinerant basis for 1983. In his view, however, a full-time presence was essential, for on-going Secretariat tasks in advising Intergovernmental Groups in the IPDC, such as the Council, the Bureau, the Chairman, which looked to the Secretariat for evaluation of projects for consideration or action to be initiated on behalf of the IPDC. A certain amount of documentation was being regularly produced which comprised material relating to telecommunications. It was not being suggested that the person in question should be given a permanent status for, although there was a long-term staffing need, the character of the requirement might change and, after the first two years or so, it might be necessary to replace the official originally posted by somebody with a different specialization.

2 2 2 The delegate of India said that at the previous meeting his delegation had expressed the view that the credits requested might initially be allocated for three years only. However, that position would have to be reconsidered in the light of the statement by the Secretary-General elect.

2 2 3 The delegates of Lebanon, Sweden, Cameroon, Indonesia, Argentina and Iran supported the inclusion of item H in the ceiling for the years 1984-1989, as proposed in Document No. DT/71.

2 2 4 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that he had no difficulty in accepting the amount proposed. However, as the creation of a post was involved, the related credits might more appropriately be included under item A.4.

2.2 5 The Secretary-General elect said that for the time being the item was being listed separately in the interests of clarity, because a new institutional responsibility was involved. Subsequently, however, it would appear under the appropriate budget heading. The Conference could, if it so wished, specify that the amount included in the ceiling was not to be used for any other purpose should the Administrative Council decide not to approve the activity.

2 2 6 The delegate of the United States of America said that his delegation was very much in favour of maintaining the ongoing relationship between ITU and IPDC but considered that the related expenditure should be met from savings in existing resources. It therefore opposed the inclusion of the additional amount of 160,000 Swiss francs mentioned in Document No. DT/71.

2 2 7 The delegate of Grenada, supported by the delegate of Kenya, said it was not clear in which other areas savings had been identified. In his view, there was no alternative but to include the figure in question, if necessary stating in a footnote that any savings made on the item would not be used for other purposes.

2 2 8 The Chairman said that a majority of delegations appeared to agree to the inclusion of item H in the ceiling for the whole six-year period, as proposed in Document No. DT/71, on the understanding that the Administrative Council would review the activity annually and that, in the event of its being discontinued, the sum of 160,000 Swiss francs included in the ceiling would not be used for any other purpose.

2 2 9 The delegate of the United States of America reserved his delegation's right to bring the matter up in the Plenary Meeting.

2 2 10 The delegate of the United Kingdom expressed the hope that the Committee, by approving individual items, was not making it binding upon the Administrative Council to continue to provide credits for the activities concerned. The Council should have the possibility of reviewing any item in the light of the overall situation at any given time.

2 2 11 The Chairman said that the Committee, in providing a certain amount of funding for a new activity which had been approved by the Conference, was certainly not attempting to pre-empt the Administrative Council from conducting an independent examination and coming to its own conclusion. He suggested that the reservation expressed by the United States delegation should be noted and item H approved.

It was so agreed

2 3 Item E (continued)

2 3.1 The Chairman, recalling queries regarding the figures in item E, stated that the amount of 465,000 Swiss francs for the introduction of Arabic as an official language in 1983 had been based on the corresponding calculations made for Chinese. The figure of 930,000 Swiss francs for the years 1984 to 1989 represented what might be termed an average ceiling, subject to review

2 3.2 The delegate of India considered that credits for the introduction of Arabic should only be included from the date at which the new Convention would enter into force

2 3.3 The Secretary-General elect said that as the new Convention would enter into force on 1 January 1984, there was no need to make provision for the introduction of Arabic in 1983. It would be necessary to return to item E when discussion of the use of the three official languages - Arabic, Chinese and Russian - which could have implications for documentation in 1983, had been concluded elsewhere

Further consideration of item E was deferred

2 4 Item G

2 4 1 The Chairman pointed out that the figures relating to the Interim System project had been taken directly from Document No. 280 and were fully supported by Working Group PL-B. The figures for the improved computer facility had not been discussed in depth by the Working Group

2 4 2 The Secretary-General elect recalled that the Administrative Council's report to the Conference, subsequently considered by the Working Group, had made provision for computer enhancement from 1984 to 1989 up to an indicative planning figure of 1 million Swiss francs, in accordance with a decision taken by the Council at its 38th session. Since that time there had been a convergence of a number of programming development exercises resulting from such activities as the development of the Interim System and other consequences of WARC-79. Furthermore, over the preceding month, a deterioration in response times, leading to a loss of productivity, had been observed by the 134 on-line users. As a provisional measure, steps had been taken to transfer certain batch processing activities to night shift. With the additional work involved in preparing and adapting programmes both as part of ongoing work and in preparation for the Region 2 conference, together with activities resulting from the 1981 Broadcasting Conference, a need had arisen to advance the hardware development foreseen for 1984 to 1983. A document was being prepared to explain needs in greater detail as a preliminary to obtaining agreement in principle to placing an indicative planning figure of 500,000 Swiss francs in the Protocol provisions, on the understanding that the matter would be more closely studied in forthcoming months with a view to making a detailed submission to the Administrative Council at its 1983 session. In that way, provision would exist for acquiring additional computer capacity, with a faster operating speed, in order to improve the response times. If that was not done, there would be a further deterioration and the loss of productivity, according to rough calculations, would exceed the investment involved. He hoped to provide the document by the beginning of the following week. It should be noted that there would be no financial commitment before the forthcoming session of the Administrative Council and that in any event the figure was indicative only.

2 4 3 The Chairman drew the Committee's attention to the two footnotes to the table in Annex A to Document No. 280

2 4 4 The delegate of the United States of America noted that the issue had been transmitted to Committee 4 by the Working Group, which had taken no position on the matter. After recalling the background to the present request for what was a fairly substantial sum of money, he expressed the view that no convincing case had been made out for accepting the addition. A document had been requested, but despite ample time it had not been provided. The Secretary-General elect appeared to be suggesting at one and the same time that the matter was urgent but could wait until 1983. In view of the inconsistencies and contradictions in the request, he felt that the figure to be inserted should be zero.

2.4.5 The delegate of Kenya said it was obvious that an oversight had occurred. Since the issue affected the extended use of the computer by the IFRB as well as other important programmes, he hoped that the explanatory document would be made available as soon as possible.

2 4.6 The delegate of India said he would appreciate the inclusion in the promised document of information on the following points: the total rental cost of the present computer, plans to replace it and to dispose of the previous facility, the comparative costs of rental and purchase, and the relationship between the two items "Interim System project" and "improved computer facility".

2 4 7 The delegate of the United Kingdom said he hoped the document would be circulated in time for the next meeting. While he too would appreciate information on the points raised by India, he would prefer to receive the document as soon as possible. Since the Working Group had made no recommendation regarding the improved computer facility, the Committee would have to provide policy approval as well as financial approval.

2 4.8 The delegate of Cameroon said he trusted that the promised document would clarify the situation. He could see little connection between the figures given in Annex A to Document No. 280 and those in item G of Document No. DT/71. A more detailed explanation was needed of why some of the figures were negative and others positive.

2 4 9 The Secretary-General elect apologized to the Committee for the failure to circulate the promised document in good time. While understanding the concern that had been expressed, he wished to point out that a real problem arose when several substantial programming and computerization requirements had to be handled simultaneously. The Head of the Computer Department had been confronted with a situation in which the work of the IFRB affected and even jeopardized some elements of the Interim System project. At the same time, a consultant was carrying out programming activities under contract, a team was engaged on CV trials, while further competition stemmed from the preparatory work for the Region 2 conference. An effort had been made to avoid competition by transferring batch processing to night shift, but such expedients could not continue indefinitely. As a solution, following extensive discussions in the Administrative Council involving the United States representative, it had been agreed that provision for computer enhancement should be brought forward from 1986 to 1984. It was difficult to demonstrate the full impact of converging demands away from Headquarters, but it now appeared that there was a real risk of serious problems in 1983. A document would be circulated, describing the situation in general terms - there would unfortunately be no time to provide any additional information - and explaining the need for some new provision in the indicative planning figures. A more detailed report would be submitted to the Council at its next session.

2 4 10 The delegate of the United States of America queried the minus figures given in the table under item G. He failed to see how the Interim System project could lead to a reduction.

2 4 11 The delegate of the United Kingdom also requested clarification of the minus figures, which he thought should be different for each year. In general, he considered that the Committee should endorse the conclusions of the Working Group regarding the computer project, but thought that further consideration of item G should be deferred to the following meeting.

2 4 12 The delegate of Lebanon also felt that the debate should be resumed at the next meeting when the Chairman of the Working Group would be available to answer questions.

2 4 13 The Chairman pointed out that all the figures related to base year 1983, in which provision had been made for 4 5 million Swiss francs. There was consequently a reduction of 700,000 Swiss francs in 1983 and of 1,358,000 from 1984 to 1989.

2 4.14 The delegate of Canada suggested that it would be useful to include a reference to the base level in the document.

2 4.15 The Chairman considered the Canadian suggestion a very useful one and took it that the Committee wished to postpone further discussion of the matter until the following meeting, when the explanatory document would be available and the Chairman of Working Group PL-B, the Head of the Computer Department, the Project Manager and the Chairman of the IFRB could answer questions

It was so agreed

3 Consideration of proposals relating to Additional Protocol I (Documents Nos DT/18, 340)

3.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider the proposals relating to Additional Protocol I reproduced on pages 20-26 of Document No DT/18. The United Kingdom proposal in Document No 340 was also relevant and would be taken up at the appropriate time

3 2 Title (CAN/26/45)

Proposal CAN/26/45 was approved

3 3 Paragraph 1 (CAN/26/46)

3 3 1 The delegate of Canada said that the purpose of proposal CAN/26/46 was to make it quite clear that the ceiling amounts listed in paragraph 1 applied to all expenditure except that specifically mentioned elsewhere in the Protocol. In view of the decision by Working Group PL-A to schedule the next Plenipotentiary Conference for 1989, the appropriate changes should be made in the text of the proposal, which at present covered only the years 1983-1988. With regard to the last sentence, it had not been considered necessary to make any provision for a percentage increase in the annual budget after the year set for the next Plenipotentiary Conference, if the Conference were to be cancelled, which he certainly hoped would not be the case, the Administrative Council would either have to maintain the following year's budget at the same level as that established for the Conference year or consult the Members of the Union pursuant to paragraph 6 of the Additional Protocol

3 3.2 The delegate of Iran considered that it would be premature to take a final decision on the last sentence of paragraph 1 until the ceiling figures had been inserted for each year, so that the Committee would have an idea of the rate of growth foreseen for the period 1983-1989

3 3 3 The delegates of Kenya, Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and France supported the Canadian proposal as it stood

3 3 4 The Chairman suggested that proposal CAN/26/46 should be regarded as approved, subject to discussion being re-opened at a later stage if that were found necessary

It was so agreed

3 4 Paragraph 2 (CAN/26/47)

Proposal CAN/26/47 was approved.

3 5 Paragraph 3 (CAN/26/48)

3 5 1 The delegate of Canada introduced the part of the proposal identified as MOD 3, the purpose of which was to make it clear that the total cost of a conference or meeting comprised the expenditure relating to pre-conference, actual conference and post-conference work

MOD 3 was approved

3 5 2 The delegate of Canada, referring to sub-paragraph 3.1, suggested that the figure given for each conference under ADD a) should be further broken down year by year so that administrations would have a clear idea of the financial impact of a conference on each of the years during which expenditure would need to be incurred on its behalf.

3 5 3 The representative of the IFRB observed that, in Addendum No 2 to Document No 31, the IFRB had drawn attention to the very great difficulty of estimating in advance the amount of work required both before and after a conference without knowing, on the one hand, what the agenda included and, on the other, what decisions the conference would take. Accordingly, any figures established in that respect could not be more than very rough "guesstimates", and it might not be desirable to attempt a detailed annual breakdown of conference costs for the purposes of Additional Protocol I.

3 5 4 The delegate of Indonesia endorsed the idea of establishing an annual budget for conferences and meetings

3 5 5 The delegates of Brazil, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany supported the Canadian proposal

ADD a) was approved

3 5 6 The Chairman invited comments on ADD b) and ADD c).

3 5 7 The delegate of the United Kingdom fully supported the general thrust of the Canadian proposal, although he was not certain that its present wording adequately covered the allocation of costs among the different headings, for instance, cases did arise where one of the consequences of a conference was extra spending in a CCI or the IFRB

3 5 8 The Secretary-General elect drew attention to the need to provide the Administrative Council with the type of flexibility which had been written into Additional Protocol I up to the present time. Such flexibility was also required with regard to the ceilings set for the CCIs, since the Directors were frequently obliged to make changes in their meeting programmes

3 5 9 The delegate of Canada observed that his delegation's proposed modification to paragraph 3 3 was intended to provide the type of flexibility to which the Secretary-General elect had referred, although some changes might need to be made in the wording in order to make it clear that the Administrative Council had some authority to transfer credits from heading to heading. When the Committee had completed consideration of all the proposals relating to Additional Protocol I, it might be useful for him to convene a small drafting group in order to produce a consolidated text which took account of the points raised during the discussion

3 5 10 The Chairman welcomed that suggestion. If he heard no objection he would take it that the Committee was satisfied with the present wording of ADD b) and ADD c).

It was so agreed

3 5 11 The delegate of Canada, referring to ADD d), said that the main activity under that heading would be the IFRB computerization project, the annual ceiling for which could be worked out on the basis of the conclusions reached by Working Group PL-B

3.5.12 The Chairman observed that the computerization project was not really on the same footing as conferences and meetings, and might more appropriately be the object of a separate paragraph with an appropriate heading. If that principle was acceptable to the Committee, the drafting group to be convened by the delegate of Canada could be requested to provide a suitable text.

It was so agreed.

3.5.13 The delegate of the United Kingdom said he assumed that the ceiling amounts listed in paragraph 1 would not include any part of the amounts for special projects which appeared under ADD d).

3.5.14 The Chairman said that that assumption was correct.

3.5.15 The delegate of Canada introduced his delegation's proposals relating to paragraph 3.2.

SUP 3.2 was approved.

ADD 3.2 was approved subject to two minor amendments.

3.5.16 The delegate of Canada introduced the proposal identified as MOD 3.3, which was designed to provide the Administrative Council with the required degree of flexibility.

3.5.17 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the second indent of paragraph 3.3 provided too great a degree of flexibility.

3.5.18 The Chairman suggested, in order to meet the U.S.S.R. delegate's concern, that the second indent should be amended to read "foreseen in the following year".

It was so agreed.

3.5.19 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that his delegation would not object to expanding the scope of paragraph 3.3 to include the possibility of transferring credits from heading to heading as well as from year to year, provided very strict control was exercised by the Administrative Council in that respect. He also proposed the inclusion in paragraph 3.3 of a provision to the effect that overall expenditure must be a certain percentage - for example, 10% - lower than the sum of the amounts listed in paragraphs 1 and 3.1, in order to place the Secretariat and the Council under constant pressure to achieve savings.

3.5.20 The delegates of France and Japan supported that proposal.

3.5.21 Following some further discussion, the Chairman said that it would no doubt be difficult for the Committee to reach a final conclusion on the United Kingdom proposal at its present meeting. He suggested that the proposal should not be taken into account by the drafting group but taken up again, if the Committee so wished, after delegations had had more time to reflect on it.

It was so agreed.

3.6 Paragraph 4 (Document No 340)

3.6.1 The delegate of the United Kingdom, after drawing attention to a discrepancy between the English and French texts of the final paragraph of his proposal, suggested that it should be reworded to express the idea that the Administrative Council might authorize expenditure for the budget year over and above the figures given in paragraphs 1 and 3.1 of Additional Protocol I up to the limits set by the three considerations in the first paragraph of his proposal. He hoped that in that form his proposal could appear in paragraph 4.

3.6.2 The Secretary-General elect suggested that the new wording should specify expenditure "up to but not exceeding" those limits.

3 6 3 The delegate of the United States of America said that the new wording helped him to grasp the intentions of the United Kingdom proposal, which he took to mean that the ceiling limits established in Additional Protocol I could be exceeded by taking the three specified factors into account. However, he wished to emphasize that while the Administrative Council might authorize increases in the budget ceiling established in paragraphs 1 and 3 1 up to the stated limits, it was under no obligation to do so. The council, like the Secretariat, should make every effort to absorb all non-discretionary increases

3 6 4 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany recalled his proposal to add a sentence stating "However, actual expenditure may not exceed the amount resulting from the real changes which have occurred " The consideration underlying his proposal was that the actual rate of inflation might turn out to be lower than originally estimated.

3 6 5 The Secretary-General elect pointed out that two separate issues were involved In the case of staff salaries, conditions were laid down by the United Nations Common System and the only question was the extent to which increases could be absorbed. A different kind of problem had arisen in 1975, for example, when a substantial increase had occurred in the cost of material items for which no adjustment had been provided in the Additional Protocol He therefore thought that in the amendment proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany it should be specified that the reference was to inflation in relation to non-personnel costs

3 6 6 The Chairman invited the delegate of the United Kingdom to submit a new text to the Committee at its next meeting, incorporating the suggestions made by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Secretary-General elect.

Consideration of paragraph 4 was deferred, pending submission of the United Kingdom text

3 7 Paragraph 6 (CAN/26/49, CHN/66/7)

3 7 1 After the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany had drawn attention to the provisions of Article 79A, the delegate of Canada withdrew proposal CAN/26/49

3 7 2 The delegate of China, introducing proposal CHN/66/7, said that its purpose was to ensure the efficient operation of the Union and lighten the financial burden of Members, while at the same time preventing the recurrence of an excessive increase in the value of contributory shares, such as had occurred in 1981-1982

3.7 3 The delegate of India, after recalling that practically all speakers had upheld the principle of strict financial discipline, considered that the Chinese proposal to limit increases authorized by consultation to 2% was perhaps excessively severe On the other hand, the authorization given to the Administrative Council to exceed the established ceilings by 1% was equivalent to raising the ceiling by that amount He failed to see the purpose of the proposal

3 7 4 The delegate of the United Kingdom considered that the provisions of paragraph 6 should not relate to individual items but to the overall total, which - he hoped - would reflect a percentage reduction of the sum of paragraphs 1 and 3 1 If that aim was achieved, he could accept the Chinese proposal

3 7.5 The delegate of Cameroon said he would support the Chinese proposal if it served to improve the work of the ITU and to lighten the financial burden of Members However, he would like an assurance that the Council would be allowed sufficient flexibility to avoid frequent consultations

3 7 6 The Secretary-General elect said that he foresaw some difficulty in applying the part of the Chinese proposal that called for approval of increases of over 2% by the following Plenipotentiary Conference

3.7.7 At the suggestion of the Chairman, the delegate of China agreed to delete the part of his proposal following the authorization to the Council to exceed the ceiling by less than 1%.

3.7.8 The delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that the remainder of the present text of paragraph 6 should be maintained, possibly specifying that approval by consultation required a two-thirds majority. He had reservations regarding the 1% increase, to which he could agree only if the overall total was kept to a minimum.

3.7.9 The delegate of France also expressed reservations regarding the 1% increase.

3.7.10 The delegate of Iran suggested that the words "may be authorized" should read "is authorized".

3.7.11 The delegate of Canada suggested that the 1% figure should be placed in square brackets and the matter taken up by the drafting group he would convene.

It was so agreed.

3.8 Paragraphs 7 and 8 (D/16/9)

Proposal D/16/9 to delete paragraphs 7 and 8 was approved.

3.9 The Chairman invited the delegate of Canada to convene a small drafting group consisting of those delegates who had made proposals, the United Kingdom and representatives of the Secretariat to produce texts for the following meeting of the Committee.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1915 hours.

The Secretary
R. PRELAZ

The Chairman
T.V. SRIRANGAN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 477-E

5 January 1983

Original English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SIXTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Monday, 1 November 1982, at 0915 hrs

Chairman Mr T V SRIRANGAN (India)

Vice-Chairman Mr J A GILBERT (Canada)

Subjects discussed

- 1 Union expenditure for the period 1983 to 1989 (continued)

Document No

280, 354 + Corr 1 and 2,
DT/76, DT/78



1. Union expenditure for the period 1983 to 1989 (continued)

1.1 Decisions of Working Group PL-B (Documents Nos. 280, DT/78)

1.1.1 The Chairman of Working Group PL-B introduced the Group's report on the extended use of the computer by the IFRB (Document No 280), drawing attention to the financial implications of the Incremental Plan related to the period 1984-1989 (paragraph 2.10). As a result of introducing periods of consolidation and stretching the Plan from six to eight years, the provision for 1983 could be reduced from 4.5 million to 3.8 million Swiss francs, while in the years 1984 to 1991 the average annual provision would be 3 1425 million instead of 4.03 million Swiss francs. The overall financial provision for the years 1983 to 1991 remained exactly the same as indicated in the report of the Administrative Council.

1.1.2 Speaking in his capacity as delegate of the United Kingdom, he observed that, although Working Group PL-B did not discuss the quite distinct matter of providing an additional amount of 500,000 Swiss francs within the financial ceiling for 1983 so that the enhancement of the computer facilities could be advanced into that year (as proposed in Document No DT/78), it might be prudent to include a provision for that sum - as indicated under item H in Document No DT/76 - so that the overloading of the computer facilities should not have an adverse impact on the Interim System

1.1.3 The Chairman of the IFRB, commenting on Document No DT/78, said that, owing to the significant increase in the number of on-line terminals and resulting degradation of the "response time" and the fact that a large number of programs had to be processed on the computer under "batch mode", it had proved necessary for the Computer Department to assign several staff members to night work. One method of minimizing the problem would be to upgrade part of the central processor so that it would be able to process a greater number of operations per second. Although it was not possible to foresee exactly when the improved computer facility might become necessary and therefore to estimate the exact cost, it appeared to be advisable, as a precautionary measure, that Committee 4 make an additional provision for 500,000 Swiss francs in the financial ceiling for 1983. As a safeguard against unjustified expenditure, the Secretary-General suggested in Document No DT/78 that the General Secretariat and the IFRB should report fully to the 1983 session of the Administrative Council and that the latter, if it decided that the situation at that time justified additional expenditure, might then authorize the provision of appropriate funds within the 500,000 Swiss francs ceiling proposed, to be used only for the purposes indicated.

1.1.4 The Chairman suggested that, before pursuing the discussion of the proposed additional provision of 500,000 Swiss francs for 1983, the Committee indicate its approval or otherwise of the other figures relating to the extended use of the computer by the IFRB (Document No DT/76, page 15) and to the improved computer facility for the years 1984 to 1989 (page 11). Unless he heard any views to the contrary, he would take it that the Committee approved those figures

It was so agreed

1.1.5 The Secretary-General elect confirmed the comments of the Chairman of the IFRB concerning Document No DT/78, which brought to the attention of the Conference certain developments arising out of recent IFRB activities that were converging on the two main frames of the Union's computer system. At the same time other tasks deriving from WARC-79 were also beginning to make their mark. As a result of the deteriorating response time, night shift work had had to be introduced. The purpose of Document No DT/78 was to alert Committee 4 to the fact that, while some temporary arrangements had been made to alleviate the problem, there would be a need to bring forward the enhancement of the computer facilities into 1983. The exact date depended on how long the present reduced efficiency could be considered acceptable but all available information pointed to the latter part of 1983. Without changing the 1983 budget, therefore, it would be prudent to provide in the financial Protocol for a sum of some 500,000 Swiss francs which would enable the Administrative Council, after detailed review of all the circumstances, to authorize the earlier enhancement of the computer facilities

1.1.6 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that, although his Administration had always been in favour of the efficient running of the ITU's computer facilities, he was unable to find sufficient justification for the additional provision, especially as it would reduce the resources available for other activities. The ITU's Computer Department and the officials responsible for the extended use of the computer by the IFRB seemed to be working in parallel instead of under a single body. The costs involved were already extremely high and it would be quite irresponsible, even as a contingency measure, to provide for an additional 500,000 Swiss francs which, he was quite sure, would inevitably be spent whatever the safeguards designed to ensure that it was used only for the purpose indicated. Opposing the provision, he emphasized that Committee 4 should concentrate on real needs rather than contingencies.

1.1.7 The delegate of the United States of America also questioned the justification for an additional 500,000 Swiss francs for the earlier enhancement of the computer facilities, whatever the restraints on its use. After lengthy discussion in the Administrative Council, it had finally been agreed to advance the enhancement of the computer facilities from 1986 to 1984. Since then no really new factor had emerged to warrant its introduction in 1983. He observed, moreover, that the argument in favour of the additional provision had changed since the oral presentation of the case in Working Group PL-B, when the stress had been on the need to prepare the Region 2 Broadcasting Conference. Originally, moreover, provision had been requested for 1 million Swiss francs, which had now been reduced to half the figure without any indication of when it was expected to be needed. He felt that the Committee was being asked to make the provision on trust. There was even an element of intimidation in the suggestion that the entire programme might be jeopardized if the funds were not available even though, during the discussion in Working Group PL-B, Mr Berrada (IFRB) had made it quite clear that the implementation schedule for the extended use of the computer was in no way dependent upon the additional provision of 500,000 Swiss francs for 1983. He wondered whether the decision to request the 500,000 Swiss francs was not an attempt to recuperate some of the 700,000 Swiss francs that was to be economized in 1983 on the Interim System project. As the previous speaker had pointed out, it was clear in any case that, in one way or another, the money would be spent. So long as it was not convinced by the rationale advanced, Committee 4 must not allow itself to be swayed.

His delegation was therefore opposed to provision being made for an additional 500,000 Swiss francs for 1983, even on a contingency basis.

1.1.8 The Secretary-General elect said that he and his colleagues were fully aware of the current economic situation and of the need to see that the contributory unit was kept to a minimum. They had collaborated very closely with the Administrative Council in recent years in endeavouring to reduce costs as far as possible. But it was not the ITU officials who had brought about a substantial increase in the volume of work required in certain areas of the Union's activities. It was not they who had decided on the programme of conferences and certain decisions which had been agreed in the WARC-79. The fact was that practical application of programme development made increasing demands on the computer system. At some additional cost, it had been decided to transfer some of the batch processing to night shifts so as to reduce the response time, precisely in the interests of productivity and efficiency on which emphasis was being placed. It was impossible to foresee the exact requirements of a computer system except through experience as programmes were developed. There was indeed a danger that within a year the situation would be worse than it had been two months before, thereby undermining the effectiveness of various activities. The night shift, originally introduced as an exceptional measure, for work by the Council was now threatening to become more general and that too might have unknown cost implications.

1.1.9 The delegate of the United States of America said that, although he was sympathetic to the views expressed by the Secretary-General elect, ample provision had already been made for the activities decided upon at WARC-79 and other regional meetings. It was wrong to suggest that the administrations placed burdens on the Union without providing the necessary funds for implementing decisions. His Administration, too, was aware of the problems and uncertainties of introducing a large computer system, with its shifting requirements and unanticipated demands, but careful consideration had been given in the past to all those problems and the corresponding funds provided. His delegation therefore joined the delegation of the U.S.S.R. in expressing its strong opposition to the inclusion of an additional provision for 500,000 Swiss francs for 1983. Since the recommendation to do so had not apparently found any support, he felt that the wish of the Committee was quite clear on the subject.

1.1.10 The Chairman said that, if he heard no contrary view, he would take it that it was the Committee's desire not to agree to the inclusion of an additional amount in the Protocol provisions for 500,000 Swiss francs in the financial ceiling for 1983.

It was so decided.

1.2 Decisions of Committee 6 (Documents Nos 354 + Corr 1 and 2, DT/76)

1.2.1 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that it was clear that Committee 6 had not taken proper account of the financial implications of its decisions, most of which were quite unjustified. Document No 354, for example, envisaged doubling the funds earmarked for the Group of Engineers, despite the fact that it was not even working effectively. As to World Communications Year, there was a clear understanding when the United Nations had declared the Year that it should not entail any additional financial burden. Similarly, his Administration could not contemplate voting an additional 1 million Swiss francs for promoting the ITU's presence in the regions, a task which in the past had always been fulfilled by officials engaged in technical cooperation activities. His delegation therefore rejected outright any provision for technical assistance activities arising out of the decisions emanating from Committee 6.

1.2.2 The delegate of the United States of America agreed with the previous speaker and stressed that his delegation had consistently explained in Committees 6, 7 and 8 and in the present Committee the difficulties it faced with regard to the expanded role of technical cooperation within the ITU. Several delegations had stated that the inclusion of a technical cooperation component within the ITU's budget ran counter to the domestic laws of their country, while his own Government had explicitly opposed any such action. World Communications Year was a typical activity that was best met by voluntary contributions rather than budgetary credits, but the same in fact applied to all the technical assistance activities proposed by Committee 6. Since that Committee had failed to establish priorities for its decisions, it was for Committee 4 to set an overall ceiling within which the proposed activities would have to be carried out.

1.2.3 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that he had already stated in Committee 6 that it was difficult for his Administration to contemplate providing for technical cooperation activities within the ordinary budget of the ITU. With regard to Annex 2 of Document No 354, Committee 4 must either establish the priorities which Committee 6 failed to set or pass its proposals on directly to the Plenary Meeting for decision.

1.2.4 The delegate of Kenya emphasized that Committee 4 was concerned with expenditure limits and not with matters of detail. It was clear, however, that the technical assistance activities listed by Committee 6 were intended to be financed partly by external sources and partly (for example, the management and logistics support for World Communications Year) through existing ITU facilities. In his view, there was no problem, all that was required was for Committee 4 to set a ceiling within which the Administrative Council and the Secretariat could work when studying the details of the technical assistance activities listed. His delegation strongly supported the proposals listed in Document No 354.

1 2 5 The delegate of Australia said that, although his delegation had supported an enhanced ITU presence in the regions, it had done so in the interests of greater efficiency and economy, yet, far from indicating possible savings, Document No 354 proposed the spending of an additional 1 million Swiss francs for that purpose. The provisions for the other activities, too, were far too large. He had also noticed an apparent discrepancy between the figures in Document No 354 and Documents Nos DT/72 and DT/76 and wondered how they were to be reconciled.

1 2 6 The Secretary of the Committee replied that Document No. DT/72 gave figures for different years that could not simply be added together. The provision for World Communications Year, for example, was for 1983 only while the study of the benefits of telecommunications for development related to the period 1984 to 1986. The sums indicated in Document No DT/76 represented the correct figures.

1 2 7 The delegate of France said that his delegation was unable to support the proposals contained in Document No 354, which was a catalogue of possible activities that set no priorities and failed to take account of the financial difficulties of the Union. Given those difficulties, he was surprised that the new posts that were created tended invariably to be at the P 5 or D 1 level. As regards the Committee 6 decisions, it would have to be the responsibility of the Plenary Meeting to take the final decision and, in doing so, to ensure that the contributory unit did not rise more sharply than administrations could accept.

1 2 8 The delegate of Iran said that there were some countries which sought to use technology as a weapon. In the opinion of his country's Government, science and technology belonged to mankind as a whole and international cooperation was a means of solving the major problems of humanity. Rather than depend on the great technological Powers, the developing and least developed countries should foster bilateral and multilateral cooperation among themselves so as to find solutions to their problems that were geared to their own particular circumstances. The proposals emanating from Committee 6 were merely a very small step in the way of putting technology at the disposal of all.

1 2 9 The delegates of Cameroon and Indonesia supported the views of the delegate of Iran and emphasized that the ceilings indicated in Document No DT/76 for technical assistance activities were the minimum acceptable to them. They suggested that the matter be settled in the Plenary Meeting.

1 2 10 The delegate of Kenya pointed out that the Committee had not yet come to the point of deciding whether or not to increase the budget. Once the priorities had been established, adjustments could be made within whatever budget was decided upon, even if that meant accepting reductions across the board. He illustrated his point by suggesting that, once an overall ceiling had been established for the budget as a whole, percentages of that total could be set for each of the organization's major areas of activity, for example, along the following lines: Administrative Council 1%, Headquarters other than the Computer Department 65%, Computer Department including extended use of the computer by the IFRB 10%, WARCS 15%, regional conferences 1%, technical cooperation 8%. Income would derive from the contributions of Members and from funds made available by the UNDP and other sources. Whatever the size of the budget, some such breakdown could provide a framework or envelope within which priorities could be set for ITU activities, thereafter, it could be left to the Administrative Council to work out the details.

1 2 11 The delegate of the U S S R, pointing out that his Administration was not prepared to finance expenditure that it considered both arbitrary and unjustified, asked what would happen if the Union's actual receipts proved insufficient to finance its planned activities. It was important to weigh most carefully the financial implications of the decisions of Committee 6. With regard to the statement by the delegate of Iran, he felt sure, considering the memorandum that his delegation had circulated on the subject of technological cooperation, that his observations were not directed at the U S S R. As to the proposal by the delegate of Kenya that all the proposed activities might be made to fit into a given budget on a percentage basis, there was a danger that such a scheme might cause a reduction in essential expenditure. His Administration was prepared to accept an increase in expenditure on genuine technical cooperation but not in bureaucratic and administrative expenses. Money should be allocated for real technical cooperation needs and not to such doubtful items as the Group of Engineers, the ITU's regional presence and Common Services. There seemed to be a prospect that the whole debate would have to be reopened in the Plenary Meeting.

1 2.12 The Chairman reminded his colleagues that it was not for Committee 4 to establish an order of priorities among the proposals emanating from Committee 6 but to decide whether or not it endorsed the cost implications of those proposals. It was too late to re-examine the details of each decision. Since some administrations categorically opposed the financial provisions for implementing the decisions of Committee 6 while others insisted that they represented the minimum acceptable, it was unrealistic to imagine that Committee 4 would reach the consensus that several weeks' discussion had shown to be unattainable. The question therefore was to decide whether to approve the figures on page 8 of Document No. DT/76 or to make a global reduction in the amount and leave it to the Plenary Meeting to establish priorities within that ceiling.

1 2.13 The delegate of Australia suggested that one solution might be to authorize a small increase in the funds already allocated to five of the 17 activities listed by Committee 6 and to approve the other activities in principle but with the proviso that the necessary financial resources must be supplied by the UNDP or through voluntary contributions.

1 2.14 The delegate of the United Kingdom considered that it was wrong to reopen the discussion on the packages that had been produced by the other Committees. In establishing strict overall ceilings for inclusion in Additional Protocol I, the Committee must draw the Plenary Meeting's attention to the disparity between the financial implications of the decisions of Committee 6 and the expenditure that Committee 4 deemed acceptable.

1.2.15 The delegate of the U S S R was anxious to break the deadlock that seemed to have been reached and to work towards a realistic solution. He therefore proposed, by way of compromise, that, on the basis of present expenditure on technical cooperation, provision be made for a 5% increase each year as from 1983, provided no special section devoted to technical cooperation was included in the ordinary budget and that the funds were used in the same way as in the past.

1 2.16 The delegate of Kenya strongly opposed any review of the decisions of Committee 6.

1 2.17 The delegate of Australia asked the Secretary of the Committee to confirm that the provision of roughly 4.4 million Swiss francs for technical assistance activities proposed by Committee 6 represented an increase of 120% over the current technical assistance budget of 3.6 million Swiss francs.

1 2.18 The Secretary of the Committee answered in the affirmative.

1 2.19 The delegate of the United Kingdom observed that, even if that were so, the total expenditure on technical assistance (less than 10 million Swiss francs) was still an absurdly small figure. It had come to a clear choice, where a decision to increase the budget of the Technical Cooperation Department must be met by corresponding cuts in other budget items.

1 2.20 The delegate of the United States of America supported the proposal of the delegate of the U S S R and agreed with the delegate of the United Kingdom that the Committee must not act simply as a rubber stamp. Unless cuts were made, the share of the technical cooperation budget in the total budget would treble - a prospect which was quite unacceptable to his Government. It was wrong to continue imposing arbitrary decisions on the major contributors to the Union. He opposed the suggestion that the entire matter be passed on to the Plenary Meeting. After all, the purpose of Committee 4 was to control the budget and, as treasurer and accountant, it had an overriding obligation to show the Plenary Meeting that the financial implications of the decisions of Committee 6 were disastrous for the organization. He was afraid that, faced with proposals that threatened to bankrupt the Union, a number of major contributors might feel obliged to express reservations on the Convention and even to reduce their contribution to the ITU. The Plenary Meeting must therefore be given clear guidelines.

1 2.21 The delegate of Canada urged that a compromise be sought on the basis of the U S S R proposal, with which he agreed in principle.

1 2 22 The delegates of Hungary, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, German Democratic Republic, Australia, Greece, Italy, Austria and New Zealand supported the proposal that a compromise be sought on the basis of the U.S.S.R. proposal that the existing technical cooperation budget be increased by a certain percentage.

1.2.23 The delegate of Iran, supported by the delegates of the Maldives, Kenya, Cameroon, Venezuela, Nigeria, Philippines and Tanzania, said that he was opposed to any reduction in the provision indicated in Document No. DT/76 for the implementation of the decisions of Committee 6

1 2 24 The delegates of Indonesia and China, while supporting the list of technical assistance activities outlined in Document No 354, expressed their readiness to refer the entire matter to the Plenary Meeting

1 2.25 The delegate of the United Kingdom found himself on the horns of a dilemma. Noting that Annex 1 of Document No 354 contained a list of technical assistance activities "that could be taken into consideration" by the regular budget, he expressed the view that the list should be interpreted as containing suggestions rather than hard and fast proposals and that Committee 6 did not expect them to be accepted in totals but that a choice be made among them. Some of the activities, moreover, could no doubt be carried out on the present basis of voluntary contributions. As to the proposal of the delegate of the U.S.S.R., although it provided a convenient outlet it did not really solve the basic issue. The issue was that a choice had to be made, and he suggested, for example, that the Conference might consider cancelling the HF Broadcasting Conference and the considerable expenditure it involved. Unless the Committee acted firmly in that way, the U.S.S.R. proposal - which was in effect a proposal not to take a decision - might indeed be the only course

1 2 26 The Chairman, observing that the feelings of the Committee were evenly divided, proposed that the discussion be resumed at the next meeting

It was so decided

The meeting rose at 1225 hours

The Secretary
R PRELAZ

The Chairman
T V SRIRANGAN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 478-E

5 January 1983

Original English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SEVENTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Monday, 1 November 1982, at 1750 hrs

Chairman Mr T V. SRIRANGAN (India)

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

Subjects discussed

- 1 Draft Additional Protocol I
2. Draft Additional Protocol II

Document No.

DT/77

DT/77, DT/18



1 Draft Additional Protocol I (Document No DT/77)

1 1 The delegate of Canada introduced the draft text of Additional Protocol I prepared by the drafting group established at the previous meeting under his chairmanship. The figures shown were purely indicative and should not be taken into account at the present juncture.

1 2 The Chairman thanked the Chairman and members of the drafting group for their work and invited the Committee to consider the draft item by item, emphasizing that the figures should be ignored for the time being.

1 3 MOD (Title)

Approved.

1 4 MOD 1 a)

Approved subject to the addition of a sixth indent, to appear between square brackets, as follows:

"[- technical cooperation for the benefit of the developing countries -]"

1 5 MOD 1 b)

Approved

1 6 MOD 1 c)

Approved subject to the replacement of "paragraph 3" by "paragraphs 3 and 3.A".

1 7 SUP 2

Approved.

1.8 MOD 3

Approved subject to the deletion of "and meetings" from the first line.

1.9 MOD 3.1

1 9 1. The Secretary of the Committee, replying to a question by the delegate of the United Kingdom, said that the figures which appeared in paragraph 3.1 included supernumerary staff costs but did not take account of permanent staff working for the conferences and meetings in question.

1 9.2 The delegate of Australia, referring to sub-paragraph a), considered that, in addition to the amounts already listed, it would be useful to provide an average annual figure for conference costs, based perhaps on Table 9a of Document No 288.

1 9 3 The delegate of Canada said that that could be done, however, in view of the year-to-year variation in the cost of conferences, the average figures might well be misleading and, therefore, unsuitable for inclusion in a financial protocol.

MOD 3.1 was approved

1 10 MOD 3.2

Approved

1 11 MCD 3 3

1 11 1 The delegate of India said it was his Administration's understanding that neither credits nor savings in respect of CCI meetings and seminars would be transferable from one section to another. A third indent might perhaps be added to paragraph 3.3 in order to make that quite clear.

1 11 2 The delegate of Canada confirmed that the drafting group had proceeded on the understanding that some flexibility should be provided for transferring credits from year-to-year but not from heading-to-heading. The concern expressed by the Indian delegate might be met if a phrase such as "within each item specified in sub-paragraphs 3.1 b), c) and d)" was inserted at the beginning of paragraph 3.3. The question whether flexibility should be provided also for transfers between items b), c) and d) was one of principle concern on which a decision had yet to be taken.

1.11 3 The delegate of the United Kingdom observed that at the Committee's fifteenth meeting his delegation had made a proposal which was designed to overcome the difficulty of striking a balance between flexibility and control by including in Additional Protocol I a provision setting an overall limit on actual expenditure.

1.11 4 The delegate of Canada said that the matter had been brought up in the drafting group but, as the United Kingdom proposal involved a question of principle in respect of which no decision had been taken by the Committee, it had not been considered appropriate to take it into account when preparing the draft.

1 11 5 The delegate of Cameroon considered that the Administrative Council should be authorized to transfer credits from heading-to-heading.

1.11 6 The Secretary-General elect said that it might be useful to provide some flexibility enabling credits to be transferred between the two CCIs (items b) and c) of paragraph 3.1), in view of the frequency with which changes were made in their meeting programmes. Seminars, on the other hand, could remain separate with no possibility of credit transfers other than from year-to-year.

1.11 7 The delegate of Iran endorsed that view.

1 11.8 The delegate of Lebanon supported the amendment suggested to paragraph 3.3 by the delegate of Canada, since it accurately reflected the Committee's opinion on the degree of flexibility which should be provided to the Administrative Council.

1.11 9 The delegate of France observed that Members' main preoccupation was the contributory unit. In order to avoid sharp fluctuations in the unit from year-to-year depending on the magnitude of the conference programme, it might be desirable to ensure that there were sufficient funds in the Reserve Account to cushion the effect of a very heavy programme in any particular year. The Reserve Account could be replenished in years when there was not a great deal of conference work to finance.

1 11 10 The Secretary-General elect said that the delegate of France had raised a very valid point, which could be met either by including a provision in Additional Protocol I or by modifying Resolution No. 11 of the present Convention.

1 11 11 The delegate of France said that he would prefer the latter solution.

1 11.12 The delegate of the U S S R endorsed the suggestion made earlier in the meeting that an annual breakdown of expenditure on conferences should be given as well as the figures which appeared at present in sub-paragraph 3.1 a). The French delegate's suggestion concerning the Reserve Account appeared to him at first sight to be unacceptable.

1 11.13 The Chairman observed that it was very difficult for the Committee to deal with a large number of new proposals at such a late stage of its work. If the Committee endorsed the principle of ensuring the stability of the contributory unit, the Secretariat could be requested to study the most appropriate form for a provision to that effect and make suggestions to the Committee at its next meeting, that would also take care of the concern expressed with regard to annual expenditure levels for conference work and make it unnecessary to include an annual breakdown of costs in Additional Protocol I. If he heard no objection he would take it that the Committee could agree to proceed on that basis.

It was so decided.

1.12 ADD 3.A

Approved subject to an amendment proposed by the delegate of Iran

1.13 MOD 4, ADD 4.A and MOD 5

Approved.

1 14 MOD 6

1.14.1 The delegate of France said that, on reflection, his delegation did not believe that the work of the Administrative Council would be facilitated if it were given the possibility of exceeding the ceiling amounts by 1% without consulting the Members of the Union.

1.14.2 The delegate of the United States of America endorsed the remarks by the previous speaker and expressed the view that the Council must contrive not to exceed the limits set.

1.14.3 The delegate of Lebanon said that 1% represented an insignificant sum. He urged that paragraph 6 be retained as it stood.

1.14.4 The Chairman observed that the paragraph, which emanated from a proposal by the Chinese delegation, had been discussed and endorsed by the Committee at a previous meeting. The only matter which had been left in abeyance was the actual percentage figure. He suggested that the text in Document No. DT/77 should be approved subject to deletion of the square brackets around the figure of 1%.

It was so agreed.

1.15 SUP 7 and 8

Approved.

2. Draft Additional Protocol II (Documents Nos. DT/77, DT/18)

2.1 Title and paragraphs 1 and 2 (Document No. DT/77)

Approved.

2.2 ADD 2 A (Document No. DT/18)

2 2 1 The delegate of Canada introduced proposal CAN/26/50 on page 27 of Document No. DT/18.

The proposal was approved.

The meeting rose at 1930 hours

The Secretary

R PRELAZ

The Chairman

T V SRIRANGAN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 479-E

6 November 1982

Original EnglishRepublic of Cyprus

DECLARATION*)

The Delegation of the Republic of Cyprus to the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Nairobi, 1982) declares officially, in the name of its Government, its most categorical and firm opposition to the declaration ("counter-reservation") made by the Delegation of Turkey, bearing the Number 103 of the Final Protocol (Doc No 449, 6 11 82).

The declaration of Turkey, far from having any relation with truth and reality, constitutes in both its form and substance, a flagrant contrast to, and an audacious contempt for, the international law, the principles and objectives of the ITU and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, including resolution 34/30 (1979) which "affirms the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to full and effective sovereignty and control over the entire territory of Cyprus and its natural and other resources and calls upon all States to support and help the Government of Cyprus to exercise the above-mentioned rights".

The Cyprus Delegation calls for the attention of all Member States of the Union to the contents of its statement in paragraph No. 94(B) of the Final Protocol, which firstly, refutes in advance, any dispute that has been or may be raised by anybody concerning the territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus over its national territory as a whole, and secondly, declares that the authority of the legitimate Government of the Republic of Cyprus, which has the absolute and sovereign right to represent internationally the Republic, extends over the whole of the national territory of the island Republic of Cyprus including also the illegally and temporarily occupied areas of the Republic of Cyprus by the armed forces of Turkey.

The above-mentioned Turkish declaration ("counter-reservation") implies clearly the following .

- a) that the Turkish Government has no intention of withdrawing its invading forces from the occupied northern part of the Republic of Cyprus,
- b) that the Turkish invasion and occupation of part of the Republic of Cyprus was not an intervention aiming at the restoration of constitutional order in Cyprus, but a military aggression against an independent and sovereign State, Member of the United Nations,
- c) that the Turkish policies towards the Republic of Cyprus do not contain any respect for the Republic of Cyprus as an independent and sovereign State, otherwise the Turkish Government would not have embarked on campaigns such as the one included in its above-mentioned declaration, with which it hopes, in vain, that it would hit at the international prestige and the authority of the Cyprus State and Government, and

*) Note by the Secretariat The text of this declaration was submitted to the Secretariat of the Conference after the signing of the Final Acts.



- d) that the above-mentioned actions and policies of Turkey can very well explain her intransigent attitude and delaying tactics towards the intercommunal negotiations for the solution of the Cyprus problem, which so far prevented any progress in these talks, despite the repeated concessions on the part of the Greek Cypriots.

The above-mentioned declaration of Turkey is, therefore, null and void and has absolutely no legal value or consequence for the present Conference and with regard to the rights and obligations of Member States of the ITU, parties to the Convention, its Annexes, Protocols and Regulations, as well as for any other international intergovernmental organization or international treaty.

In any case, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus avails itself of its right to protect and safeguard its inalienable national sovereign rights and interests.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 480-E

6 November 1982

Original . French

Greece

DECLARATION*)

On behalf of its Government, the Delegation of the Republic of Greece officially declares in the strongest and most forceful terms that it expressly and categorically objects to the statement (counter-reservation) formulated by the Delegation of Turkey and appearing in No. 103 of the Final Protocol (Doc. No. 449, 6 11.82).

The statement by Turkey, in both substance and form, is completely and absolutely in flagrant contradiction with and is totally at variance with truth and reality, international law, the principles and purposes of the ITU and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

Accordingly, the statement in question is devoid of any legal validity and is thus totally and automatically outside the legal scope of this Conference and of the International Telecommunication Convention, Nairobi, 1982.

In any event, the Government of Greece considers the aforesaid statement to be null, void and non-existent, rejects it out of hand and declares it to have absolutely no validity or consequence for the rights and obligations of the States Members of the ITU parties to the aforementioned Convention, its Annexes and the Protocols and Regulations attached thereto, or those of all other intergovernmental international organizations or in respect of international treaties.

*) Note by the Secretariat The text of this declaration was submitted to the Secretariat of the Conference after the signing of the Final Acts.



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 481-E

23 November 1982

Original English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

TWENTY-SECOND PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 28 October 1982, at 1705 hrs

Chairman Mr H K KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| 1 | Sixth and Seventh Series of texts from the Editorial Committee for first reading (B 6, B 7) | 294, 295 |
| 2 | First Series of texts from the Editorial Committee for second reading (R 1) | 296 |
| 3 | Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference | 65 + Corr 1 |
| 4 | Third Report of Committee 4 | 284 |
| 5 | Fourth Report of Committee 7 | 271, 279 |



1. Sixth and Seventh Series of texts from the Editorial Committee for first reading

1.1 Sixth Series (B.6) (Document No. 294)

Resolution No. PLEN /1

1.1.1 It was agreed that the first word in the title should be amended from "Measures" to "Resolution".

The text in Series B.6 was approved, as amended, on first reading.

1.2 Seventh Series (B.7) (Document No. 295)

Resolution No. COM4/6

1.2.1 The delegate of the U S S R stated that adoption by consensus of Resolution No COM4/6 did not imply his delegation's unqualified acceptance of the financial implications

The text in Series B 7 was approved on first reading

2 First Series of texts from the Editorial Committee for second reading (R.1)
(Document No. 296)

2.1 Article 5

2.1.1 The Chairman of the Editorial Committee said that very few amendments had been made to the texts in question at the first reading. The first text in Article 5 was modified in that the original presentation in the Convention had been reverted to and the first line of Resolution No COM5/1 had been amended as proposed by the delegate of the U S S.R. There were also a few other amendments of a purely editorial nature.

2.1.2 The Secretary-General elect said that the text in the document did not conform exactly to the decision taken after considerable debate. He drew attention to the fact that if the word "organismes" (which was the decision taken at the previous meeting) was not used in the French text, many changes would be required in other Union documents.

2.1.3 The Chairman of the Editorial Committee said that the French and English speaking members of the Editorial Committee had decided to request that the words "organismes permanents" be replaced by "organes permanents" because the bodies in question were comprised in the list of permanent organs under Article 5. The problem had been introduced in the 1973 Convention and it was desirable for it to be removed in the new Convention. The Editorial Committee would of course make the necessary consequential amendments to other texts

Article 5 was approved.

2.2 Resolutions Nos. PLC/1, PLC/2 and PLC/3

Approved.

2.3 Resolution No. COM4/1

Approved, subject to insertion of the document number at the end of considering b).

2.4 Resolutions Nos. COM4/2, COM4/3, COM4/4 and COM4/5

Approved.

2.5 Resolution No. COM5/1

2.5.1 The Chairman of the Editorial Committee, referring to the final operative paragraph of Resolution No COM5/1, said that the last line of the text had been redrafted according to the decision that was taken on first reading

Resolution No COM5/1 was approved

The texts in Series R 1 were approved on second reading

3 Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference
(Document No 65 + Corr 1)

3 1 The Chairman of the Administrative Council introduced Parts 1 and 2, sections 2.1, 2 2.1 to 2 2 3, 2 2.9 1 to 2 2 9 4, 2 2 9 6, 2 2 9 8, 3 1 to 3 3 and Annexes 5, 6 and 7 of the report contained in Document No 65

3 2 The delegate of the U S S R observed that there was no time, and probably little point, in discussing the work of the Council in any detail at the present stage, when a new Council had already been elected. He wished, in the first instance, to note the substantial volume of useful work that had been carried out in implementing the decisions of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference, in convening and holding important world and regional conferences, providing technical assistance to the developing countries, and ensuring the smooth operation of the IFRB and the CCIs

However, some serious deficiencies had been evident, which had resulted in a significant increase in the Union's Budget and a failure to implement certain Resolutions (both of the Plenipotentiary Conference and of the Council itself), in particular with respect to the recruitment of staff on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, and the fact that neither technical cooperation activities in general nor the Technical Cooperation Department had been effective enough. Those failings, and others, should be borne in mind by the newly-elected Administrative Council.

3 3 The Chairman, in response to an observation made by the delegate of Spain concerning section 2 2 9 5 of the report, said that the subject of World Communications Year, which the Administrative Council had requested the Plenipotentiary Conference to discuss at a Plenary Meeting, would appear on a later agenda

The relevant sections of the report of the Administrative Council were noted

4 Third Report of Committee 4 (Document No 284)

The third report of Committee 4 was approved.

5 Fourth Report of Committee 7 (Documents Nos 271 and 279)

5 1 The Chairman of Committee 7, introducing the Committee's fourth report (Document No. 271), said that, since the Committee had failed to arrive at a consensus relating to the proposed addition to Article 6 of the Convention, it had been decided to refer the matter to the Plenary Meeting for consideration

5 2 The delegate of China, referring to paragraph 3 of the report, said that in fact less than one-third of the delegations present during the discussions in Committee 7 had spoken in regard to the proposed addition to No 37 of the Convention, concerning the election of a Director of an International Consultative Committee. The Plenipotentiary Conference, as the Union's supreme organ, should be empowered to elect the directors of the CCIs, and was competent to choose qualified persons for those posts. Those persons should be responsible not to the Plenary Assemblies, which many countries, especially developing countries, were unable to attend, but to the Plenipotentiary Conferences and thus to the entire membership of the Union. A number of arguments on technical grounds had been advanced in the Committee relating to the continuity of the CCIs' work, but matters of principle should come first in the deliberations of a Plenipotentiary Conference

5 3 The delegate of Iran said that the Plenipotentiary Conference, which had elected seven officials already, should elect the other two officials in question also. Moreover, to do so would be more democratic, given the representation of membership at Plenipotentiary Conferences as compared to the number represented at Plenary Assemblies

5 4 The delegate of the United States of America endorsed the view widely expressed in Committee 7 in favour of the status quo with regard to the CCIs. The latter's record had given rise to no criticism, therefore, there was no reason to change the existing basis. With regard to meetings of the Plenary Assemblies, No 397 of the Convention provided for the transfer of powers, which meant that any country unable to attend could be represented by proxy. The workload of Plenipotentiary Conferences was already heavy enough, to add to it the election of Directors of the CCIs would be utterly misguided.

5 5 The delegate of India endorsed the views expressed by the delegates of China and Iran and stressed that a vital matter of principle was involved. The ITU was a federal entity which was evolving in structure and purposes. Change was the essence of life, the fact that something worked well was no reason for not seeking to make it work better. Moreover, the Plenipotentiary Conference, as the Union's supreme organ, was the appropriate forum for the election of all the senior posts in question. It had been urged that the posts of CCI Directors were technical appointments but so too were those of the IFRB members. The importance of ensuring cohesion in the Union's work had often been stressed, surely a good way to promote cohesion was to elect an entire team of officials at one and the same time. To do so, moreover, would be more in keeping with the principles of democracy and equitable geographical distribution.

5 6 The delegate of Indonesia said that, as the delegate of Canada had commented in Committee 7, the Union should approach its future course with a forward-looking and wide-ranging attitude instead of refusing to face realities. The ITU should be prepared to accept changes, to stick to concepts that might have outworn their usefulness was not advisable. Although the qualities required of the Directors of the CCIs were rightly very high, he had been surprised during the discussion in Committee 7 at the emphasis laid on the purely technical aspects of those qualifications. While a technical basis was undoubtedly needed, the main requirement from Directors of the CCIs was outstanding administrative capabilities. Developing countries were capable of producing candidates of the proper calibre and should be given consideration in future. The Plenipotentiary Conference was the best forum for selecting the right candidates for the posts as it was more representative of the Membership of the Union than the CCIs. That was evidenced by the fact that 135 Member countries were attending the present Conference, whereas only 75 had attended the Plenary Assembly of the CCIR earlier in the year. The Plenipotentiary Conference was also the best place for ensuring equitable geographical distribution among all the elected officials of the Union. A major argument put forward in Committee 7 against electing Directors of the CCIs at Plenipotentiary Conferences was that the cycles of work of the CCIs did not correspond to the Plenipotentiary cycle. That was not a valid argument as the problems caused by that disparity would not be insurmountable. His delegation was firmly in favour of election of the Directors of the CCIs at Plenipotentiary Conferences.

5 7 The delegate of France recalled that the Plenipotentiary Conference met to review and improve the text of the convention. That meant correcting matters that were going wrong or working badly, not indulging in change for change's sake. It had been said that a point of principle was involved, yet the practical aspect of the question was equally important. In that context, he had as yet heard no criticism of the effectiveness and efficiency of the CCIs as they had operated to date. Since the CCIs and the IFRB fulfilled quite different roles it was invalid to compare them. Although it was true that the Plenary Assemblies were less well attended than Plenipotentiary Conferences, that was despite the earnest hopes of all for the widest possible attendance from the Membership of the Union. The Union was a federation and it was an essential property of a federation to respect the character of the individual entities making it up. It could be compared to the human body, which was made up of different organs functioning differently but all contributing to the proper working of the whole. For the practical reason that the CCIs had to keep abreast of rapidly developing technologies, they had to be capable of acting quickly on proposals prepared by their Study Groups and endorsed by their Plenary Assemblies. The incompatibility between the cycles of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the CCI Plenary Assemblies could involve the untenable situation of a Director elect waiting for two years to take office and would impair the effective leadership the CCIs needed. The CCIs were working well, why align them with other organs that operated quite differently? The French delegation considered it was inopportune to change the way the Directors of the CCIs were elected.

5.8 The delegate of Spain said that his delegation was in favour of maintaining the status quo for the reasons that had been put forward by other speakers. In addition, attention had been drawn to the smaller attendance at CCI Plenary Assemblies, but rather than that being an argument in favour of electing Directors of CCIs at Plenipotentiary Conferences it pointed to a negative aspect of life in the Union since it indicated a lack of interest in the activities of the CCIs on the part of a large proportion of the Membership. That was to be deplored as the CCIs were cornerstones of the Union, but was not a reason for asserting that the CCIs played a lesser role in the Union than the Plenipotentiary Conference. They should be regarded as equal. He reminded the meeting that any change in the status quo would necessarily entail profound changes in many parts of the Convention referring to the CCIs.

5.9 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany had not yet heard any complaints that past or present Directors of the CCIs had been ineffective. They had been elected by all the Member countries of the Union involved in the work of the CCIs and attending the Plenary Assemblies of those bodies. The delegates at Plenary Assemblies came from the same administrations that were represented at Plenipotentiary Conferences. They were well aware of the capabilities of the individual candidates for office and had an evident interest in electing the person best qualified for the post on the basis of technical and other considerations. The structure best suited to the CCIs would be abandoned if election of their Directors by their Plenary Assemblies was discontinued. Democracy was an aim all should strive for, but it would not be correct to say that it would prevail only if the election of all senior officials took place at Plenipotentiary Conferences. His delegation supported the status quo and retention of the existing text of No. 305.

5.10 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that the delegates of France, Spain and the Federal Republic of Germany had put forward valid arguments for the maintenance of the status quo, claiming that the CCIs were working well, which no-one had refuted, and that there was thus no reason to alter the provisions in the Convention governing their operation or the election of their Directors. His delegation supported the claims of universality and democracy as much as did the delegates of China, Iran and India and considered that those claims were met by acknowledging the right of members of an entity to elect the Director of that entity. Failure to elect the Directors of the CCIs at their respective Plenary Assemblies would diminish the value of those Plenary Assemblies which he felt was not the general wish. Modern telecommunications provided a simple answer to the problem, countries that could not send a delegation to a Plenary Assembly could instruct their embassies in the city nearest to where the Plenary Assembly was to be held to represent them at the election of the Director. He recommended that practical suggestion to the attention of the meeting and drew its attention further to Document No. 279, which also proposed a practical solution to the problem.

5.11 The delegate of Venezuela endorsed the views that had been expressed by the delegates of China, Algeria and India. His delegation was in favour of the election of Directors of the CCIs at Plenipotentiary Conferences. The dates of their entry into office could be so arranged as not to interfere with the work of the CCIs.

5.12 The delegate of Canada fully supported the arguments put forward by the delegates of France, the United States of America, Spain and the United Kingdom. His delegation was also in favour of maintenance of the status quo.

5.13 The delegate of Tanzania was unconvinced by arguments claiming that although it was correct to elect the members of the IFRB at Plenipotentiary Conferences, Directors of the CCIs could only be elected by their Plenary Assemblies. The members of the Board and the Directors of the CCIs were all people who had to have high technical qualifications. If the Plenipotentiary Conference was competent to elect one it was competent to elect the other. All were senior officials and should get their mandate from the entire Membership of the Union, that is to say from the Plenipotentiary Conference. The CCI Plenary Assemblies did not attract the same attendance as the Plenipotentiary Conference because economic considerations prevented many developing countries from sending delegations. Election at a Plenary Assembly meant in effect that the Directors of the CCIs were being elected by the developed countries. The United Kingdom suggestion was not practical as developing countries did not always have embassies where a Plenary Assembly was to take place. The equitable geographical distribution of elected officials would be better ensured at Plenipotentiary Conferences. His delegation strongly supported election of the Directors of the CCIs by the entire Membership of the Union.

5 14 The delegate of Papua New Guinea urged that the utmost caution be used in making drastic changes without full knowledge of the facts. His delegation personally had very little idea of what effect the proposed change might have on the functioning of the CCIs and felt that that lack of knowledge was shared by the majority of those present. While fully in favour of the point of principle raised by China, Iran and others, he felt that the present Conference was one Plenipotentiary Conference too soon to take the decision. A thorough study of the question was needed beforehand. He earnestly recommended consideration of the solution in Document No 279 to the meeting and suggested that it be discussed in conjunction with the examination of Document No. 271.

5 15 The delegate of the U S S R said he had not taken the floor before because he wished to understand from the debate why those who proposed the change considered the Plenipotentiary Conference a better forum for election of the Directors of the CCIs than the CCI Plenary Assemblies. The U S S R supported democratic principles. It had in the past made proposals, which had been accepted, to improve the application of those principles in the Union. Instances were the election of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General at Plenipotentiary Conferences, limitation of the duration of their terms of office, the establishment of the Coordination Committee and the election of members of the IFRB at Plenipotentiary Conferences instead of at general World Administrative Radio Conferences (which were held even less frequently than Plenipotentiary Conferences). He questioned the delegate of Indonesia's remark that Directors of the CCIs were primarily administrators rather than technicians. On the contrary, CCI Directors had to be leading technical experts of international standing, since they had to be able to speak authoritatively on questions of technology in the course of shouldering the considerable responsibilities involved in running the CCIs. He insisted that all countries, including the developing ones, could produce people of that calibre. While he was not against the principle of electing Directors of the CCIs at Plenipotentiary Conferences, he felt that a snap decision at the present Conference was inadvisable. All sides of the matter would have to be studied carefully before any final decision was taken.

5 16 The delegate of Thailand fully supported the proposal to elect Directors of the CCIs at Plenipotentiary Conferences for the reasons given by many previous speakers. In addition, he drew attention to the provisions of No 60 of the Convention and pointed out that the possibility that a Director of a CCI might become Head of the Union in the event of the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General falling vacant simultaneously emphasized the importance of the function and made it important that the incumbent be elected by a Plenipotentiary Conference.

5 17 The delegate of Sweden said that in addition to the reasons already put forward for maintenance of the status quo, it was important to note that although the Plenipotentiary Conference was the supreme organ of the Union as a whole, the supreme body responsible for the activities of a CCI was its Plenary Assembly. Because of those responsibilities, it ought also to be the organ responsible for controlling and directing the activities of the Director of the CCI concerned, and for selecting the right incumbent for the post, who had to have the highest technical qualifications as pointed out by the U.S.S.R. The election of members of the IFRB could not be compared to that of the Directors of the CCIs since the members of the IFRB constituted an independent international tribunal which it was logical to elect by the supreme organ of the Union, the Plenipotentiary Conference. The proposed change would not be for the better but for the worse. His delegation fully endorsed the views of Papua New Guinea and supported its proposal to consider the solution set out in Document No 279.

5 18 The delegate of Nigeria said the essential question was the point of principle that the election of the Directors of the CCIs should represent the collective decision of all the Members of the Union. His delegation endorsed the views of the delegate of India and supported election of all elected officials of the Union by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

5 19 A motion for closure of the debate was proposed by the delegate of Kuwait and supported by the delegates of India, Iran and Algeria.

5 20 That motion was opposed by the delegates of Italy, Australia, Sweden and France on the grounds that the earlier proposal by Papua New Guinea, supported by Sweden, for examination of Document No 279 had not been considered.

5 21 The delegate of Algeria, on a point of order, said that priority under No 467 of the Convention went to the motion for closure of the debate. Subsequently, priority under No 500 of the Convention went to a decision on the original proposal in Document No 271 which antedated that in Document No 279.

The motion for closure of the debate was put to the vote and adopted by 75 votes for, 25 against and 17 abstentions.

The meeting rose at 1910 hours

The Secretary-General

M MILI

The Chairman

H.K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 482-E
23 November 1982
Original English/
French

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

TWENTY-THIRD PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 29 October 1982, at 1700 hrs

Chairman Mr H.K KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

- 1 Second report of Committee 2
- 2 Fourth report of Committee 7 (continued)

Document No

312

271, 279



1. Second report of Committee 2 (Document No. 312)

1.1 The Chairman of Committee 2 introduced the second report, indicating that the People's Republic of Mozambique should be deleted from section 3 and included in section 1.1.1 since its credentials had been found to be in order. He drew attention to the fact that the findings in the Annex to the report were subject to the approval of the Plenary Meeting, and that the Plenary was requested to authorize the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee to examine credentials received after publication of the report

1.2 The delegates of Senegal and Angola said that their delegations had been given the power to vote on behalf of Gambia and Cape Verde respectively, and the delegate of Norway sought confirmation that his delegation could vote on behalf of Iceland

On the understanding that such mandates to vote on behalf of another delegation in accordance with No. 371 of the Convention were not within the purview of Committee 2, and a number of minor editorial corrections, the second report of Committee 2 was approved.

2 Fourth report of Committee 7 (Documents Nos. 271 and 279) (continued)

2.1 The delegate of the United Kingdom, invoking No. 497 of the Convention (Reasons for votes), said that at the previous Plenary Meeting he had voted against the motion for closure of the debate for several reasons, the debate had related only to Document No. 271, a brief report on a matter which Committee 7 had failed to solve, and not to Document No. 279 which offered a possible solution. He considered it unfair not to have considered the two documents in conjunction. The delegates of Papua New Guinea and Sweden had made reference to Document No. 279, and the delegation of Australia, one of the co-authors, had asked to present it before the debate was closed. He therefore proposed that the discussion be opened on Document No. 279.

2.2 The delegate of Italy said he had voted against the motion for the same reasons and seconded the United Kingdom proposal.

2.3 The delegate of India thought it was impossible to come back on a decision already taken by vote, and he therefore could not accept that proposal. As he saw it, the only possibility, under Nos. 500 and 501 of the Convention, was to re-examine the various proposals in the order in which they had been submitted to Committee 7

2.4 The delegate of Algeria supported that suggestion, but pointed out that all the proposals had received support and the meeting should not exclude the examination of any issue.

2.5 The delegate of Papua New Guinea recognized the order in which the proposals in Documents Nos. 271 and 279 had been put to the vote, but as Document No. 279 had been put forward as a compromise, he proposed that a vote be taken on it forthwith, after which a vote would be taken on Document No. 271.

2.6 That proposal was supported by the delegate of the United Kingdom who pointed out that Document No. 279 had not even been introduced in the Plenary, to which it was addressed

2.7 The delegate of Algeria said that it was necessary to decide whether the proposals were to be considered in chronological order or not and suggested that the proposal of Papua New Guinea be put to the vote.

2.8 The delegates of Spain, Greece, the United States and Austria considered that the debate the previous day had related only to Document No. 271 and that therefore the motion for closure of the debate referred to that document solely. Discussion on Document No. 279 was therefore perfectly in order.

2.9 The delegates of Kuwait, Morocco and Mozambique said they had understood that the majority had voted in favour of the motion for closure of the debate on the entire question. The delegate of Iran, endorsing that view, pointed out that several delegations had spoken of the two documents together in presenting their relative merits.

2.10 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, supported by the delegate of Canada, said that Document No 279 was the only document which contained a proposal and that it should be examined, under the terms of No 500 of the Convention

2.11 The Chairman confirmed that although Document No 279 had been mentioned in the course of the discussion, it had not in fact been considered. He appealed to delegations to respect the provisions of the Convention and to take objective decisions in the interests of the Union

2.12 The delegate of Senegal pointed out that if Committee 7 had examined Document No 279, which was not the case, its findings in Document No 271 might have been different. He suggested that since Committee 7 had not reached agreement, Document No 279 be referred back to that Committee, in the hope that it might be able to arrive at an equitable conclusion to be presented to the Plenary.

2.13 That suggestion was supported by the delegates of Italy, Canada, France, Australia and the United Kingdom

2.14 The delegate of India explained that he had voted in favour of the motion for closure of the debate but was not opposed to examination of Document No 279 if that was the wish of the majority. Document No 271, however, had priority, from the chronological point of view

2.15 The delegate of Ireland said the situation was similar to that which had arisen the previous week with respect to the election of the members of the Administrative Council. The delegations which had sponsored the proposal in Document No 279 had every right to have it discussed

2.16 The delegate of Algeria said that acceptance of the suggestion by the delegate of Senegal would entail another meeting of Committee 7 and then another Plenary. He proposed that that suggestion be put to the vote, if it were rejected, then the discussion on Document No 279 should be immediately taken up in Plenary.

2.17 That proposal was supported by the delegates of Japan, Greece and the United Kingdom

The Chairman put to the vote, by show of hands, the proposal to refer Document No. 279 to Committee 7

The results of the vote were as follows: 48 votes in favour, 48 against and 22 abstentions

In conformity with No 487 of the Convention, the proposal was therefore rejected, and Document No 279 taken up for consideration in Plenary

2.18 The delegate of Australia presented Document No 279 on behalf of the six co-authors. The proposal therein aimed to maintain the existing method of electing the Directors of the CCIs but, nevertheless, to take account of the opposing view by requesting the Administrative Council to study all aspects of the matter and submit a report, with recommendations if appropriate

2.19 Supporting that presentation, the delegate of Canada recalled that in Committee 7 more speakers had taken the floor in favour of the status quo than in favour of a modification of the practice. He considered that even though the Plenipotentiary Conference was the supreme organ of the Union, it should not devote itself unduly to elections, and he saw no reason to change the current practice

2 20 These statements and the draft Resolution calling for an in-depth study of the question were supported by the delegates of the Philippines, Greece and France.

2 21 The delegate of the United Kingdom considered that no change should be introduced before the following Plenipotentiary Conference since the election of the Director of the CCITT was due to be held in 1984 and that of the Director of the CCIR in 1986. He pointed out that countries unable to send delegations to the Plenary Assemblies could make sure that their wishes were expressed through representatives from their embassies who could be given instructions by telex

2.22 The delegate of India had some reservations about the draft Resolution which did not meet the aspirations of his Administration. He thought that the Plenipotentiary Conference should elect all the elected officials of the Union to ensure continuity of its work, and to confer the same importance on all those officials

2.23 The delegate of Thailand had no objection to the terms of the draft Resolution, but proposed that the words "and a draft amendment to the Convention, if any" be added at the end.

2 24 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany did not think that the possibility of having an entirely new team of officials elected at once was in the interests of continuity. Furthermore, the changes proposed would affect at least five provisions of the Convention. He would need more time to define his position, but for the moment was prepared to accept
Document No. 279

2 25 The delegates of New Zealand, Switzerland and Sweden were also prepared to support the draft Resolution, as amended, since the subject clearly required an objective study

2 26 The delegate of China understood that concern, but did not think there was sufficient reason for the CCI Directors not to be elected by the supreme organ of the Union

2 27 The delegate of Algeria said it was not his delegation's intent to prejudice the issue by taking an abrupt decision or to judge the activities of the present of past Directors. However, should it be decided to have the Directors elected by the next Plenipotentiary Conference, transitional measures could be adopted and the necessary consequential modifications to the Convention could be entrusted to the Editorial Committee. He was afraid that approval of Document No. 279 would mean that administrations of developing countries would continue to be at a disadvantage in seeking elected posts

2 28 The delegate of Bangladesh supported without reserve the arguments put forward by the delegates of India and Algeria

2.29 The delegate of Cameroon proposed that the present Conference take note of all the discussions, leave it to the following Conference to solve the issue, and conclude its business in a cordial and amicable atmosphere

2 30 The delegate of Italy, in supporting the amended draft Resolution, said he could not agree that the consequential modifications to the Convention were merely a drafting matter

2.31 The delegates of Nicaragua and Jamaica were unable to support the draft Resolution since the Plenipotentiary Conference had the competence and technical capacity permitting it to elect the Directors of the CCIs.

2 32 The delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that Document No. 279, in proposing a detailed study, in fact offered the possibility of making the changes recommended by a number of delegations, whereas the report of Committee 7 in Document No. 271 precluded any other possibility. He considered, therefore, that Document No. 279 could satisfy the majority

2.33 The Chairman said that in accordance with No. 500 of the Convention, the Plenary would first take a decision on Document No. 279.

2.34 The delegate of India requested that the decisions already taken be respected and that the Conference abide by the provisions of Nos. 500 and 501 of the Convention.

2.35 The delegate of Iran also requested the Chairman to apply those provisions of No. 500.

2.36 The delegate of Spain said that the only proposal was that in Document No. 279 and according to the rules the Plenary could only vote on proposals.

2.37 The delegate of Syria said that the fact that Document No. 271 had been referred to the Plenary Meeting would seem to signify that all the pertinent documents had been examined.

2.38 The delegate of Italy proposed that the proposal in Document No. 279 be put to the vote.

2.39 The Chairman said that, in conformity with No. 500 of the Convention he would put the proposal of the delegate of Papua New Guinea to the vote.

He asked participants to demonstrate, by show of hands, whether they wished to vote in the first instance on Document No. 279

The motion was carried by 45 votes in favour, 36 against and 42 abstentions.

The Chairman then put Document No. 279, as amended by the delegate of Thailand, to a vote by show of hands

The result of the vote was 45 votes in favour, 52 against and 23 abstentions and the document was thus rejected.

2.40 The delegate of Australia requested that the next vote be by secret ballot.

2.41 The delegate of Spain suggested that the debate be deferred to a later meeting, since the renewal of terms of office and action to be taken by the Plenary Assemblies had to be considered.

2.42 The delegate of India, supported by the delegate of Iran requested that the vote be taken without delay

2.43 The Secretary-General elect took it that it was proposed to enter in the Nairobi Convention a provision according to which the Directors of the CCIs would be elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference. He suggested that a transitional provision in the form of an Optional Protocol be worded to take account of the concern of the delegate of Spain.

2.44 The delegate of Algeria thought that that point could be covered by a Resolution similar to Resolution No. 3 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention relating to the election of members of the IFRB.

2.45 The Chairman observed that at least five delegations supported the request for a secret ballot and requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements.

2.46 The Secretary-General requested the delegates of Morocco, Nigeria and France to act as tellers.

2.47 The Chairman put to the vote the motion that the Plenary Meeting, in the light of Document No. 271, agreed to modify the Convention to the effect that the Directors of the CCIs would be elected henceforth by the Plenipotentiary Conference

The motion was carried by 70 votes to 49, with 5 abstentions and 1 blank voting paper

2.48 In explanation of his vote, the delegate of China said that he had supported the proposal in the interests of universality but that that in no way signified that China did not recognize the quality of the work performed by the current Directors of the CCITT and the CCIR.

The meeting rose at 2130 hours

The Secretary-General

M MILI

The Chairman .

H K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 483-E
19 August 1983

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES OF THE
TWENTY-FOURTH PLENARY MEETING

Replace paragraph 4.1.1 by the following :

"4.1.1. The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany considered that it was unnecessary to give precise instructions to the Administrative Council on how to guarantee the liaison between the Union and the other bodies involved in IPDC or to refer to the budget. He therefore proposed that the final paragraph of the draft Resolution read

"to study the reports submitted by the Secretary-General and to take appropriate action in order to assure liaison with the Intergovernmental Council, the Secretariat of IPDC and the UNESCO units involved in the work of IPDC . ."



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 483-E
13 January 1983
Original English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES OF THE

TWENTY-FOURTH PLENARY MEETING

Monday, 1 November 1982, at 1400 hrs

Chairman Mr H K KOSGEY (Kenya)

<u>Subjects discussed</u>	<u>Document Nos</u>
1 Report of Working Group PL-B	280
2 Eighth Series of Texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (Series B.8)	298
3 Third and Final Report of Working Group PL-C	315
4 Ninth Series of Texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (Series B 9)	317
5 Report of Working Group PL-A	329 + Corr 1
6 Tenth Series of Texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (Series B 10)	331



1 Report of Working Group PL-B (Document No 280)

1 1 The Chairman of Working Group PL-B said that the report was the result of a consensus, adopted without a vote and without reservations. The Working Group had examined the report submitted by the Administrative Council and endorsed the action taken thus far, accepted the operational requirement for the project and supported the need to proceed with the Interim System and an Incremental Plan. The Working Group had, however, recommended that the six-year plan be extended over an eight-year period, thus reducing annual costs.

In reaching its conclusions, the Working Group had reviewed in detail a series of conditions and constraints (paragraphs 2.1 to 2.12 of the report) which it thought important enough to be worded very precisely and preserved for future reference. The executive instrument by which the project would be initiated was a Resolution addressed in the first instance to the Administrative Council and containing a cross-reference to the report, so that at every stage of the decision-making the Council could refer back to the conditions under which it must operate. Annex A showed the financial implications of stretching out the programme.

In conclusion, the Chairman of Working Group PL-B said that the project was in no way an academic exercise, it was designed to equip the IFRB to handle competently and efficiently the very difficult and complex task of processing well over 100,000 frequency assignment notices every year. The Working Group recommended approval of the project as a matter of urgent necessity.

1 2 The delegate of Thailand expressed his appreciation of the output of Working Group PL-B. Referring to the provision of a facility giving direct remote access by administrations to the data bases of the IFRB and the permanent organs, he wondered why the Administrative Council was instructed to carry out yet another study. His delegation considered that the data base system was an important instrument for the dissemination of technical information and that Member countries, particularly the developing countries, would benefit therefrom. Due to the rapid growth of both computer and telecommunication technologies, Member countries would be able to have their own on-line terminal equipment with access to the main computer of the Union in the very near future. He would like the Union to be able to offer such a service earlier than mentioned in the draft Resolution. In that respect, he wished also to draw attention to Documents Nos 34 and DT/46 concerning the creation of a telecommunications documentation centre at ITU Headquarters. Minor modifications or a little more study might be needed but the remote access feature could be implemented within a short time. He therefore proposed that the present Conference also authorize the Administrative Council to approve the budget and the implementation plan for providing such a facility offering direct remote access to the Union data base as soon as the report had been reviewed and evaluated.

1 3 The delegate of the U S S R, expressing his approval of the report and support for the proposals contained therein, said that the important factor was that the Administrative Council should monitor the project implementation. He stressed the important role that would be played by the group of experts from administrations and the fact that administrations of both developed and developing countries should be able to benefit from the system. Full documentation would be required at every stage of the plan. On no account should the staff be increased and the Administrative Council should be authorized to ensure that the existing staff were employed most effectively.

1 4 The delegate of Iran congratulated the Working Group and drew attention to paragraph 2.5 of the report (Documentation) because it was essential for all administrations to be aware of the implementation of the programme. He wondered if any impositions would be laid on administrations with respect to the interface required between them and the IFRB and quoted as an example the question of standards which had arisen at the recent FM Broadcasting Conference.

1 5 The Chairman of the IFRB said that administrations should not encounter any such difficulties, but if they did occur it would be for the IFRB to solve them.

1.6 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic welcomed the report, the project should provide the opportunity for efficient exploitation of a tool for rationalizing the work and lead to more efficient preparation of conferences and reduction of costs

1 7 The delegate of the United States of America endorsed the proposals in the Working Group's report, which would provide a sound foundation for dealing with the Union's important work. It also reflected a commitment by concerned administrations to follow through on decisions taken by WARC-79

1 8 The Chairman of Working Group PL-B, in reply to the point raised by the delegate of Thailand, said that much concern had been expressed that the provision of a facility for direct remote access would involve the Union in further expenditure and also give an advantage to the more developed countries, leaving the developing countries at a disadvantage. It was also felt that a number of complex policy issues would have to be settled before such a facility could be authorized and that a decision could only be taken by a Plenipotentiary Conference. Those were the reasons behind the lengthy reference to the problem in the draft Resolution.

The Report of Working Group PL-B was approved.

2 Eighth Series of Texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (Series B 8) (Document No 298)

2 1 The Chairman of the Editorial Committee introduced the draft Resolution corresponding to the outcome of the work of Working Group PL-B

2 2 Replying to questions by the delegate of Iran, the Chairman of the IFRB said that the words "after approval by the Coordination Committee" had been inserted (under "instructs the Secretary-General and the IFRB") because it was normal practice for all documents to be approved by the Coordination Committee before they were submitted to the Administrative Council. That applied also to information on the extended use of the computer submitted in joint Secretary-General/IFRB reports. The wording corresponded to the usual practice. The Chairman of Working Group PL-B said that in Document No 33 it was stated that the Administrative Council would require every year a joint report on the work done, funds expended and benefits received, which were the "major aspects" referred to in paragraph 1 c) of the report. He would also assume that the joint report in question would deal with the points listed in paragraphs 2 1 to 2 12 of the report.

The draft Resolution No PLB/1 was approved on first reading.

3 Third and Final Report of Working Group PL-C (Document No 315)

3 1 The Chairman of Working Group PL-C introduced the Group's Final Report which dealt in the main with the production of four draft Resolutions. The first concerned the International Programme for the Development of Communication. Discussion had been based on Document No 54, submitted with a view to the establishment of policy guidelines for the ITU with regard to the activities of IPDC. The Working Group had taken note of the action taken by the Administrative Council and approved certain interim measures, including the principle of providing a provisional presence in the IPDC Secretariat and at UNESCO for which an allocation had been made in the 1983 Budget. The question had been put as to whether the ITU had done enough for the developing world in that regard, and the view was also expressed that ITU, as specialized agency for telecommunications, must play a leading role and not lag behind other agencies in telecommunication matters. The concern was from the point of view of infrastructure rather than software aspects.

The Working Group had recognized the importance of cooperation between ITU and UNESCO for the effective development of IPDC activities and of the means of providing adequate telecommunication infrastructures to meet the objectives of that programme and maintain continuous liaison. The corresponding Resolution called for the Administrative Council and the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures for maintaining and supporting the Union's participation in IPDC, which was also in direct relation to the tendering of assistance to developing countries.

The Working Group had also updated Resolutions Nos 34, 36 and 37 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, without making any change to their substance

The Chairman of Working Group PL-C concluded by pointing out that all four Resolutions had been approved unanimously and by thanking the members of the Group for their cooperation and understanding.

The Final Report of Working Group PL-C was approved.

4 Ninth Series of Texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (Series B 9)
(Document No 317)

4 1 Resolution No PLC/4

4 1 1 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany considered that it was unnecessary to give precise instructions to the Administrative Council on how to guarantee the liaison between the Union and the other bodies involved in IPDC or to refer to the Budget. He therefore proposed that the final paragraph of the draft Resolution read

"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~~ study the reports submitted by the Secretary-General and to take appropriate action in order to maintain liaison "

4 1 2 That proposal was supported by the delegate of the U S S R since the Administrative Council had already approved inclusion of ITU representation and mission expenses in the Budget, and by the delegates of Brazil, the German Democratic Republic and Spain because it introduced a degree of flexibility in the measures to be taken by the Council to ensure adequate ITU participation. The delegate of Spain pointed out that in the course of the discussions at the preceding Council Session, it had been mentioned that there should be coordination at the national level between the representatives of Member States of the ITU and of UNESCO.

4 1 3 The delegate of Algeria thought it unnecessary to open discussion on a text which had been approved unanimously by the Working Group. He also thought the reference to "technical support" should be maintained. The delegate of Lebanon also favoured retention of the text as it stood, especially since Committee 4 had approved the budgetary allocation for that item. The delegate of Indonesia endorsed those statements.

4 1 4 The Chairman of Committee 4 said that that Committee had agreed to make provision for credits (186,000 Swiss francs per annum) subject to annual review by the Administrative Council on how it was to be used, with an additional proviso in the Additional Protocol that should any part not be used for that specific purpose, it would not be drawn upon for any other purpose. The Secretary-General elect had given assurance in that respect. He said that considerable importance was attached to emphasizing the primacy of the Union's role in matters concerning telecommunications and he would wish to have the draft Resolution maintained in its original form.

4 1 5 The delegate of Italy, while supporting the proposal by the Federal Republic of Germany, proposed closure of the debate.

4 1 6 The proposal was seconded by the delegate of Algeria.

4 1 7 The Secretary-General elect confirmed that the intent was to provide full-time presence of an official to work with and service the Intergovernmental Council and assist on a full-time basis the Secretariat of that Council and the UNESCO units concerned. It was not merely a case of travel expenses.

4 1 8 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the purpose of his proposed amendment was not to restrict collaboration but to make sure that the ITU's contribution was as effective as possible. However, in view of the difficulties it presented to several delegations, he would withdraw the proposal.

Draft Resolution No PLC/4 was approved without change.

4 1 9 The delegate of the United States of America wished to register his concern that, although supporting the principle of increased coordination between the ITU and IPDC, such a task could easily have been carried out by making travel funds available, rather than by committing substantial resources to a new position. In his opinion, it was an example of a lack of fiscal restraint, where the same objective could have been met by a little imagination and commitment to extra duty and work. He feared that in the coming days there would be a succession of decisions made in the same way which would burden developed and developing countries with an unacceptable budget.

4 2 Resolutions Nos PLC/5, 6 and 7

4 2 1 The delegate of Spain pointed out that the square brackets in the Spanish version of Resolution No PLC/7 should be removed and the text should read "o las organizaciones internacionales interesadas".

4 2 2 The Chairman of the Editorial Committee said that there had been some doubt about the term "international organization" which was being discussed in various bodies.

4 2 3 The Secretary-general elect said that the words "or other" should be replaced by "and".

With that minor amendment, the three Resolutions were approved.

The Ninth Series of Texts was thus approved on first reading.

5 Report of Working Group PL-A (Document No 329)

5 1 The Chairman of Working Group PL-A indicated two small corrections to the report: the first concerned the numbering of paragraph 5 1 1, the second related to paragraph 6 5 where the words "met" should be replaced by "was illustrative of". The Chairman stressed that the report itself, and the attached timetable of conferences, were the result of many compromises in the course of lengthy and difficult discussions. The report did not include the aspect of the relative importance of conferences since opinions had diverged widely and no consensus had been reached.

The Working Group, in accordance with its terms of reference, had examined the list and timetable drawn up by the Administrative Council, plus two other proposed conferences (a World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference and a Conference for the European Maritime Area). It had in addition examined the question of the planning of feeder-links for the satellite broadcasting services in Regions 1 and 3, which might possibly be added to the agenda of the First Session of the Geostationary Orbit Conference in 1985 by the Administrative Council, and the problem of incompatibility between FM broadcasting and the aeronautical radionavigation service in the 108 - 117 975 MHz band where decisions were required on the criteria to be adopted. There again, the next session of the Administrative Council would determine how that problem should be settled.

With regard to the preparation of conferences, the timetable established by the Administrative Council had been slightly modified (see paragraph 3 1 of the report) as it had appeared that the interval between the First and Second Sessions of the Conference for the Planning of HF Bands allocated to Broadcasting and of the Geostationary Orbit Conference should be extended by six months and one year, respectively. As for regional conferences, it was proposed for greater effectiveness to have two sessions for the Conference for reviewing and revising the Final Acts of the African VHF-UHF Broadcasting Conference, as well as for the Broadcasting Planning Conference for Region 2. It was also proposed to reduce the duration of the Region 3 Conference on the shared use of the VHF and UHF bands and to hold it immediately after the

CCIR meetings where the technical preparations would be made. The principle of holding not more than one world conference and one regional conference per year had been respected except for 1988. The Working Group had tried to take account of the priority of world conferences over regional conferences and had thought it desirable for the Plenipotentiary Conference to be held after the Second Session of the Geostationary Orbit Conference for the reasons set out in paragraph 4.1.5 of the report. The date had therefore been set early in 1989, although that was at variance with the decision taken by Committee 7. The conference durations recommended by the Administrative Council had been maintained.

As for the conference agendas, the Group had considered that those already established should not be changed and that the agenda of ORB(1) should take into account the pertinent Resolutions of WARC-79 and the planning of feeder links in Regions 1 and 3.

The evaluation of financial requirements had been embodied in Document No 288 and transmitted to the Finance Committee. The Working Group itself had not taken any decisions with regard to a reduction of costs.

The substance of the Working Group's recommendations were contained in four draft Resolutions covering the new points mentioned and a fifth giving the timetable and directives to the Administrative Council concerning the agendas of certain conferences.

5.2 The delegate of India made the statement reproduced in Annex 1.

5.3 The delegate of Indonesia shared the concern expressed by the delegate of India. The most developed countries, although constantly curtailing the Budget in other respects, were in favour of adding four more conferences to those already approved by the Administrative Council, and two very important conferences (the Space Conference and the HFBC) were being given second place. He was particularly opposed to the scheduling of a Telephone and Telegraph Conference at the present stage. The need for technical cooperation to be covered from the Regular Budget of the Union should be considered, it was more important in the first instance to close the gap between developed and developing nations before proceeding with the more rapid development of telecommunication networks.

5.4 The delegate of Lebanon congratulated the Chairman of Working Group PL-A, and sought clarification on a number of points in the report. Firstly, he would like the Plenipotentiary Conference to take account of the meeting of the Regional Plan Committee for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin in September 1983, which had already been decided. He also drew attention to paragraph 4.2.1, in which it was stated that "CCITT Plan Committees are indicated for 1983 and 1984 only", which was presumably because the programme for subsequent years would only be finalized later. The words "other than" in the phrase in parentheses should be replaced by "and".

He asked which administrations attached a low priority to meetings of the World and Regional Plan Committees. Those Committees had made a tremendous effort for both developed and developing countries and were of benefit to both. They constituted the only international body which had the right to study and specify all types of planning programmes, to coordinate and provide indications to all countries, to discuss routing and signalling and deal with the thorny problems which faced all countries. That was also the reason why the creation of the Special Autonomous Groups had been proposed, and in that regard he thanked all the administrations which had collaborated in the production of the concerned very useful handbooks.

5.5 The Chairman of Working Group PL-A replied that the Group had in the first instance considered that the Plan Committees should not be entered in the timetable because they were a part of the CCITT and were not indicated in the document submitted by the Administrative Council. That could soon be remedied, however. Inclusion of the CCITT Study Group meetings would have overloaded the timetable and in any case all the dates were not yet determined. The report did mention that some delegations would welcome a complete timetable, and it was therefore suggested that the Administrative Council publish every year a timetable listing all the meetings for which dates were certain. Varying opinions had indeed been expressed regarding the importance of the Plan Committees but no decision had been taken. Document No 329 could be adjusted to incorporate them, if it was considered desirable.

5 6 The delegate of the United Kingdom recalled that the timetable was not the result of a consensus, but represented the best possible solution. It was clear that genuine, if difficult, choices had to be made in order to remain within the budget. Committee 4 had only just begun to examine what could be done, as opposed to what was wanted. The conference programme unleashed a new stream of expenditure and he felt that a decision at present, before Committee 4 had deliberated, would pre-empt options in the Committee. However, one item to be decided without delay was the date of the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

He suggested that the Chairman of the Working Group be congratulated on her fine work, that the Plenary take note of the report, and that the outcome of Committee 4's considerations be awaited before taking a final decision on the conference programme.

5 7 That proposal was seconded by the delegate of Indonesia.

5 8 The delegate of Algeria did not think there would be a consensus in Committee 4. He pointed out that all the important points on the conference agenda had been examined, but decisions on them had yet to be taken. He proposed that the conference timetable be discussed further in Plenary and followed by a decision.

5 9 The delegate of Mexico also considered that a decision should be taken in Plenary. His delegation endorsed the spirit of the remarks by the delegate of India and especially the concern that the timetable put forward was in contradiction to the agreements reached both in Plenary and in Committee 7. He did not consider that decisions already adopted could be modified on a pretext, particularly that concerning the convening of the next Plenipotentiary Conference and the priorities laid down.

5 10 The delegate of the United States of America congratulated the Chairman of Working Group PL-A on reaching a general agreement. Nonetheless, the Group had been unable to address the hard facts of establishing priorities with respect to the conference cost profile information which had been made available. It was for the Finance Committee to examine that information and make a recommendation on the impacts of the conference schedule proposed. The table showed a figure of over 12 million Swiss francs in 1983 for world conferences alone and 18 million Swiss francs in 1985. Those figures should be reviewed by Committee 4 prior to a recommendation as to what could be afforded.

5 11 The delegate of China stressed the importance to developing countries of the Space Conference and the HFBC and could not agree to the decision reached. He hoped that the recommendations by the Administrative Council could be followed and the decision taken in Committee 7 with regard to the Plenipotentiary Conference could be respected.

5 12 The delegate of Canada said his delegation had assumed in the deliberations of Working Group PL-A that common sense and practicality would prevail, and that the conferences agreed upon by WARC-79 would be respected. It was on the counsel of the IFRB-elected officials that it had been agreed to leave intervals of two years and two and one-half years between the two sessions of the HFBC and the Space Conference. He pointed out that the proposal to hold Plenipotentiary Conferences at intervals no longer than six years had been taken at the committee level and not as yet by the Plenary. It was clear that certain adjustments were essential if all concerns were to be met.

He was in favour of agreeing in principle to the timetable as presented by Working Group PL-A, perhaps with a reduction of the duration of certain conferences. After hearing the report from Committee 4, the Plenary could come back to the financial aspects, on which his delegation reserved its position.

5 13 The delegate of the U S S R said that the matter must be approached in a realistic manner. The timetable prepared by the Working Group was of a precarious nature. Any modification to one element would lead to the collapse of the whole structure. With respect to the timing of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the meeting had for its guidance a draft Resolution with a formula "five or not more than six years". To his knowledge, no other specialized agency had adopted such an imprecise formula, and he would have preferred "not less than once every six years", since the five-year period had never been respected.

5 14 The delegate of Argentina endorsed the statement by the delegate of India, including his appreciation of the efforts made by the Chairman of Working Group PL-A To satisfy some of the concerns expressed, he proposed that the Mobile Services Conference foreseen for August/September 1987 be interchanged with the Plenipotentiary Conference, which would also have the advantage of increasing the period between the Space Conference and the Plenipotentiary He agreed with the speakers who had defended the precedence of the Committee 7 decision over that of Working Group PL-A

5 15 The delegate of Switzerland paid tribute to the administrations who had taken part in the Working Group and spared no effort in drawing up a programme which represented the most subtle compromise yet reached at the present Conference Though it did not satisfy everyone, all parties were equally dissatisfied, which in itself was an achievement

He agreed with those who thought it desirable to hold the next Plenipotentiary Conference after the second session of the Space Conference, in case there were unresolved problems He wondered also if it might not be wise to reduce the duration of the Plenipotentiary Conference, in an attempt to speed up its work

5 16 The delegate of France, as representative of the host administration for that conference, said that favourable consideration would be given to any date which might be put forward by the present Plenipotentiary Conference

5 17 The Chairman doubted whether a consensus would be reached if the matter were referred to any other committee or meeting The delegate of India had raised the issue that the spirit of WARC-79 was not being respected, by failing to give due priority to the HFBC and the Space Conference The other main point was the scheduling of the next Plenipotentiary Conference He felt that the Argentinian proposal to interchange the Mobile Services Conference and the Plenipotentiary Conference might result in the latter being held too soon after the entry into force of the new Convention There was also a recommendation that the Plenary wait for the report by Committee 4, which might reduce the credits needed

He urged participants not to shelve major decisions but to accept a compromise which would permit the work to proceed

5 18 The delegate of India also doubted whether Committee 4 could take decisions without guidance from the Plenary, since wider issues were involved He supported the proposal to interchange the Mobile Services Conference scheduled for autumn 1987 and the Plenipotentiary Conference scheduled for spring 1989, particularly since the French representative had stated that such an arrangement would not pose difficulties The CCIR meetings planned for 1987 could be brought forward, if necessary

5 19 The delegate of the United Kingdom repeated that decisions taken at the present stage would pre-empt decisions in Committee 4 When that Committee considered the financial implications of the programme, which it was required to do, it would have to set them against the desires for other programmes, technical cooperation, for instance Difficult choices were unavoidable, and it must be ensured that decisions were based on sound reasoning

5 20 The delegate of Norway thought the timetable attached to the report was the best possible compromise It had been worked out by experienced delegates under the capable guidance of Mlle Huet and he thought it was acceptable as a working basis

5 21 The delegate of Mexico failed to understand the arguments put forward by the United Kingdom delegate Plenary decisions were over-riding, so if the Plenary gave clear indications to Committee 4 that Committee would have to abide by them

5 22 The delegate of Italy said that all the arguments being put before the meeting had already been heard in Working Group PL-A, and the timetable in Document No. 359 represented the only solution He therefore proposed that it be adopted It was true that Committee 7 had approved an interval between Plenipotentiary Conferences of six years maximum, but it had also approved a draft Resolution which allowed a further margin.

5 23 The delegate of Iran said that although his delegation was not satisfied, particularly with the arrangements for the HFBC and the Space Conference, it was clearly impossible to make a fresh start. He supported the proposal to interchange the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Mobile Services Conference, since that would permit the decision taken in Committee 7 to be respected.

5 24 The delegate of Sweden said the timetable produced by Working Group PL-A was the best possible way of accommodating conflicting wishes. He endorsed the proposal that a decision of principle be taken, subject only to a financial review and a report from Committee 4 to the Plenary.

5 25 The delegate of Pakistan said he was not very satisfied with several aspects of the timetable, but found the date of 1989 for the next Plenipotentiary Conference quite unacceptable. He would therefore support the proposal to bring it forward to 1987.

5 26 The delegate of Cameroon said that the lengthy discussion demonstrated the importance attached to the conference programme, which was in effect the programme of ITU activities for coming years. It was the first time that a Plenipotentiary Conference formulated a long-term programme, made necessary by the number of conferences recommended by WARC-79. He considered that the general principles of the timetable should be adopted, leaving it to the Administrative Council to go into the details, which could not be examined at present due to lack of time and all the necessary elements.

5 27 That statement was supported by the delegate of the U S S R.

5 28 The delegate of Algeria pointed out that at an earlier stage his delegation had supported the interchange of the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Mobile Services Conference, but had accepted a compromise solution in view of the strong opposition. He would like also the delegations now resubmitting that proposal to accept the compromise, thus permitting the timetable to be adopted.

5 29 The delegate of the United States of America said that the timetable as it stood presented difficulties to his Administration, but he could support it in the spirit of compromise.

The Chairman took it that Document No 325 was approved in principle.

It was so agreed.

6 Tenth Series of Texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading
(Series B 10) (Document No 331)

6 1 The Chairman of the Editorial Committee introduced the five draft Resolutions submitted by Working Group PL-A.

6 2 Resolution No PLA/1

6 2 1 The Chairman of the Editorial Committee said that in the English text the last line of "considering b)" should be deleted and the words "should take necessary actions to deal with these problems" be added at the end of "considering further".

With that correction, Resolution No PLA/1 was approved.

6 2 2 The delegate of Indonesia wished to record a reservation until such time as the question of technical cooperation under the Regular Budget of the Union had been solved.

6 3 Resolution No PLA/2

Approved.

6.4 Resolution No PLA/3

6 4 1 The Chairman of the IFRB suggested that the paragraph "instructs the Administrative Council 2 " be amplified along the lines of the wording in Resolution No. PLA/4, i.e. to read

"to provide the IFRB with appropriate guidelines relating to the tasks to be carried out in order to permit the Conference to carry out the planning of the bands."

It was so agreed, and the Resolution was approved as amended

6 5 Resolution No PLA/4

Approved

6 6 Resolution No PLA/5

6 6 1 The Chairman of the Editorial Committee said that the date in paragraph 1 10 should be "end of November 1987"

6 6 2 The delegate of Italy said that it had been agreed to delete the words "and for the durations" in paragraph 3

6 6 3 The delegate of Indonesia said he wished to make the same reservation as that he had made with regard to Resolution No PLA/1

The meeting took note of that statement

Resolution No PLA/5 was approved, as amended

The Tenth Series of Texts submitted by the Editorial Committee was approved as amended on first reading

The meeting rose at 1730 hours

The Secretary-General

M MILI

The Chairman

H.K KOSGEY

A N N E X 1

STATEMENT BY THE DELEGATE OF INDIA

Mr Chairman,

My delegation appreciates the excellent work of Mme Chairman of Working Group PL-A. We are of the view that the Report of the Working Group is a very important document since it is to be the basis for determining the programme of conferences and meetings of ITU for the next six-seven years. However, it has not been possible for the Working Group to determine the relative priorities among the various meetings and conferences.

My delegation feels that the best course would have been to maintain the schedule essentially as established by the Administrative Council at the 37th session earlier this year, after detailed consideration of the subject over a three-year period commencing 1980. As the proposal of the Working Group departs very significantly from the Recommendation of the Council, my delegation has expressed its reservation on certain aspects of the Report.

The WARC-79 had unanimously adopted two Resolutions, among other things, on two very important conferences for the planning of the high-frequency broadcast services and space services. These conferences were considered to be of the greatest and fundamental importance and the time frame of 1983 - 1985 was set for completion of their work. Most delegations at WARC-79 had solemnly declared that they would make sincere efforts for the success of these conferences. However, my delegation notes with disappointment and regret that efforts are being made ever since WARC-79 to delay/defer these conferences and even now we hear questions about the need for them. We appreciate that there are some financial and administrative constraints. However, the present schedule extends these major important conferences by almost three years. We feel that this runs counter to the spirit and sense of urgency attached to the decisions of WARC-79.

Some of the arguments given in the Report, in justification of the proposed schedule, are not shared by us. For example, the necessity for a gap of three years between two sessions of WARC-Space and the need to hold the next Plenipotentiary Conference only after its second session is over, to take care of any unresolved issues, are not at all convincing. We do not share the note of pessimism regarding the success of this conference, implied in the argument. What is needed is the will to agree. Given that, technical issues can be satisfactorily sorted out - that does not need a long interval. Similarly, the schedule for the next Plenipotentiary Conference, in March-April 1989, goes against our own decisions at this conference to amend the Convention to lay down a mandatory maximum interval of six years between two Plenipotentiary Conferences. It is unfortunate that we do not seem anxious to respect the sanctity of the Convention. We see no serious difficulty in interchanging the time slots for the WARC-Mobile (General) and the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

Regarding WARC-Mobile, 1983 and 1987, no time schedule had been laid down by WARC-79 for either of these. WARC-Mobile (General) in 1987 would be too early - this was the general feeling in the Administrative Council. In our opinion, if for any reason any of the conferences is to be shelved or deferred, it should be WARC-Mobile 1983, the urgency of which we continue to question. While we will, as always, bow to the decisions of the conference, we wish to draw attention to some of these aspects.

We hope that all Members will work towards the success of all the conferences, so that a new egalitarian regime can emerge for the utilization of the radio spectrum/geostationary orbit resources. On behalf of my delegation, I wish to say that it will be the continuing endeavour of my Administration and Government to contribute our best to the success of the conferences in question.

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 484-E

12 January 1983

Original English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

TWENTY-FIFTH PLENARY MEETING

Tuesday, 2 November 1982, at 1600 hrs

Chairman Mr H K KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

Document No

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------|
| 1 | Eleventh Series of Texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (B 11) | 332, 365 |
| 2 | Fourth and Fifth Reports of Committee 4 and Twelfth Series of Texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (B.12) | 323, 324, 333 |
| 3 | First Report of Committee 8 and Thirteenth Series of Texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (B 13) | 314, 334 |



1 Eleventh Series of Texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (B 11)
(Documents Nos 332 and 365)

1 1 The Chairman of Committee 9 introduced Document No 332 relating to three Articles of the Convention revised by Committee 7. The text had been drafted before the Plenary's recent decision on the election of the Directors of the CCIs, in the light of which a No 37A would have to be added by the Editorial Committee before the second reading.

1 2 The Chairman of Committee 7 said he would transmit the text of the new No 37A to Committee 9.

It was so agreed, and on that understanding Document No 332 was approved.

1 3 The Chairman of Committee 9 said that Document No 365, on one of the Articles covered in Document No. 332, had been submitted direct to the Plenary Meeting from Committee 7 without coming before the Editorial Committee. If approved, it could be added to Document No 332 for the second reading.

1 4 The Chairman of Committee 7 said that in the instructs part of the draft Resolution the word "date" should be changed to "deadline" and both sets of square brackets plus the contents of the second set of square brackets should be deleted.

1.5 The delegate of the U S S R supported the proposal, which would ensure the necessary flexibility.

1 6 The delegate of India thought that the text should clearly reflect the decision taken by the previous Plenary Meeting that the next Plenipotentiary Conference was to be convened in the first quarter of 1989.

1 7 The Secretary-General elect agreed with the proposal which would make the Resolution more precise, it could be covered by a new paragraph

"considering further

that this Plenipotentiary Conference decided that the next Plenipotentiary Conference would be convened in the first quarter of 1989 "

It was so agreed, and Document No 365 was approved, subject to the suggested amendments which would be taken into account by the Editorial Committee.

The Eleventh Series of Texts was thus approved on first reading.

2. Fourth and Fifth Reports of Committee 4 and Twelfth Series of Texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (B 12) (Documents Nos 323, 324 and 333)

2 1 The Chairman of Committee 4 introduced his Committee's Fourth Report set out in Document No. 323 which outlined the conclusions reached on a number of important items.

After lengthy discussions on the question of contributions, Committee 4 had decided to retain the voluntary system and to extend the scale of contributions at both ends. At the lower end of the scale, a consensus had emerged in favour of two new classes, one-quarter and one-eighth of a unit. The one-eighth unit class would be reserved for the least developed countries on the United Nations list and a number of other small countries with small populations and low per capita incomes as might be determined by the Administrative Council. A draft Resolution containing guidelines for the Administrative Council had been prepared and included in Document No 333.

As regards the top end of the scale, there were still differences of opinion. On a majority decision, the scale had been extended to include 35 and 40 units and a provision

adopted under which Members could select a higher class if they wished. However, a significant number of delegations had reserved their position on the matter.

Committee 4 had also discussed the inclusion of technical assistance as a new item in the Finances of the Union (Article 15). A consensus had not been reached, but the proposal had been adopted provisionally by majority, on the understanding that it might be reviewed in the light of subsequent decisions to be taken by Committees 6 and 8.

He had since been informed of Committee 6's decision, and it would seem that there was no need to delete the new reference to technical assistance. However, a number of delegations still reserved their position.

The remainder of the Report related to a number of Resolutions which were set out in Document No. 333.

2.2 The delegate of Grenada, supported by the delegate of Cuba, said it was important for the Administrative Council to have all the necessary information at its disposal when deciding which countries should be admitted to the one-eighth unit class. He therefore proposed that wording be inserted at the end of the second paragraph to the effect that when carrying out its review in accordance with Resolution No. COM4/7 the Administrative Council should take account of the summary records of Committee 4 and any other relevant information contained in the documents available to Committee 4 when the matter had been considered.

It was so agreed.

2.3 The delegate of the United States commended Committee 4's decision to retain the voluntary contribution system, which was a cornerstone of the ITU, and welcomed the adoption of two new unit classes, one-quarter and one-eighth, which would enable needy developing countries to participate fully in the ITU, thus reinforcing the principle of universality. His delegation could also go along with the proposal to introduce a 40 unit class, but questioned the rigid structure adopted whereby 35 was the only intermediate step. He considered that a more flexible system would be to allow increases of one unit between 30 and 40.

2.4 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that the United Kingdom had recently confirmed its commitment to the voluntary system of contributions and recognized the need for flexibility at both ends of the scale to reflect economic developments since 1973. He therefore welcomed the consensus in favour of retaining the voluntary system, and Committee 4's acknowledgement of the merits of an administrative rather than a mechanical means of meeting the needs of a heterogeneous group of countries.

His delegation had suggested that the cost of changes at the lower end of the scale be absorbed by contributions at the top end. However, that should be done on a purely voluntary basis by discussions within the various groups concerned (OPEC, the industrialized West, the industrialized East) and there was no justification for imposing an arbitrary mechanistic range of units above 30. None of the top contributors had asked for such an increase, and there was no point in attempting to induce them to go beyond the current maximum unit class by extending the scale in such an arbitrary manner. Indeed, by removing the incentive effect of joining the top contributors, such a move might discourage a number of countries which had hinted that they were ready to go to 30 units.

Committee 4 had received an extremely reasonable proposal from the Federal Republic of Germany, which left the door open to any country generous enough to go beyond 30 units without setting any arbitrary limits. To go further at that stage would be unjustified. However, if the Conference did not wish to exclude the possibility of an extension to 40 units, another course of action might be to instruct the Administrative Council to keep the issue under review, with particular reference to the situation at the two ends of the scale.

2.5 The delegate of the U S S R recalled that his delegation had clearly stated its positive position on the question of technical assistance within the ITU in a memorandum submitted to Committee 6. However, the proposal to modify Article 15 of the Convention was not acceptable,

since it conflicted with the established procedure governing U.S.S.R. contributions to the United Nations specialized agencies. Moreover, such a decision would cause problems for the smooth operation of the Union and its permanent organs, in particular as regards the financing of existing technical cooperation activities.

Where the system of contributions was concerned, his delegation was pleased that the U.S.S.R. proposal for addition of one-quarter and one-eighth unit classes had been adopted, but felt that in selecting classes above 30 units the Plenipotentiary Conference should offer more flexibility.

2.6 The delegate of Indonesia and the delegate of Lebanon noted that there had been wide support for the compromise solution of extending the upper limit to 40 units, and considered that the 30-35-40 steps were logical since the previous steps were 20-25-30. There was no need to re-open the debate.

Document No. 323 was approved, subject to the amendment proposed by Grenada.

2.7 The Chairman of Committee 4, introducing the Fifth Report (Document No. 324), said that Working Group C4-A and subsequently Committee 4 had considered the Administrative Council's proposals on sharing expenditure on publications between the ordinary budget and the supplementary publications budget to ensure the cost of publications was kept at a reasonable level. Committee 4 had retained two of the four variants put forward, but had considered that it would be premature to choose between them at that stage. Draft Resolution No. COM4/11 in Document No. 333 had thus been drafted instructing the Administrative Council to examine the question in detail in the context of the need to streamline text processing and publications management and the possibility of modernization to reduce costs.

Document No. 324 was approved, subject to a number of editorial amendments proposed by Grenada.

2.8 The Chairman of Committee 9 introduced Document No. 333 containing the text of three Articles of the Convention and five draft Resolutions from Committee 4. It remained to be decided whether to delete the square brackets around ADD 91A and, if so, whether the term used should be technical assistance or technical cooperation.

Article 15

2.9 The Chairman of Committee 4 supplemented his earlier comments on ADD 91A. The square brackets had been included pending a decision by Committee 6. At its most recent meeting that morning, Committee 4 had considered the reply received from Committee 6 and confirmed that the new No. 91A should be retained. Nevertheless, there were still some strong reservations, since the inclusion of a reference to technical assistance in Article 15 raised legal and statutory problems for some of the countries making large contributions, and it had been felt that the issue might have to be discussed in the Plenary Meeting.

The question of whether the appropriate term would be "technical cooperation" or "technical assistance" was a legal matter within the competence of Committee 8.

2.10 The delegate of France, supported by the delegate of Australia, said that the explicit inclusion of a reference to technical cooperation in Article 15 posed considerable problems for a number of countries. One way of avoiding such problems, whilst respecting the spirit of discussions in Committee 6 on the point at issue would be to delete ADD 91A and amend No. 90 a) to read

- "a) The Administrative Council and the permanent organs of the Union, including their technical assistance activities"

2.11 The delegate of Algeria said that was a completely new proposal, and time would be needed to consider it. Since technical cooperation was likely to come up several times in Plenary at a later stage, he was in favour of leaving the square brackets and the new version proposed by France also in square brackets and deferring discussion of the matter until a decision had been taken on the substance of the problem, i.e. the amendments to be made to Article 4. Once Article 4 had been drafted, the remaining references to technical cooperation would be merely consequential changes.

2.12 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany considered that ADD 91A should be deleted. Technical assistance was only one of the several activities of the permanent organs, and it was illogical and unnecessary to single it out, since it was already covered under Article 4 and in the budget. He could agree to the Algerian proposal to defer a final decision, but also felt that the compromise proposal put forward by France would solve the problem by clearly stating that the organs of the Union listed in Article 5 should give more attention to technical assistance.

2.13 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he could agree to the proposal by Algeria. However, the new No. 91A did not only depend on Article 4. The specific measures for technical assistance studied in Committee 6 also had implications for the budget, which came within the terms of reference of Committee 4. He therefore proposed that Committee 4 continue discussing that aspect of the proposal to introduce technical assistance in Article 15.

2.14 The Chairman of Committee 4 pointed out that the question of the provision to be made for technical cooperation within the budget limits established by the Conference had already been discussed at great length. There was no time to hold further discussions in Committee 4, which moreover was restricted by the lack of scope for an interactive dialogue with Committees 6 and 8. The issue should thus be discussed in the Plenary Meeting at that stage.

Article 15 was approved, with the exception of Nos 90 and 91A which would be considered later.

Article 79

2.15 The delegate of Spain said that No 548 had been modified in the light of a Spanish proposal relating to international organizations. However, Committee 8 had recently drafted a Resolution instructing the Secretary-General and the Administrative Council to give the matter further study and had deferred a decision pending the outcome of that study. Hence, No 548 should remain unchanged for the moment and not be amended.

2.16 The Chairman of Committee 8 and the Chairman of Committee 9 confirmed the statement by the delegate of Spain.

2.17 The Chairman of Committee 4 said that No 548 had been amended by the inclusion of the words "in the case of intergovernmental organizations" on a proposal by France, and not by Spain, and the amendment should thus not be affected.

It was decided to revert to the original text of No 548, and Article 79 was approved, subject to that amendment.

Article 79A

Approved.

Resolution No COM4/7

2.18 The Chairman of Committee 9 introduced the draft Resolution on Contributory Shares in Union expenditure and pointed out a number of editorial amendments to the list of countries in the footnote.

2.19 The delegate of Grenada proposed that the instructs paragraph be aligned with paragraph c) "may encounter financial difficulties". He also pointed out that all the countries listed in the amended footnote were Members of the United Nations and/or the Universal Postal Union.

Resolution No. COM4/7 was approved, as amended.

Resolution No. COM4/8

Approved.

Resolution No. COM4/9

Approved, subject to editorial amendments proposed by the Secretary-General elect and the delegate of Grenada.

Resolutions Nos. COM4/10 and COM4/11

Approved.

3. First report of Committee 8 and Thirteenth Series of Texts from the Editorial Committee for first reading (B 13) (Documents Nos. 314 and 334)

3.1 The Chairman of Committee 8 said that events had overtaken Document No. 314 to some extent, and it would thus be more expedient to move directly to consideration of Document No. 334.

He pointed out that his Committee had added new wording to No. 427 of Article 77 concerning the inauguration of conferences. However, the decision had been taken on a majority basis only, with a substantial number of delegations reserving their right to raise the matter again in Plenary.

In considering whether to adopt the new text, the Plenary should also take account of the work of Committee 7, which was considering inclusion of similar provisions in the part of the Convention dealing with the Secretary-General's duties. In that connection, he drew attention to Document No. 345 from Committee 7 to Committee 8, which explained that ADD 270A referred to the result of regional consultations and in the light of which the words "regional consultations" became superfluous in No. 427 and could be deleted.

3.2 The delegate of Italy said his country was one of those which had reserved its position on MOD 427. The principle of rotation included in the new wording had not been defined and no procedures had been established for its implementation. Moreover, if embodied in No. 427, rotation would apply to all conferences of the Union, and since each conference had a different structure depending upon whether it was a regional or world conference, a planning conference, a conference to amend the Radio Regulations, etc., such a principle could not practically be applied. On the other hand, one essential criterion had been omitted, that of competence.

3.3 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, supported by the delegates of Italy and the United States, stressed that not enough attention had been given in No. 427 to the importance of competence and efficiency in the organization of a conference. Moreover, the principle of rotation would be adequately covered by the provision made for regional consultations. He therefore proposed to amend the last part of MOD 427 to read:

"taking into account the geographical distribution, the result of regional consultations, the required efficiency and competence for the respective bodies, and the provisions of No. 431."

3.4 The delegate of Iran expressed surprise that there were still objections to such a basic principle after so much time had been devoted to the subject at the meeting of Heads of Delegations and during the first Plenary Meeting. At the present Conference, as at others, he had been dismayed at the secrecy and lack of democracy which had characterized the appointment

of conference officials. The principles of rotation and competence were not in the least mutually exclusive, and due account would necessarily be taken at the meeting of Heads of Delegations of the need for competence. It was clear that competence was a decisive factor for the appointment of Committee chairmen, but in recent years some countries had had more or less permanent appointments as vice-chairmen. It was therefore essential that the principle of rotation be embodied in No. 427, and he opposed the proposal by the Federal Republic of Germany.

3 5 The delegate of Uruguay also expressed surprise at the new position adopted by some delegations with regard to rotation and competence. Rotation was intended to ensure that seats of leadership were open to all Members of the Union and they took turns in offices of responsibility. The great advantage of such a principle was that those countries which had hitherto had difficulty in taking a leading part in the work of the Union could be given more consideration. He suggested that general provision be made for rotation in the Convention, with a view to countries submitting concrete proposals to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

3 6 The delegate of the U S S R supported the view expressed by Iran.

3 7 The Chairman suggested that the decision on No. 427 be deferred.

3 8 The Chairman of Committee 7 agreed. He also pointed out that Committee 7 had adopted a draft Resolution instructing the Administrative Council to lay down procedures for the election of vice-chairmen and chairmen of committees of ITU conferences and meetings, which should be taken into account when examining MOD 427.

3 9 The delegate of Iran reiterated his strong views that No. 427 should be adopted and discussions not reopened. The Resolution adopted by Committee 7 would not have any impact until the next Plenipotentiary Conference in 1989, and one could not wait until the Administrative Council had established procedures as there were several large conferences planned in coming years.

3.10 The delegate of Italy agreed with the Chairman's proposal to defer discussion. In the meantime, a compromise might be reached by combining proposals, including the proposal by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Consideration of No. 427 was deferred

3 11 The delegate of Italy thought that ADD 441C was too strong and would be impossible to implement in its present form without, for example doubling the duration of conferences. He proposed that the words "avoiding overlapping wherever possible" be amended to read "reducing, to the greatest extent possible, their overlapping".

3.12 The delegate of India thought that the existing wording was quite adequate, as it reflected the fact that the ideal situation was to have no overlap, whilst clearly providing for the practical possibility of some overlapping where necessary. ADD 441C should thus remain unchanged.

3 13 The delegate of Spain pointed out that if ADD 441C referred to all the conferences and meetings of the Union and not only administrative conferences, it was incorrect to speak of "administrations", which should be appropriately modified.

Document No. 334 was approved, subject to that amendment, and to further consideration of No. 427 at a later stage.

The meeting rose at 1840 hours

The Secretary-General
M. MILI

The Chairman
H K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to

Document No. 485-E

20 April 1983

Original : English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

Paragraph 2.3.12

Replace by the following :

"2.3.12 The delegate of Sweden appealed to all delegates not to create artificial barriers between the developing and the developed countries, both of which benefited from CCI activities. In his view, the Committee should consider the various items proposed by Committee 6 with a view to seeking reductions. As far as staff increases were involved, he considered that the expenses proposed under items 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 11 and 12 might be reduced. The resources for activities under item 9 should, on the other hand, be increased. Generally speaking, he believed that economies could be achieved by rationalizing ITU's work and by making better use of existing staff."



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 485-E

5 January 1983

Original English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Tuesday, 2 November 1982, at 0910 hrs

Chairman Mr. T.V. SRIRANGAN (India)

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

Subjects discussed

1. Approval of the summary record of the fifth meeting
- 2 Union expenditure for the period 1983 to 1989
(continued)

Document No.

349

DT/83,
354 and Corr.1 and 2



1 Approval of the summary record of the fifth meeting (Document No. 349)

1 1 Amendments were requested to paragraphs 1.15 and 3.2 by the delegates of Kenya and China respectively.

The summary record of the fifth meeting was approved, as amended.

2. Union expenditure for the period 1983 to 1989 (Document No. DT/83) (continued)

2 1 The Secretary of the Committee introduced Document No. DT/83, which superseded Document No. DT/76, by drawing attention to additions under items B, D, F and Conferences and meetings.

2 2 The delegate of Brazil expressed concern over the figures presented to the Committee as a result of the work of other Committees, in particular the considerable increase over the provisional estimates for 1983. He hoped that when adopting ceiling figures the Committee would bear in mind the real financial capacities of administrations.

2.3 Item E (Document No. 354 and Corr.1 and 2) (continued)

2.3 1 The Chairman recalled that it had already emerged from the debate at the previous meeting that there was no consensus on the technical assistance activities proposed by Committee 6 for consideration in the ordinary budget. Bearing in mind that the matter would ultimately have to be settled in plenary, he invited delegates to consider ways of bridging the gap between those who had supported the Soviet Union proposal for a 5% increase per year in ITU funds for technical assistance and those who regarded the Committee 6 proposals as an irreducible minimum.

2 3 2 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalled that his proposal represented a compromise between two diametrically opposed points of view, namely that the proposed 120% increase in technical assistance funds should be adopted or that technical assistance activities should not have a special section in the ordinary budget.

2 3 3 The delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that a close look at the list of technical assistance activities revealed that at no particular time would expenditure rise above approximately 6.7 million Swiss francs. Thus the widely canvassed figures of an increase of 9 million Swiss francs or 120% were somewhat misleading. He therefore appealed for a sensible approach to the problem of finding a compromise between the U.S.S.R. and Committee 6 proposals.

2 3 4 The delegate of the United States of America said that the Committee had to take a realistic decision on the extent of budget increases, bearing in mind that 1983 would be a key year for future calculations. It was essential to establish priorities. If technical assistance activities were given top priority, with an increase of 120%, then large reductions would be required elsewhere. In view of the many pleas to keep the value of the contributory unit low, it was obvious that there would have to be a trade-off.

2 3 5 The Secretary-General elect pointed out that examination of the list of activities approved by Committee 6 revealed that some of them did not, in fact, relate to technical assistance as such in a legal context such as that of UNDP but to ongoing programmes in the provision of information for application by Administrations, e.g. training standards and the type of information available from the Group of Engineers. In some cases, that information was available at headquarters, in others it could be provided by means of short missions to Member countries. Such programmes had been a regular function of the Union since 1965. In the field of training, moreover, the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference had decided to take up the problem of manpower operational needs in 1965 and had been able, through UNDP, to exert a valuable catalytic effect at the regional level. UNDP thought that that activity was an ITU function. It did not seem unreasonable, in view of the 25 million Swiss francs spent on CCI standards activities for instance, to devote some amount to training, although the figures given in Document No. 354 might be somewhat high. As far as the fellowship programme was concerned, thought could be given to when it should be phased into the regular budget. The need for a stronger regional presence had been approved in the global interests of the Union and was not a technical assistance activity as such.

Lastly, the voluntary programme was a new departure but needed logistic support, while items 12, 13 and 14 would have to be considered in detail at a later stage. In conclusion, he agreed with the United Kingdom delegate that the question of timing was highly relevant

2.3.6 The delegate of Kenya said that the time had come for the ITU to demonstrate a positive interest in contributing to the solution of the problems of the developing world. His delegation therefore supported the provision of a sum of approximately 4.5 million Swiss francs averaged across the board for technical assistance activities.

2.3.7 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that, viewed in time, the proposed increase for 1983, using 1982 as the base year, would amount to approximately 1.5 million Swiss francs, or 42%, and for 1984 to approximately 3 million Swiss francs or 86%. Subsequently, there would be an 18% decrease up to 1988. To his delegation those figures did not seem unreasonable. A trade-off, as recommended by the United States delegate, could perhaps be sought in the programme of conferences and meetings and in staffing

2.3.8 The delegate of Australia suggested that the Committee could solve the problem by adopting a percentage figure for technical cooperation expansion over the next six years and an overall budget ceiling. If those two figures could be agreed on, the rest would be a matter of detail

2.3.9 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the Secretary-General elect had raised an interesting point, since, if the activities listed in Document No. 354 were not really technical assistance at all, then Committee 6's proposals were invalid and need not be considered. In his view, a lump sum should not be earmarked for technical assistance in the regular budget. The present practice of including technical assistance measures within the budget should continue, with a reasonable and realistic increase

2.3.10 The delegate of Brazil asked for clarification of the items in Document No. 354 which were not technical assistance activities.

2.3.11 The delegate of Algeria said that the developing countries were firmly resolved to promote ITU's technical cooperation activities and were unwilling to cut back on other essential functions for that purpose. It had been suggested that reductions could be made in CCI activities, which represented 68% of the programme of conferences and meetings. It should be noted that the developing countries contributed one-fifth of that sum, which amounted to technical cooperation in reverse, since it was the developed countries, as equipment manufacturers, that benefited most directly from CCI activities. Unwillingly, therefore, he could accept some reduction in the CCI programme as a trade-off for the expansion of technical cooperation activities, otherwise it would become necessary to review the basis of contribution by members or adopt a voluntary base for the participation of developing countries in CCI activities

2.3.12 The delegate of Sweden appealed to all delegates not to create artificial barriers between the developing and the developed countries, both of which benefited from CCI activities. In his view, the Committee should consider the various items proposed by Committee 6 with a view to seeking reductions. His delegation considered that such reductions would be possible in items 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11 and 12. Generally speaking, he believed that economies could be achieved by rationalizing ITU's work and by making better use of existing staff.

2.3.13 The delegate of Argentina said that the Conference was at present engaged in taking a historic decision to reorient ITU activities in line with the United Nations aim of securing greater justice and well-being for the developing world. As an active participant in the Working Group that had produced the list of technical assistance activities for inclusion in the regular budget, Argentina fully supported the proposals of Committee 6

2.3.14 The delegate of India, after agreeing that every effort must be made to effect all possible economies, especially in the 1983 budget, suggested that reductions might be achieved in the programme of conferences and meetings. In that connection he drew attention to No. 401 of the Convention and suggested that steps should be taken to reduce the number of meetings of Study Groups and to halt the proliferation of Working Parties. An effort should also be made to cut down on documentation, in particular by issuing corrigenda rather than revised documents. In addition, large staff increases should be avoided, bearing in mind that approximately 70% of all expenditure was devoted to personnel costs

The technical assistance activities approved by Committee 6 were of great importance to developing and developed countries alike. In his view, a reasonable sum should be included in the 1983 budget, gradually rising to 4 million Swiss francs over the following two to three years and remaining at that level. A minimum of 75% of those credits should be devoted to delivering benefits to the developing countries, keeping the build-up of headquarters staff as low as possible.

2 3.15 The delegate of Indonesia said that his country, like other Asian countries, did not wish to be forced into a corner over the question of technical cooperation. In his view, the basic problem was not the proposed costing figures, but a lack of mutual understanding. The subject had been considered in depth by a working group, which, on the basis of advice from the Secretariat, had worked out realistic estimates corresponding to real needs. After agreeing with the delegate of Sweden that all parties stood to benefit by technical assistance activities, he expressed the view that no reduction should be made in the figures set forth in Document No. 354.

2 3.16 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. observed that the previous speaker's appeal for mutual understanding appeared to mean the pure and simple adoption of Document No. 354 without amendment. As to the suggestion that certain delegations were being forced into a corner, nothing could be further from the truth. The Memorandum circulated by his own delegation contended that the ITU was more concerned with promoting bureaucracy than with defining a constructive technical assistance philosophy. Document No. 354, for instance, with its reference to short-term missions for specialists and the Group of Engineers, the ITU's regional presence and the provision of common services, contained no genuine technical assistance component. What could an engineer achieve in three or four weeks in Asia followed by three or four weeks in Latin America or elsewhere? The document had no real basis and could not be taken as a serious attempt to further the development of a technical assistance programme.

2 3.17 The delegate of Cameroon congratulated the delegates of Algeria and Indonesia on putting the debate back into perspective. Committee 6 had managed to reach a general consensus on the technical assistance programme that formed the background to Document No. 354. It was felt that the Plenipotentiary Conference in Nairobi must bring about genuine benefits for all the developing countries, and the technical assistance programme was indeed a vital issue in their eyes. Those countries had clearly expressed their determination to assume their share of the financial burden resulting from the decisions reached at the Plenipotentiary Conference, despite their limited resources. He trusted that mutual understanding would prevail and that the proposals contained in Document No. 354 would be approved by the Committee.

2.3.18 The delegate of the United States of America said that simple arithmetic showed that the proposals contained in Document No. 354 entailed a 42% increase in technical cooperation activities in 1983 and an 86% increase in 1984. His delegation had made various proposals for enhancing technical cooperation rationally and economically, which the Committee had not seen fit to follow up, it could not, however, accept an increase in expenditure on the scale implied by Document No. 354. It was now up to Committee 4 to make some kind of financial sense out of the proposals. In conclusion, he strongly disagreed with the suggestion that the activities of the CCIs over the past decades had been essentially to the advantage of the developed countries and cited, by way of example, their work in the field of standard-setting.

2.3.19 The delegate of France said that, while he was in favour of some of the proposals of Committee 6, others - such as the 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, World Communication Year and "other activities" that the Administrative Council considered appropriate - were less obviously of any real interest to developing countries. He was alarmed by the proposed 20% increase in the Union Budget, which, combined with the introduction of one-eighth contributory units and the prospect of some Administrations choosing a lower class of contribution, threatened to provoke a substantial increase in the contributory unit. Some means must be found of reducing the provision for technical assistance activities to a more acceptable level, the U.S.S.R. proposal for a 5% increase in the current level of expenditure was well worth considering.

2.3.20 The delegate of Lebanon agreed with the delegates of developing countries who had spoken before him that Committee 4 should not simply reopen a debate which, after five weeks, had led Committee 6 to a consensus on the technical assistance programme outlined in Document No. 354. Though it was true that developed and developing countries all belonged to one family, there was no reason why some members of the family should continue to be privileged. The purpose of all the budgetary increases that had taken place between 1975 and 1982 had been to add to the number of meetings and to secure greater benefits for the developed countries. He therefore recommended the adoption of the proposals of Committee 6 without amendment.

2.3.21 The delegate of Iran, looking at the proposed technical assistance budget from a global and realistic point of view, wondered how the two major Powers, whose annual military budget amounted to 500 billion dollars, could in all conscience refuse to accept that a tiny fraction of that figure be set aside for technical assistance purposes. Why should the developing countries be reduced to begging for such a small technical cooperation component in the Union's budget? Unlike the CCIR, which not all developing countries were able to participate in, technical cooperation was the ideal means of putting the world's technical resources at the disposal of everyone. He too advocated approval of Document No. 354 without change.

2.3.22 The delegate of Algeria said that he was prepared to agree with the delegate of the U S S R that the proposals under discussion were essentially administrative and bureaucratic in nature. Since, therefore, it was Committee 4's mandate to set ceilings rather than to enter into the details of other Committees' proposals, he formally proposed that the ceiling for expenditure on technical cooperation be set at 10% of the overall budget decided upon by the Conference. The Administrative Council could then be requested to examine in detail how that sum could best be put to use.

2.3.23 The delegate of Saudi Arabia supported the Algerian proposal and recommended that there should be no compromise on that figure.

2.3.24 The delegate of the United Kingdom emphasized that technical assistance was an issue of the utmost importance to developing and developed countries alike and should be taken seriously. One solution to the problem the Committee faced might be to recommend to the Plenary Meeting that an overall review be conducted of the organization of CCI activities, of possible savings that could be achieved and of the real benefit they represented to the developing world, for submission to the next Administrative Council meeting in conjunction with a review of ITU technical cooperation and assistance activities, as proposed in Document No. 354. The Algerian proposal raised a matter of principle and required that a global view be taken of all ITU activities in order to decide how many percentage points should be allocated to each. He suggested, instead, that the entire list of activities proposed by Committee 6 be passed on to the Plenary Meeting for approval, on the understanding that the two reviews to which he had referred must identify compensating economies.

2.3.25 The delegate of Nigeria insisted that all the proposals in Document No. 354 were genuinely concerned with technical cooperation in favour of the financially disadvantaged developing countries and that none of the cost implications should be any cause for alarm. He fully supported the views and the proposal of the delegate of Algeria.

2.3.26 The delegate of Malaysia lamented the fact that the Committee was still haggling over how to finance technical assistance activities that had been discussed at length in Committee 6. He was in favour of the proposed activities and of the provision for their implementation contained in Document No. DT/83. He agreed, however, that the Administrative Council should keep a careful eye on financial resources earmarked for technical cooperation and ensure that they were used wisely.

2.3.27 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. observed that his Administration had consistently argued in favour of a modest development of the computer program, a reduction in expenditure on Study Groups and a more rational financial provision for conferences and meetings of the Union - all proposals that were in the interests of the developing countries but had failed to elicit their support. The U.S.S.R. was no less committed to technical assistance than it was opposed to costly bureaucracy. Although it was not yet clear where the resources implied by the proposal of

the delegate of Algeria were to come from, he was prepared to examine the question seriously provided it did not require explicit provision in the ordinary budget of the Union.

2.3.28 The delegate of Canada sympathized with the desire of developing countries for more technical assistance and said that his country was already actively engaged in that field under bilateral and multilateral arrangements. He supported the suggestion of the delegate of the United Kingdom that a review be made of the organization of the CCIs in order to identify possible savings that could serve to finance other Union activities. He noted that in effect the Algerian proposal signified an even greater increase than that already provided for in Document No. DT/83.

2.3.29 The delegate of Pakistan urged his colleagues to put an end to the acrimonious debate which had developed and to reach a consensus on the basis of the Algerian proposal which seemed altogether reasonable.

2.3.30 The delegate of the Maldives was unable to detect any sign of mutual understanding and cooperation in the debate. Rather than discuss individual proposals, the Committee should quickly set a ceiling for expenditure on the activities listed in Document No. 354. The figure of 10% of the overall budget proposed by the delegate of Algeria seemed amply sufficient and could perhaps even be reduced.

2.3.31 The delegate of China, stressing that technical cooperation was one of the most important activities of the Organization, supported the view of the delegates of Cameroon, India and Indonesia that Document No. 354 should be approved in its entirety and the details of its implementation entrusted to the Administrative Council.

2.3.32 The delegate of Sweden said that his Administration had worked untiringly in the CCIs to maximize the benefits that the developing world could gain from them, particularly through the Special Autonomous Groups. As their work in the field of satellite communications showed, the activities of the CCIs were of value to all developing countries. While sympathizing with all the proposals listed in Document No. 354, he felt that a rational choice would have to be made from among them. The temptation simply to increase the size of the staff and allow bureaucracy to proliferate must be resisted. As to the Algerian proposal, he observed that it entailed in effect the approval of all the proposals of Committee 6 without further discussion. The Committee's time would be better spent examining carefully the cost implications in each case and deciding where it wished to make cuts.

2.3.33 The Secretary-General elect said that the difficulty of defining technical cooperation was that some countries approached it on the basis of the Technical Cooperation Department whereas others viewed technical cooperation in quite a different sense. A great deal of information exchange and activity, relating to technical cooperation had long been effected through the Union's Headquarters, from the regular budget with few questions raised. He had been somewhat nonplussed at the detailed discussion on the subject which had already taken place in the Administrative Council following a very detailed presentation concerning the future of technical cooperation. With regard to contributions for training standards, to take one example, substantial expenditure on equipment and operational needs in the CCIs seemed to be taken for granted. To take another example, the GAS manuals would be less costly if produced by a few experts rather than at meetings attended by over 50, perhaps that point too could be considered in connection with the United Kingdom delegation's suggestion to look into the work of the CCIs. With regard to CODEVTEL, partial application in 1983 had been virtually agreed upon between developed and developing countries; in that connection, the figures shown in Document No. 354 referred to a complete application of the project. As could be seen, there was now a clear identification of particular tasks, it could also be seen, for example, that UNDP had been subsidizing ITU activities for many years including at field levels. Since 1962, the post of the Head of the Technical Cooperation Department had been financed solely from UNDP funds, although the work concerned related also to management of ITU activities. There had been a lot of emphasis on cost analysis in the Administrative Council and in the Conference and therefore it was proper that costs be apportioned accordingly.

2.3.34 The Chairman suggested that the Committee should refer the matter to the Plenary Meeting, reporting the failure to harmonize the differing views concerning endorsement of the opinion expressed in Committee 6 that a part of the ordinary budget should be allocated for the technical

cooperation/assistance activities, as mentioned in Document No. 354. He also suggested that Committee 4's report to the Plenary Meeting should reflect the feeling that item E of Document No. DT/83, detailing the Union's expenditure for the period 1983 to 1989, should be retained.

2 3.35 The delegate of Algeria supported the Chairman's suggestion.

2 3.36 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. also supported the suggestion. He wondered also whether the Secretary-General elect could provide some figures on the current cost of technical cooperation.

2 3.37 The Chairman said that that information was available in the temporary documents of Committee 6 on which Document No. 354 was based.

2.3 38 The delegate of Sweden thought that the Committee itself should try to arrive at a compromise since it was a more appropriate forum than the Plenary Meeting for considering separately the items contained in Document No. 354, some of which his delegation, for one, could not support.

2 3.39 The delegate of the United States of America agreed that the Committee should make a further effort to harmonize the differing views. The Algerian proposal could be considered if it was linked to financing within the existing budget, a review of ITU technical cooperation and assistance activities, and a review of the CCIs' activities as proposed by the delegate of the United Kingdom. What was being discussed, it should be remembered, was an increment, technical cooperation already accounted for over 5% of the budget.

2.3 40 The delegate of Cameroon agreed on the desirability of achieving consensus within the Committee if at all possible. If it was not possible, however, the matter must be referred to the Plenary Meeting.

2 3.41 The delegate of Kenya said that it was not up to Committee 4 to re-open matters which had been dealt with in detail by Committee 6. He insisted that whatever was decided should be on a global basis, it would be wrong to attempt an itemized appraisal at the current stage.

2 3.42 The delegate of the United Kingdom endorsed the United States delegation's remarks; he could accept the Chairman's suggestion, provided that a reference was made to the need for the reviews he had mentioned earlier.

2 3 43 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed, and thought that the French delegation's observations concerning the overall ceiling should likewise be mentioned. It was a matter for concern that, taking into account the increase in basic expenditure from 1983 to 1984, the effect of the newly-introduced lower contribution classes of one-quarter and one-eighth units, and an inflation rate of some 10%, the actual increase would be of the order of 45%, raising the contribution classes would not have the desired effect, moreover, because many Members in the middle range would doubtless reduce their contribution.

2 3.44 The Chairman said that the point would be noted, but observed that technical cooperation was only one element of the figures referred to by the previous speaker.

2 3.45 The delegate of Australia said that Resolution No. COM6/3 (Document No. 378) showed that Committee 6 had in fact reached a consensus with regard to technical cooperation activities, therefore, it was possible for Committee 4 to do likewise. The global ceiling relating to 1983 must be adhered to, but it should be possible to envisage gradual increments towards an increase of 10% by 1986.

2 3.46 The delegate of Japan reiterated his delegation's concern about the possible effect of substantial increases in expenditure, the major element of which would be technical cooperation, on Administrations' contributions, and its concern for the need to economize wherever possible.

2.3 47 The Chairman said that the Committee must pronounce on the views expressed in Committee 6 that a part of the ordinary budget should be allocated for technical cooperation/

activities, and that the inclusion of such activity on the part of the Union in the Convention was the responsibility of Committee 4 inter alia.

2 3.48 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. stressed that, although Committee 6 had properly considered, under its terms of reference, the question of allocations from the regular budget to technical cooperation activities, questions of budgetary detail were a matter for Committee 4.

2.3.49 The delegate of the United States of America said that he could accept the statement that Committee 4 endorsed Committee 6's Recommendations, subject to a qualification to reflect the point made by the delegate of the U.S.S.R.

2 3.50 The Chairman said that he had no objection to mentioning that point, which was really an additional one. He saw no alternative to reflecting an endorsement of what had been said in Committee 6. He reminded the meeting, in that connection, that the proposed ADD 91A, in Document No. 333, had earlier been placed in square brackets pending consideration by Committee 6 of the proposal.

2.3.51 The delegate of Algeria said that the programme in question was a global one which could be discussed in the Plenary Meeting, his delegation therefore supported the Chairman's suggestion on reporting to the Plenary Meeting.

2 3.52 The delegate of Iran agreed with the previous speaker. He was opposed to the use of square brackets in relation to Committee 4's findings, which had been supported by a clear majority, in any case, delegations had the right to speak again on the matter in the Plenary Meeting.

2 3 53 The delegate of Kenya agreed with the delegate of Iran. In view of the urgency of the subject, moreover, priority should be sought for its consideration in the Plenary Meeting.

2 3 54 The delegate of Lebanon said that Committee 4 should endorse the decision taken in Committee 6, which had been unanimous.

2.3.55 The delegate of Canada pointed out that, as could be seen in the penultimate paragraph of Document No. 354, the list of technical activities referred to by Committee 6 were only for consideration with a view to funding from ITU resources. It could likewise be seen from that document that Committee 6 did not reach a consensus on the question of allocating part of the ordinary budget for technical cooperation/assistance activities.

2 3.56 The Secretary-General elect said in reply to a question by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany that it would be prudent to speak of technical cooperation only, since the term "technical assistance" was used throughout ITU instruments in a special sense relating to assistance activities, particularly those carried out through the IFRB. Moreover, to use the term in the current context would create difficulties of a constitutional character for some Administrations.

2 3.57 The delegate of the United States of America said that there had been an earlier decision that the removal of the square brackets from the proposed ADD 91A would be discussed when Committee 6's report was available, and before reporting to the Plenary, but no such discussion had been held. The point raised by the Canadian delegation meant that the matters in question could be reviewed by Committee 4 or a Plenary Meeting - a point which should be reflected in Committee 4's report.

2.3 58 The Chairman, referring to an observation by the delegate of the U.S.S.R., agreed that Committee 4 had no mandate to discuss legal terminology.

2.3 59 The delegate of Italy said that his delegation had difficulty with the list of technical assistance activities drawn up by Committee 6 for funding from ITU resources. A further difficulty arose from the fact that Committee 6 had drawn up no priorities but had indicated a global sum, whereas the full amount could not possibly be dealt with during the first budget year.

2.3.60 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the proposed ADD 91A was unacceptable. For one thing, it would threaten the future of technical assistance activities through the CCIs, which, although modest in terms of the sums available, had scope for expansion, for another, national policies, including that of the Soviet Union, were bound to be affected.

2.3.61 The delegate of Sweden felt that to consider the CCIs' work in the context of technical assistance activities would lead to confusion. Article 69 of the Convention, which set forth the Plenary Assemblies' tasks, was clear in that respect.

2.3.62 The delegate of France requested the Chairman to indicate to the Plenary Meeting not only the exchange of views regarding consideration separately by item but also the concern felt about a possible increase of up to 25% in the budget, particularly in view of the lower classes of contribution now available and their likely effect on contribution revenue.

2.3.63 The Chairman said that he would reflect all the views expressed, but felt bound to express the majority view in Committee 4 that the square brackets should be removed from the proposed ADD 91A.

2.3.64 The delegates of Argentina and Cameroon supported the Chairman's proposals.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1220 hours.

The Secretary

R. PRELAZ

The Chairman

T.V. SRIRANGAN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 486-E

5 January 1983

Original English

COMMITTEE 4

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

NINETEENTH AND LAST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 4

(FINANCES OF THE UNION)

Tuesday, 2 November 1982, at 2100 hrs

Chairman Mr. T.V. SRIRANGAN (India)

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

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Union expenditure 1983-1989 (continued)
2. Draft Additional Protocols I and II (continued)
3. Report of the Chairman of Working Group C4-D
4. Completion of the work of Committee 4

DT/83

DT/82

386, DT/84



1. Union expenditure 1983-1989 (Document No. DT/83) (continued)

1.1 Item D, lines 1 and 3

1.1.1 The Secretary, introducing the item, said that, though the Administrative Council had adopted Resolution No. 753 over six years previously, no credits had been made available, the action proposed was necessary for the implementation of that Resolution.

1.1.2 The delegate of the United Kingdom asked how many extra staff had been recruited since the last meeting of the Administrative Council.

1.1.3 The Secretary-General elect said that there had been no increase in the established staff.

1.1.4 The delegates of the U.S.S.R. and Pakistan asked why the 1984 figure was four times that for 1983 and why the amount rose by 550,000 Swiss francs annually after 1984.

1.1.5 The Secretary said that the figure for 1983, i.e. 275,000 Swiss francs, represented the payment for 2.5% more General Service staff, but for only half of the year. The annual increase would therefore be 550,000 Swiss francs, so that the increase for the second year would be twice that amount, and so on.

1.1.6 The delegate of the United States of America asked whether a 2.5% growth in staff was expected throughout the period 1983-1989.

1.1.7 The Secretary-General elect said that, despite economic difficulties, the workload was becoming greater and greater, the 2.5% increase reflected the growth in activity at the G.1 to G.7 level.

1.1.8 The Secretary pointed out that Committee 5 had stated in Document No. 385, that an average annual growth rate of 2.8% to 3% would be reasonable, though it had not been able to take a decision. That figure was intermediate between the 2.5% for General Service staff and the 3% for Professional staff mentioned on page 7 of Document No. DT/83.

1.1.9 The Chairman pointed out that a 2.5% compound growth rate would lead to a greater increase.

1.1.10 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that a 2.5% increase in the staff did not represent a large number, whereas the costs shown for 1989 were 350% of the costs for 1984. He thought that a 25% cut should be made in the growth rate of expenditure under that item.

1.1.11 The Secretary explained that the figure of 2.5% had been fixed by decision of the Administrative Council and that the document reflected the effects of implementing that decision. As the Union had a staff of 349 in the General Service category, a 2.5% increase would represent nine more staff members

1.1.12 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that, according to paragraph 6 of Document No. 385, Committee 5 had been unable to agree that a growth rate of 2.8% to 3% was acceptable. The Secretary-General elect had drawn attention to the growth in the Union's activities, but something should be done to reduce staff. He asked what impact that would have on the Union's work.

1.1.13 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, strongly supported by the delegate of Australia, pointed out that Resolution No. 753 had been in force since 1976 but that annual credits of only 10,000 Swiss francs had been made available, and then only from 1980. He doubted whether a 3.85 million Swiss francs increase should be allowed. In view of the impact of conference expenditure, he proposed that the growth rate be cut from 2.5% to 1%. He pointed out that staff was being reduced in his own department and said that the General Secretariat must realize that no money was available for an increase in staff.

1.1.14 The Secretary-General elect said that he could agree with the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany if there were no continuing increase in the Union's workload as a result of actions by Administrations. Staff in the General Service category responded to the need to process the increasing amount of information dealt with as the result of reciprocal exchange relationships entered into by Members through the Union. Such staff also processed an ever-growing volume of documentation represented by contributions to regular work and the coordination of information related to planning and such matters as IFRB notices for the frequency spectrum. Demands on common services, including the Finance and Personnel Departments were rising steadily. Against that background, the 1% increase called for by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany would pay for perhaps two extra posts, the present total staff being 349.

One reason for the difficulty experienced by Committee 5 with regard to the lack of regularization of posts with the continued 2.8% to 3% growth rate was precisely that Resolution No. 753 had been in suspense for so long

If Members could guarantee that the volume of documentation would not increase, he could perhaps reduce staff, but fairness was called for on both sides.

1.1.15 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that Members were counting on the new Secretary-General to organize work better and to tighten discipline in the General Secretariat. Although Resolution No. 753 had not been implemented, more staff had in fact been recruited, mostly in 1978 and 1979, in view of the remarks made by the Secretary-General elect, he would be prepared to agree to the cut in the growth rate proposed by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, though he would prefer his own proposal.

1.1.16 The delegate of India pointed out that a 2.5% increase over the period 1983-1989 would represent 40 extra staff members, whereas the Conference had authorized an increase of 83 under line 3 of item D. Committee 5 and the Conference had been more than generous.

While he agreed that the workload was growing, he pointed out that automation of routine work was being stepped up, which ought to reduce the rate of growth of the numbers of General Service staff

When Committee 5 had been asked to authorize credits for supernumerary staff, it had been told that the net difference would be 200,000 Swiss francs per year, many delegates in Committee 5 had agreed to an increase on humanitarian grounds in order to regularize the position of supernumerary staff, but now a much higher figure was being presented. It would therefore seem that Committee 5's decision had been based on information that was not quite correct.

He proposed that the increase under line 1 of item D should be 1% - 1.5% and that under line 3 should be in the amount originally quoted to Committee 5.

1.1.17 The delegate of the United States of America welcomed the realism of the statement by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany and pointed out that administrations had to make harsh choices at home and dismiss civil servants. The Secretary-General elect had justified the growth in staff by reference to the increase in work, but the new team should improve the efficiency of the General Secretariat. Also, it was the Secretary-General's duty to warn administrations of the financial consequences of adding to the workload

As the total 23% budget increase requested would raise the unit contribution from 170,000 to 192,000 Swiss francs, priorities must be established and a maximum annual staff growth of only 1% should be allowed. His administration would prefer it if there were no net growth in the coming seven years.

1.1.18 The delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that, in his administration, he had to cope with a 20% increase in work with a 5% reduction in staff. He thought that the Union should not recruit more staff unless the need were demonstrated by an organization and methods study. Until such a study had been carried out, the growth rate should be cut by 25% or 30%.

1.1.19 The delegate of Kenya thought that a free and easy attitude to the increase in staff costs had been adopted in the previous decade. Reorganization of the work through regional offices in countries with a lower cost of living might help to maintain the level of the Union's activity while reducing costs.

An increase in the budget would place an extra burden on developing countries in a worsening economic situation and a large number of Members would then default on their contributions. Restraint should therefore be observed in staffing.

1.1.20 The delegate of Saudi Arabia said that the need to regularize the position of supernumerary staff had arisen because Resolution No. 753 had been inoperative for many years, such an error should not be repeated. He agreed that it was necessary to economize and improve efficiency, but pointed out that if Administrations wished to increase the activities of the Union, the Secretary-General should be given the necessary resources. He supported an increase in the staff but said that the Administrative Council should be instructed to verify whether a 2.5% growth rate was necessary.

1.1.21 The delegate of France pointed out that the combined effect of the 23% growth in the budget and the introduction of the one-quarter and one-eighth contributory classes would be to increase the cost of any integral number of units by 30 - 35%. Priorities must therefore be set in the work and he supported the proposal for a 1% growth rate for staff costs.

1.1.22 The delegate of Lebanon supported the proposals in item D, line 1, and drew attention to the influx of new technology, which undoubtedly meant extra work for the Union. The real question was not a 2.5% growth rate in staff costs, but the need to provide service. If the growth rate were reduced to 1% or 1.5%, the work would not be done properly or at the time cost of sleepless nights, which was wrong

Whenever the budget was increased, the developed countries sounded the alarm, although the developing countries contributed much more in proportion to their means.

1.1.23 The delegate of Switzerland found it distasteful that a lack of confidence was being expressed in the Secretariat, the leadership of which the Conference had itself elected. The Members ought themselves to set priorities in the extremely heavy work programme decided on. However, he felt that some pressure might legitimately be exerted on the Secretariat and proposed a 2% growth rate.

1.1.24 The delegate of Hungary supported the proposal made by the Federal Republic of Germany on line 1 and the Indian proposal on line 3 of item D.

1.1.25 The Secretary-General elect pointed out that the volume of documentation had risen by 30 to 70 million pages per year over the past seven years, a factor that was beyond the control of the General Secretariat. Conference decisions could result in an increase of up to 15% in the volume of data requested by Members, and not all of the extra work could be mechanized, if the conditions of regulatory processing, for instance, were to be met. He also pointed out the incidence of CCI decisions on the workload.

In reply to the delegation of India, he said that if the 2.5% growth rate had been implemented, 80-85 posts would have been created and there would have been no need to include line 3 of item D.

1.1.26 The Chairman of Committee 5 said that lines 1 and 3 of item D were interrelated. The document dealing with regularization showed the result of non-adoption of Resolution No. 753, since 1973 the only allocations had been 114,000 Swiss francs in 1974, 150,000 Swiss francs in 1976 and only 10,000 Swiss francs per year in the period 1980 to 1982. The apparent difference between the figures given in Document No. 42 and those in Document No. DT/83 stemmed from changes in budget allocations. In considering the matter, Committee 5 had borne in mind the humanitarian aspects, including the fact that the situation had prevailed for many years, it had felt, however, that the Secretary-General should be instructed to refrain from filling unestablished posts with the same persons for protracted periods, and it had also proposed an amendment to the instructions

to the Administrative Council in order to allow the latter some flexibility. Committee 5 had adopted a resolution accordingly, only one delegation having expressed a reservation thereon.

1.1.27 The Secretary-General elect, referring to a suggestion by the Chairman, said that if the Committee endorsed arrangements to allow for an annual growth rate of 2%, the application of the relevant provisions should perhaps be deferred until 1 January 1984.

1.1.28 The delegate of the United States of America said that he could not agree to that percentage, in his view, there had been wider support in the Committee for a growth rate of 1%.

1.1.29 The delegate of India said that his delegation could agree to a rate of 2% from 1 January 1984, subject to reasonable assurances that there would be no increase in supernumerary staff, the situation would have to be regularized, of course, at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

1.1.30 The Chairman noted that the Resolution adopted in Committee 5 was for that purpose

1.1.31 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that if the arrangements were deferred until 1 January 1984 there would be time for a proper organization and methods study

1.1.32 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that he wished the Committee to vote on his delegation's proposal.

1.1.33 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the various proposals should be voted on, he could support the Indian delegation's proposal.

1.1.34 The Chairman said he took it that the Committee endorsed his suggestion concerning an annual growth rate of 2%.

1.1.35 The Chairman of Committee 5, referring to observations by the delegate of Japan and the Chairman, said that Committee 5 had decided, subject to Committee 5's findings, that the measures should take effect from 1 January 1983.

1.1.36 The Secretary-General elect said that a document on conference planning existed, but related to certain elements of the IFRB, and the information given to Working Group PL-A was confined to certain parts of the IFRB. The CCIs had a whole series of meetings, such of which affected the Union's permanent organs.

1.1.37 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. expressed concern at the disparity between the figure of 270,000 Swiss francs indicated in Document No. 42 and the amount of roughly 1 million Swiss francs now being referred to. His delegation was dissatisfied with the presentation, which made it hard not to believe that some of the figures were contrived. Expenditure of such proportions ought perhaps to be spread over a 2-year period, perhaps the General Service category posts should be dealt with during 1983, and the Professional category posts in 1984.

1.1.38 The Secretary of the Committee said that the figures referred to by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. resulted simply from a transfer to Section 2 and entailed no increase in expenditure. The details in Document No. 42 and its Addendum had been thoroughly studied and clarified.

1.1.39 The Secretary-General elect said that Committee 5's decision had been taken not only on humanitarian grounds but in a desire to regularize a long-standing situation and correct its deficiencies. The Professional category posts, with one exception, were already being paid for under Section 17, it was largely a question of transfer. Some of the posts could possibly be retained under the Publications Budget for a further year, in his view, however, such a spread would not lead to any significant subsequent reduction.

1.1.40 The delegate of Lebanon supported the adoption of line 3 of item D in Document No. DT/83 as it stood.

1.1.41 The delegate of Canada said that his Administration, faced by economic constraints which called for minimum or zero growth, would have great difficulty in accepting an increase of approximately 1 million Swiss francs in Union expenditure, particularly since the discussions in Committee 5 had been on the understanding that a net increase of some 270,000 Swiss francs was involved.

1.1.42 The delegate of India thought the presentation of the figures disturbingly misleading. Discussions in Committee 5 had been based on an increase in the regular budget of some 1 million Swiss francs as a result of regularizing the position of supernumerary staff, it seemed that the real increase was likely to be some 3.7 million Swiss francs. His delegation could not accept that situation, it requested a clear indication of what the increase in the regular budget would really be, as a result of that regularization.

1.1.43 The Secretary of the Committee referred the meeting to the figures in the 1983 column on page 6 of Document No. DT/83, which showed that the regular budget would be increased by 4,895,000 Swiss francs, the recutions in the conference, publications and miscellaneous budgets being shown in the figures in the note in the lower part of that column.

1.1.44 The delegate of India said he did not think that the decreases shown in the lower part of the column would affect the contributory unit; the latter would be affected only by the increase of some 3.7 million Swiss francs.

1.1.45 The Secretary of the Committee said that the figure of 3.7 million Swiss francs was incorrect. The increase in the regular budget, taking into account the amounts of 1,100,000 and 440,000 Swiss francs shown against item 3 in the 1983 column on page 14 of Document No. DT/83, would be 3,355,000 Swiss francs - which, after allowing for the decrease in the publications budget of 2,350,000 Swiss francs, left a net increase of approximately 1 million Swiss francs, as indicated in Document No. 42.

1.1.46 The delegate of Kenya proposed that no regularization should take place until an organization and methods study had been carried out. Such a study might point to the possibility of a staff reduction, which would be difficult to effect once the position of the supernumerary staff had been regularized.

1.1.47 The delegate of Lebanon fully supported the statement made by the Secretary of the Committee. The Publications Budget was discussed at length in each session of the Administrative Council, he was pleased to see that part of it had now been assigned to the regular budget.

1.1.48 The delegate of Canada said that the clarification had removed the difficulty for his delegation. However, he wondered which budgets would be affected by the cuts indicated in the last line (miscellaneous budgets) of the table on page 6 of Document No. DT/83.

1.1.49 The Secretary-General elect said that some of the items related to the CCIs, particularly in respect of documentation and reproduction. Also involved were the Administrative Council and the annual reports prepared by the Union - the volume varied somewhat from year to year.

1.1.50 The Secretary of the Committee added that the matter related to 35 posts in the text treatment service.

1.1.51 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the matter had become confused on account of the number of figures being discussed. He reiterated his earlier proposal that the increase should be spread over two years, and stressed that the whole question must be supervised much more closely in future.

1.1.52 The delegate of Sweden said that he could support the regularization of the position of supernumerary staff as indicated in line 3 of item D. He saw no need for an organization and methods study, since the matter concerned merely the regularization of positions which had existed for a long time.

1.1.53 The delegate of the United States of America said that his delegation too was concerned about the disparity between the figure of some 1 million Swiss francs now being mentioned and the earlier figure of approximately 200,000 Swiss francs. He wished to know how many of the 83 posts were filled, the length of previous service involved, how important it was for the existing posts to be maintained and how urgent was the need to fill any new posts.

1.1.54 The Chairman said that that information could be found in Document No. 42.

1.1.55 The Secretary-General elect said that, as far as he was aware, all the posts in question were filled, and related to essential services including tasks such as text treatment and information storage. It should be noted that, despite inflation, the cost per line of publication had remained virtually static during the past five to six years. A reduction in the staff would only lead to the need for outside work, which would cost more and be less satisfactory. In considering the figure of roughly 1 million Swiss francs, it should be borne in mind that, as shown in Addendum 1 to Document No. 42, 13 posts, equivalent to 729,000 Swiss francs, had been extended from month to month. That accounted for the difference between the two figures noted by previous speakers. The question was whether the posts were to be made permanent and, if so, to which budget they should be attributed.

1.1.56 The Secretary of the Committee said that the posts indicated under Section 17, in total, accounted for the amount referred by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. The difference between the approximate figures of 4.8 and 3 million Swiss francs was a result of economies elsewhere and of discontinuity in contract periods. The final column in Addendum 1 to Document No. 42 showed how the sections were currently paid for.

1.1.57 The Chairman of Committee 5 said that that Committee had taken the view, after long debate, that the situation should be regularized. Therefore, he for one could not agree on any alternative approach based on wastage through separation from service. He agreed that Document No. 42 contained all the requisite information. If Committee 5's proposal relating to the date of 1 January 1983 was deemed unsuitable, perhaps half of the posts in question could be dealt with from that date and half from 1 January 1984.

1.1.58 The Chairman said he took it that the Committee endorsed the proposals that the budget increase should be evenly distributed between the years 1983 and 1984 and that the Administrative Council would in future ensure that such a situation requiring to be regularized did not recur

1.1.59 The delegate of Lebanon said that a matter of principle was involved. The posts in question could not be regularized one half at a time, for ethical and humanitarian reasons. In his view, the entire number should be dealt with in 1983, and it was high time that the Committee settled the matter.

1.1.60 The Secretary of the Committee said that there was a technical problem, the 83 posts already existed but there were as yet no credits under which to pay them. The amount of 729,000 Swiss francs could not be absorbed if at the same time account had to be taken of the 600,000 Swiss francs in respect of line 4 of item A, shown on page 2 of Document No. DT/83, unless the latter sum was restored, there would be insufficient funding.

1.1.61 The delegate of Canada enquired about the impact on ITU operations of not regularizing the thirteen posts in question but of continuing to finance them from savings.

1.1.62 The delegate of the United Kingdom said he understood that the cost of spreading the impact over the next two years would amount to approximately 3 million Swiss francs in 1983, but he would like to know the figure for 1984. He hoped that the Secretariat would make every possible effort to render the process as smooth as possible.

1.1.63 The Secretary-General elect indicated that the thirteen posts in question were distributed throughout the Secretariat. The cost of the staggered solution would amount to approximately 3 million Swiss francs in 1983 and 4.95 million in 1984.

The Chairman said he took it that the recommendations of Committee 5 regarding lines 1 and 3 of item D were approved, subject to adjustment of the figures in 1983 and 1984 in order to spread out the financial impact.

It was so agreed.

1.2 Item D, line 5

1.2.1 The Secretary of the Committee said that, on the assumption that the Committee wished to limit staff increases under line 5 to 2%, the figure for 1984 should be changed to 490, for 1985 to 980, and so on.

1.2.2 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that there was no reason to apply the same factor to Professional category as to General Service posts and proposed an increase of 1½%.

1.2.3 The delegate of Lebanon considered that the same policy should apply to all categories of staff and proposed an increase of 2%.

1.2.4 The delegate of Saudi Arabia proposed that the proposed 3% increase should be maintained in view of the fact that the new Professional posts would relate to advanced technology.

1.2.5 The delegate of Kenya said that it would be preferable not to adopt a percentage increase but to fill specific posts, according to requirements, on a planned basis.

1.2.6 The delegate of the United States of America, supported by the delegate of the United Kingdom, suggested that in anticipation of staff growth a management study should be carried out to identify long-term needs.

1.2.7 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany recalled that Committees had concluded that a staff increase of 2.8 to 3% would be reasonable but had not taken any decision on the matter. He could agree to the proposal to restrict growth to 2%. It should be noted that further proposals for an increase in Professional staff were contained in item G, line 1. As for the proposed staffing study, he believed it might prove useful in certain areas, such as computerization, but should not extend to the staff as a whole.

1.2.8 The delegates of Australia, Hungary and Canada supported the Soviet Union proposal.

1.2.9 The delegates of France and Sweden supported the Lebanese proposal.

1.2.10 In reply to a question by the delegate of Australia, the Secretary of the Committee said that, on the basis of the 1983 provisional budget estimates, an increase of 1% would create 2 new posts per year, 2% 4 new posts.

1.2.11 The Chairman said he took it that the Committee was prepared to accept an increase of 2% on the understanding that the Administrative Council would carefully examine the justifications for all new posts.

It was so agreed.

1.2.12 The delegate of the United States of America opposed that increase.

1.3 Item A, line 4

1.3.1 The Chairman recalled the statements made by the Secretary of the Committee and the Secretary-General elect to the effect that the regularization of supernumerary staff under item D, line 3, as approved by the Committee, required the restoration of the sum of 600,000 Swiss francs under item A, line 4, as from 1983.

1.3.2 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said he failed to see the connection between the two items and opposed the re-establishment of staff credits under both lines 4 and 5.

1.3.3 The Secretary-General elect recalled that at its last session the Administrative Council, with a view to achieving savings, had asked for a global cut of 600,000 Swiss francs against vacancies. The purpose of line 4 was to restore the cut because it was those itinerant vacancies that had been used to finance the short-term posts that were now to be regularized.

In reply to a question by the United States delegate, he said that so far a sum of 1.2 million Swiss francs had been saved in 1983.

1.3.4 The Secretary of the Committee pointed out that the re-establishment of the staff credit of 600,000 Swiss francs was now required for 1983 only, since from 1984 onwards the requisite amount of 729,000 Swiss francs would be included in the ceiling.

1.3.5 The delegate of Kenya requested a tabular summary of the changes that had been introduced, providing a further breakdown of staff into categories.

1.3.6 After noting that request, the Chairman said he understood that the Committee wished to approve the insertion of the sum of 600,000 Swiss francs for 1983 and its deletion from 1984 onwards.

It was so agreed.

1.4 Item A, line 5

1.4.1 The Secretary-General elect recalled that the Administrative Council, with a view to keeping down the value of the contributory unit, had charged 500,000 Swiss francs to the 1983 Supplementary Publications Budget. In 1984 it was proposed that in the interests of sound financial management that sum should be re-established.

1.4.2 The delegates of Lebanon, Algeria and France supported the proposal.

The proposal was approved.

1.5 Items B 3 and 4

1.5.1 The Chairman informed the Committee that the proposed establishment of a Telecommunications Documentation Centre at ITU Headquarters had not yet been discussed in the Plenary meeting and that it was therefore not necessary for Committee 4 to consider possible financial implications.

1.6 Conferences and meetings 1. Cost of conferences and meetings

1.6.1 The delegate of Pakistan said that, important though conferences and meetings were, even a small reduction in cost across the board would go a long way towards improving the Union's financial situation. He therefore formally proposed a general reduction in the provision for conferences and meetings of 20%.

1.6.2 Replying to a question by the delegate of Canada, the Secretary of the Committee stated that the provision of 12.016 million Swiss francs for 1983 represented a slight saving on the 12.070 million included in the provisional budget for 1983.

1.6.3 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the delegate of Pakistan had made a very radical proposal. However, the programme of conferences and meetings represented a delicate balance which was the outcome of lengthy debate in Working Group PL-A, and any change might disturb the whole schedule. It was therefore preferable to retain the provisions indicated in Document No. DT/83, although the Administrative Council might be requested to reconsider the duration of certain conferences with an eye to possible economies.

1.6.4 The delegate of the United States of America said that the Pakistani proposal, while very encouraging, was only one of the possible options. Another possibility was to review the duration and scheduling of conferences. A third was contained in Document No. 155(Rev 1) in which his Administration contemplated inviting the Administrative Council to take into account total cost profiles of conferences and meetings and to ensure that those costs were kept within the financial limitations agreed upon. He recognized, however, that the quickest and most effective solution, as the delegate of Pakistan had suggested, might be a reduction in costs across the board.

1.6.5 The delegate of India agreed with the delegate of the U.S.S.R. that it was neither possible nor desirable to risk upsetting the schedule of conferences and meetings drawn up by Working Group PL-A. Given the need to keep costs as low as possible, however, a 10% reduction in costs across the board might be advisable.

1.6.6 The delegate of Argentina said that his delegation could support the proposal to reduce costs by 20% across the board, provided it was understood that the Administrative Council would re-examine the situation very carefully each year. A reduction in such a major budgetary item might result in a greater availability of funds for technical cooperation activities.

1.6.7 The delegate of Algeria observed that the agendas and duration of conferences in 1983 and 1984 had already been fixed and that it would be difficult to effect any substantial economies under that heading before 1985. The situation with regard to CCI meetings was not so definitive, however. He therefore proposed that the provision for administrative conferences be reduced by 10% as from 1985 and that for CCI meetings by 20% for the entire period 1983-1989.

1.6.8 The delegate of Canada feared that, if the duration of conferences were shortened and the funds available for them unduly restricted, their very success might be jeopardized.

1.6.9 The delegate of Saudi Arabia, while welcoming any reasonable economy, was anxious that the success of the conferences and meetings to be held over the next decade should not be endangered by shortening their duration. It would be preferable for the Secretariat and Administrative Council, which were in the better position to examine the costs of each conference in detail, to investigate other areas where economies might be made, taking a 10% or 20% reduction in expenditure as a desirable objective rather than a hard and fast rule.

1.6.10 The delegate of Nigeria could see no basis for cutting the cost of conferences and meetings by 10 or 20%. ITU conferences were of the utmost importance to the developing world and the provisions resulting from the discussions in Working Group PL-A should be retained. It might be possible to seek some economies, however, provided the implications of any cuts in expenditure were made quite clear.

1.6.11 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany considered that shorter conferences and meetings should not be the criterion for a reduction in the costs estimated by Working Group PL-A. Since arrangements for 1983 and 1984 were virtually completed already, his Administration would be prepared to agree to a general reduction in expenditure on conferences and meetings of 10% as from 1985.

1.6.12 The Director of the CCIR felt that, given the scheduling and duration of CCIR Study Group meetings, the estimates produced by Working Group PL-A were as accurate as could be expected. All possible steps had and would be taken to minimize costs, particularly documentation costs. As far as 1983 was concerned, moreover, the budget originally presented to the Administrative Council had already been substantially reduced. A further cut in expenditure on CCIR meetings might result in reduced interpretation facilities and fewer documents but would be more likely to cause certain meetings to be postponed or cancelled and the whole programme of meetings to be upset.

1.6.13 The representative of the CCITT said that, although it was impossible to set a precise budget for CCITT meetings at the present stage, the estimates emanating from Working Group PL-A were based on the planned length of those meetings. In the past two years the Administrative Council had drastically reduced expenditure on CCITT meetings and the Committee had endeavoured to respond by cutting down on its documentation. Though the major item of expenditure was interpretation into five languages, which accounted for 75-80% of the total, the use of Chinese, Russian and Spanish at CCITT meetings had done much to boost participation. He too felt that a reduction in expenditure of the scale contemplated would result in a diminution in CCI activities.

1.6.14 The Secretary-General elect said that the cost estimates for CCI meetings were less precise than those for specific ITU conferences, which Working Group PL-A had gone into in considerable detail. Since substantial cuts had already been made by the Administrative Council in the budget for CCI meetings in 1983, however, he recommended that no further reductions be

contemplated before 1984. Replying to a question raised by the delegate of Canada, he said that it was essentially interpretation and conference services in general that would suffer from any reduction in the credits in the conference programme allocations.

1.6.15 The delegate of Canada said that it was his estimate, taking the 1983 Mobile Conference as an example, that a 10% reduction in costs might mean shortening the length of the Conference by 20% since, apart from the salaries and associated costs of supernumerary staff, most of the items of expenditure remained more or less constant. There was a risk, therefore, of jeopardizing the success of the Conference. As the agenda and length of conferences in 1983 and 1984 had already been approved, it would in any case be inadvisable to contemplate any cuts for those years.

1.6.16 The delegate of Iran said that, although his Administration was an active participant in CCI meetings and valued them highly, a 20% reduction in such an enormous meetings budget (some 48 million Swiss francs for the CCITT and 25 million Swiss francs for the CCIR) should be possible, particularly if every effort was made to economize on documentation. As to the ITU administrative conferences, no change should be made in arrangements for 1983 and 1984 but, thereafter, a 10% reduction in costs should be sought by means of the better organization of conferences, a reduction in the volume of documentation, and the shortening of the duration of conferences

1.6.17 The delegate of the United States of America was unable to detect any close correlation between the duration and success of conferences and thought that considerable savings could be effected if speaking time was shortened and the volume of documentation cut down. Unlike the Secretary-General elect, he believed that the CCI budgets were more specific than the budget for administrative conferences because they were based on trends. With regard to the proposed 20% cut in costs, therefore, he suggested that the reduction be applied as from 1984 to conferences and meetings across the board, on the understanding that the Administrative Council would review the situation periodically and make the necessary adjustments.

1.6.18 The delegate of France, supported by the delegates of Lebanon and Switzerland, preferred a 10% reduction, applicable to administrative conferences as from 1985 and to CCI meetings for the entire period.

1.6.19 The delegate of Kenya considered that, in addition to reducing the volume of documentation and the number of copies of documents issued to administrations, it might be possible to bring about a considerable saving in interpretation costs by organizing CCI meetings on a regional basis. He further suggested that world administrative conferences could be held every two years instead of every year.

1.6.20 The delegates of Cameroon, Venezuela and Brazil supported the Algerian proposal.

1.6.21 The delegate of the United Kingdom recommended that a general directive be issued to reduce the cost of all ITU meetings by 10%. There was a great number of minor economies to be effected that should make such an objective feasible.

1.6.22 The Chairman said that if he had gauged the mood of the Committee correctly, it should be possible to reach consensus on a decision to reduce the provision for administrative conferences by 10% and for CCI meetings by 15%, as from 1985.

1.6.23 The delegate of Lebanon supported the Chairman's proposal.

It was so agreed.

1.6.24 The delegates of the United States of America, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden urged that no differentiation be made between administrative conferences and CCI meetings and that the same reduction be applied to both.

1.6.25 The Chairman said the reservations of those delegations would be noted.

1.7 Item G

1.7.1 The Secretary of the Committee drew the Committee's attention to Tables 5a and 5b of Document No. 288.

1.7.2 The delegate of France expressed his support for the figures in Table 5b.

1.7.3 In reply to a question by the delegate of the U.S.S.R., the Chairman said that the figures referred to IFRB staff costs arising out of the implementation of the decisions of conferences and meetings and that they fell within the 2% limit

1.7.4 The delegate of the U.S.S.R., supported by the delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States of America, Hungary, Australia and India, considered that the IFRB should implement the decisions of conferences and meetings with its existing staff.

1.7.5 The delegate of Iran, supported by the delegates of the German Democratic Republic and Austria, proposed that the figure of 120,000 Swiss francs for the implementation of the decisions of MOBILE 83 should be reduced by 15 to 20%.

1.7.6 The Chairman of the IFRB said that cost profiles of conferences and meetings had been produced in response to a request from the Administrative Council and that full details could be found in Addendum No. 2 to Document No. 31. It should be noted that the Board had always cautioned conferences about the consequences of implementing their decisions and that the Council had subsequently taken up that warning. The ceiling figures were rough estimates only, but represented minimum requirements based on past experience. They would be further refined once the results of the conferences concerned were known and actual expenditures, within the ceiling, would be subject to Council approval. There seemed to be some opposition to the figures and he could only remind the Committee that it was at liberty to approve them or not. If the amounts were deleted, it would still be necessary to implement the decisions and in the absence of the requisite staff, some activity was bound to suffer.

1.7.7 The delegate of Algeria supported the principle of establishing a ceiling within which the Administrative Council could evaluate needs for the implementation of conference decisions. It should be noted that the ceiling figures would not automatically be expended, since the Council could be counted on to exercise great caution. However, the necessary means must be available.

1.7.8 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that he could agree to leave the figures in line 1 of item G, but that the corresponding amounts should be subtracted from line 5 of item D.

1.7.9 The Secretary-General elect said that the two sets of figures should be kept separate and hoped that, in the interests of the Union, item G would be approved.

1.7.10 The delegate of Kenya, after recalling the resolution stipulating that activities should remain within their respective envelopes, suggested that the use made of the ceiling figures could be left to the Administrative Council. Unless amounts were made available, however, conference decisions would not be implemented, except by the countries that could afford to do so. He therefore proposed that the figures proposed under item G be kept as a separate ceiling at the disposal of the Administrative Council.

1.7.11 The delegate of the United Kingdom supported that proposal.

1.7.12 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he too wanted conference decisions to be implemented but thought that a closer look should be taken at the activities of the IFRB. In his view, it already had sufficient staff to cope with its workload.

1.7.13 The Chairman said he took it that the Committee wished to accept the proposed figures for item G, which should be appropriately reflected in Additional Protocol I and sanctioned by the Administrative Council only if their expenditure was fully justified.

It was so agreed.

1.8 Conferences and meetings 4. Introduction of Arabic as an official language of the Union

1.8.1 The Secretary-General elect drew the Committee's attention to the provision of 850,000 Swiss francs for Arabic interpretation at CCI meetings from 1984 to 1989.

1.8.2 The Chairman said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee approved that provision.

It was so agreed.

1.9 Item F.2

1.9.1 The Secretary-General elect drew attention to the provisional inclusion of a provision of 1.5 million Swiss francs for the translation of the IFRB Weekly Circular (Space Section) and the main CCI Volumes into Arabic, Chinese and Russian. No agreement had been reached among the participants in the Committee 7 Working Group on the amount to be earmarked for that purpose. It had been suggested to set a ceiling of 500,000 Swiss francs per language per year. Replying to a question raised by the Chairman of Committee 7, he stated that the budgetary provision covered fully the financial implications of the modifications that had been accepted by Committee 7 to Nos 104, 105 and 106 of the Convention. He further pointed out to the delegate of India that the cost estimates in Document No. DT/83 were an annual average for the entire period 1984 to 1989. Finally, he informed the delegate of Kenya that the texts concerned would be circulated to 22 Arab countries, the countries using Russian as a working language and China.

1.9.2 In reply to a question from the delegate of Iran, the Secretary of the Committee said that 60,000 Swiss francs per language per year had been earmarked for the translation of the IFRB Weekly Circular and the remainder for the translation of the CCI Volumes.

1.9.3 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. reminded his colleagues that the 12 countries using Russian as a working language were contributing 47 units to the Union compared with the Arab countries' 16 units. He noted, moreover, that only 50% of the documents referred to under item F.2 were scheduled to be translated into the three languages. As far as his Administration was concerned no further discussion was needed of the decision taken in Committee 7, which had adopted the relevant modifications to the Convention. He was categorically opposed to the retention of the square brackets around the provision identified in Document No. DT/83

1.9.4 The delegate of the United States of America said that the provision must be examined in the light of other priorities. The figure of 1.5 million Swiss francs was almost a fivefold increase on the cost of arrangements for translation of documents into languages other than the official languages that had prevailed in the past. He wondered what related expenditure might be involved, such as could stem from a need to increase the translation staff.

1.9.5 The Secretary-General elect replied that the draft Resolution presented to Committee 7 envisaged that the practical arrangements would be worked out with the linguistic groups concerned. Translation facilities from Russian language already existed at Headquarters and no build up of staff was expected on that count. It was possible that it would prove necessary to recruit one or more Chinese official to obviate recourse to external translators. As to Arabic, the Secretariat would hold discussions with the Arabic-speaking countries as to how best to handle their documentation.

1.9.6 The delegates of Algeria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, China and Kenya were in favour of removing the square brackets from the provision for item F.2.

1.9.7 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany suggested that other linguistic groups might follow the example of the German-speaking group which had sought to minimize expenditure, for example, by providing its own interpretation service at Plenipotentiary Conferences.

1.9.8 The delegate of Japan agreed that some less costly arrangement should be found than the proposed provision of 1.5 million Swiss francs per year.

1.9.9 The delegate of the United Kingdom, supported by the delegate of France, thought that it might be useful for the Administrative Council to study the arrangements that had been made in UPU and see if there was not some other means of solving the language problem.

1.9.10 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that, in the great majority of United Nations specialized agencies, Russian was a working language on a par with English, French and Spanish. He welcomed the suggestion that a study be made of arrangements in UPU which he thought might produce some surprising results.

1.9.11 The delegate of the United States of America said that he did not object to the use of any particular language in the Union. However, in view of the large amount of money involved, further discussion was needed of how the estimate of 1.5 million Swiss francs had been arrived at and of whether it might be possible to include part of the cost involved within existing expenditure limits.

1.9.12 The Chairman observed that a substantial majority appeared to be in favour of removing the square brackets on page 9 of Document No. DT/83 and including the provision of 1.5 million Swiss francs in the ceiling to be submitted to the Plenary Meeting. He proposed informing the Conference accordingly, while noting that a number of countries had expressed reservations on the subject.

It was so agreed.

2. Draft Additional Protocols I and II (Document No. DT/82) (continued)

2.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider ADD 9 to Additional Protocol I.

2.2 The Secretary-General elect, introducing ADD 9, said that its purpose was to give the Council responsibility for avoiding wide fluctuations in the value of the contributory unit by taking into account the future programme of conferences and meetings.

2.3 The delegates of France and Kenya supported the proposal.

2.4 After pointing out that "1% or" should be inserted after the word "ceiling" in the second sentence of MOD 6, the Chairman said he took it that the Committee wished to approve ADD 9.

It was so agreed.

2.5 The delegates of Australia and the United States of America reserved their positions on the figures in MOD 1 (a).

3. Report by the Chairman of Working Group C4-D (Documents Nos. 386, DT/84)

3.1 The delegate of Nigeria, speaking as Chairman of the Working Group, introduced its report (Document No. 386), pointing out that in the course of its deliberations, Mauritania had made a similar request to those of the Central African Republic and Chad. The factors taken into account by the Working Group in reaching its decision had been Gross National Product, the effects of natural catastrophies and economic disorder, the individual situation of each country and its stage of development, together with the goodwill evidenced towards the Union in efforts to settle arrears.

3.2 The delegate of Kenya suggested that a new "decides" paragraph be added to the effect that the Resolution did not constitute a precedent for the future and that each case would be decided on its merits. With that amendment, he supported the draft Resolution.

The draft Resolution, as amended, was approved.

3.3 The delegate of Guatemala introduced the draft Resolution concerning Guatemala's contribution for 1976 contained in Document No. DT/84.

3.4 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. proposed that Guatemala submit that question to the next session of the Administrative Council.

It was so agreed.

4. Completion of the work of Committee 4

4.1 The delegate of the U.S.S.R., speaking on behalf of the Committee, expressed his appreciation to the officials for their efforts and the Chairman for his skill in conducting the Committee's deliberations.

4.2 The Chairman thanked all concerned and declared the work of Committee 4 completed.

The meeting rose at 0340 hours on Wednesday, 3 November 1982.

The Secretary

R. PRELAZ

The Chairman

T.V. SRIRANGAN

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to

Document No. 487-E

3 May 1983

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

TENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

Paragraph 2.22

Replace the last two sentences of the paragraph by the following :

"... The financial implications of the Recommendations of the Administrative Council and its Working Group had been requested from the Secretariat by Mr. Msambichaka, the Chairman of that Working Group, in his letter to the Secretary-General of the ITU. That information was still awaited and was necessary for the Committee to evaluate the cost benefit ratio."



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 487-E
15 December 1982
Original English/
French

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

TENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Wednesday, 27 October 1982, at 1400 hrs

Chairman Mr M SAMOURA (Senegal)

Vice-Chairman Mr A PETTI (Italy)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | | |
|---|--|---------|
| 1 | Approval of the summary record of the third meeting of Committee 6 | 254 |
| 2 | Proposal Regional presence of ITU (Australia) | 97, 47 |
| 3 | Regional Advisers | 240, 47 |
| 4 | Memorandum on Technical Cooperation (U.S.S R) | 174 |
| 5 | Technical Cooperation (Indonesia) | 148 |



1 Approval of the summary record of the third meeting of Committee 6
 (Document No 254)

1 1 The Chairman requested delegations which had any comments to convey them to the Secretariat of Committee 6

 The summary record was approved, subject to those amendments

2 Proposal Regional presence of ITU (Australia) (Documents Nos 97, and 47)

2 1 The delegate of India said that Document No 47, the outcome of three years of labour on the part of the Administrative Council, formed the basis for discussion and that it should be considered as a whole before individual proposals were examined

2 2 The Chairman said that each of the recommendations contained in Document No 47 was to be considered simultaneously with the relevant proposals Document No. 97 (as well as Document No. 240 which was likewise included in the agenda) was to be considered in connection with paragraph 2 6 of the recommendations.

2 3 The delegate of Canada said that Document No 97 had also been the subject of useful discussion during which paragraphs 2 6 1 and 2 6 2 of Document No 47 had been taken into consideration, moreover, the delegate of Australia had suggested that a Working Group should be set up to prepare a draft Resolution or Recommendation based on the views already expressed.

2 4 The Chairman said that it appeared to him that Document No 97 had found a large measure of support and that it had been agreed to draw up a Resolution instructing the Secretary-General to prepare a report to the Administrative Council summarizing all the arguments advanced

2 5 The delegate of Australia recapitulated the comments aroused by his Administration's proposal according to the Argentine delegate, the regional presence should cover the activities of all the permanent organs of the ITU and not only technical cooperation activities, the Nigerian delegate had felt that the regional organizations could provide the premises for the regional representatives, according to the Brazilian delegate, the expenditure in kind of the Technical Cooperation Department accounted for 10 million US dollars (however, the Australian delegate had no precise information on that point) and the Canadian delegate had expressed the view that the Resolution to be prepared should instruct the Secretary-General to report to the Administrative Council

2 6 The delegate of Brazil said that he had simply pointed out that equipment expenditure for technical cooperation amounted to 10 million US dollars, that considerable reductions could be obtained by central purchasing and so procurement of equipment, training and recruitment of experts for technical cooperation activities should continue to be centralized in Geneva.

2 7 The Chairman proposed that, subject to such clarification as might be provided by the Secretary-General, the delegates of Australia and India would jointly work on the draft Resolution.

2 8 The delegate of Australia subscribed to the views expressed by the Brazilian delegate He suggested that the Canadian delegate should also take part in preparing the draft Resolution

2 9 The delegate of Venezuela agreed with the Argentine delegate in that Document No 47 was the basic text With regard to Document No 97, the scope of the regional presence and of technical assistance, for example, should be defined and it should also be indicated that the regional presence should enable the developing countries to gain a better understanding of the activities of the CCIs and the IFRB and to prepare themselves more thoroughly for ITU conferences Like the Brazilian delegate, he was disquieted by the financial implications of the Australian proposal The regional experts' services would soon cease to be financed by UNDP, the question arose whether the activities of those experts should be charged to the ITU regular budget before the regional presence made itself felt

2 10 The Chairman said that the Secretary-General elect would provide any information lacking in Document No 97

2 11 The delegate of the United States referred to the third page of Document No. 97, where it was stated that the Plenipotentiary Conference should "authorize the Administrative Council to supervise the planning and implementation of the ITU regional presence within the guidelines of the Plenipotentiary Conference and to take appropriate steps also for assignment and outposting of project officers and assistants of the TCD to particular regional zones " If the Administrative Council was to act in good time, the Secretary-General's report should reach the members of the Council sufficiently in advance Moreover, would it be the task of the Secretary-General to establish the regional presence of ITU?

2 12 The Chairman replied that that task would be performed in keeping with the guidelines issued by the Plenipotentiary Conference and following Administrative Council decision.

2 13 The delegate of India agreed to assist the delegate of Australia in drafting the Resolution, but wished for the cooperation of representatives of South America and Africa, since the requirements for a regional presence might differ from one region to another The draft Resolution would not necessarily be aligned with the Australian proposal, but perhaps with Chapter IV of Document No 47, it might also be affected by the conclusions reached after consideration of Document No 240

2 14 The delegate of Morocco proposed that Brazil should assist in the preparation of the draft Resolution

2.15 The delegate of Kenya said that he hoped that the draft Resolution would be based on Documents Nos. 47, 97 and 240

2 16 The delegate of Senegal considered it essential that the measures relating to a regional presence should be put into effect gradually, having regard to the specific needs of each region

2 17 The delegate of Cameroon said that he would be glad to join the Working Group. It seemed preferable to him that the draft Resolution should not take account of Document No. 240, since the question of regional advisers called for immediate action, whereas the establishment of a regional presence was a gradual process

2 18 The Chairman said that the question of regional advisers would be the subject of a debate in the near future which might also result in a draft Resolution or Recommendation

2 19 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that the Working Group should explore the financial implications of the regional presence, in the light of the additions made by the Australian proposal

2 20 The delegate of the United States said that he was likewise concerned by the financial repercussions He approved the Australian proposal in principle, since the regional presence seemed to him to be economic. However, in view of the additions suggested, they should give careful consideration to the total cost of the regional offices envisaged The United States delegation, considering that the regional presence would not in that case be economic, was opposed to the establishment of such offices He offered to join the Working Group

2.21 The delegate of Morocco said that the Working Group would not have time to consider all the financial implications. The Secretariat should prepare a document dealing with the financial repercussions of the ITU regional presence

2 22 The delegate of India regretted that the Administrative Council report had not been considered before the other documents. That report dealt with questions which had not been discussed and on which it would be necessary to reach agreement. The only solution was to go through Document No 47, give thought to the matter and identify the areas of agreement or disagreement. Committee 6 would then deal with the draft Resolution and in the event of reservations concerning the establishment of regional offices, would discuss the matter. The financial repercussions would be considered as a whole, taking as a basis the estimates of previous technical cooperation activities. The financial implications, moreover, had been the subject of a letter in which India had requested information which had not been supplied to the Conference. That information should be made available if the Committee was to evaluate the cost-benefit ratio.

2 23 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that his Administration had estimated the cost of the regional offices. The cost of one office (premises, installations, secretary and adviser), multiplied by the number of regional offices, yielded a yearly total of 3,200,000 Swiss francs.

2 24 The Chairman said that the discussions in progress should deal with the regional presence and not with related subjects. Considering the views expressed, the findings of Document No. 97 were endorsed.

2 25 The delegate of Japan expressed his agreement with the delegates of the United Kingdom and the United States in that the regional offices would increase the numbers of ITU staff as well as the Union's regular budget, moreover, there was a risk of overlapping with the existing regional organizations. The Working Group should therefore consider the financial aspects of the action contemplated as well as the respective terms of reference of the organizations concerned.

2 26 The delegate of Nigeria was surprised at the United States opposition to the establishment of regional offices, whereas the majority of participants were in favour of such an initiative, which should not entail any increase in expenditure.

2.27 The delegate of Canada expressed her wish to join the Working Group. Its terms of reference, as she understood them, were to prepare a draft Resolution or Recommendation on the need for an ITU regional presence in the various regions rather than to deal with the question of regional advisers. The Secretary-General should be invited to examine all the relevant aspects closely, to specify the organizational structure resulting from them and to report on his findings to the Administrative Council, which would be responsible for establishing a regional presence. The discussion should be restricted to the draft Resolution to be drawn up by the Working Group.

2 28 The Chairman said that even if the Secretary-General reported to the Administrative Council, it was the latter which was authorized to approve any action contemplated.

2 29 The delegate of Argentina said that although he did not know the precise tenor of the draft Resolution to be prepared by the Working Group, he felt that it should take as a basis Document No. 97, which could not be seen in isolation from paragraph 2 6 of Document No 47. Moreover, a number of problems would be raised by the application of the Resolution published in Document No 60 unless the respective tasks of the regional presence and the regional offices were defined. The Committee needed specific definitions on which to form an opinion.

2 30 The delegate of New Zealand said a number of problems would arise from the Indian proposal, according to which the Working Group should not consider Document No 97 alone (regional presence and Technical Cooperation Department staff posted away from Geneva). If the terms of reference of the Working Group went beyond the scope of Document No 97, the very principle of regional presence would be jeopardized. The question of regional offices was to be examined after consideration of Document No. 47, whereas for the time being the basic document was Document No 97.

2 31 The delegate of Iran approved the Australian document, but felt that the points raised in Documents Nos. 240, 97 and 47 would have to be examined if precise instructions were to be given to the Working Groups

2 32 The delegate of India unconditionally endorsed Document No 97 but felt that a draft Resolution should not be drawn up on the basis of that document alone, especially since the Administrative Council had provided the Committee with a much more comprehensive text on the subject

2 33 The delegate of Australia admitted that Document No. 97 had been based on Document No 47 and that it represented only one possible approach to regional presence. What the Committee must do above all was to arrive at a consensus so that a report might be transmitted to the Administrative Council which would then provide precise information taking account of the differences between regions. He agreed with the delegate of Canada in that a Working Group should be set up and its terms of reference spelt out

2 34 The Chairman said that Document No 47 had led to a number of interesting proposals, while Document No 97 merely provided further details on one of the questions outlined in Document No 47. Document No. 97 might serve as a basis for a draft Resolution to be submitted to the Plenipotentiary Conference giving subsequent direction to the Administrative Council. A Resolution on the subject would provide the Union with a general guideline. He favoured the establishment of the Working Group already mentioned, which would consist of representatives of Australia, Canada, Brazil, the United States, Ethiopia and India. Its terms of reference would be to consider Document No 97, to draw up a draft Resolution and, of course, to take into account all the comments that had been made on the subject of regional presence.

2 35 The delegate of Indonesia supported the Chairman's proposal but felt that the basic document should rather be the Administrative Council's Document No 47

2 36 The delegate of Argentina said the Working Group should consider both documents but chiefly Document No 47

2.37 The delegate of Brazil proposed that, in view of the deadlines set, the agreement reached at the previous meeting on Document No 97 should be followed up and a Resolution drawn up on the basis of that document, which would in no way preclude the consideration of Document No 47 as well

2 38 The delegate of Sweden said that Document No 97 amplified an idea expressed in Document No 47. His delegation did not favour the establishment of regional offices for all the organs of the Union and wished to see the matter discussed in greater depth by the Administrative Council

2 39 The delegate of Argentina asked whether the Working Group would be instructed to consider both documents jointly or chiefly Document No. 97

2 40 The Chairman recalled that Document No 47 served as a basis for the discussion of all aspects of technical assistance and cooperation and that it would always allow for the consideration of related proposals as well. The Working Group should be given sufficiently broad terms of reference

2 41 The Vice-Chairman of Committee 6 said that Document No 97 provided for the appointment of regional representatives, which would enhance the effectiveness of the ITU's regular activities and lead to savings, while Document No 47 envisaged regional offices representing all the organs of the Union. Committee 6 ought to decide which was the better solution, thereby facilitating the task of the Working Group

2 42 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed that the Working Group might be instructed to prepare a Resolution, but doubted whether it could go further than Document No. 97, given that the figures provided by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany implied twice the estimated cost for the Australian proposal. The Working Group should consider the points agreed on in past discussions and possibly request the Administrative Council to study the cost and benefit of any other activity in the light of the experience gained with regional presence.

2 43 The delegate of India said he would have to express reservations if the Working Group's terms of reference were restricted to the consideration of Document No. 97. The delegate of Nigeria thereupon proposed considering the relevant parts of Document No. 47 and Document No. 97 together.

2 44 The Chairman concluded that the Working Group would prepare a Resolution on the basis of Document No. 97 of Australia and Document No. 47 instructing the Administrative Council on regional presence and any other related problems.

3 Regional Advisers (Documents Nos. 240 and 47)

3 1 The delegate of Ghana, introducing Document No. 240, said that the ITU regional advisers had made a positive contribution, especially in Africa, in advising and directing administrations in the areas of planning, coordination and training and in the operation and maintenance of telecommunications systems. They also assisted in establishing links between administrations and ITU Headquarters. As the Panafrican Telecommunication Union (PATU) was still in its infancy and administrations required further assistance from the regional advisers, it would be a pity if their services were curtailed. He appealed to the Plenipotentiary Conference to ensure that the ITU would continue to provide sufficient means from its ordinary budget to enable the regional advisers to continue their activities. The work of the existing ITU regional advisers should be integrated in the programme for regional presence, which would enable the advisers to continue with their work even if UNDP funds were to be reduced.

3 2 The delegate of France asked the Secretary-General to explain why the UNDP had decided to stop financing those projects.

3 3 The Secretary-General elect offered to produce a document summarizing current regional projects which would continue to receive funding. The crucial matter was to see what measures could be taken between the end of 1982 and the implementation of the projects contemplated in Document No. 97. That would make it possible to identify the need for sectorial aid and for more general aid.

3.4 The delegate of Ethiopia endorsed Document No. 240 and, like the delegate of Ghana, expressed his satisfaction at the assistance provided by the ITU regional advisers. They alone were in a position to identify specific regional problems for the ITU. They might initiate a process aimed at national decision-making, which would make it possible to increase the number of services for the benefit of the developing countries. It was necessary to intensify ITU regional activities and, accordingly, to maintain the regional advisers, who had a decisive role to play.

3.5 The delegate of Cameroon also endorsed Document No. 240, saying that it showed what difficulties the Union would encounter if it did not have the necessary means to do full justice to its responsibilities in the field of telecommunications. He hoped that the document suggested by the Secretary-General elect would be forthcoming as soon as possible.

3 6 The delegate of Nigeria also endorsed Document No. 240, saying that it emphasized the need for regional presence.

3.7 The delegate of India endorsed Document No 240. In view of the nature and importance of regional presence, however, he requested the Administrative Council, in consultation with the General Secretariat and administrations, to specify the decisions that would have to be taken. He looked forward eagerly to the document offered by the Secretary-General elect, one of the purposes of which would be to identify existing needs and the means of meeting them out of the funds which the current Plenipotentiary Conference allocated to the ordinary budget. He emphasized the importance of the regional advisers' role, drawing the Committee's attention to pages 39 and 40 of Document No 47 and in particular to paragraph 212.

3.8 The delegate of Togo said that his country has some misgivings regarding the implementation of projects and the obtaining of credits from its Government, which often gave priority to other sectors. It was due to the regional advisers that his Government was now aware of various problems. He therefore requested the Plenipotentiary Conference to keep the activities of the regional advisers within the framework of the ITU.

3.9 The delegate of Jamaica not only hoped that the activities of the regional advisers would be continued, but that their numbers would increase. In that regard, he drew attention to section 2.4.3 of Chapter IV of Document No 47.

4. Memorandum on technical cooperation (U.S.S.R.) (Document No 174)

4.1 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that although a number of delegations had accused the delegation of the Soviet Union for taking an insufficiently active part in the discussions on technical cooperation, its approach to that subject was fully described in the memorandum on technical cooperation (Document No 174).

In the Soviet Union, the provision of effective aid to the countries which had recently gained independence in their attempts to overcome economic and technical backwardness had been elevated to a policy of state, a policy which has been reaffirmed at the Twenty-sixth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union did not attach any political conditions to its assistance, but respected the principles of sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of countries and the participation of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in international life. In that connection, he mentioned the speech delivered by Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the United Nations General Assembly in New York, in which he pointed out that the U.S.S.R. provided a greater degree of assistance to the developing countries than any other State.

The delegate of the U.S.S.R. gave some further details concerning the memorandum. Turning to paragraph 1, he quoted figures for the following areas in particular: the construction of industrial plants, electric power stations, hydro-electric installations, etc., the training of local staff and assistance granted free of charge to developing countries.

Concerning section 2, he said that the Soviet Union provided substantial assistance to developing countries for the development of their telecommunication facilities under bilateral and multilateral agreements. Approximately 500 foreign students from Africa, Asia and Latin America were currently being trained in telecommunication institutes in the Soviet Union. There were also plans for the construction of an even larger number of facilities in the near future.

Regarding section 3, he emphasized that the technical assistance provided through the ITU was assuming increasing importance, not only owing to the greater number of developing countries, but also because of the leading role played by the ITU in the establishment of infrastructures. The Union's technical cooperation activities should be better organized. Also, the current crisis within the UNDP had repercussions on technical cooperation (experts, equipment, training). The Union should therefore seek new means of financing technical cooperation.

The Resolutions passed at the last Plenipotentiary Conference had either not been applied at all or only on paper. The Soviet delegation therefore proposed the action outlined on page 4 of Document No. 174.

4 2 The delegate of Indonesia considered the Soviet Union's memorandum to be an excellent contribution to the subject. However, the actual training courses organized in the Soviet Union should be listed in greater detail and should meet the requirements of developing countries. The delegation of the Soviet Union should therefore coordinate its activity with the ITU, which received requests from developing countries, in order to meet the needs of those countries more effectively and to attain the goals outlined by the Soviet Union.

4 3 The delegate of Nigeria supported Document No. 174, which would make it possible to step up the assistance provided to the developing countries.

4 4 The delegate of Mongolia felt that Document No. 174 was one of the most significant documents of the Conference. The U.S.S.R. had consistently provided effective assistance to the liberated countries. In Mongolia, for example, every single sector of the economy had benefited from Soviet aid (60 million roubles for the period 1976-1982). As a result of that aid it had been possible to construct networks and also national and international radio links. Furthermore, Mongolian students were trained in the Soviet Union. The delegate of Mongolia supported the conclusions set out on page 4 of Document No. 174.

4 5 The delegate of the United States also supported those conclusions, and in particular paragraphs 1 and 3, which summed up the approach which the Conference should adopt. However, Committee 6 should study Document No. 47 in conjunction with the Report of the Administrative Council (Document No. 65). Document No. 163 submitted by the United States proposed improvements in the following areas: fellowship programmes, ITU expert-recruitment programmes, and the management and direction of the Union's technical cooperation and assistance activities.

He endorsed the instructions set out in paragraphs 2 and 4 of the Soviet memorandum aimed at increasing the share of UNDP resources allocated to telecommunications. The delegation of the United States also supported paragraph 5, which was appropriate to the tasks before the Working Group set up by the Committee.

4.6 The delegate of Senegal felt that the information given in the U.S.S.R. memorandum was most helpful and exemplified that country's efforts to develop the technical cooperation activities of newly liberated countries.

Some of the conclusions set out on page 4 might be reproduced in the draft Resolution prepared by the Working Group of Committee 6 for submission to the Plenary Meeting.

The first four paragraphs were extremely useful, while paragraph 5 raised a very important problem namely the organization of the work of the GAS carried out in the interests of the developing countries.

4 7 The delegate of Afghanistan agreed with the preceding speakers. The U.S.S.R. was providing considerable assistance to Afghanistan in telecommunications. Afghanistan had been able to construct an earth station with equipment provided and assembled by the U.S.S.R. In addition, 130 Afghan students were being trained in the U.S.S.R., either in colleges of higher education or on short courses.

The delegate of Afghanistan fully supported the document submitted by the Soviet Union.

4 8 The delegate of Cuba paid tribute to the U.S.S.R. for the assistance it had provided to Cuba in the development of its telecommunications. Cuba was doing its utmost, within its means, to help countries less developed than itself. The delegate of Cuba supported all the conclusions contained in Document No. 174.

4 9 The delegate of India congratulated the U S S R on the information provided. He fully agreed with the delegate of the U S S R that one of the ITU's main shortcomings was its failure to define clear priorities in its technical assistance activities.

He fully supported the conclusions set out on pages 4 and 5.

As stated in the second paragraph on page 2, the aid given by the Soviet Union could not be compared with that given by the West. The Indian Administration considered that countries could gain technological independence by ensuring that their assistance came from as many different countries as possible. He expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the U S S R., which was one of India's chief sources of assistance. He hoped that on the basis of Document No. 174 the U S S R might become one of the major providers of telecommunication equipment, at favourable rates, to the developing countries.

4 10 Turning to paragraphs 2 and 4 on page 4, the delegate of Sweden said that he had already mentioned that he attached great importance to UNDP activities and that the ITU should endeavour to obtain greater support from the UNDP. Sweden paid 10% of the UNDP's budget and was the largest per capita contributor. Furthermore, the Nordic countries paid 25% of the UNDP's budget, i.e. the highest contribution. It was important that all the countries should increase their contributions to the UNDP, since that was the best way of backing the technical cooperation activities of the United Nations. He endorsed paragraph 5 and hoped that a wider range of activities would be entrusted to the GAS groups. The U S S R, moreover, seemed to be in favour of the proposal concerning the GAS contained in Annex 6 of Document No. 47.

4 11 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic supported Document No. 174 and felt it useful to heed its conclusions in all areas of the Committee's work.

4 12 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed that the UNDP was an excellent organization which unfortunately only allocated 2% of its resources to telecommunications. In that regard, he fully agreed with the delegate of India and wondered whether the U S S R would be willing to participate in the Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation (Document No. 219).

4 13 The delegate of Cameroon thanked the Soviet Union for Document No. 174 which emphasized training, a subject of particular interest for his country. He therefore supported the entire document, with particular reference to paragraph 5.

4.14 While not entirely certain about some of the figures quoted in Document No. 174, the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany felt that it was a useful document and supported paragraphs 2 and 4 wholeheartedly.

4 15 The delegate of Ethiopia supported Document No. 174. Paragraphs 1 to 5 were extremely relevant and important, their application would represent a step forward in the Union's technical cooperation activities.

4 16 The delegate of Morocco paid tribute to the Soviet Union for its efforts in the field of telecommunications.

4 17 The delegate of Benin agreed with the views expressed regarding paragraphs 1 and 3 of Document No. 174, but wished to dispel a number of illusions regarding the aid to be expected from the UNDP for the development of telecommunications. His country had far more confidence in assistance provided directly by the ITU or under the special cooperation programme.

4 18 The delegate of Kenya fully supported Document No. 174, and in particular paragraphs 1 to 4 of the conclusions. It was necessary to take stock of all that had been achieved between the Plenipotentiary Conferences and to plan for the future. Both activities formed part of a continuous process. The Administrative Council monitored the ITU's activities continuously and would submit recommendations to the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

4 19 The delegate of Tanzania joined in the thanks expressed to the U S S R for the assistance it was giving to developing countries by providing training and equipment in the telecommunication field. That assistance was little publicized and there should be greater liaison between the ITU and the U S S R on the subject. He particularly endorsed item 4 of the proposed action for the Administrative Council

4 20 The delegate of France also found the document praiseworthy, it made a pertinent analysis of the situation and drew useful conclusions that were not in contradiction with the Administrative Council's report on the future of technical cooperation activities in the ITU or with French proposals on the subject. He noted the emphasis placed on bilateral cooperation and suggested that the Union should take account of that in its own activities Training too was emphasized, a point on which all were in agreement

4 21 The delegate of Japan expressed his appreciation of the document. Items 1 to 5 of the action recommended to the Administrative Council were all important, item 4 being particularly pertinent Japan at present channelled all its technical cooperation through the UNDP Although its current contribution was a modest one in relation to the economic strength of the country, determined efforts were being made to increase it in future

4 22 The delegate of Viet Nam fully supported the U S S R memorandum and endorsed its conclusions. Viet Nam, a developing country emerging from thirty years of war, had many difficulties to face and was grateful to the U S S R. for the considerable assistance it had given in rebuilding Viet Nam's telecommunications network and in training its engineers.

4 23 The delegate of Madagascar thanked the U.S S R for its useful memorandum, whose conclusions he supported. He also shared the fears expressed by Benin and appealed to the ITU to make efforts to persuade UNDP to devote a larger proportion of its assistance to telecommunications 1983 would be World Communication Year, the importance of telecommunications in the promotion of social, economic and cultural life in all countries, but more particularly in developing ones, was universally recognized Through ITU auspices, his country was receiving assistance from the U S S R in the telecommunications and broadcasting field and wished to express its thanks through Committee 6 for that bilateral effort

4 24 The delegate of Hungary fully supported the U S S R. memorandum and endorsed its conclusions.

4 25 The delegate of Iran was gratified to see the positive reaction to the U S S R memorandum However, with regard to the issue of direct assistance, he was of the opinion that the economic independence of countries would be more effectively safeguarded if all technical cooperation was channelled through ITU and its Technical Cooperation Department He therefore supported the United Kingdom's proposal that the developed countries should provide their assistance through the intermediary of ITU

4 26 The delegate of the U.S S R was pleased to note the favourable reception accorded to the memorandum and thanked those countries that had expressed their appreciation of U S S R assistance That would continue, and he recalled again that assistance to liberated and developing countries had recently been raised to the status of a State policy in the U S S R Replying to points raised in discussion, he assured the delegate of Indonesia that information on training establishments and telecommunication installations in the U.S.S.R. was available from the ITU Secretariat The doubts expressed by the Federal Republic of Germany would be allayed by a perusal of the official records of the 1982 session of ECOSOC, whose records for 13 July 1982 contained the U.S S R statement replying to similar comments made by the Federal Republic of Germany at that meeting.

4 27 The Chairman observed that the U S S R memorandum had received widespread support in the Committee, which noted with appreciation that country's offer to participate in the voluntary programme to increase the effectiveness of the Union's technical cooperation activities. The United States of America had also expressed support of the document. He would therefore request that country to join with the U S S R in drafting a suitable Resolution for submission to the Committee. He shared the concern expressed by the delegate of Benin and felt that the Committee should consider what action it wished to take on Resolution No 20 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention. The points raised in the debate on the U S S R memorandum, as well as all other documents with proposals on the subject, should be kept in mind in the forthcoming discussion of the recommendations to be made on the future of technical cooperation activities in the ITU.

5 Technical Cooperation (Indonesia) (Document No 148)

5 1 The delegate of Indonesia, introducing Document No 148, said that it proposed for the consideration of Committee 6 some thoughts on how technical cooperation with developing countries could be made more effective. The first part of the document presented facts and figures taken from the Administrative Council's report with regard to the funds that had been made available for technical cooperation in the previous eight years and how they had been spent. It should be noted that information received after issue of the document indicated that item 2 a) contained a considerable training element and that item 2 e) referred to seminars only and not to training activities as a whole. However, that did not invalidate the main point of paragraph 4, which was to emphasize the need to devote a larger proportion of assistance to training. The second part of the document was self-explanatory and put forward ideas on how the emphasis on various aspects of technical cooperation in telecommunications could be changed to make it more effective and lead to greater self-reliance in developing countries. The document was not merely an expression of Indonesia's ideas on the subject, it represented the views of many developing countries.

5 2 The delegate of India thanked Indonesia for its document, which represented an earnest and sincere attempt to get to the bottom of the problem. The document raised issues of vital importance to all Members of the Union. One particular point for attention was the very pertinent observation in paragraph 6 a). There was indeed a need for more dynamic leadership from ITU to promote telecommunications in developing countries. Although it was a delicate task to steer a course that would exert such forceful leadership while respecting the sovereign rights of administrations, it was one the ITU should not be afraid to tackle. The ITU should also play a coordinating and catalyzing role in promoting and harmonizing voluntary efforts in the telecommunication field and in fostering technical cooperation among developing countries. ITU should likewise play an active role in seeking and harmonizing funding assistance from international and regional funding agencies. Another important point was the reference to the role of the CCIs. Admittedly, his country had gained a great deal from the very modest part it played in CCI activities, but nevertheless there was real concern among developing countries that the CCIs were arenas for the developed countries, were over concerned with the newer technologies and inclined to foster planned obsolescence. The pressure to tighten criteria and specifications impeded the achievement of self-reliance by developing countries. However, the fault lay not with the developed countries alone, the developing countries themselves had a major responsibility to resist the pressure to acquire unnecessary technology that would not promote progress. He fully supported the views expressed in the document.

5 3 The delegate of Morocco thanked the delegate of Indonesia for a very well conceived document and endorsed the delegate of India's very pertinent comments. There should be more emphasis on granting fellowships and less on the provision of experts. Continuation of the pattern of expenditure set out in paragraph 2 would never lead to transfer of technology or provide answers to the questions raised in paragraph 3.

5 4 The delegate of Senegal recalled that at the start of work in Committee 6 he had drawn attention to the very useful and important document Indonesia had produced. The delegate of India was also to be thanked for his very pertinent remarks. There was a need to review the activities of the Technical Cooperation Department bearing in mind the points made in paragraphs 1 to 5. He fully supported the view in paragraph 6 a) that ITU should actively try to help countries without waiting to be asked. With regard to paragraph 9, it was as important that the CCIs show more interest in the concerns of developing countries as that developing countries should participate in the CCIs. Reciprocal attention would foster interest on both sides. On paragraph 9 b) he agreed with India that developing countries should be firm enough to resist the introduction of certain technologies and realize that progress was not always synonymous with application of the latest techniques.

5 5 The delegate of the United States welcomed the Indonesian document which posed a number of very serious and interesting questions. It was important to realize that the pattern of expenditure shown in paragraph 2 did not meet the perceived priorities of many developing countries. It was essential that the issue be faced, perhaps the proposed list of future activities could be reviewed to produce practical steps to deal with it. The report on the subject by the Administrative Council did not in fact go far enough. The questions raised by the Indonesian document should serve as guidelines for the Administrative Council or any on-going review of technical cooperation activities. With respect to what had been said about planned obsolescence, it was not the aim of new technology to shorten the life of telecommunication equipment in developing countries. New technology aimed at increasing efficiency and reducing costs had generally achieved that aim, which was advantageous not only to developed countries but to developing ones too. He therefore urged caution in adopting principles on the lines of paragraph 9 b).

5 6 The delegate of Sweden also welcomed the Indonesian document, which was a very useful input to the discussion. He agreed with the United States that advanced technology should not be made too great a bone of contention. It was often the developing countries themselves who requested the latest technology, they often found it more economical to start off with the most advanced equipment, unlike developed countries, which had to introduce it gradually as it would cost too much to scrap at one stroke equipment that was already in place. He stressed the importance of the GAS groups for involving developing countries in the work of the CCIs.

5.7 The delegate of Madagascar congratulated the delegate of Indonesia on a document that made an extremely useful contribution to the work of Committee 6. He supported all the points raised in the document, except perhaps paragraph 9, where he considered that the choice regarding technology lay with the developing countries themselves. They should take steps within the framework of ITU to align their telecommunications planning with advances in research. He reserved the right to return to the point raised by paragraph 9 at a later stage.

5 8 The delegate of the United Kingdom considered that the fundamental problem, as shown in paragraph 2, lay in the scale and quality of UNDP aid in recent years. Indonesia and Benin were right to question whether such aid was adequate to meet future needs. All the items in paragraph 3 were important, but as they all involved project management he wondered whether in fact they came within the purview of the Union's activities. The question raised in paragraph 6 and by India on the need for dynamic leadership demanded an answer. He did not advise asking the Administrative Council or the Secretary-General to cope with the problems outlined in paragraph 7, whose solution demanded a radical and novel approach. He asked all those in favour of the Indonesian document to consider very carefully the solution set out in Document No 291 as a possible way out.

5 9 The delegate of Kenya found the document a very useful stock-taking effort. It was important to realize that the type of telecommunication assistance in demand by developing countries had changed in past years as their infrastructures had developed. Account should be taken of those developments and future goals set in the light of what had been achieved to date. It was important that ITU should take action on the lines set out in paragraph 6. With regard to paragraph 9, there was some truth in Sweden's remarks, but there was also a need to consider the recycling of technology.

5 10 The Secretary of the Committee, replying to points raised in the discussion, noted that with regard to the pattern of expenditure on technical cooperation activities, the priorities in all projects funded by UNDP and the trust funds were set by the countries concerned themselves. It should also be realized that a large part of the time of the experts sent out to countries was devoted to training national staff. That approach was preferred by some countries to sending their staff out of the country on fellowships. With regard to paragraph 3, it should be noted that ITU would find it difficult to apply such criteria to UNDP projects, UNDP as the funding agency had its own criteria to impose, ITU could only have an advisory role. As far as the harmonizing of funding projects was concerned, ITU currently had closer links with regional development banks and with the World Bank on the subject of evaluating and appraising of telecommunication projects. If the Union were to take the initiative in suggesting assistance to countries, the Secretariat would be grateful to have specific guidance on that point from the Plenipotentiary Conference.

5 11 The Chairman requested the Committee to bear the points raised in the document and in the debate on it in mind when discussing the recommendations on the future technical cooperation activities of the Union.

The meeting rose at 1915 hours

The Secretary

T RAS-WORK

The Chairman

M. SAMOURA

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 488-E
23 November 1982
Original English

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

ELEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Thursday, 28 October 1982, at 0910 hrs

Chairman Mr M SAMOURA (Senegal)

Vice-Chairman Mr A PETTI (Italy)

Subjects discussed

Document No

1 Proposals by the United States of America

163 + Corr 1

- Recruitment of experts for technical cooperation projects



1 Proposals by the United States of America (Documents Nos. 163 + Corr 1)

1.1 Proposal concerning the ITU fellowship programme

1.1.1 The delegate of the United States of America, introducing the documents, said that his delegation supported in principle the existing level and types of ITU technical cooperation and technical assistance programmes, but was also prepared to look at new programmes provided that they were cost-effective, useful to the broad membership of the Union, and capable of implementation within existing resources. The Union's first task, however, should be to revise and stream-line existing programmes in order to obtain more benefits from the same resources

The United States proposed improvements in the ITU fellowship programme (Annex 1), the ITU programme of recruitment for experts for technical cooperation projects (Annex 2) and the overall management and operation of the Union's technical cooperation and assistance activities (Annex 3). Its objectives in respect of the existing ITU fellowship programme were to provide guidance for the Secretariat in the implementation of that programme within the context of a new Resolution, Resolution No A, which was aimed at stream-lining the fellowship programme by identifying and publishing information on a set of standardized training requirements which would meet the typical needs of developing countries. Both host and recipient countries could improve the efficiency of the programme by advance planning and to that end a list of required and available programmes should be prepared in advance of each calendar year to the extent possible. The Secretariat might also prepare a catalogue of proposed and available training courses for the benefit of recipient countries and experts, and as a guide to host countries in establishing appropriate training courses. Although the greater part of the existing fellowship programme was based on highly specialized case by case requirements, the United States delegation firmly believed that greater benefits could be gained from existing funds by grouping training to the extent possible according to the requirements of recipient countries, and draft Resolution No A was geared to that end. The Resolution also recognized the problems caused by a lack of language skills on the part of students and fellows, by ensuring that more attention would in future be paid to the need for adequate language skills in order to maximize the return for the money invested. Draft Resolution No A had been based on the views which had emerged from discussions between the United States and other delegations and the Secretariat, and was intended to be a first step to providing guidelines for the management and operations of the fellowship programme. The Council, the management and operations review team and each Member of the Union would be called upon to contribute to a subsequent examination of the programme and to make further suggestions for its improvement and cost-effectiveness.

1.1.2 The delegate of Indonesia said that although draft Resolution No A seemed useful to the needs of developing countries, it should take account of the existing standards already agreed and discussed between administrations, ITU and the industries, and particularly those standards embodied in the CODEVTEL project, so as to avoid any duplication of effort or activities. A reference to that effect might usefully be included in draft Resolution No. A in the paragraph "invites the Members of the Union 2". Referring to sub-paragraph 1 of the same section, he felt it might be expecting too much of the Union to undertake regular communications with the many thousands of industries and training institutions throughout the world, and suggested therefore that reference to industry and training institutions be deleted. The second paragraph of "instructs the Secretary-General" should also mention the CODEVTEL project.

1.1.3 The delegate of France said that the text of the draft Resolution might be too specific for the Plenipotentiary Conference, although most of its ideas were interesting. He drew attention to two minor editorial amendments in the French text, and suggested that the title of the draft Resolution be amended to indicate that it covered training programmes only. The catalogue of training referred to in "instructs the Secretary-General 4" could not be very precise because of the amount of variable information which was always the subject of considerable correspondence between the host country and the ITU. Lastly, in order to maximize the advantages of training activities, it should be indicated that such training should be consistent with ITU training standards

1 1.4 The delegate of India said that while he welcomed the general thrust of the draft Resolution, a number of clarifications were necessary, notably in "having noted that b)" which stated that the cost of the specialized training was frequently high and consequently prohibitive to recipient countries with limited funds. He did not understand that point since the ITU fellowship programme was supported by the Union's own resources or from UNDP funds. He wondered therefore whether recipient countries referred to the countries receiving the fellows or the countries receiving the assistance. Furthermore, referring to "invites the Members of the Union 3" he asked whether any of the countries which accepted ITU fellows for training made a charge. His delegation had always assumed that such training was free of charge.

Finally, he felt there might be considerable day-to-day problems in connection with the language ability tests if they were to be administered by an authorized language examiner, as indicated in "instructs the Secretary-General 6". The responsibility should rather be left to the administrations, who were urged to ensure that training in the language of the host country was adequate. That way no additional burden would be placed on the Union.

1 1 5 The delegate of Canada said that while she appreciated the documents and the desire of Members to try and consolidate and coordinate programmes such as the fellowship programme, with a view to identifying a coherent expression of needs and a coherent response to those needs, it would help all delegates better to appreciate the situation if the Secretariat could give some indication as to the possibility of implementing those suggestions. As the current fellowship programme was implemented as part of the UNDP programme, it was undoubtedly difficult to plan in advance.

1 1 6 The Secretary of the Committee, replying to points raised, said that the question of the CODEVTEL project and training standardization might more usefully be left until the Committee considered another Resolution concerning training standards.

The implementation of the United States proposals might require additional resources within the Union, particularly bearing in mind that some 700 fellows had been set out the previous year, 400 of which were on an individual fellowship planning programme requiring 93 special arrangements. However, the Union did arrange group training wherever practicable. As the delegate of France had said, a catalogue of training would not be simple to keep up to date since the number of courses available were so numerous. On the subject of language tests, raised by the delegate of India, the current practice was to arrange for the British Council or the French Embassy or Consulate to give the tests, and it would be up to the Conference to change that arrangement. On the question of training costs, some host countries' charges were high and others took ITU fellows free of charge. In many cases, UNDP could not pay the higher charges, hence the appeal in the draft Resolution to host countries to reduce their charges as far as possible. Finally, he agreed that advanced planning was extremely difficult under the UNDP programme and felt that the words "as far as possible in advance" in "instructs the Secretary-General 5" covered the situation.

1.1 7 The delegate of Chile said that the documents reflected a thorough study of the subject and the United States' strong will to cooperate in the work of the Committee. He was grateful for the clarification provided by the Secretariat to the questions raised by the delegate of India.

1.1 8 The delegate of Cameroon said there was a need to ensure that administrations had trained telecommunications personnel at the higher levels, and that there was also a need for a rationalization of training programmes in order to make them more effective. The Secretary had not adequately stressed the difficulties involved. The implementation of agreed programmes and programme preparation involved a very lengthy procedure. Programmes also tended to be very general and more specific programmes would be more useful. Furthermore, many fellows spent their time in special centres in the host countries which made it difficult for them to adapt to local conditions and particularly to absorb the local language. The catalogue idea was a good one but difficult to carry out, and it might be preferable if the Union were to have instead some kind of data bank to enable developing countries to choose the training centres in full knowledge of the facts. He urged the Committee to approve the draft Resolution which would give a new impetus to the Union's training activities.

1 1 9 The delegate of Senegal said that the intention of the document was to improve and rationalize the management and quality of training programmes, and for that alone it was worthy of serious consideration. It was essential that the ITU should be prepared to meet the particular needs of candidates and that a serious effort should be made to improve the situation on the lines suggested in the document's conclusions. His delegation had no difficulty in accepting the draft Resolution since its measures were designed to improve the training facilities and training methods. The major difficulty would be with language training, and he felt that the onus should be on host countries to provide adequate training in the local language so that the language ability tests could be discontinued.

1 1 10 The delegate of India said that the information provided by the Secretary concerning training charges was a new element which should be reflected in the Resolution. The attention of administrations should be drawn to the fact that some programmes were subject to high costs, while others were offered free of charge. Furthermore, Members should be called upon to opt whenever possible for a country which did not levy charges, since the resources of the ITU and UNDP should be used sparingly.

1 1 11 The delegate of Argentina fully supported the draft Resolution but felt it should be made clear in "urges Member countries" that fellows should be installed as soon as possible in the posts for which they had been trained. He wondered whether the Technical Cooperation Department carried out any follow-up exercise.

1 1 12 The delegate of Kenya welcomed the United States proposal but had certain minor comments on it. With regard to "having noted c)", he did not think that a young candidate could be expected to absorb enough of the language in a crash course to study technical subjects in it, and suggested the possibility of employing interpreters who spoke the candidate's language. Sufficient information on training programmes was already available and no increase in its volume was required, but it might be computerized. In paragraph 3 of "invites", the words "highest quality" were confusing. It would be better to say "applicable training". In conclusion, he expressed his support for the ITU fellowship programme, while suggesting that a greater exchange between administrations in neighbouring regions was desirable.

1 1 13 The delegate of Indonesia suggested that the Resolution should include a phrase indicating that the ITU should compare the effectiveness of the fellowship programme with other ITU training programmes sponsored by the UNDP and other bodies in respect of the costs which had to be borne by administrations. He supported the Indian delegate's comments on the desirability of using the fellowship programmes provided by certain governments, which did not involve charges on the Union. Finally, the programme should be implemented as soon as feasible.

1 1 14 The delegate of Benin, welcoming the United States proposal since fellowship programmes were always of interest to the developing countries, said he assumed that the programme would receive multiple financing and would not be dependent solely on UNDP or ITU funds. He supported the delegate of Senegal's view that a minor amendment was necessary with regard to language training. In the case of short-term fellowships lasting for up to one year, the fellow's home country should provide the necessary language training, whereas for long-term fellowships such training should be given by the host country. An amendment should also be made to paragraph "instructs 6)".

1 1 15 The delegate of the United Kingdom said there was general agreement that the United States attempt to achieve greater administrative efficiency would be to the benefit of all administrations. In view of the rapid technological changes in telecommunications, he asked whether training include retraining.

1 1 16 The delegate of the Netherlands said that paragraph "urges a)" should be rephrased to say "in the appropriate language". There would be no point in insisting that fellows should learn, say, Swedish or Dutch merely because that happened to be the language of the host country.

1 1 17 The delegate of the United States of America expressed his appreciation for the general support that had been given to the objectives of draft Resolution No A, his delegation would be pleased to incorporate amendments to make the Resolution more acceptable to all. The draft Resolution was closely based on current ITU practice and contained little in the way of innovation. It merely emphasized certain aspects designed to improve the fellowship programme such as grouping and advance planning and followed the existing practice with regard to language qualifications. With regard to the cost of training, there were various opportunities for fellows to receive free training, as well as others where the fellow paid a proportion of the cost. India, for example, provided extensive free training courses but required fellows to pay their living expenses during training, and Kenya charged a nominal fee to foreign students. The United States provided both types of training, and in its new Institute of Telecommunications Training no costs would be incurred except for transportation. However, many requests were received from developing countries for highly specialized training in a particular sector or company and for such training costs varied. It was for the recipient country to decide which type of training was more appropriate to its needs. With regard to language training, it was already ITU's practice to require the appropriate language skill from fellows, but the United States would provide such training if requested by the recipient country. So far as the catalogue in "instructs 4" was concerned, the ITU Secretariat already provided information on the courses available. Such information could be usefully collected and expanded. In conclusion, he saw no need for extra staff to implement the Resolution, but hoped that the Resolution would improve the efficiency of the fellowship programme and make it possible to train more fellows for the same total outlay.

1 1 18 The delegate of India wished to make it clear that he was discussing the ITU fellowship programme and not training in general. For fellowship programmes, his Government made no charge, per diem and travel costs were met from UNDP or other multilateral programme sources. His Government did, however, offer other types of training programmes where certain costs were paid by the recipients. In the industrial field, as mentioned by the United States delegate, his Government did pay for certain training at highly commercial rates. The subject under discussion in the Committee however was free international assistance for training.

1 1 19 The Committee Secretary said that, as had been explained, it was the Union or the recipient country which paid for language training for shorter fellowship courses. As indicated by the delegate of Argentina, an appeal to governments to install candidates in the posts for which they had been trained would be helpful. With regard to the Kenyan delegate's comments, it was ITU policy to provide training as far as possible in the same environment and most fellowships were taken up in the region to which the candidate belonged. Senior fellowships were of course tailor-made to meet individual conditions. He confirmed that training also covered retraining.

1 1.20 The Secretary-General elect said that when national training centres had been established they had generally been made available to other countries in the area. That was the case, for example, in the ASEAN region. An increase in such collaboration was desirable.

1 1 21 The Chairman, summing up, said that wide support had been expressed for the draft Resolution although a number of minor drafting amendments had been suggested. The United States delegate had expressed his readiness to accommodate those points, and he invited him to produce a revised version of the draft Resolution for approval at a subsequent meeting.

1 2 Recruitment of experts for technical cooperation projects (Documents Nos 163 + Corr.1)

1 2 1 The delegate of the United States of America said that the recruitment of experts on the basis of Resolution No 22 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention was a continuing Union programme. His delegation's proposal was aimed at improving it in two respects. In the first place, the aim was to emphasize that in many cases relevant experience and qualifications were more important than a formal university or college degree. Secondly, while agreeing that in most cases it was essential for experts to be fully qualified in the language of the country concerned, it was being proposed that where feasible highly qualified experts should be given sufficient time to learn the language of the beneficiary country. Presenting the proposed new Resolution No 22 in Document No 163(Corr 1), he drew attention to the new paragraph "instructs 1" which had been included at the request of the Secretariat.

1 2 2 The delegate of Spain expressed his gratitude to those whose contributions to the discussion had shown their concern for the developing countries, and in particular he mentioned recent interventions by the U S S R , Indonesia and the United States of America

He fully agreed with the United States delegate that experts without formal qualifications could be extremely useful for ITU missions and added that formal qualifications were not always equivalent in different countries, which might lead to mistakes in recruitment. Commenting on the United States proposal, he suggested that an attempt should be made to align paragraph 2 of "invites the Members" with paragraph 1 of "instructs the Secretary-General". Moreover, paragraph 2 of "invites the Members" and paragraph 2 of "instructs the Secretary-General" both appeared to refer to medium-term experts - some six months to one year - whereas the Administrative Council's report (Document No 47), Chapter V, section 2 1 5 referred to the need for an increase in the credits allocated to finance short-term specialist missions which met specific and urgent problems. He therefore suggested that some changes might be made in the paragraphs of the United States proposal he had mentioned since they would not be applicable to short-term missions.

1 2 3 The delegate of Niger, while appreciating the United States initiative, expressed some concern regarding paragraph 2 of "invites the Members". His administration had had unfortunate experiences with short-term experts who had not been sufficiently familiar with the language of the country to enable them to cooperate and discharge their functions. Moreover, while formal educational qualifications were not essential, they constituted an objective criterion and should be given equal treatment with experience.

1 2 4 The delegate of Indonesia endorsed the views expressed by the delegate of Niger regarding language and qualifications. His delegation could not accept paragraph 1 of "instructs the Secretary-General" which would cause problems and additional costs for the Union. It was the job of the administrations concerned to publicize vacancy notices.

1 2 5 The delegate of India considered that since 1973 considerable progress had been achieved in the matter of recruiting experts and that the Union's needs were now far better known and understood. That fact should be reflected in the "having noted" section. He did not agree with the proposed amendment to paragraph 2 of "invites the Members of the Unions", since it seemed to imply that administrations were not capable of selecting the candidate best suited to their needs. Nor could he accept new paragraph 1 of "instructs the Secretary-General" since, in his view, the ITU was already achieving better results in the matter of publicizing vacancy notices than most United Nations agencies. He also had problems with the proposal to trade experience against a formal academic background. While experience might be highly important for certain posts and should therefore be given all due weight, proper qualifications were in many cases essential. With regard to language skills, the individual and the sponsoring country should assume responsibility, which ought not be transferred to the Union. Finally, he questioned the proposal to replace "register" by "roster", pointing out that the basic responsibility for sponsoring candidates lay with administrations.

1 2 6 The delegate of Canada recalled some of the issues which had arisen in the course of the Committee's deliberations on the provision of expertise by the Union. The question of rosters developed by the ITU and by administrations, expertise from within the ITU and from Members, the Group of Engineers and the UNDP, the wide circulation of vacancy notices, the need for a prompt response, and the coherent management of a coordinated programme. In her view, it would be useful to have the Secretariat's comments on how those various aspects could be combined in a coordinated programme.

1 2 7 The Secretary-General elect expressed some apprehension regarding the bureaucratic growth that seemed to be implied in the many references to coordination. As he understood it, the purpose of the present debate was to update Resolution No 22 adopted by the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference. The discussions, however, were broadening to include a wide range of individual cases that it was impractical to attempt to cover.

It should be noted that the staff of the permanent organs, having been recruited to accomplish specific tasks, were not available for long-term missions. However, an attempt had been made to undertake regular short missions with a view to supplementing the assistance provided by the Group of Engineers, the CCIs and the IFRB. In particular, the CCIR Secretariat had been able to contribute assistance in the case of propagation problems in various parts of the world.

With regard to the distribution of vacancy notices, he pointed out that they were widely publicized already, and that only in the case of high technology areas where administrations had experienced difficulty in supplying expertise had recourse been had to technical journals. Over the last five years that had been done on only two occasions and the costs, with the agreement of the administration concerned, had been borne by the project. If it was decided to retain new paragraph 1 of "instructs the Secretary-General", the proposed action should be within the limits of available resources. Such costs should not be allowed to become a continuing overhead charge under UNDP credits.

It would be useful to include in the Resolution a provision designed to meet a problem that had arisen since 1962 regarding the extent to which administrations circulated vacancy notices to institutions within their countries. In many parts of the world, highly trained people were available who could make a significant contribution to training projects, as lecturers, in both traditional and new branches of telecommunications. He therefore suggested that administrations should be invited to circulate vacancy notices widely and to identify suitable candidates.

Some redrafting of the paragraph relating to age limits seemed desirable, to the effect that consideration should be given to suitable candidates who were in good health although beyond normal retirement age.

Since 1962 the Secretary-General had endeavoured to establish a roster of potential candidates. However, particularly in the higher levels of expertise, there was a need to update it. Such a roster would not replace the need for individual notices, especially for long-term assignments.

1 2 8 The delegate of Mali, after agreeing with the views expressed by the delegate of India, said that he would prefer to retain the existing text of Resolution No. 22.

1 2 9 The delegate of Kenya, after pointing out that the provision of experts was an area of changing needs in which the emphasis had shifted to short-term assistance, suggested that in paragraph 1 of "invites the Members of the Union" the words "of Member countries" should be inserted after "training institutions". As far as paragraph 2 was concerned, he believed that a gift for human relations and an understanding of the problems of developing countries were as important as purely technical qualifications. After agreeing with paragraph 3, he indicated that there were some financial implications in the services of lecturers, offered free of charge, in respect of their living expenses (paragraph 4).

New paragraph 1 of "instructs the Secretary-General" would involve the Union in additional expense, while paragraph 2 tended to shift the burden for language skills from the sponsor to the ITU. Consequently, paragraph 3 was unnecessary. With regard to age limits (paragraph 4), he pointed out that in a rapidly changing field retired people might have out-of-date knowledge. Moreover, it would be useful to encourage the involvement of young people in the problems of neighbouring administrations. Finally, he preferred "register" to "roster" and thought that the text should provide some guidance on the essential question of funding.

1 2 10 The delegate of Brazil, after endorsing the views of India and Niger, agreed with the Secretary-General elect that administrations should be invited to keep the ITU and other administrations informed of the availability of experts. The Resolution should include a provision on the strengthening of technical cooperation among the developing countries, invite Members, when selecting candidates, to give preference to suitable experts from developing countries, and instruct the Secretary-General, when examining the qualifications of candidates, to give preference to those from developing countries.

1 2 11 The delegate of Nepal, after supporting the remarks of the delegate of India and the clarification made by the Secretary-General elect, expressed the view that the ITU already gave ample publicity to vacancy notices and should not devote additional resources to that activity. While experts without a formal education might possess exceptional skills, it should be noted that developing countries had no means of judging a candidate's suitability other than by his academic qualifications. As far as linguistic ability was concerned, the present system whereby the ITU stated in vacancy notices what knowledge of languages was required seemed adequate.

1 2 12 The delegate of Pakistan, referring to the question of experience versus formal education, pointed out that only the donor country was aware of the former, the beneficiary country had to judge on the basis of a candidate's academic qualifications alone. Furthermore, he doubted whether an expert could learn enough of a language to be really useful in only a few months. As far as the proposed modifications were concerned, he could accept paragraph b) of "having noted", endorsed the Kenyan addition to paragraph 1 of "invites the Members of the Union", but did not agree with the other changes.

1 2.13 The delegate of Senegal, after supporting the remarks of Niger and Nepal, agreed with the principle of greater United States participation in the programme and with the need for better planning. With regard to the proposed modifications, he believed that the original text was preferable.

1 2 14 The delegate of the United States of America said that his delegation's purpose in proposing amendments to Resolution No. 22 had been to improve the expert recruitment programme on the basis of comments by the General Secretariat and the views of some developing countries. However, in view of the strong opposition expressed, he would withdraw the United States proposal.

1 2.15 The Chairman said he took it that the Committee wished to recommend to the Plenary that the text of Resolution No. 22 should remain unchanged.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1215 hours

The Secretary

T. RAS-WORK

The Chairman

M. SAMOURA

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 489-E
15 December 1982
Original English

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

TWELFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Friday, 29 October 1982, at 0910 hrs

Chairman Mr. M. SAMOURA (Senegal)

Vice-Chairman Mr. A. PETTI (Italy)

Subjects discussed

1. Resolution Special Voluntary
Programme for Technical Cooperation
2. Approval of the summary record of the
fifth meeting of Committee 6

Document No.

219, 250(Rev.1) + Add.1,
291

299



1. Resolution Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation
(Documents Nos 219, 250(Rev 1) + Add 1, 291)

1.1 The delegate of the United Kingdom, introducing Document No. 219, recalled the three main issues which the Committee had discussed the previous week, and which contributed to the present subject namely the inadequacy of the UNDP Programme in respect of technical cooperation and assistance in the telecommunications field, the ITU technical assistance programme within the regular budget, also considered to be inadequate, and the proposed Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation which aimed at producing concrete results for the developing world, by engaging the interests of key enterprises in the telecommunications sector as highlighted in Document No. 47. As outlined in Document No. 219 the Programme concentrated on the transfer of resources from all relevant sources and called upon the key figures in world telecommunications to contribute more effectively. It also called upon the ITU to play an active role in identifying high priority needs and, all in all, to provide the Programme with dynamic leadership. Useful discussions had been held with the co-sponsors of Document No. 250 with a view to reducing the relatively narrow gap between their respective views. Document No. 291 was intended to confront the Programme's limits, political will and bureaucratic inertia, by establishing a Special Commission with a similar status to that of the Brandt Commission, whose task would be to overcome the bottlenecks in the transfer of resources. After completing its report, the Commission might become an advisory committee for the Special Voluntary Programme. The creation of a small group to draft a consensus document would be the best way of dealing with the three documents.

1.2 The delegate of Indonesia, introducing the amendments to Document No. 219, contained in Documents Nos 250(Rev 1) and Add 1 and 291 said that the co-sponsors acknowledged the need for the Special Voluntary Programme if the overall technical cooperation programme was to be complete. Since the co-sponsors aimed at multilateral cooperation and expected direct and bilateral programmes to develop automatically to complement the Special Voluntary Programme, he felt that the words "directly or" should be deleted from the paragraph "urges Member countries, etc." in Document No. 219. The co-sponsors were anxious to stress, in "recognizing b)" the fact that world-wide networks should be expanded on the basis of well-developed national telecommunication networks. In "recognizing c)" of Document No 250(Rev 1), he proposed that the words "the ever-increasing gap" be replaced by "the big gap". The co-sponsors of the amendments, in their consultations with the co-sponsors of Document No. 219, had said that the expression "new world economic order" in "recognizing c)" had a special significance and it had been suggested that "new world economic equilibrium" might be more suitable. Document No 250(Rev 1) indicated that the Special Voluntary Programme was an addition to the established regular budget of the Union, but the co-sponsors would be prepared to amend the wording to meet any objections.

1.3 The delegate of Australia said that his delegation supported Document No 219 as modified by Document No. 250, as it saw the concept of special voluntary arrangements as the only practical way of making a significant effort to narrow the gap between countries in various stages of development. It saw the key role of the ITU, through its regular presence and other activities as resulting in the most effective possible addition to national and international communications networks. It was particularly important that the recognized private operating agencies (RPOAs) and scientific or industrial organizations (SIOs) should be included, as indicated in Document No 250(Rev 1)

1.4 The delegate of Nigeria said that as co-sponsor of Document No. 250, he fully agreed with the views expressed by the delegate of Indonesia. The importance of the Voluntary Programme could not be over-emphasized.

1.5 The delegate of Japan said that his delegation felt that it was appropriate that not only administrations but also RPOAs and SIOs should participate in the Special Voluntary Programme. It also felt that the words "directly or" in "urges Member countries, etc." in Document No. 250(Rev.1), should not be deleted because Member countries, RPOAs and SIOs would be able to provide additional and effective direct technical cooperation. In the same paragraph he suggested that the expression "appropriate body" should be replaced by the expression "appropriate means".

1.6 The delegate of Morocco fully supported the amendments introduced by the delegate of Indonesia, to take account of the new realities in developing countries.

1.7 The delegate of Cameroon said that his delegation was much impressed by the will of the co-sponsors to contribute to technical cooperation activities and consequently it supported Document No. 219 together with its amendments in Document No. 250. The Special Voluntary Programme was a clear improvement over the Special Fund which had been created in 1973, whose functioning left much to be desired. The developing countries placed great hopes in the new programmes which appeared to be more dynamic, and the channelling of joint efforts through the Union would maximize the benefits for the developing countries. He fully supported the idea that a working group should be established to produce a consensus text.

1.8 The delegate of the United States of America said that as a co-sponsor of Document No. 219, he fully supported the idea of a Special Voluntary Programme. One of its major objectives had been to find new ways of bridging the gap in telecommunications between the developed and the developing countries through the proper sharing of resources. In line with the spirit of that Programme, his delegation had announced the establishment of a telecommunications training institute in the United States, funded by private enterprise, which had a special role in the Voluntary Programme. His Administration was confident that the sharing of telecommunications technology would thereby be substantially increased in the coming years, and it urged both developed and developing countries and private enterprises to establish similar programmes and participate actively in the voluntary effort.

Referring specifically to the amendment to the Resolution in Document No. 250(Rev.1), his delegation felt it essential to retain the possibility for direct assistance in any form, and such direct assistance, under the auspices of the ITU Special Voluntary Programme, would become a very important element of United States activity in that connection. The United States placed great importance on the voluntary nature of the Programme and intended to seek other ways to expand voluntary efforts in the field of technical cooperation and technical assistance. The United States Administration would have great difficulty if the Conference were to conclude that it was necessary to have line items in the budget for technical cooperation, and it might even be impossible for the United States Government to agree to that approach. It therefore strongly urged the endorsement and expansion of the voluntary concept in the Resolution and that other items of technical cooperation and assistance be funded from the ordinary budget, as had been done in the past.

1.9 The delegate of Ethiopia said that inadequate technical expertise and trained manpower and the lack of adequate financial resources had always been the two major constraints in the expansion and improvement of telecommunication services in the developing countries and that any effort to eliminate those constraints would be welcome. The spirit of Document No. 219 was therefore to be commended, although some aspects of it caused him a certain apprehension. In particular, he felt that it was most advisable to have multilateral and regular sources of financing, particularly in the light of difficulties experienced in the past in respect of suppliers' credits, conditions of grants and loans which depended on the political climate between the donor and the recipient, tied credit arrangements and, generally speaking, the limited ability of recipients to choose the technology and consultants they wanted. The use of the word "directly" defeated the multilateral character of assistance and should therefore be deleted.

1.10 The delegate of Kenya fully supported the amendment to Document No. 219 contained in Document No. 250(Rev.1). The ITU had a definite role to play in technical cooperation and in fact had a moral obligation to its Members in that field and should therefore accept the will of the majority. There was a danger that sub-paragraph b) of Document No. 219 could be misinterpreted, although it appeared straightforward on the surface the developing world did not wish to be treated as a guinea pig for novel and untried methods of stimulating telecommunications development, but rather wanted to develop as quickly as possible via well-tried and established methods.

1.11 The delegate of Benin welcomed the initiative taken to set up a Special Voluntary Programme and expressed his support for the draft Resolution in Document No. 219 as amended in Document No. 250(Rev.1). With regard to the proposal to create a Special Commission contained in Document No. 291, he advised caution, since the legal basis for its constitution was not clearly established. In his view, representatives of private industry should not be members of the Commission, but its guests, since there was a real danger of encroachment by commercial companies.

1.12 The delegate of Tanzania, after recalling that he had been among the sponsors of Document No. 219, endorsed the amended version of the draft Resolution contained in Document No. 250(Rev 1).

1.13 The delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that the idea behind the proposal to establish a Special Commission was that it would have a similar status to the Brandt Commission, with a suitable balance between members from developing and developed countries. Its purpose would be to attempt to overcome the political as well as the economic blockages that obstructed the further development of telecommunications in the developing world. He also wished to offer special thanks to some of the co-sponsors of the original Resolution, such as the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, who had experienced difficulty in obtaining the agreement of their national authorities. Their co-sponsorship demonstrated a high degree of commitment to the proposal.

1.14 The delegate of Senegal, after commending the sponsors of the draft Resolution in Document No. 219, endorsed the remarks made by the delegate of Ethiopia with regard to bilateral and multilateral sources of aid. He hoped that the original sponsors of the Resolution would understand the need to delete the words "directly or" from the text. As far as the proposal to establish a Special Commission was concerned, he shared the apprehensions voiced by the delegate of Benin and agreed with the delegate of Kenya that caution was needed in respect of the use of novel methods in the developing world.

1.15 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that as a sponsor of the draft Resolution in Document No. 219 and the proposal to establish a Special Commission in Document No. 291, he felt that the results could be extremely positive. After recalling his Government's major voluntary contribution to World Communication Year, he pointed out that the proposals offered a solution to the legal difficulty of earmarking a fixed percentage of the budget for technical cooperation in the Convention. Such a step would oblige his Government to enter a reservation and to withdraw its support for the proposals contained in Documents Nos. 219 and 250(Rev.1). He hoped that his remarks would be taken into account when a decision was made on the financing of technical cooperation.

1.16 The delegate of the Netherlands said that his Administration attached more importance to the development of telecommunications throughout the world than to the source of financing. He therefore preferred to keep the words "directly or" in the text of the draft Resolution. Referring to the fact that a low proportion of both UNDP and bilateral funding was devoted to telecommunications development, he pointed out that Ministries of Planning and Finance in the developing world generally accorded low priority to telecommunications because not enough basic research had been done on the resulting benefits. It would therefore be useful to include in the Resolution a provision urging RPOAs and SIOs in the developing countries to draft statements for the Ministries concerned demonstrating the need for a high priority for telecommunication programmes.

1.17 The delegate of India welcomed the proposal made in Document No. 219 as amended in Document No. 250(Rev.1) and hoped that an agreed text would be worked out by a drafting group. In his view, the proposal to establish a Special Commission should be dealt with separately. While agreeing that some element of risk was involved, he was attracted by the idea of creating a Brandt-style Commission, composed of high-powered members, which could add a new dimension to the ITU's work. However, a detailed study of the financial and administrative implications was needed and that task could perhaps be entrusted to the Administrative Council, which could even be authorized to set up the Commission. He doubted whether the target date of 1983 for the Commission's report was feasible.

1.18 The delegate of Malaysia expressed his support for the proposal contained in Document No. 219 as amended by Document No. 250(Rev.1). Any effort to develop telecommunications, especially in the LDCs, was most welcome and the Special Voluntary Programme could usefully supplement UNDP and other sources of funding. It was to be hoped, however, that the Voluntary Programme would not weaken efforts to obtain greater assistance under the Regular Budget.

1.19 The delegate of Indonesia pointed out that the deletion of the words "directly or" did not mean that the sponsors of Document No. 250(Rev.1) were opposed to direct assistance. As the delegate of a country that had excellent technical cooperation relations with the Netherlands and Japan, for example, he wished to stress that the ITU was concerned with multilateral aid. It was not the Union's role to urge its Members to provide direct or bilateral assistance.

It should also be noted that the Voluntary Programme was independent of the Regular Budget. For the developing countries, the first priority remained technical cooperation supervised by the ITU under its regular budget, followed by voluntary assistance. Thence the need for the new "considering" paragraph.

If a drafting group was set up to produce an agreed text, it should be given precise instructions as to whether the proposed Special Commission should be included in the Resolution or dealt with separately.

1.20 The delegate of Turkey, after commending the sponsors of Document No. 219 on their timely initiative and expressing general support for the amended version in Document No. 250(Rev.1), queried the reference in the "considering" paragraph to the Technical Cooperation Fund, which had yet to be established. He strongly supported the deletion of the words "directly or" which would give greater flexibility and freedom of choice to recipient countries while not excluding direct transactions between governments or with donors in the private sector.

He concurred with the delegate of India regarding the proposal to establish a Special Commission, which should be dealt with in a separate document. Should the sponsors of the proposal oppose that approach, it could be included as Part II of the Resolution to be acted on independently of Part I.

1.21 The delegate of Japan, after welcoming the delegate of Indonesia's remarks on technical cooperation between their two countries, expressed the view that the apprehensions voiced regarding the proposal to establish a voluntary programme were based on a misunderstanding. In his own country, for example, the private sector was expanding at the expense of the public sector. It therefore seemed useful to propose a voluntary programme that would enable private industry to participate directly in the development of telecommunications throughout the world. He hoped that all delegations would recognize his country's good faith in sponsoring Documents Nos. 219 and 291, which reflected current realities in Japan.

1.22 The delegate of Iran, referring to the repeated warnings by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany that his Government would enter a reservation to the Convention if a fixed percentage of the Regular Budget was earmarked for technical cooperation, expressed the view that decisions taken by international organizations should have priority over national decision-making, especially in the case of a country so heavily committed to technical assistance.

As far as the principle of voluntary assistance was concerned, he pointed out that while it had been of benefit to many developing countries, it had often been motivated by reasons that had nothing to do with development. Moreover, it had frequently failed to produce results, as in the case of the Special Fund. The proposal to delete the words "directly or" was intended to further technical cooperation through the ITU. It was not directed against bilateral cooperation, which lay outside the scope of the Union. In that connection, he also queried the advisability of referring to any "other appropriate body" since technical cooperation should be handled by the Technical Cooperation Department.

Any decision on the proposals at present before the Committee should not prejudice the conclusions of the Working Group set up to deal with technical cooperation matters.

1.23 The delegate of Sweden considered that the Committee should be realistic in its approach to the question of direct assistance as opposed to assistance channelled through the ITU. Donor governments set ceilings to the total amount of aid they provided and any decision to earmark a fixed percentage of the Regular Budget for technical cooperation might result in a change of priorities, in favour of bilateral aid, for example. UNDP funding, moreover, was based on country programming, which meant that national priorities, among which telecommunications were not often well placed, were respected. Incidentally, he believed that an appeal for increased contributions to UNDP should be included in an appropriate conference document. In the light of those observations, he welcomed the proposals contained in Document No. 250(Rev.1).

The proposal to set up a Special Commission was most interesting and deserved further elaboration. In that respect he recalled not only the Brandt Commission, but also the McBride Commission established by UNESCO. There had been a lack of general policy debate in the ITU and the proposed commission could help to remedy that defect. It was therefore vital that the different groupings, regions and interests within the world community should be equitably represented. He endorsed the suggestion by the delegate of India that the matter could be referred to the Administrative Council, where Sweden would take an active part in the discussion.

1.24 The delegate of Thailand, speaking as one of the sponsors, strongly supported the amended draft Resolution contained in Document No. 250(Rev.1)

1.25 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. expressed his appreciation of the draft Resolutions before the Committee. However, he deplored the increasing trend in the Union towards appeals to private sector investment. Certain proposals were designed to base assistance on voluntary contributions which, in the view of some delegations, was an outmoded practice. The proposals for increased private investment in technical assistance constituted a radical change and demonstrated concern not for the interests of developing countries but for those of private capital. The World Bank, well known for its non-democratic decision-making, was also involved in the trend. His delegation believed that the authority and future development of UNDP would depend upon how fully it implemented the principles upon which it had been based in 1970. Any departure from those principles would be to the detriment of telecommunications in developing countries.

1.26 The delegate of Guyana expressed his support for the draft Resolution in Document No. 219, of which his delegation was a sponsor. He particularly supported "recognizing d)" which appeared as "recognizing c)" in Document No. 250. While he appreciated the view that direct aid might be influenced by the political climate existing between donor and recipient countries, that consideration would also apply to aid provided by ITU, hence to insist that all aid under the Special Voluntary Programme should be channelled through ITU would be a retrograde step. So far as the means of supply of technical cooperation was concerned, he could agree to the replacement of the words "directly or" by the words "directly and".

1.27 The delegate of Argentina said that he, like many other delegates, was in favour of channelling voluntary resources through ITU. He was convinced that ITU was the most appropriate body to establish development priorities and to help the disadvantaged countries improve their telecommunications. Through its implementation of UNDP assisted projects and its participation in UNESCO's International Programme for the Development of Communications, ITU was well placed to take an overall view and to implement technical assistance programmes in a coherent way. As a sponsor of the amendments in Document No. 250, his delegation particularly supported the "resolves" part of that document.

Document No. 291 contained an interesting proposal and should be discussed separately from Document No. 219.

1.28 The Secretary-General elect expressed his concern at certain recent trends in investment by multilateral authorities in the development of telecommunication infrastructures. Reliable information was required from the developing countries with regard to what investment in the telecommunication sector could do to promote development in other fields so that policy-makers and economic planners might be better informed and thus help to reverse the trend towards decreasing investment. The major element in the concept of World Communications Year, adopted by the United

Nations General Assembly, had been the need for an in depth study of priority of telecommunication needs to support development and a special effort to ensure appropriate recognition at higher policy-making levels than in the past, of the need for telecommunication development. As a result of recent developments, greater differences had been appearing between telecommunication administrations and authorities and less investment was being directed towards telecommunications in a number of developing countries. Following on the Brandt Commission and the McBride Commission, there would appear to be a need to establish a Special Commission consisting of the highest decision makers in industry, operating agencies, and administrations from both the developed and developing worlds and representatives from key financial institutions.

It was necessary to seek new methods of ensuring that higher priority was accorded to the telecommunication sector. It was not because of any lack of national coordination that governments had been led to seek advice from the IPDC and the UNESCO Secretariat instead of from ITU, national coordination had existed, but national aspirations had not been satisfied by the conventional way in which they were being dealt with by ITU. He therefore strongly supported the idea of the proposed Special Commission, provided the Secretary-General was given an opportunity to assemble a balanced team from all regions with a view to making recommendations. The McBride Commission had played a useful part in beginning to identify special sectors requiring aid and there had been a consensus on the need for special action on telecommunication infrastructures and on tariffs so as to promote a new information and communications world order. A beginning should be made in identifying the issues involved so that a report could be presented during TELECOM 1983, when a wide cross-section of delegates would be available to debate the issues concerned.

Information which had just come to hand regarding the downward trend in telecommunication investment showed that during the period 1969-73, 5.4% of World Bank loans in the form of commercial loans and soft credits had been devoted to telecommunications, while during the period 1974-78 the amount had fallen to 2.3%. The same trend could be seen in a number of other multilateral aid authorities and even national aid authorities. As a result of research undertaken, some governments were now beginning to realize that their aid funds had not achieved the desired results and even in groups responsible for analysis from the strictly economic point of view, the idea had been introduced that the traditional narrowly-based economic rate of return to the user should no longer be regarded as a basic criterion for fostering and ensuring development. The latest World Bank figures showed a continuing downward trend in telecommunication investment for the period 1979-1981, whereas investment in agricultural and rural development, electric power and transportation which were dependant upon telecommunication support had been increasing. Development of those sectors was hampered by the lack of a communication infrastructure. It was therefore necessary, as indicated in Document No. 291, to seek the advice of the real policy-makers in industry, operating agencies and administrations with a view to giving appropriate priority to the development of the telecommunication infrastructure. He expressed strong support for the proposed high-level Special Commission, while indicating that its terms of reference might require further consideration. Moreover, when set up, the Special Commission should commence operations as quickly as possible.

1.29 The Chairman, summarizing the discussion, said there was a manifest will to rise above ideological differences and reach concrete solutions. The crucial factor was that the specialized sectors were being faced by ever-growing problems because of the lack of a telecommunication infrastructure in the poorest developing countries. The draft Resolution in Document No. 219 and the amendments in Document No. 250 had received wide support in the Committee. Strong support had also been expressed for Document No. 291. He therefore proposed the setting up of a small working group consisting of the delegates of Cameroon, Chile, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and United States of America, under the chairmanship of the United Kingdom delegate, to produce an amalgamated version of the texts in Documents Nos. 219 and 250 and to consider separately a draft Resolution based on the text in Document No. 291.

1.30 The delegate of India supported the proposal to establish a working group, while stressing the need to consider Document No. 291 as a separate draft Resolution. In connection with the Secretary-General elect's comments on the decreasing amount of aid being provided by the

World Bank for telecommunication development, he suggested that it might be desirable to adopt a Resolution calling upon aid-giving agencies to reaffirm their aid to telecommunications.

1.31 The delegate of the United States of America drew attention to the draft Resolution in Document No. 325, which was about to be circulated, and which included the idea just mentioned by the Indian delegate.

His delegation sincerely hoped that technical cooperation and assistance activities could be expanded, its aim was to examine and identify all means open to ITU to help to close the gap between developed and developing countries in the telecommunication field. He had therefore been somewhat shocked that the majority of comments made at that meeting had been directed against some of the possibilities open to the Union. It must be borne in mind that it was for the recipient country to take the final decision as to whether it wished to accept direct or private enterprise assistance. In conclusion, he urged the Committee to embrace all possible mechanisms to achieve its objectives, including the concept of the high-level Special Commission.

1.32 The delegates of Japan, France and Tanzania supported the Chairman's proposal to set up a working group to deal with the draft Resolutions under consideration.

2. Approval of the summary record of the fifth meeting of Committee 6
(Document No. 299)

The summary record of the fifth meeting of Committee 6 was approved.

The meeting rose at 1215 hours.

The Secretary

T. RAS-WORK

The Chairman .

M. SAMOURA

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 490-E
15 December 1982
Original English

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Saturday, 30 October 1982, at 0910 hrs

Chairman Mr M SAMOURA (Senegal)

Vice-Chairman Mr. A PETTI (Italy)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | | |
|----|--|---------------------|
| 1 | Report of Working Group C6-I | DT/72, DT/55(Rev 1) |
| 2 | Resolution by Working Group C6-III on Special
Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation | 250(Rev 2) |
| 3. | Report by Working Group C6-II
Resolution on Regional Presence of the ITU | DT/68 |
| 4 | Note from the Chairman of Committee 6 to the
Chairman of Committees 4 and 8 | DL/27 |



1 Report of Working Group C6-I (Documents Nos DT/72 and DT/55(Rev 1));

1 1 The delegate of the United Kingdom, speaking as Chairman of Working Group C6-I, introduced its report (Document No DT/72), emphasizing that a consensus had been reached and that the conclusions had met with general agreement. The introductory paragraphs, however, were his own work and owing to lack of time had not been approved. An amendment should be made to the figures in Annex 2, where, opposite item 17 - "Any other activities", the sum of 100,000 should be inserted under the "Increase" and "Total" columns, while the totals in the last line should read 3,635,000, 5,467,500 and 9,102,500.

1 2 The delegate of India, after endorsing the report in general, suggested that it would be useful if the items that were not of a recurring nature could be indicated.

1 3 The delegate of Kenya pointed out that the list of 17 activities should not be regarded as exhaustive but as subject to modification in the light of experience. An element of elasticity would thus be necessary with regard to costing. Committee 4 should be informed that additions might be required to the Budget from 1984 onwards, the Budget for 1983 having already been prepared.

1 4 The delegate of India said that, although it was correct that the 1983 Budget had already been established, it remained provisional, as did the value of the contributory unit for 1983. Consequently there was no bar in principle to modifying those estimates.

1 5 The delegate of Sweden said that Document No DT/72 was among the most important to be considered by the Committee. It should be realized that the needs for technical assistance and cooperation changed over time and that not only the content of activities but the approach to their implementation might have developed by the time of the next Plenipotentiary Conference. That seemed particularly true of item 2, involving the Training Division, where activities at headquarters might evolve and it was difficult to foresee expenditure. Furthermore, he wondered whether a post of engineer-economist had been included under item 3, since the need for it might decline. As for item 5, relating to the fellowship programme, requirements could well be affected by an increased ITU regional presence. In the light of these considerations, he felt that the total increase should be regarded as a ceiling that could be adjusted if necessary. The Administrative Council should consider priorities each year, evaluate the results obtained and modify the budget accordingly. He therefore endorsed paragraph 3 of the introduction.

There was also a need to delegate authority to project managers, in order to reduce bureaucracy. Consequently, an attempt should be made at the present Conference to formulate the necessary principles and guidelines.

1 6 The delegate of the United States of America, after agreeing on the importance of the document under discussion, said that it represented an extremely useful first step. As the delegate of Sweden had suggested, the Administrative Council should annually review the priorities, as stated in paragraph 3 of the introduction. However, in his delegation's view, it was important that the Conference itself should establish some priorities among the list of 17 activities. For that purpose he proposed the creation of a very small working group, composed of members from the developing world, to draw up three levels of priority, as a guide for the Administrative Council. In addition, it would be useful to have some indication of the necessary staff increases under each item and of the expected duration of the activity, whether short-term or permanent.

He wondered whether the Working Group had reviewed possible cuts in technical cooperation activities, recalling his delegation's suggestion that existing programmes should be examined with a view to cutting back or eliminating those that were not cost-effective.

Presumably the Committee would return to certain points, such as 2, 6 and 15, after it had examined them as separate items on its agenda.

1 7 The Chairman of Working Group C6-I said he would indicate for each item, the proposed staff increase and the temporary or permanent nature of the activity Item 1 - a permanent increase of 3 Professional posts, 2 - an increase of 5 Professional posts with funding for five years, 3, 4 and 5 - a permanent increase requiring no additional staff, 6 - a permanent increase of 4 Professional posts, 7 - a permanent increase of 1 Professional post, 8 - possibly permanent, depending on results, 2 additional Professional posts, 9 and 10 - permanent activity with no additional posts, 11 - a three-year study, starting in 1984, involving 1 Professional post, 12 - not a permanent activity, since it would depend on the decisions of future conferences, involving 1 additional Professional post, 13 - a permanent activity, of uncertain timing, requiring no additional staff, 14 - one year only, no additional staff, 15 - a recurring activity, to be carried out by outside personnel, requiring no additional staff, 16 - a permanent addition to expenditure, involving no additional staff, 17 - no information available

It would be seen that 17 additional posts would be required, other staff being made available by transfers from existing posts

1 8 The delegate of Ethiopia, after noting that no representative of a least developed country had participated in the Working Group, appealed for higher allocations for the activities referred to in items 9 and 16

1 9 The delegate of Canada suggested that the information provided by the Chairman of the Working Group, supplemented by an indication of staff transfers and a summary of the financial increases, should be included after paragraph 2 of the introduction He wondered how it was intended to link the Working Group's report with Documents Nos DT/55(Rev 1) and DL/27 Perhaps, if a small group of developing countries could suggest levels of priority for the 17 activities, as proposed by the United States delegate, a paragraph on that subject, with an explanatory note, could be added to both Documents Nos. DT/72 and DL/27 Lastly, the impact of the proposals on the Budget would have to be considered by Committee 4

1 10 The delegate of France supported the United States proposal that several grades of priority should be established, but said that further details should be left to the Administrative Council

If the cost implications under item 6 - Regional Presence - did in fact imply an economy, that should be shown in Annex 2 to Document No DT/72 and also be taken into account in Document No DT/60

1 11 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic drew particular attention to the first sentence in paragraph 5 of Document No. DT/72, since his Administration's national legislation would not allow it to accept the creation of a new technical assistance fund, the resources of which would be drawn from contributions to the Union's regular budget

1.12 The delegate of Cameroon said that while he understood the concern of those delegations which wished to establish priorities, it was not really possible to do so since all items listed were urgent in one way or another. Concessions had been made by the members of the Working Group, in an effort to achieve consensus, and he urged delegations to accept the report in question with only minor amendments as constituting the minimum basis for the Union's future technical cooperation activities

1 13 The delegate of Indonesia agreed that consensus in principle had been achieved in the Working Group between developed and developing countries

In Annex 2 to Document No DT/72, he proposed that item 9 - Special assistance for the least developed countries - should be increased to 300,000 Swiss francs, and item 16 - Resources for technical cooperation among developing countries - to 100,000 Swiss francs. If levels of priority were to be established, he suggested that level A should include items 1, 2, 3, 11 and 9, level B items 4, 6, 7, 8 and 16, and level C the remaining items

1 14 The Chairman urged delegations not to go into excessive detail in view of the short time at the Committee's disposal. The aim was to establish the long-term principle that technical cooperation activities were the responsibility of the Union

1 15 The delegate of Brazil said that he thought the subject was being dealt with in too general a way. He was in favour of establishing levels of priority, since certain activities such as items 11, 14 and 15 were of less priority in the view of the developing countries. It must be borne in mind that other Committees were also considering matters of interest to developing countries which would have repercussions on the Union's regular budget. With regard to the provision of staff for the activities under consideration, he stressed that efforts should be made to transfer existing Union staff, instead of taking on new candidates, in order to minimize costs.

1 16 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that he would be delighted if the developing countries present were able to establish levels of priority, but he doubted whether it was possible at that stage. The point raised by the Ethiopian delegate regarding least developed countries deserved serious consideration. The least developed countries were under-represented on the Administrative Council and he believed that the Committee, in its Note to Committee 4 and the Plenary, should stress the desirability of paying special attention to their needs.

Since Committee 4 would have to consider the financial implications of Document No. DT/72 with special reference to the first sentence in paragraph 5 of the document, he suggested that a genuinely realistic total figure, substantially lower than the 9.1 million Swiss francs given in Annex 2, should be put forward to Committee 4. Funds for item 4, for example, would not be required for several years and item 14 would only affect 1983. However, the figure in column 1 for item 10 appeared an under-statement and he suggested that the total in column 1 should be rounded up to 4 million Swiss francs. Finally, his delegation's participation in the discussion in Committee 6 was without prejudice to the position it would adopt in Committee 4.

1 17 The delegate of Jamaica supported the establishment of priorities, which would facilitate the work of the Administrative Council. He drew attention to a mistake in item 6, Annex 1, of Document No. DT/72, where the words "Latin America" should be changed to "the Americas".

1 18 The delegate of Niger said that, as indicated in paragraph 3 of Document No. DT/72, priorities should be decided by the Administrative Council each year. They could, however, be deduced to some extent from the increased ceilings fixed by the Working Group in column 2 of Annex 2. He supported the view that special consideration should be given to the least developed countries and suggested that the amount allocated to item 5 - Fellowship programme - was a minimum and should not be subject to any further decrease.

1 19 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that while he had great sympathy with the activities mentioned in Document No. DT/72, he must reserve his delegation's right to intervene in the Plenary.

1.20 The delegate of Iran said the statement in paragraph 5 of Document No. DT/72 that increases in demands upon the regular budget should be found, whenever possible, by effecting economies elsewhere within the budget, was a matter for Committee 4 to deal with. In the same way, whether the Professional posts mentioned by the Chairman of the Working Group should be made permanent or not was for Committees 4 and 5 to discuss. As indicated in paragraph 3 of the document, the question of relative priority should be left to the Administrative Council. Finally, he agreed that further attention should be paid to the items mentioned by the Ethiopian delegate.

1 21 The delegate of Mali said it was difficult at that stage to discuss the question of financial ceilings, which was a subjective matter. The figures given in Document No. DT/72 were a minimum, nevertheless, his delegation accepted the document with the addition of a sentence regarding the least developed countries, as suggested by the United Kingdom delegate.

1.22 The delegate of Sweden said that while he was strongly in favour of the proposals made in the document under discussion, he had certain questions. He had some doubts regarding the staffing proposals made by the Chairman of the Working Group and thought that the number of posts might be reduced and the money thus saved spent for the benefit of the least developed countries under item 5. With regard to item 2, he suggested that staffing might be influenced by the increased regional presence under item 6. He wondered whether an additional engineer post was included under item 3 and whether it was necessary for the whole period until the next Plenipotentiary Conference. He suggested that item 5 would be influenced by item 6, and enquired how the figures for item 6 had been calculated. Since it had been indicated that the two additional posts under item 8 might not be permanent, he suggested that their cost implications might be

delayed for one or two years. The amount allocated to item 9 was very small and should be increased, if savings could be made elsewhere. If the proposed Special Commission was set up, it might not be necessary for the ITU to carry out the studies mentioned in items 11 and 12, or they might at least be conducted without any increase in the existing staff. Similarly, for item 15, existing staff might be used instead of independent outside experts.

1 23 The Secretary-General elect said it should be borne in mind that ceilings were being established for the six-year period beginning 1983, but item 2 was for a five-year period. The cost implications under item 6 were based on the present level of Professional salaries, except for one or two special cases. Regional presence must be viewed in the wider context of Document No 97. The transfer of posts from the Technical Cooperation Department to the regions would allow a 10% saving in Professional salaries and a saving of some 40-50% on secretarial staff costs. Those substantial savings would eliminate the deficit on UNDP overhead credits.

With regard to special assistance for the least developed countries, the Union must act in response to Resolution No 19 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, and to the decision adopted by the United Nations General Assembly that the specialized agencies should accord particular priority to the least developed countries. ITU was in fact doing so through the Group of Engineers. The question was for the Conference to decide what priority it wished to give the matter.

In reply to the United Kingdom delegate's remark on item 10 - Common services - the 1 5 million Swiss francs was already covered in Section 17 of the Budget and the 150,000 Swiss francs increase would in fact be covered by the normal 10% budgetary growth. For item 11, one man would be available for a three-year period beginning in 1984. However, if the Special Commission were set up, increased logistic support would be required for which provision would have to be made beginning in 1983. Finally, the Professional staff who might become project officers under the proposals in Document No DT/72 were not permanent staff members. It would be for the Union management to decide, in the light of the Administrative Council's decisions of principle, how many should be employed in the field.

1 24 The delegate of the United States of America said that his delegation believed all the items listed in Document No DT/72 were very important and he particularly sympathized with the need to do more for the least developed countries. However, the purpose of the Plenipotentiary Conference was to provide guidance for the Administrative Council, and Committee 6 should therefore give at least preliminary guidance to Committee 4 and to the Administrative Council on relative priorities and which activities could be undertaken in the light of the resources available. He suggested that the Secretariat might ascertain and collate the views of the developing countries on the subject.

1 25 The delegate of India said that it was not the Committee's task to embark on a budgetary exercise, it should merely attempt to establish a ceiling for expenditure over the next few years and provide broad policy guidelines for the Administrative Council. It was not for the Committee to facilitate the work of the Administrative Council but rather for the latter to facilitate the work of the next Plenipotentiary Conference. It was clearly not feasible to establish definite priorities since circumstances would vary from year to year. The Committee should merely establish the general policy and leave priorities to the Administrative Council.

Since all were agreed that more should be done for the least developed countries, he suggested the addition of a sentence to Document No DT/60 to the effect that in utilizing the resources now becoming available, special care was necessary by the Administrative Council to address the urgent requirements of the least developed countries.

It had been agreed in principle that additional funding support for technical cooperation activities should be provided from the regular budget. He suggested that provisional figures should be submitted to Committee 4 to enable it to complete its work, leaving final figures and priorities to be established by the Administrative Council.

1 26 The Chairman, summing up the discussions, said that Working Group C6-I had carried out a useful task and there appeared to be consensus on its report subject to the reservations expressed by the United States' delegate and the amendment to paragraph 2 proposed by the Canadian delegate. All were agreed that the Administrative Council should be invited to implement the technical cooperation activities outlined as far as possible under the regular budget and the Committee had full confidence in the capacity of the Administrative Council, which represented not merely individual countries but the Union as a whole. Certain delegations wished the detail of priorities to be left to the Administrative Council, while others believed that a list indicating three levels of priority should be given to the Council for guidance. In his view, it would be best to allow the Secretariat, in consultation with the developing countries, to establish priorities.

1 27 The delegate of the U S S R said that his Administration fully understood the problems facing the developing countries and the importance of the establishment of a suitable telecommunications infrastructure for the promotion of development in other areas. His Government had in the past provided and would continue in the future to provide aid, in accordance with the resources available to it, to the liberated countries, as indicated in the memorandum it had submitted to the Conference. However, he expressed his delegation's deep concern in respect of the proposals for an unjustified increase in expenditure from the regular budget of the Union, and reserved the right to speak in Plenary on the issue.

2 Resolution by Working Group C6-III on Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation (Document No. 250(Rev 2))

2 1 The Chairman of Working Group C6-III introduced the draft Resolution in Document No 250(Rev 2), indicating some minor editorial corrections on page 1. On page 2, the words "directly or" and the words "in an aggressive manner" should be deleted and the underlining under "technical" and "seek actively" should be removed.

2 2 In reply to a question by the United States delegate, the Chairman confirmed that the proposed draft Resolution was intended to replace Resolution No 21 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention.

The draft Resolution was approved, subject to minor editorial corrections in the various languages.

3 Report by Working Group C6-II - Resolution on regional presence of the ITU
(Document No DT/68)

3 1 The Chairman of Working Group C6-II introduced the Working Group's report and the draft Resolution on regional presence of the ITU (Document No DT/68). He drew attention to the indicative cost in Document No. DT/72, Annex 2, item 6. The initial cost would be 1 million Swiss francs but in subsequent years there would be a saving of 130,000 Swiss francs. That was a matter for consideration by Committee 4. It was for Committee 6 to decide whether the Resolution should stand alone or be an attachment to a report of the Committee's activities.

3.2 The Chairman suggested that it would be preferable to adopt the draft Resolution as a separate Resolution.

3 3 The delegate of the United States of America agreed that a separate Resolution would be preferable. With regard to 4.2 of the draft Resolution, he stressed the need for the report to be submitted as early as possible, preferably by 1 March 1983, to allow Administrative Council members time to study it.

3 4 The delegate of India supported the United States delegate's view and said that a date for submission of the report should be included in the draft Resolution. He proposed that in 4.1 of the draft Resolution the words "the question of setting up regional centres" should be added after the words "Union headquarters".

3.5 The delegate of Iran supported the Indian delegate's proposal. He proposed the addition of a new paragraph 5 5 reading

"To present a report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference on the achievements and difficulties of ITU regional presence "

3.6 The delegate of Senegal supported the Indian delegate's proposal

3 7 The delegate of the United Kingdom, expressing support for the draft Resolution, said that in his view no addition to paragraph 4 1 was necessary since the words "a strengthened regional presence" covered everything that was necessary. In the third line of paragraph 4.1 the word "the" should replace the word "an" before the word "objective". He supported the plea for early submission of the report.

3 8 The delegate of Cameroon endorsed the proposed draft Resolution and the amendment proposed by the Iranian delegate

3 9 The Chairman of Working Group C6-II endorsed the amendments proposed by the delegates of the United Kingdom and Iran

The draft Resolution on ITU regional presence (Document No. DT/68) was approved, subject to minor drafting amendments, with the inclusion of the date 1 March 1983 for submission of the report, and the incorporation of the amendments proposed by the delegates of the United Kingdom and Iran

4 Note from the Chairman of Committee 6 to the Chairmen of Committees 4 and 8
(Document No DL/27)

4 1 The delegate of Algeria, speaking as Chairman of the Working Group responsible for drafting the Note, introduced Document No DL/27. Several editorial changes were required: the title of the document should refer to the Chairmen of Committees 4, 7 and 8, sub-paragraph (b) should read "it is necessary, with a view to augmenting the efforts under UNDP, to increase the assistance programme being already funded from the regular budget of the Union," and in the French version of sub-paragraph (d), the word "matériel" should replace "logiciel".

4 2 The delegates of Indonesia and Cameroon expressed their agreement with the contents of the Note

4.3 The delegate of Kenya considered that sub-paragraph (d), which referred to the provision of hardware, was not in keeping with the other sub-paragraphs.

4.4 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, while generally agreeing with the Note, said he could not accept sub-paragraph (c) and felt that it should be stated that there was no consensus on that point. He suggested the addition of a new sub-paragraph drawing attention to the decision to set up a special voluntary programme

4.5 The delegate of India thought that the Note could be transmitted immediately to the Chairmen of Committees 4, 7 and 8, informing them that additional information on costs would be supplied later. Referring to the statement by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, he suggested that it should be recorded in the Note that a large majority supported it.

4 6 The delegate of Iran, after recalling the wording of Documents Nos DT/72 and 250(Rev.2), proposed that, wherever appropriate, the Note should refer to "technical cooperation and assistance". He opposed any reference to the special voluntary programme as irrelevant

4 7 The delegate of the United States of America proposed the following amendments: the second paragraph should read "the future role of the ITU in technical cooperation and assistance activities based on proposals from administrations and on the following documents", the following phrase should be added to the end of sub-paragraph (b) "and efforts should be made to obtain a greater share of UNDP resources for telecommunications development", sub-paragraph (c) should be replaced by the following text, based on the wording of the "considering" paragraph

of Document No 250(Rev 2) "funds within the regular budget for technical cooperation and assistance activities of the permanent organs of the ITU should continue to be provided for appropriate activities consistent with the overall needs of the ITU " It was very important to retain sub-paragraph (d) and he supported the addition of a new sub-paragraph referring to the special voluntary programme.

4 8 The delegate of Sweden supported the United States text for sub-paragraph (c) and proposed that in sub-paragraph (d) the words "by the ITU" should be inserted after "provided"

4 9 The delegate of Iran opposed the new version of sub-paragraph (c) proposed by the United States of America

4 10 The delegate of India supported the first United States amendment, but suggested that the reference to the need for a greater share of JNDP resources would be better placed in a new sub-paragraph In his view, existing sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) should be retained.

4 11 The delegate of the Ukrainian SSR supported the United States proposals as a sound basis for a compromise solution

4 12 The delegate of Indonesia agreed with the Indian delegate on the retention of sub-paragraph (c) and opposed any reference to the special voluntary programme

4 13 The delegate of Cameroon said he could agree to the United States amendments since they did not alter the substance of Document No DL/27 Pending production of a corrected version, he suggested that the present text be transmitted immediately to Committees 4, 7 and 8

4 14 The delegate of Algeria, speaking as Chairman of the Working Group, accepted the Indian suggestion that it should be stated that a large majority of the Committee supported the text of the Note. With regard to the United States proposal for efforts to obtain a greater share of UNDP assistance, he felt such a reference could be placed in sub-paragraph (a), but he had no comment to make on the amendment to sub-paragraph (c) In his view, the proposal by the Federal Republic of Germany to refer to the special voluntary programme was out of place in Document No DL/27, since it appeared in a Resolution but not in the body of the Convention He could accept the Swedish amendment to sub-paragraph (d)

4 15 The delegate of the United Kingdom saw no reason not to refer to the special voluntary programme in view of the decision taken on Document No 250(Rev 2)

4 16 The Chairman, summing up the debate, said he took it that the Committee wished to transmit its reply to Committees 4, 7 and 8 as rapidly as possible, indicating that information on costs would follow at a later stage The words "technical cooperation and assistance" would be inserted as appropriate and a reference made to the proposals of administrations in the second paragraph. The call for a greater share of UNDP resources could be included in sub-paragraph (a) Lastly, it would be stated that a large majority of the Committee supported the text

4.17 The delegate of the United States of America wished his reservation with regard to sub-paragraph (c) to appear in the text

4.18 The delegate of Canada suggested that sub-paragraph (c) be replaced by the following wording "the Committee is of the opinion that consideration should be given to allocating a part of the ordinary budget to these technical assistance activities"

4 19 The Vice-Chairman considered that sub-paragraph (c) was not entirely in line with the substance of Document No DT/72

4 20 The delegate of Algeria suggested that an asterisk be placed beside sub-paragraph (c) and a footnote inserted stating that several delegates reserved their position.

4 21 The Chairman suggested that the Committee approve the text of Document No. DL/27 amended in accordance with his summing up and the proposal just made by the delegate of Algeria

It was so agreed

The meeting rose at 1330 hours

The Secretary

T RAS-WORK

The Chairman

M SAMOURA

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 491-E
3 May 1983

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FOURTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

Paragraph 5.6

Replace by the following :

"5.6 The delegate of France stressed that his country had already taken important steps to assist Chad and supported all the amendments proposed by the previous speakers."



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 491-E
15 December 1982
Original English

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FOURTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Sunday, 31 October 1982, at 1500 hrs

Chairman Mr M. SAMOURA (Senegal)

Vice-Chairman Mr A PETTI (Italy)

Subjects discussed

Document No

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Proposal by the United States of America | 163 (Annex 3
and Resolution B) |
| 2 | Note by the Chairman of Committee 6 | DT/60 |
| 3 | Malaga-Torremolinos Resolutions to be up-dated | 346 |
| 4 | Resolution Research on the Interrelation between Telecommunication
Infrastructure and Development | 325 |
| 5 | Resolution Assistance to the People of Chad | 342 |
| 6 | United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer
Space | 258 |
| 7 | ARTHUR C CLARKE Communication, Energy and Space Technology Training
Centre | 292 |



1 Proposal by the United States of America (Document No 163 Annex 3 and Resolution B)

1 1 Introducing Annex 3 and Resolution B of Document No 163, the delegate of the United States of America said that the proposal embodied in those texts was for a short-term study effort that would review in depth the management and operation of technical cooperation activities within the Union with a view to producing recommendations to improve their cost effectiveness, thus minimizing the cost of operating programmes and maximizing their benefits to developing countries. An important cost-saving feature was envisaged, namely that the study be carried out by management, financial and telecommunications experts made available by administrations or other sources at no cost to the Union. It was expected that the study would be used as a starting point for the Administrative Council, which would refine and develop it further as it saw fit.

1 2 The delegate of India, while greatly appreciating the value of the United States proposal, was concerned about its timing. He wondered whether it was opportune to carry out yet another review at a time when the Union would be fully occupied in implementing the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference on technical cooperation activities. Furthermore, there was every likelihood that a special commission on technical cooperation would be set up to review technical cooperation activities and the transfer of resources for it. In his opinion the proposed study should be undertaken only after those moves were well under way, and should prepare its report in time for the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

1 3 The delegate of Indonesia commended the proposal and recommended its adoption. Since, however, it was imperative to ensure that advances were to the benefit of developing countries, he would like references to that fact in the text of the draft Resolution under "resolves" and "considering".

1 4 The delegate of Kenya endorsed the remarks of the delegate of India and considered that the proposed review should take place just before or at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

1 5 The Secretary-General elect said that the proposed detailed organization and methods study was somewhat similar to studies that had been carried out in the fairly recent past. He too was concerned about the timing. One immediate priority was to maintain the current momentum of progress in the Technical Cooperation Department, which under the present change in UNDP policy in regard to reimbursement of overhead costs as well as the progressive reduction of sectorial support in the field programmes would only be able to keep up the level of its activities by means of immediate development of the concept of regional presence, which had already been accepted, in principle by the Committee. There was, in addition, a proposal to set up an independent commission on technical cooperation that would be required to report on its findings before the end of 1984. In view of those constraints, he suggested that if the draft Resolution were adopted the appropriate course of action would be for it to invite the Administrative Council not at its next session but at least not earlier than its 39th session in 1984 to take the steps required in the light of the changes that had been implemented in the meantime and the action recommended by the special commission. It was to be hoped that adoption of the draft Resolution would not prevent the Secretary-General from adjusting the organization of the technical cooperation services required even if it meant a radical change in organizational structure to reduce the deficits. In addition, it was essential to have some idea of what the draft Resolution meant by "minimum feasible cost", as Committee 4 would have to take that into account when deciding the ceilings for Additional Protocol I. Costs would be determined by the conduct of the study and the type of resource.

1 6 The delegate of the United States of America said the objective of the proposal was to form a study team to help implement the action decided by the Plenipotentiary Conference. To ensure maximum cost effectiveness of the new level of activities, the results of the survey were needed as soon as possible. Delay would be a mistake. An independent outside review of management and operation of technical cooperation would be of great value and would supplement the work being done on the subject within the Union. The activities of the study team would not overlap with those of the special commission, which had a much broader frame of reference.

1 7 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the introduction of new types of technical cooperation activities in the different organs of the Union made it imperative to have a clear picture of what was being done and by whom. He therefore supported immediate implementation of the proposed organization and methods review.

1 8 The delegate of Lebanon supported the Secretary-General elect's view that the question of the study team should be submitted to the 39th session of the Administrative Council. Otherwise he supported the proposal with the amendments suggested by the delegate of Indonesia.

1 9 The delegate of France said that according to the delegate of Indonesia the review group would inevitably have to pass judgement on the objectives of technical cooperation. If that was the case, he shared the views of India and Kenya that a study of that nature should be postponed to a more appropriate date. However, if it was considered instead that it would be more effective to limit the mandate of the review group to the United States' original idea of a strict organization and methods review, a view he supported, such a group could start its work right away.

1 10 The delegate of Kenya pointed out that a great many of the concerns expressed in the draft Resolution were adequately covered by Resolution No COM4/5, already adopted by the Conference.

1 11 The delegate of Senegal found the document useful and considered that there was a genuine need for an independent review group. The prime question was how such a group of experts would be constituted.

1 12 The delegate of Niger said that there had already been sufficient review of management in technical cooperation activities in recent years. A further study would not be necessary for another four or five years. He doubted the effectiveness of such independent review groups.

1 13 The Chairman, summing up, said that while there appeared to be general approval of the proposal, majority feeling seemed to be that the review group should not start its work before the 1983 session of the Administrative Council. The draft Resolution in Document No DT/60 contained a very comprehensive outline of the Committee's view on the future of technical cooperation. Draft Resolution B could perhaps be included in it, or the relevant provisions extracted from it for inclusion in draft Resolution B. He proposed that the delegates of the United States of America, Indonesia and other interested countries should, together with the Secretariat, review the text of draft Resolution B in the light of the discussion.

It was so agreed.

2 Note by the Chairman of Committee 6 (Document No DT/60)

2 1 After a brief discussion, the Chairman invited the Committee to discuss the document paragraph by paragraph.

2 2 Taking account

2 2 1 The delegate of the United States of America proposed that the words "Articles and of Additional Protocol I of the International Telecommunication Convention" be deleted.

It was so agreed.

2 2 2 The delegate of Japan proposed that the words "for the benefit of the developing countries" be deleted since the Resolution was for the benefit of all countries.

2 2 3 The Chairman said that that proposal would defeat the whole purpose of the Resolution.

Taking account, as amended by the United States, was approved.

2 3 Considering

2 3 1 Sub-paragraphs a) and b)

Approved

2 3 2 Sub-paragraph c)

Approved, subject to deletion of the word "constantly"

2 3 3 Sub-paragraph d)

2 3 3 1 The delegate of the United States of America said that the second half of the paragraph appeared to be in direct conflict with the mandate of UNDP. The ITU could not and did not coordinate all resources assigned to technical cooperation and assistance, but was the executing agency for UNDP. He therefore suggested that the word "coordinating" be replaced by the words "identifying and considering"

2 3 3 2 The delegate of France suggested that the word "coordinating" might more appropriately be replaced by "examining" or "considering"

2 3 3 3 The Chairman emphasized that coordination was one of the main purposes of the Union. However, the problem might be overcome by inserting the words "in the field of telecommunications" after the word "assistance"

2 3 3 4 The delegate of Iran supported that suggestion

2 3 3 5 The delegate of the United States of America said that if the word "coordinating" were to be retained, the word "all" which followed it should be deleted, so as to meet the concerns of all countries. Although the ITU might be the most appropriate coordinating body, it did not have the mandate to coordinate all resources, consequently the statement was unacceptable as it stood

2 3 3 6 The Chairman said that he would be prepared to replace the word "all" by the word "most"

2 3 3 7 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany proposed that the phrase "technical cooperation and assistance" be replaced by the phrase "international cooperation and technical assistance" to widen its scope

2 3 3 8 The delegate of Japan objected to the constant emphasis throughout the document on the developing countries. Since both developed and developing countries were supposed to benefit from technical cooperation and assistance, either the phrase "for the benefit of developing countries" should be deleted or the words "for the developed countries" appropriately inserted

2 3 3 9 The Chairman said that since the aim of the document was to help the developing countries, greater emphasis had been placed on that group, although it was, of course, understood that all countries were intended to benefit. Furthermore it was the object of Committee 6 to promote technical cooperation in favour of the developing countries. In sub-paragraph d), however, he could agree to the deletion of the phrase "for the benefit of the developing countries"

Sub-paragraph d), as amended, was approved

2 3 3 10 The delegate of India, speaking on a point of order, suggested that in the interests of advancing the Committee's work, any delegate having any strong objections to the wording of the document should so indicate. Proposals should otherwise be handed in to the Chairman who would produce a new text on the basis of those suggestions

2 3 3 11 The delegate of the United States of America said that while he, too, was interested in advancing the Committee's work, since Document No DT/60 was possibly the most important document before the Committee, he would strongly object to any substantial reduction of the discussion on that document

2 3 4 Sub-paragraph e)

2 3 4 1 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, supported by the delegate of the United States of America, proposed that the words "technical cooperation" be replaced by "international cooperation" for reasons already stated

It was so agreed

Sub-paragraph e), as amended, was approved.

2 3 5 Sub-paragraph f)

Approved

2 3 6 Sub-paragraph g)

2 3 6 1 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, supported by the delegate of the United States of America, proposed the insertion of the words "and assistance" after the words "technical cooperation"

2 3 6 2 The delegate of the United States of America proposed that the word "priorities" be replaced by "objectives"

Sub-paragraph g) was approved, with these two amendments

2 3 7 Sub-paragraph g) 1)

Approved

2 3 8 Sub-paragraph g) 11)

2 3 8 1 The delegate of India suggested that the objective of self-reliance be set out as a distinct item since it involved a number of activities of the Union, not only training. He therefore proposed that sub-paragraph g) 11) should read "to take all such action necessary within the ambit of the Union to help countries to become self-reliant". The existing sub-paragraph g) 11) would thus be renumbered 111) and read "to promote training in all activities connected with the development of telecommunications." The remaining sub-paragraphs would be renumbered accordingly

That proposal was approved

2 3 9 Sub-paragraph g) 111) (renumbered 1v))

Sub-paragraph g) 111) was approved, with the words "in order to set up" replaced by "in order that they could set up"

2 3 10 Sub-paragraph g) 1v) (renumbered v))

2 3 10 1 The delegate of the United States of America proposed, on the basis of sections 2 7 and 2 8 of Document No 47 produced by the Administrative Council, replacement of the word "resources" by "technology and knowledge"

2 3 10 2 The delegate of Cameroon thought that that would take away much of the meaning of the sub-paragraph

2 3 10 3 The Chairman said he could accept retention of the words from the Council Report

The sub-paragraph g) iv) (new v)), as amended, was approved

2 3 10 4 At the suggestion of the delegate of Sweden, it was agreed to add a new sub-paragraph to cover assistance in installing telecommunication services in rural areas, as suggested in Document No 47

2 4 Decides

2 4 1 Sub-paragraphs 1 and 2

Approved.

2 4 2 Sub-paragraph 3

2 4 2 1 The delegate of Canada, recalling his earlier proposal that the Administrative Council be asked to consider allocating part of the regular budget to technical assistance activities, proposed that sub-paragraph 3 be relocated in the section "instructs the Administrative Council" If that proposal was unacceptable, he proposed that a footnote be added, as had been done for sub-paragraph 2 c) of Document No 354 stating that the Committee had been unable to reach a consensus on that point A full discussion on the matter in Committee 4 would be the only other way of solving the problem.

After a discussion in which the delegates of the U.S.S.R., Indonesia, Cameroon, Iran, the Federal Republic of Germany and India took part, it was agreed to leave sub-paragraph 3 as drafted, with the addition of a footnote to make it clear that no consensus had been possible on the question of the budget

2 4 2 2 The Chairman confirmed, in reply to the delegate of Sweden, that the list of activities to be added to sub-paragraph 3 would be the same as that which appeared in Annex 1 to Document No 354 and in Document No DT/55(Rev 1) Replying to a question by the delegate of the United States of America, he said that "decides 3" had not been re-worded on the lines of the title of Document No DT/55(Rev 1) He had, however, noted the reservations of a number of delegations in respect of that sub-paragraph

2 4 2 3 The delegate of the United States of America said that his delegation had no difficulties whatsoever in accepting the list appearing in Document No DT/55(Rev 1) as a list of technical cooperation activities that could be taken under the regular budget

2 4 3 Sub-paragraph 4

2 4 3 1 The Chairman invited the Chairman of Committee 4 to re-word the sub-paragraph to reflect the most recent developments in that Committee

2 4 3 2 The Chairman of Committee 4 said that since he could not prejudge the decisions of Committee 4, he had nothing to add over and above the information contained in Document No 220 to which the Chairman of Committee 6 had already replied

After some discussion it was agreed, on the proposal of the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, that paragraph 4 should remain as drafted and that a footnote be added stating that the Committee had been unable to reach a consensus on it

2 5 Instructs the Secretary-General

2 5 1 Sub-paragraphs 1 and 2

Approved

2 5 2 Sub-paragraph 3

2 5 2 1 The delegate of the United States of America said that the text implied that a detailed report would be submitted on all items by 25 February 1983. He had understood the date to apply only to the resolution on regional presence.

2 5 2 2 The delegate of Kenya said that the intention was that the matter should be brought before the Administrative Council as quickly as possible.

It was agreed to replace the date by the words "as soon as possible".

Sub-paragraph 3, as amended, was approved.

2 5 3 Sub-paragraph 4

Approved

2 5 3 1 The delegate of Sweden suggested that a fifth sub-paragraph be included instructing the Secretary-General to submit to the 1983 Administrative Council a detailed draft programme for the Technical Cooperation and Assistance Programme established by the 1982 Plenipotentiary Conference, with reference to each of the activities listed in "decides 3" and with some indication of the degree of priority and cost of implementation of each of those activities.

It was so agreed.

2 6 Instructs the Administrative Council

2 6 1 The Chairman indicated that the words "of the Administrative Council" should be inserted after "Advisory Committee" in sub-paragraph 1.

2 6 2 The delegate of Sweden proposed that the words "the timing of expenditure and" be inserted in sub-paragraph 1 after "considering how".

2 6 3 The delegate of the United States of America, supported by the delegate of France, said that since a number of the sub-paragraphs in that section were covered by a separate Resolution, it would be more appropriate to give the Administrative Council more general instructions in draft Resolution No COM6/3.

2 6 4 The Chairman agreed that the section should be a broad one, but since there appeared to be no strong opposition, the section could be left as it stood despite other specific Resolutions.

2 6 5 The delegate of the United States of America, referring to sub-paragraph 4, asked whether the annual report referred to was the usual annual report or a new one, and whether account had been taken of the costs of sending a new annual report to Members.

2 6 6 The Chairman replied that the report referred to was the one regularly sent out to Members as provided for in the Convention, and that no additional costs would be involved. Replying to a question raised by the delegate of Benin he confirmed that there was no overlap with the recently approved United States Resolution B. Draft Resolution No COM6/3 might in fact be considered as an umbrella resolution, and it would be up to the Administrative Council to rationalize the various points it contained.

Draft Resolution No COM6/3, as amended, was approved.

3 Malaga-Torremolinos Resolutions to be updated (Document No 346)

3 1 Resolution No 16

3 1 1 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany proposed that the Resolution should not quote document numbers, owing to the difficulty experienced by administrations in obtaining documents after Plenipotentiary Conferences.

3 1 2 The Chairman suggested the previous practice be retained

It was so agreed

3 1 3 The delegate of the United States of America asked what was the purpose of the proposed amendment to "resolves 1"

3 1 4 The Secretary explained that the UNDP Governing Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations established conditions for certain activities, those conditions had to be observed.

The updated version of Resolution No 16 of Malaga-Torremolinos was approved

3.2 Resolution No 17

3 2 1 The Secretary, introducing the Resolution, said that points that had become unnecessary had been deleted and that the amended Resolution separated references to the Group of Engineers from references to technical cooperation

3 2 2 The delegate of the United States of America, supported by the delegate of Japan, opposed the amendment in "resolves 1" because a decision was still outstanding

3 2 3 The Secretary said that the Working Group reviewing technical assistance activities was unanimous in its view that the Group of Engineers should be expanded, however, the Working Group's conclusions were subject to approval. The intention was to expand the Group of Engineers from three to six

3 2 4 The delegate of the United States of America pointed out that Resolution No 17 of Malaga-Torremolinos had not mentioned the number of engineers in the Group, though an expansion of the Group had not been precluded. The proposed amendment was therefore unnecessary

3 2 5 The delegate of India said that the United States was correct to imply that staffing and thus expansion of the Group of Engineers was subject to examination by the Administrative Council

He proposed the deletion of the words "of the Technical Cooperation Department" in "resolves 1" and their replacement by the words "for technical cooperation activity", in order to take into account the assignment of engineers to the regions

3 2 6 The delegate of France, supported by the delegate of the United States of America, proposed that "resolves 1" should be amended to the effect that the need for the Group of Engineers should be confirmed

3 2 7 The delegate of Lebanon thought that the Group of Engineers should be maintained and expanded

3 2 8 The delegate of India said that the Resolution referred to the funding of the Group of Engineers out of the Union's resources. The Note from the Chairman of Committee 6 to the Chairmen of Committees 4, 7 and 8 had proposed an expansion of the Group of Engineers and had mentioned the financial implications. However, he repeated that the matter was subject to the jurisdiction of the Administrative Council

He pointed out that the Group of Engineers should not only undertake the tasks mentioned in ADD a, to d) and that their presence was necessary in the regions

3 2 9 The delegate of the U S S R drew attention to the existence of UNDP field assistance. The Group of Engineers offered a different kind of service, so that no amendment to "resolves 1" was necessary, furthermore, a reference to expansion of the Group would prejudice the issue.

3 2 10 The Secretary-General elect pointed out that experience had shown the Group of Engineers to be inadequate in number to meet the many calls on their services and the Working Group on the future of technical cooperation had also suggested its expansion. The Group of Engineers would work both at Headquarters and in short missions responding to requests of administrations. He thought that the Resolution clarified the situation with regard to the regular budget.

3 2 11 The delegate of Argentina said that a decision to enlarge the Group of Engineers had already been taken, though not by Committee 6, the Resolution should leave the door open for modification by the Administrative Council of the Union's regional presence.

3 2 12 The delegate of India agreed that a decision had been taken in principle. ADD a) to d) read together meant that the expansion of the Group of Engineers would be confined to activities in Geneva and he felt that the option should be kept open.

3 2 13 The Secretary-General elect said that if the Group of Engineers were dispersed, the team impact would be lost. The concern expressed by the delegate of India should be taken into account in another context of the report on the future of technical cooperation.

3 2 14 The delegate of the United States of America pointed out that, while Committee 6 had drawn up a list of technical assistance activities that could possibly be taken into account, neither Committee 4 nor Committee 5 had taken a decision. Also, it was wrong to speak of maintaining the Group of Engineers since that implied keeping the Group at a certain level. As he saw it, the question was whether the Group of Engineers should be continued or not. He reserved his right to raise that matter in the Plenary Meeting.

He pointed out that the insertion of the word "engineers" in "resolves 2" would rule out the possibility of recruiting other specialists and proposed the retention of the previous text.

3 2 15 The Chairman suggested that the updated version of Resolution No 17 of Malaga-Torremolinos be approved, with the United States' amendment to "resolves 2". Disputed points could be raised in the Plenary Meeting.

It was so agreed.

3 3 Resolution No 18

The updated version of Resolution No 18 was approved.

3 4 Resolution No 19

It was agreed, following observations by the delegates of the United States of America and France, that the reference to the regular budget of the Union would be omitted from paragraph 3 of "instructs the Secretary General" and that the drafting of a more appropriate title for the Resolution would be considered.

On that understanding, Resolution No 19 was approved.

3 5 Resolution No 22

3 5 1 The delegate of Brazil proposed three additions to the text of Resolution No 22 After the "having noted" sub-paragraphs, a paragraph should be inserted reading

"Considering also the great importance of strengthening technical cooperation among the developing countries,"

After the three paragraphs under "invites the members of the Union", a new operative paragraph should be inserted, reading

"Invites the developing countries Members of the Union to give special consideration to the candidates submitted by other developing countries, provided that they meet the requirements called for,"

Thirdly, a new paragraph should be included under "instructs the Secretary-General," reading

"To give preference in the selection of experts equal in qualification and skills, to candidates from developing countries,".

3 5 2 The Secretary of the Committee, referring to the third proposal by the delegate of Brazil, pointed out that the selection was made by the Member countries themselves, not by the Secretary-General. The latter merely drew up the lists.

3 5 3 The delegate of India said that, subject to an amendment in accordance with the Secretary's observations, his delegation could support the proposals made by the delegate of Brazil

3 5 4 The Chairman, noting that a proposal by the United States delegation on the subject had been rejected earlier, proposed that the text should be adopted as it already stood The desirability of cooperation among developing countries themselves was in any case self-evident

3 5 5 The delegate of Chile agreed, but thought that the Brazilian delegation's proposals should nevertheless be included in Resolution No 22 The Latin American nations' experience had given convincing proof of the benefits of TCDC and South-South cooperation, and no opportunity of stressing the need for such efforts should be missed

3 5 6 The delegate of the United States of America said that he would prefer adoption of the text as it stood However, his delegation sympathized with the views expressed concerning TCDC and thought that, as a possible compromise, the Brazilian delegation's proposals, amended along the lines suggested by the Secretary of the Committee, could be accepted

3 5 7 The Chairman said he would take it that the Committee was prepared to approve the text of Resolution No 22 as amended by the Brazilian delegation, subject to a further amendment to the proposed new second paragraph under "instructs the Secretary-General" to reflect the point made by the Secretary of the Committee relating to the Secretary-General's role

Resolution No 22, as amended, was approved

3 6 Resolution No 23

3.6 1 The Secretary of the Committee, in response to an observation by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, said that the "considering" paragraph was in fact not deleted, the indication SUP should read NOC.

3 6 2 The delegate of Indonesia, introducing Document No 175, requested that a reference to the CODEVTEL project should be referred to in the text of Resolution No 23

It was so agreed

Resolution No 23, as amended, was approved

3 7 Resolutions Nos. 24 and 25

Approved

3 8 Draft Resolution on ITU training fellowship programme

Approved

4 Resolution Research on the interrelation between telecommunication infrastructure and development (Document No. 325)

4 1 The Chairman, referring to observations made by the delegates of Benin and Argentina relating to the title, noted that the French and Spanish texts would be aligned with the English version In reply to a point raised by the delegate of India, he said that the Resolution was intended as a separate text from Resolution No 20, which referred to enhanced UNDP assistance for telecommunications

4 2 The delegate of the United States of America, speaking as a sponsor of the draft Resolution contained in Document No 325, said that there was no intention to supersede Resolution No 20

4 3 The Chairman said he took it, therefore, that the Committee approved Resolution No. 20 with the requisite editorial amendments, and Document No 325

It was so agreed

5 Resolution Assistance to the people of Chad (Document No 324)

5 1 The delegate of Nigeria, introducing the draft Resolution contained in Document No. 324, said that Chad, which had been a Member of ITU for 22 years, had been ravaged by war for the past 17 Its situation as an officially recognized LDC had been made even worse as a result of the prolonged hostilities The number of telephones remaining in operation, for example, was almost impossible to estimate, but the telephone service must be rapidly approaching non-existence There was neither food nor medicines Hospitals, universities and schools were closed There were no good roads or air service Nigeria and some other African countries had responded to the appeal for assistance made by the Government of Chad, but the money and materials provided by those countries were far from sufficient. The situation in Chad was probably worse than in Lebanon. The sponsors of the draft Resolution, therefore, appealed to all countries for assistance in reconstructing Chad's telecommunication system

5 2 The delegate of Canada thought that the first operative paragraph of the draft Resolution should perhaps be amended to reflect the fact that the Secretary-General should first report to the Administrative Council before taking measures of the sort envisaged Such an amendment, moreover, would be consistent with the final operative paragraph

5 3 The delegates of Lebanon, China and the United States of America supported the Canadian delegation's proposal

5 4 The delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that, under "considering" the words "ITU objectives" should be followed by "set out in Articles 2 1 and 4 of the Convention, to foster the development of telecommunications on a universal basis"

5 5 The delegate of Iran said that his delegation could support the draft Resolution if amended to reflect the previous speakers' observations perhaps also the order of the paragraphs under "instructs the Secretary-General of the ITU" should be revised.

5 6 The delegate of France supported all the amendments proposed by the previous speakers

5 7 The Secretary of the Committee said that the text should be consistent with that of similar Resolutions in that the Secretary-General should have the capacity of direct cooperation if necessary However, the Administrative Council should be involved in any case, for follow-up purposes

5 8 The delegate of Lebanon felt that the draft Resolution relating to Chad should reflect the same measures as were envisaged in the case of Lebanon

At the Chairman's suggestion, it was agreed that the Committee should adopt that approach.

On that understanding, the draft Resolution contained in Document No 342 was approved

6 United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
(Document No 258)

6 1 The delegate of Iran thought that the extract from the report of the UNISPACE 82 Conference, contained in Document No. 258, should include some reference to the strong emphasis placed at that Conference on the importance of ensuring that telecommunications were used for peaceful purposes only He recorded his delegation's regret that, in many cases, satellites and other telecommunication facilities had been used for purposes other than peaceful.

Document No 258 was noted.

7 ARTHUR C CLARKE Communication, Energy and Space Technology Training Centre
(Document No 292)

7 1 The delegate of Indonesia wished it to be noted that the reference to space technology training had also been reflected in other Resolutions.

7 2 The delegate of Brazil welcomed the setting up of the Centre, his country hoped to collaborate within its capabilities with Sri Lanka in establishing suitable cooperation with the Centre

Document No 292 was noted.

The meeting rose at 2020 hours.

The Secretary

T RAS-WORK

The Chairman

M SAMOURA

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 492-E

Original English

COMMITTEE 6

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIFTEENTH AND LAST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 6

(TECHNICAL COOPERATION)

Monday, 1 November 1982, at 0910 hrs

Chairman Mr. M. SAMOURA (Senegal)

Vice-Chairman Mr. A. PETTI (Italy)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation | 367 |
| 2. First Report of Committee 6 | 352 |
| 3. Regional Advisers (continued) | 240, 326 |
| 4. Approval of Summary Records of the Committee's meeting and completion of the work of the Committee | - |

1 Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation (Document No 367)

1 1 The delegate of the United Kingdom (Chairman of Working Group C6-III) introduced revised draft Resolution / 291 (Rev 1) / on the establishment of an Independent Commission on World Telecommunications Development (Document No 367). The Working Group, composed of the delegates of India, Indonesia, Iran, Chile, Cameroon, Kenya and the four co-sponsors of the original Resolution, had met twice and had reached a large measure of agreement on a revised text. It had tried to achieve a balance between the roles of Member Governments, the Secretary-General, the Plenipotentiary Conference and the Administrative Council in establishing the new Commission. Since the initiative to be taken would be political, the Resolution required the Secretary-General to hold consultations with Member Governments before making any proposals. He pointed out that there had not been complete agreement in the Group on whether it should be the Secretary-General, or the Administrative Council, which should select the 15 to 20 members of the Commission.

1 2 The delegate of India said that the decision to set up the Commission was an important landmark in the history of the Union. The new Commission would need to gain wider acceptance from the very beginning if it was to succeed in winning the necessary funding support from all sources, not only from such bodies as UNDP and the World Bank, but also from administrations themselves. He therefore urged the Committee to proceed with great caution in taking steps to set up the Commission, a delay of a few months would not greatly matter so long as the Commission itself, when finally set up, was acceptable to all concerned.

1 3 The delegate of the United States of America had three amendments to propose which he hoped would clarify the role of the various elements involved in establishing the Commission. First, to insert the phrase "of approximately 15 members" after "Development", in "resolves that a)", secondly, "instructs the Secretary-General a)" to read

" to propose a list of at least twenty potential members representing ."

thirdly, "instructs the Administrative Council a)" to read

"to review the report of the Secretary-General and to take action to establish the Commission, as well as any steps necessary to enable the Commission to discharge its functions"

1 4 The delegate of France said he could accept those amendments. He pointed out that in the French text, the title should read "Commission internationale" instead of "Commission independante" in line with operative paragraph 1 a).

1 5 The Secretary-General elect said he understood the United States' concern but that the practical side of the issue should be considered. If he, as Secretary-General, was to be asked to approach a number of eminent people from different parts of the world and invite them to sit on the proposed Commission, and if those same people were then to be subjected to a kind of process of elimination by the Administrative Council, he would find himself in a difficult position. He urged that the number of members indicated under the operative paragraph "resolves" should be the same as the figure indicated in the operative paragraph "instructs the Secretary-General" the size of the Commission envisaged would thus tally with the list he was to draw up.

He hoped that the new Commission would be able to begin its work without too much delay, in view of the fact that the World Telecommunication Exhibition was scheduled for the end of 1983 and he would also have to make a report both to the United Nations General Assembly and to ECOSOC.

1 6 The delegate of Indonesia supported that view. He suggested that the figure for the proposed size of the Commission should appear in only one of the operative paragraphs.

1 7 The delegate of Sweden proposed the phrase "a group of an appropriate number of representatives", and that the last phrase of "instructs the Secretary-General a)" should be amended to read " also seeking as good a representation of all the regions of the world as possible"

1 8 The delegate of Niger asked whether the group referred to was to be part of the Commission or separate. In the French text of "instructs the Administrative Council 11)" the word "technologies" would be preferable to "techniques"

1 9 The delegate of Canada agreed with the delegate of India that the Secretary-General should be allowed sufficient time for wide consultation with Member Governments, she therefore proposed that the reference to the 38th session of the Administrative Council should be deleted

1 10 The delegate of the United States of America stressed that his main concern was that the new Commission should be independent and that it should be properly representative of ITU membership. It should be the Administrative Council, acting on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference, who should make the final judgement on the composition of the Commission, it might well be that Member Governments which had not been included in the Secretary-General's consultations might wish to put forward candidates. There had been some concern expressed that the selection of Commission members would be carried out by the Administrative Council, who were relatively junior-level officials, however, United States representatives on the Administrative Council would always act in close coordination with their Government. If the Secretary-General were to present the Administrative Council with a short list that was not truly representative, delay might result

1 11 The delegate of Kenya suggested that to avoid the risk of misinterpretation, the first operative paragraph should refer to "an appropriate number representing all regions of the world", while the second should refer simply to "a list of representatives of the highest decision-makers". "Instructs the Administrative Council b) 11)" should make some mention of the need to bridge the gap between the developing and developed countries

1 12 The delegate of Senegal shared the Indian view that great prudence was needed in setting up the Commission. The Resolution should give some indication of how the costs of the new Commission were to be met

1 13 The delegate of Benin did not think any membership figure should be indicated, he pointed out that there were at least ten financial institutions which would merit representation, and if the Commission was limited to 15, there would be no seats left for administrations. He urged that the choice of representatives be left to the Secretary-General.

1 14 The delegate of Algeria proposed the deletion of the phrase "and the United Nations Secretary-General" since the new body should report only to ITU and not to the United Nations.

1 15 The delegate of the United Kingdom, speaking on behalf of his own delegation, suggested, in order to meet the United States concern as to the independence of the Commission, that an Advisory Committee be set up at the forthcoming meeting of the Administrative Council to work, in consultation with the Secretary-General, on producing a list of about 15 members to be put to the 38th session of the Council.

1 16 Speaking as Chairman of the Working Group, in reply to the question raised by the delegate of Niger, he said that the word "group" had merely been meant to indicate the Commission itself, to avoid confusion, it could be deleted

1 17 The Secretary-General elect said that he would be able to carry out the consultations with Member governments through their accredited representatives in Geneva. However, he reiterated his concern that there should not be any kind of selection process carried out once his proposed list had been put forward. The aim of the Resolution was to solicit the support not of persons in the telecommunications field, but rather of people of status in other fields who could help to influence policy in favour of telecommunications development. In answer to a question from the United States delegate, he said he wished it to be recorded that it was his intention to consult fully both with outstanding individuals and also with Member Governments through their Geneva representatives before compiling the list

He pointed out that the English text "to propose a list" should be brought into line with the French text ("constituer une liste")

1 18 The delegate of Iran supported the Kenyan suggestion for inclusion of a reference to narrowing the gap between developed and developing countries. There should also be some reference in that same paragraph to technical cooperation.

After a further exchange of views, and adoption of a number of amendments, a consensus was reached on the text of the draft Resolution, which was thus approved.

1 19 The delegate of India said he could agree to the revised text, on the understanding that the Secretary-General's consultations with Member Governments would not be restricted to their representatives in Geneva.

2 First Report of Committee 6 (Document No. 352)

2 1 The Chairman invited the Committee to take note of Document No. 352 which contained the first part of the Committee's Report to the Plenary. Since it appeared that time would not permit of its full discussion and approval in Committee, and the remaining sections had not yet been drafted, he suggested that he should submit the entire report, when completed, in his own name, as Chairman of Committee 6. He invited delegates to submit in writing to the Secretariat any further views which they thought might not be fully covered by the report.

2 2 The delegate of the United States of America said that that course of action would be acceptable provided it was made quite clear that the report had not been approved by the Committee and its subject matter could be discussed and amended in Plenary.

2.3 The delegate of Iran, supported by the delegate of Nigeria, said that in view of the time which had been spent in discussing issues in the Committee, it would be undesirable to re-open discussions in Plenary. While it was regrettable that time did not allow discussion and approval of the report in the Committee, he believed that the Secretariat in cooperation with the Chairman could draft a report fully representing the views of the Committee, and it was as such that it should be submitted to Plenary.

2 4 The Chairman said that it was obviously undesirable to re-open the debate in Plenary. He would do his utmost to reflect the Committee's views in the report to be produced, but it would be submitted in square brackets as an unapproved document.

3 Regional Advisers (Document No. 240) (continued)

3 1 Note by the Secretary-General (Document No. 326)

3.1 1 The Secretary of the Committee introduced Document No. 326, which contained additional information that the Secretary-General had been asked to submit in connection with the consideration of Document No. 240. It would be recalled that Committee 6 had already adopted a decision regarding ITU regional presence, to be implemented as from 1984, so the question before the Committee was how to bridge the gap in funds occurring during 1983. Table 1 in Document No. 326 showed that a solution had been found for all regions except Africa. The African Bureau of UNDP, New York, had explained that because of lack of resources it would no longer be able to continue to finance the posts of Regional Advisers in Africa and it had only continued to do so for 1982 because the Plenipotentiary Conference was meeting towards the end of that year and might be expected to provide some solution. As shown in Table 2 (Document No. 326), however, the lack of UNDP resources did not affect on-going projects such as PANAFTEL installation and maintenance, for which there was funding until 1986 and 1985 respectively.

3 1 2 The delegate of the United States of America said it was difficult to make specific recommendations on the subject, in view of its complexity and the fact that Document No. 326 had been received so late. He suggested that the Committee might

- 1) note that the Secretary-General could treat the problem of Regional Advisers for Africa in his report to the Administrative Council, to be submitted by the end of February 1983, and

- 2) urge the Secretary-General to take account of the situation when deploying the resources of the Technical Cooperation Department and in particular the Group of Engineers

3 1 3 The delegate of India endorsed the suggestion that the Group of Engineers might take over work which was being carried out by Regional Advisers in Africa. With regard to Document No 326, he requested further information regarding the modalities of an expert being absorbed in another project.

3 1 4 The delegate of Cameroon said it appeared from Document No 326 that Africa was the only region where it had not been possible to find a bridging solution. In view of the strong plea made in Document No 240 for Regional Advisers, he asked why it had not been possible to find resources to continue their work in Africa as had been done for the other regions.

3 1 5 The delegate of Ghana, while noting with appreciation the possibility of continued funding for the PANAFTEL project, said there should be no appearance of discrimination against the African region and appealed to the Conference, in a spirit of brotherly solidarity, to provide resources for 1983 from the ITU regular budget.

3 1 6 The delegate of Kenya, noting with concern that it was only in Africa, where the needs were greatest, that finance was not available for 1983, made a strong appeal to UNDP, through ITU, to find the necessary funds. He strongly opposed the abolition of Regional Advisers in Africa, and did not support the proposal that the Group of Engineers, whose headquarters were in Geneva, should be employed to do the work.

3 1 7 The Secretary of the Committee said that there was no question of discrimination against Africa. He explained that the UNDP had four regional bureaux, each of which received a certain allocation of funds, from which it allocated cash to the various sectors it dealt with. In view of the overall reduction in UNDP resources, the allocation to the African region bureau had been reduced and hence no funds were available for Regional Advisers. In the other regions, in some cases the Adviser had been absorbed by another project, in which case he might be able to carry out some general advisory work when time permitted. For other regions, sectoral support had been provided, but only on the basis of 50% of the previous year's allocation.

3 1 8 The delegate of Lesotho said that, as indicated in Document No 240, his delegation believed that resources for Regional Advisers should continue to be provided as part of the regular ITU programme. Referring to Document No 326, Table 1, he enquired when the post of Regional Adviser for Southern Africa had been established, when it had been filled and when it had become vacant. He further asked what criterion had been used in selecting the duty station for Regional Advisers.

3 1 9 The delegate of Gabon said that in view of the Resolutions already adopted by Committee 6 on the promotion of technical cooperation assistance to the developing countries in Africa, he strongly supported the view that ITU should find the resources necessary to maintain Regional Advisers in Africa.

3.1 10 The delegate of Nigeria stressed the importance of the PANAFTEL network and the undesirability of disrupting the project. He enquired what sums were involved and what the cost was of one Regional Adviser for one year in Africa.

3.1 11 The delegate of Togo said that the Committee should give sympathetic consideration to the request in Document No 240.

3 1 12 The delegate of Senegal said that the situation was one of deep concern and supported the Ghanaian delegate's proposal that funding for 1983 should be provided from the ITU regular budget.

3 1 13 The delegate of Iran said that the problem under consideration was one that faced all developing countries and not only Africa. It must be borne in mind, when the situation was discussed in Plenary, that ITU was the agency responsible for implementing and coordinating all resources in the telecommunications field and that it could not rely upon other agencies such as UNDP. He supported the suggestions which had been advanced to compensate for the lack of funds for Regional Advisers.

3 1 14 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, drawing attention to his Administration's contribution to World Communications Year, said that it was his Government's intention to make available a task force of engineers and suggested that some of them might be deployed in 1983, not as Regional Advisers, but to help out when urgent problems arose in African countries.

3 1 15 The delegate of Indonesia endorsed the view that the question of Regional Advisers should be considered in the light of the decisions taken by the Committee on technical cooperation activities that could be taken into consideration by the regular budget, with special reference to item 6 - Regional presence.

3 1 16 The delegate of Algeria, expressing his strong support for Document No. 240 and its proposals, suggested that the following words should be added at the end of paragraph 7 " " . and to ask the Administrative Council to ensure effective utilization of the resources."

3.1 17 The Chairman, indicating that the Regional Adviser for West Africa was stationed in Dakar because of the geographical importance of that location in relation to the PANAFTEL network, but that nevertheless much of the Regional Adviser's work was carried out in neighbouring countries, said that the issue was of great importance because it was obviously easier to discuss telecommunication matters with people known to the individual rather than with strangers from Geneva.

There was no question of unequal treatment of the different regions by UNDP. The Committee Secretary had explained the situation with regard to UNDP's resources and the ultimate responsibility was not that of UNDP but of the ITU, which should have taken action sooner to avert a situation which it knew was going to arise. He deplored the fact that lack of time had prevented the submission of a fuller document on the issue by the Secretariat.

Many interesting proposals had been made, for example, by the delegates of the United States of America, Federal Republic of Germany and Ghana and it had been suggested that a special appeal might be made to UNDP to help the ITU over the 1983 transitional period. He proposed that the Committee should submit an account of the discussions and the suggestions made in its report to the Plenary with a request that the Secretary-General should do his utmost to find a satisfactory solution for 1983.

3 1 18 The delegate of the United States of America endorsed the idea of an appeal to the UNDP and suggested that the Committee's report should also urge the countries concerned, in collaboration with the Secretary-General, to examine the possibilities available, such as the use of the Group of Engineers to deal with the most urgent matters, the deployment of existing resources and manpower from the African Division of the Technical Cooperation Department, or the transfer of experts from PANAFTEL on the lines of transfer of experts in other regions. The main question was one of priorities and it was for the Secretary-General and the country concerned to reassess the priority of existing projects. Finally, the Secretary-General's report on regional presence would offer a more permanent solution to the problem.

4 Approval of summary records of the Committee's meetings and completion of the work of the Committee

4 1 The Chairman said that, in view of the lack of time, he would assume responsibility for the approval of the summary records of the Committee's meetings.

4 2 The delegate of Morocco, congratulating the Chairman on having brought the Committee's work to a successful conclusion, made an appeal to the developed countries and the U S S R to adopt the proposal that a proportion, however small it might be, of ITU's regular budget should be allocated to strengthening technical cooperation activities

The meeting rose at 1240 hours

The Secretary

T. RAS-WORK

The Chairman

M SAMOURA

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 493-E
3 May 1983

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

ELEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

Paragraph 2.3.2

Replace by the following :

"2.3.2 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that his proposal (16/1) was intended to make it clear that the powers of the Council were limited by the Convention only in specific cases."

Paragraph 2.6.11

Replace by the following :

"2.6.11 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany favoured including the proposal in the discussion on Article 55 of the Convention."



PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 493-E

6 January 1983

Original Spanish

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

ELEVENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Saturday, 23 October 1982, at 1400 hrs

Chairman Mr. A.C. ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Consideration of Article 7 of the Convention (continued)
2. Consideration of Article 8 of the Convention
3. Consideration of Article 9 of the Convention
4. Consideration of Article 10 of the Convention

DT/1 and DT/11 (Rev.1)

"

"

"



1. Consideration of Article 7 of the Convention (continued)
(Documents Nos DT/1 and DT/11(Rev 1))

1.1 The Chairman said that Working Group C7-C, which had submitted a revised version of Document No. 242, might collaborate with the Working Group of Committee 4 with a view to issuing a joint report.

It was so agreed.

1.2 Nos. 44, 45 and 46

1.2.1 The Chairman said that as there were no proposals relating to Nos. 44, 45 and 46 he took it that the Committee approved the text of the Convention

It was so agreed.

1.3 No 47

1 3 1 The Chairman said that there was a Canadian proposal on No. 47 (Document No DT/1, CAN/26/6) which had been considered in the Working Group

1.3.2 The delegate of the United Kingdom, explaining proposal G/18/2 of Document No. DT/1, said that the agenda of a regional administrative conference should not encroach on other regions but that its decisions might have repercussions outside the region concerned. He therefore proposed adding the words "must not adversely affect the interests of other regions"

1 3 3 The delegate of Papua New Guinea supported the United Kingdom proposal on behalf of Fiji.

1.3 4 The delegates of Argentina and Venezuela considered the amendment unnecessary.

1.3.5 The Chairman took it that the majority of Members wished for No 47 to remain unchanged

It was so agreed

2 Consideration of Article 8 of the Convention (Documents Nos DT/1 and DT/11(Rev 1))

2.1 Nos 48 and 49

Approved.

2 2 No. 50

2.2.1 The delegate of Algeria said the purpose of his proposed amendment to No. 50 of the Convention was to generalize the procedures of the General Regulations.

2.2.2 The delegate of Venezuela considered the Algerian proposal unacceptable because the Administrative Council had a very specific structure and there would be no end to its deliberations if the General Regulations were applied to it.

2.2.3 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the Algerian proposal.

2 2.4 The delegate of the United States of America agreed with the delegate of Venezuela in that the operation of the Administrative Council could not be compared with that of other organs and conferences. No. 50 of the Convention was clear and there was no reason to amend it.

2 2.5 The delegate of Argentina saw no reason why the Administrative Council should not establish its own rules of procedure as provided for in No. 50 without, of course, contravening the basic provisions of the Convention.

2.2 6 The delegate of India, supporting the Algerian proposal, said that the Council could abide by the provisions of the General Regulations in cases where they applied

2.2 7 The delegate of Kenya supported the Algerian proposal, saying that the Administrative Council could not lay down rules which went beyond the provisions of the Convention

2.2 8 The delegate of Thailand agreed with the Algerian proposal. It was only rational for the Administrative Council to follow the General Regulations wherever possible.

2.2 9 The delegate of Poland said that although the Algerian proposal was justified, it was hardly practical. The Administrative Council should be allowed enough flexibility to be able to apply other rules whenever it had difficulties in applying the General Regulations

2.2 10 The delegate of Paraguay said that the existing text of No. 50 of the Convention should be kept.

2.2 11 The Chairman said that unless the delegation of Algeria objected, the existing text of No. 50 would be kept

It was so agreed

2.3 No. 51

2.3 1 The Chairman submitted amendments to No. 51 (Article 8) proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada and India, for the Committee's consideration

2.3.2 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that his proposal (16/1) was intended to make it clear that the powers of the Council were limited by the Convention.

2.3.3 The delegate of Canada said that his proposed amendment (26/7) was essentially identical with that of the Federal Republic of Germany. If the general idea were accepted, the proposals could be combined.

2.3.4 The delegate of India said that the effect of his proposed amendment (87/5) was to change "powers delegated to it" by the Plenipotentiary Conference into "powers specified", since there was no indication in the Convention of what those delegated powers consisted in

2.3.5 The delegate of Paraguay said that No. 51 of the Convention should not be changed. No Plenipotentiary Conference would entrust the Administrative Council with activities not provided for in the Convention. The legal interpretation of an Article of the Convention should always be restrictive, since it was not a civil code

2.3.6 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed with the delegate of Paraguay. He could, however, accept the amendment proposed by the delegate of India

2.3.7 The delegate of Argentina agreed with the legal point made by the delegate of Paraguay and said that the text of No. 51 of the Convention should be left unchanged. The disadvantage of the Indian proposal was that specifying powers was tantamount to listing them

2.3.8 The delegate of Venezuela agreed that the text of No. 51 of the Convention should be kept and said that he would only depart from his point of view if he were given specific examples of difficulties caused by the existing text

2.3.9 The delegate of China said that the duties of the Administrative Council should not be unduly extended and the text of No. 51 of the Convention should therefore be left unchanged.

2.3 10 The Chairman took it that the Committee preferred to adopt the relevant part of No. 51 of the Convention as it stood.

It was so agreed.

2.3.11 The Chairman submitted the amendments to No. 51 of the Convention proposed by Cameroon (107/9) and Canada (26/7) for consideration by the Committee.

2.3.12 The delegate of Cameroon said the addition he was proposing was intended to strengthen and clarify the powers of the Administrative Council, since it acted on a mandate from the Plenipotentiary Conference, which elected all the heads of the permanent organs of the Union in accordance with the provisions of Article 6

2.3.13 The delegate of Canada said that his amendment (26/7) was aimed at regularizing the present situation and giving the Administrative Council a clear and unambiguous mandate in accordance with the spirit of the existing provision. The existing text was ambiguous because it presupposed a clear delegation of powers which were themselves not always clearly defined.

2.3.14 The delegate of the United Kingdom said the Cameroon proposal was unnecessary because it complicated matters without adding anything

2.3.15 The delegate of Algeria said the existing text was sufficient

2.3.16 The Chairman felt that delegates agreed on leaving No. 51 of the Convention unchanged

2.4 No. 52

2.4.1 The delegate of Algeria, introducing the first part of his proposal (11/13), for the deletion of the words "conferences and" in No. 52 of the Convention, because in his opinion only conferences could take decisions while the Council took steps to facilitate their implementation.

2.4.2 The delegate of Kenya found the Algerian proposal difficult to accept because, according to the Convention, world and regional administrative conferences also took decisions. The existing text should be kept unchanged

2.4.3 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany quoted the existing text of the Convention. In view of the fact that administrative conferences took decisions, he failed to understand the Algerian proposal and could not support it.

2.4.4 The delegate of Algeria withdrew his proposal

2.4.5 The Chairman said that No. 52 of the Convention would remain unchanged. The discussion of the second part of the Algerian proposal (11/14) should be postponed until Committee 6, which was also dealing with it, reached a basic agreement

2.4.6 The delegate of Algeria agreed, adding that both Committee 6 and Committee 8 would first have to decide what technical cooperation consisted in.

It was so agreed.

2.5 No. 53

2.5.1 The delegate of China said he was withdrawing his proposal concerning No. 53 of the Convention (25/4) in compliance with the Chairman's suggestions

2.5.2 The delegate of Canada, introducing the first part of his proposal concerning No. 53 of the Convention (26/8), said the Administrative Council was entitled to exercise control not only over accounts but also over the way in which mandates were implemented. He therefore requested that the concept of "operational" controls be enshrined in the Convention

2.5.3 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the Canadian proposal. Other committees were discussing the appointment of an expert as external auditor. In those circumstances, it should be emphasized that it was for the Administrative Council to supervise the operation of the Union.

2.5.4 The delegate of the United States of America, supporting the Canadian proposal, said the Union would benefit from operational audits because, in practice, they made for a better understanding of Union activities and a broader vision in their coordination

2.5 5 The delegate of Senegal said that Committee 4 had already dealt with that question to some extent and had submitted a draft Resolution to the Plenary. The Canadian proposal would have to be brought into line with that draft Resolution.

2.5 6 The delegate of India said the Canadian proposal for operational audits of the permanent organs of the Union was basically sound and could be accepted if a minor editorial alteration was made.

2.5 7 The delegate of Argentina said it was impressive to see how collective wisdom had taken shape in the text of the Convention. The existing text of No. 53 made all necessary provisions and authorized the Administrative Council to do what was being proposed and many other things besides. Financial control implied management control as well. He rejected the proposal as quite unnecessary.

2.5 8 The delegate of Yugoslavia entirely agreed and said that the existing text should not be changed.

2.5.9 The delegate of Iran also agreed. The existing text of No. 53 of the Convention seemed perfectly adequate and should not be changed. Besides, the question had been touched upon in Document No. 209, which had been considered in the Plenary.

2 5.10 The delegate of Kenya said that operational auditing was difficult in practice and that it was the responsibility of the Secretary-General and the Administrative Council. No. 53 of the Convention said all that was necessary as it stood and there was no need to add anything.

2 5 11 The delegate of Canada said that he was pleased to hear that something was perfect. He did not insist on changing No. 53 of the Convention, although he still believed that it could be improved.

2.5 12 The Chairman said that the existing text of No. 53 of the Convention should be left unchanged.

It was so agreed.

2 5.13 The delegate of Czechoslovakia, presenting his proposal (57/3), said that many ITU Resolutions had stressed the need for an equitable geographic distribution but that the principle was not in fact observed where Secretariat staff was concerned. He thought, therefore, that the Administrative Council should ensure that due account was taken of that requirement when recruiting Union staff.

2 5.14 The Chairman said that Committee 5 would be better qualified to deal with the matter.

2 5 15 The delegate of Iran confirmed that Committee 5 was indeed dealing with the matter.

2 5.16 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic agreed that it was a matter for Committee 5, but he thought that the Administrative Council should also be given specific responsibility for supervising the recruitment of Union staff.

2.5 17 The delegate of the U S S R agreed that the matter was for Committee 5 to deal with but, like the previous speaker, could not see why the Administrative Council should not ensure, especially henceforth, that the principle of equity was observed in new staff appointments. That would be of benefit to the developing countries in particular. It was indispensable to add a sentence to that effect to No. 53 of the Convention, as proposed by Czechoslovakia.

2 5 18 The delegate of the United Kingdom said the basic issue was being discussed elsewhere. He suggested waiting to see what conclusions were reached and then deciding on the best course of action.

2 5.19 The delegate of the United States of America agreed. It was better to await the conclusions of Committee 5 rather than to make changes at the present time.

2.5 20 The delegate of Canada said Committee 5 was preparing Resolutions on the subject and that the Administrative Council would be given instructions in that regard. It would be preferable for them to be issued in a Resolution rather than through a change in the Convention.

2 5.21 The Chairman suggested keeping the proposals in abeyance until Committee 5 arrived at a conclusion.

It was so agreed.

2.5 22 The delegate of Argentina referred to the proposal of the United Kingdom (63/1), saying that, in his opinion, it was unnecessary considering that the directors of the International Consultative Committees were part of the permanent organs.

2 5 23 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed with the Argentine delegation.

2 5 24 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic also thought that there was no need to change the existing text.

2 5 25 The Chairman, who had suggested that the proposal might be dealt with at a later stage, understood that the majority of Members agreed that No. 53 should remain unchanged.

It was so agreed.

2 6 No. 54

2 6 1 The Chairman said that the amendment proposed by the delegation of Algeria to No. 54 of the Convention (11/15) was related to other matters at present being discussed by Committee 4, 6 and 8, and that he was in favour of waiting for those Committees' decisions. He therefore proposed postponing examination of the Algerian amendment contained in Document 11/15.

2 6 2 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested that the Indian proposal relating to the same number of the Convention (87/7), like the Algerian proposal, might be taken up at a later stage, when the decisions of the other Committees considering those matters, especially Committee 6, were known.

2 6 3 The Chairman proposed that the examination of both those proposals should be postponed.

It was so agreed.

2 6 4 The delegate of Japan said that the purpose of the proposal (13/1) was to add to No. 54 of the Convention that the Administrative Council, when it deemed necessary, might set up an ad hoc basis one or two committees of experts to study and make a report on particular questions entrusted by the Council. His delegation had made the same proposal at the Conference of Malaga-Torremolinos, but it had not been accepted. It was putting them forward again, because it still believed that for the sake of improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the Council's own work, competent experts should be entrusted with the study of particular problems on which the Council had to adopt decisions. He pointed out that the delegations of the United States and the United Kingdom had put forward similar proposals in relation to Article 55 of the Convention, and he said that his delegation would be prepared to combine the different proposals on the same theme in a single text. His own proposal was aimed at setting up committees of experts under Article 8, but it did not matter whether the addition was made to Article 8 or to Article 55.

2 6 5 The delegate of Poland expressed support for the Japanese initiative and suggested that all similar proposals should be examined together.

2 6.6 The Chairman said that it should be decided whether the idea of setting up committees of experts should be included in Article 8, which was possible, with further additions being made to Article 55, or whether the whole matter should be examined when they reached Article 55.

2.6.7 The delegate of the United States of America preferred the first solution, namely that Article 8 should name the authority responsible for setting up the committees of experts, and that related details should be examined when they came to Article 55.

2.6.8 The delegate of the U S S R agreed with the idea but thought it preferable that the reference to setting up committees of experts and all related details and provisions should be included in Article 55 of the Convention

2.6.9 The delegate of Iran, without considering the substance of the proposal, thought that it should not be included among the basic provisions of the Convention, but preferably under Article 55.

2.6.10 The delegate of Kenya did not agree with the Japanese proposal. The Administrative Council had been enlarged from 36 to 41 Members, and it would not be logical to add proposals of that kind to the basic provisions of the Convention. He was not in favour of setting up committees.

2.6.11 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany favoured including the proposal in Article 55 of the Convention.

2.6.12 The Chairman said that it might be advisable to set up a small working group to coordinate views concerning the place where the amendment should be inserted and its precise wording. The group could be made up of the delegates of Japan, the United States, the United Kingdom and two or three other delegations which might wish to take part.

2.6.13 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that it was premature to set up a working group. As far as the place for inserting the amendment or addition was concerned, the majority of delegations favoured Article 55 of the Convention.

2.6.14 The delegate of Japan said that the place did not matter, and that since similar proposals for an addition to Article 55 had been made, he would withdraw his proposal for an addition to Article 8 and would present it again under Article 55.

2.6.15 The Chairman noted that the delegate of Japan had withdrawn his proposal for addition (13/1) to No. 54 of the Convention, and invited the delegates of Japan, the United States and the United Kingdom to try to prepare a single text for addition to Article 55 of the Convention.

2.6.16 The delegate of China hoped that the new proposal would specify terms of reference, duties, working methods and the financial implications of setting up the committees of experts.

2.6.17 The delegate of Australia said that he shared the reservations expressed by the delegate of Kenya, but that he supported the Chairman's proposal for the drafting of a single text.

3. Consideration of Article 9 of the Convention (Documents Nos. DT/1 and DT/11(Rev.1))

3.1 No. 55

3.1.1 The delegate of Poland read out his proposals for adding paragraphs 1A (22/10) and 1B (22/11) to No. 55 (Article 9) of the Convention.

3.1.2 The delegate of the United Kingdom asked whether the proposed additions would mean, for instance, that the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General could not both be present at the next Plenipotentiary Conference at the same time.

3.1.3 The delegate of Poland replied that that was so. One of them would have to remain at Headquarters.

3.1.4 The delegate of Greece wanted more time to study the matter, but it seemed to him that a proposal of that kind would be more appropriate under No. 56 of Article 9.

3 1.5 The delegate of Algeria supported the idea of the Polish addition proposed as 55B, but agreed that it should be transferred to No 56.

3.1.6 The delegate of Senegal supported the proposal of the Polish delegation

3.1.7 The delegate of Spain wondered whether such an addition was useful, especially considering that before long the Union would be acquiring a constitutional charter. He thought that perhaps the duties of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General should appear in the Regulations of the Convention.

3 1.8 The delegate of Canada thought that the proposal would have the effect of over-restricting the activities of the main representatives of the Union, to the extent that if one of them were to be away from Geneva, the other would be unable to represent the Union, even for a day, at an event which was being held, for instance, in Paris.

3 1.9 The delegate of Kenya thought that the proposal was intended to improve the machinery of the Union, but that it might be difficult to apply in practice. He thought that the proposed addition was complicated and that it would be inadvisable to include it

3.1.10 The delegate of the United States of America said that the addition was unnecessary because top officials were elected for their qualities and should be left free to organize their own activities.

3.1.11 The Chairman said that the Polish proposition was not receiving sufficient support

3 1 12 The delegate of Poland said that he would not insist on his proposal

3.1 13 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the record of the discussions should convey the wish expressed in the Committee by a number of delegates that there should be more order in the ITU administration and that if the Secretary-General left Geneva, the Deputy Secretary-General should remain at Headquarters. It had happened in the past that both had left at the same time and that neither of the top officials were present at the Headquarters in Geneva. The same applied to the IFRB administration. Travel and holidays should be planned in such a way that the activities of the Union were not affected

3 1.14 The delegate of Senegal said that he supported the Polish proposal because it was specified in No 62 that the Deputy Secretary-General should perform the duties of the Secretary-General in the absence of the latter

3.2 No. 57

3 2.1 The Chairman opened the discussion on No. 57 of the Convention, for which proposals had been put forward by Poland and by the United Kingdom.

3 2.2 The delegate of Poland said that the purpose of his proposal (22/12) was to delete the last sentence of No 57 but that he would withdraw it if his proposal concerning No. 55B (22/11) was rejected

3 2 3 The Chairman recalled that it had been decided to postpone examination of proposals concerning No. 53 of the Convention and asked whether the same could be done with No. 57.

It was so agreed

3.3 No 58

3.3.1 The delegate of Algeria, presenting his proposal concerning No. 58 of the Convention (11/17), said that it followed on the provision of No 56 with respect to re-election

3.3.2 The delegate of Poland said that the aim of the subsequent proposals (22/13, 22/14, 22/16, 22/17, 22/18 and 22/19) was to ensure, by means of a system of automatic promotion, that any vacancies in the two top posts should not affect the conduct of Union affairs

3.3.3 The delegate of Canada said that the purpose of his proposal (26/10) was to make clear when the post of Deputy Secretary-General fell vacant, giving rise to the application of the provisions of No. 59

3.3.4 The delegate of India withdrew his proposal (87/9), because he did not consider it to be relevant.

3.3.5 The delegates of India, Kenya and Senegal supported the Algerian proposal (11/17).

3.3.6 The Chairman noted that there were no objections

The Algerian proposal relating to No. 58 (11/17) was adopted

3.3.7 The delegate of Canada called for adoption of the Canadian proposal (26/10), on the grounds that it was not incompatible with the Algerian proposal which had just been adopted.

3.3.8 The delegates of Japan and the United States of America also supported the Canadian proposal.

3.3.9 The Chairman noted that there were no objections. He thought that the Algerian and Canadian proposals should be redrafted and suggested referring both to Committee 9 for the text of No. 58 to be redrafted.

It was so agreed

3.3.10 The delegate of Poland, in view of the decisions taken in relation to No. 58 of the Convention, withdrew his proposals 22/14, 22/15, 22/16, 22/17, 22/18 and 22/19.

3.4 No. 59

3.4.1 The Chairman said that No. 59 of the Convention remained unchanged.

3.5 No. 60

3.5.1 The delegate of Argentina said that the aim of his proposal to amend No. 60 of the Convention (71/4) was to provide access to the top posts of the Union for elected officials, who had been longest in office and had most experience, even though they might not have been elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

3.5.2 The delegate of Kenya supported the Argentine proposal. It was an excellent idea to include the IFRB officials among those eligible

3.5.3 The delegate of Yugoslavia had no objection to the Argentine proposal, but thought that the Polish group of proposals would have the same effect and should be given preference.

3.5.4 The Chairman recalled that Poland had withdrawn its proposals

3.5.5 The delegate of the United States of America said that he was not convinced by the comments made by the delegate of Kenya. He could not support the Argentine proposal. In his opinion, the existing texts were adequate for the needs of the Union

3.5.6 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany thought that the Directors of the CCIs were comparable to the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General, and he was in favour of leaving the text unchanged

3.5.7 The delegate of India supported the Argentine proposal. The comments which had been made were very interesting and he would take them into account when there were elections at the Plenary Assemblies

3 5.8 The delegate of the United Kingdom favoured no change, as the existing text was less ambiguous and it might be difficult to decide which Director enjoyed most seniority

3.5.9 The delegate of Denmark agreed

3 5.10 The delegate of Algeria was surprised that Poland had withdrawn its proposals concerning No. 59. He supported the Argentine proposal and said that he might bring up the arguments put forward in relation to the CCI Directors in the Plenary

3.5.11 The delegate of Switzerland was satisfied that Poland had withdrawn its proposals and was resolutely in favour of no change

3 5.12 The delegate of Iran said that it used to be suggested that the Directors of the CCIs were more technical, whereas they were now being equated with the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General. He said that he would bring up the matter in the Plenary.

3.5 13 The delegates of Belgium, Luxembourg and Italy favoured no change.

3 5.14 The delegate of Canada also favoured no change, on the ground that the responsibilities were not the same, as specified in No 70 of the Convention.

3 5 15 The delegate of the Netherlands favoured no change for the same reasons as those put forward by the delegates of the United States of America and the United Kingdom

3.5 16 The delegate of Indonesia supported the proposal by Argentina

3.5.17 The delegate of Senegal was also in favour of the Argentine proposal. It was to be hoped that the Plenary would take a decision on the election of the Directors of the CCIs.

3 5 18 The Chairman said that the question of the election of the CCI Directors was not the point at issue and asked all delegates to restrict their comments to the Argentine proposal

3 5 19 The delegate of Singapore saw no reason why the Directors of the CCIs should not be able to discharge the duties of Secretary-General or Deputy Secretary-General

3.5 20 The delegates of Venezuela, China, Peru and Iran supported the Argentine proposal. The members of the International Frequency Registration Board had the political support of the Members of the Union and the required technical capabilities, furthermore, they were elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference

3.5.21 The delegate of France proposed that the current text remain unchanged.

3.5.22 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that he had changed his mind in the light of the arguments put forward. Indeed, given that the Directors of the CCIs usually worked alone whereas members of the IFRB formed a collective unit, one would suppose that the IFRB could manage without one of its members more easily than a CCI without its Director.

3.5.23 The delegate of India also thought that if a CCI Director took over the duties of Secretary-General his CCI would have very serious problems.

3.5.24 The delegate of Chile proposed that, until a meeting of the Administrative Council could be convened, the candidates who had received most votes in the elections of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General could take over those posts.

3.5.25 The delegate of Switzerland considered it would be more logical to maintain the provisions of the Convention as they were.

3.5.26 The Chairman, after obtaining the Committee's agreement, took it that Argentina's proposed amendment to No. 60 (71/4) was adopted

3.6 Nos. 61 and 62 (Documents Nos. DT/1 and DT/11(Rev.1))

It was decided to approve the existing text.

4. Consideration of Article 10 of the Convention (Documents Nos. DT/1 and DT/11(Rev.1))

4.1 No. 64

4.2 No. 65

4.2.1 The Chairman said that no proposals had been submitted and so the text currently in force should be retained.

It was so agreed.

4.3 No. 66

4.3.1 The delegate of Peru explained that the addition proposed in Document No. 112 was designed to ensure that the duties of the Board were consistent with the plans approved by the regional and world administrative conferences

4.3.2 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic considered that the Board's terms of reference should be extended so that, with the agreement of the Members concerned, it could publish the additional information required under the procedures laid down in the Radio Regulations, and where appropriate by the decisions of competent ITU conferences, rather than merely recording the date, purpose and technical characteristics.

4.3.3 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. was of the opinion that the proposal by Peru was unacceptable in that it restricted the powers invested in the IFRB

4.3.4 The Representative of the IFRB said that only positions assigned in conformity with the plans approved by the world conferences were recorded in the Master Register.

4.3.5 The Chairman took it that the Committee did not support the proposal by Peru.

4.3.6 The delegate of the United Kingdom considered that the expression "Members concerned" in the German Democratic Republic's proposal relating to the same number of the Convention was too vague.

4.3.7 The delegate of Hungary supported the proposal by the German Democratic Republic, which merely had the effect of including in the Convention something which was already accepted practice.

4.3.8 The delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Canada were of the opinion that no excessive details were needed in the Convention

4.3.9 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that if one were to adopt the approach suggested by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany then recording of the positions assigned by countries to geostationary satellites under No. 66 of the Convention should also be deleted, since that would all be covered by No. 68. He did not agree with such an interpretation of the Convention, since the Board had three essential duties and it should be possible to add the publication of additional information in line with his proposal.

4.3.10 The delegate of France felt that the proposal by the delegation of the German Democratic Republic was superfluous since the additional information could be found in the Final Acts of the conferences on specific subjects and those concerned could obtain it directly or through the IFRB.

4.3.11 The delegate of Canada agreed with the delegates of France and the United Kingdom that inclusion of the proposal in the Convention was unnecessary and supported retention of the current text of No. 66 of the Convention

4.3.12 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that some of the arguments put forward by the delegate of the German Democratic Republic had seemed interesting, but the proposal would have to be redrafted to make it clearer

4.3.13 The delegate of the U.S.S R said that the most serious objections had related to the form of the proposal which did not seem to reflect the ideas expressed in the discussions. Three or four delegates and the sponsors of the proposal might be able to draft an acceptable text.

4 3 14 The Chairman requested the delegates of the United Kingdom, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada and France (who would chair the Group) to draft a new text and submit it to the next meeting of Committee 7 on Monday, 25 October, at 1400 hours.

It was so agreed

4.4 No. 63

4.4.1 The delegate of India said that his proposed addition (87/10) was designed to make the situation clearer as regards the date on which the members of the International Frequency Registration Board would take up their duties, and the last sentence of proposal 87/10 could thus be deleted. The proposal would then end " shall remain in office until the date determined by the next Plenipotentiary Conference".

4 4 2 The delegate of Canada said that would lead to unnecessary duplication of provisions since No 37 (Article 6) laid down that the Conference "shall elect the members of the IFRB and fix the dates of their taking office" and No 296 (Article 57) stipulated that "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"

4.4.3 The delegate of India said that if his proposal was adopted, No 296 could be deleted, and pointed out that there would also be duplication as regards Nos. 36 and 56 relating to the election and taking office of the Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General

4.4.4 The delegate of Cuba and the delegate of Iran supported the proposal by India

4 4 5 The Chairman took it that the Committee was generally in favour of approving the addition proposed by India to No 63 (Article 10) of the Convention (87/10), as amended by the delegate of India.

It was so agreed

4 5 No. 67

4.5 1 The Chairman suggested that the proposals relating to No. 67 (Article 10) of the Convention should not be examined at that meeting, but requested the delegates of Kenya, Peru, Indonesia, Colombia, Ecuador and Gabon who had submitted proposals to meet and attempt to combine their opinions with a view to submitting a joint wording.

The meeting rose at 1910 hours.

The Secretary

A. MACLENNAN

The Chairman

A C ITUASSU

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 494-E

6 January 1983

Original English

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

TWELFTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Monday, 25 October 1982, at 1405 hrs

Chairman Mr. A.C. ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Draft Fourth Report of Committee 7
2. Summary Records of the fourth and fifth meetings of Committee 7
3. Consideration of Article 10 of the Convention (continued)

DT/41
238, 249
DT/1 and
DT/11(Rev.2)



1. Draft Fourth Report of Committee 7 (Document No. DT/41)

1.1 The Chairman introduced the Committee's fourth report, pointing out that the first line of paragraph 5 should be amended to read simply "Many delegations", since a number of delegations, in addition to those mentioned in the document, had reserved the right referred to.

The fourth report of Committee 7, as amended, was approved

2. Summary Records of the fourth and fifth meetings of Committee 7
(Documents Nos. 238, 249)

The summary records of the fourth and fifth meetings of Committee 7 were approved.

3. Consideration of Article 10 of the Convention (continued)
(Documents Nos. DT/1 and DT/11(Rev 2))

3.1 Proposals relating to No. 67 (Documents Nos 80, 112, 178, 183, 184, 189)

3.1.1 The delegate of Kenya, introducing proposal KEN/80/6(Rev.), said that the text was similar to those of Colombia, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia and Peru in that the purpose was to bring the Convention more into line with developments relating to the frequency spectrum and the use of the geostationary satellite orbit. It was intended that the latter should be used to the benefit of all mankind. At present, however, the developing countries were at a disadvantage because of a lack of technology. The current "first come, first served" basis was at variance with the right of peoples to permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and with the recognized economic rights and duties of States. Therefore, the purpose of his delegation's proposed amendments to Nos. 67 and 131 was to ensure equitable collaboration in the use of the geostationary orbit. His delegation would have no difficulty in aligning the text of its proposals with those of similar proposals introduced by other delegations, with a view to amending No. 67 for the benefit of the equatorial countries and for the developing countries as a whole

3.1.2 The delegate of Ecuador said that his delegation, as coordinator of a group of equatorial countries which had agreed to combine their proposals, thanked the Kenyan delegation for its willingness to subordinate its own proposals in favour of the combined text. The delegate of Kenya had already outlined the reasons for the proposals. In the view of the equatorial countries, the current wording of Article 10 had led to a privileged situation for the developed countries. It was essential, therefore, to include in that Article provisions aimed at removing the imbalance and reflecting the latest developments, including the relevant decisions and recommendations of UNISPACE 82. The delegations concerned reserved the right to speak on the subject later if it was felt necessary

3.1.3 The delegate of Peru, said that proposal PRU/112/14 was closely related to the other proposals in respect of No. 67, it was important that the notion of equitable and planned utilization of the geostationary satellite orbit should be clearly reflected in the text.

3.1.4 The delegate of Colombia said that his delegation shared the view expressed by the previous speakers - a view shared equally by many developing and other countries in all parts of the world. Article 33 of the Convention referred to national use of the radio frequency spectrum and of the geostationary satellite orbit, whilst Article 10 dealt with the IFRB's relevant role. In that connection, the Administrative Council had noted the importance of ensuring equitable use of the geostationary satellite orbit. That importance had been recognized also at the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference, and it was necessary to take account of the technical and legal developments since then. The importance of taking due account of developments in technology and law since the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference had been reflected in a number of important documents, of a universal nature, stemming from United Nations forums. In particular, a number of documents stemming from UNISPACE 82 had reflected the findings of the international scientific and legal community. Document A/CONF 101/BP7 of that Conference had noted the advantages of geostationary satellite orbit and the care required in evaluating the degree of tolerable saturation, because of the rate of increase of the number of satellites in operation and the consequent danger of congestion. And it had noted the need for special measures in favour of the

developing countries because of their limited resources and their comparative lateness in obtaining access to the orbit. Moreover, Document A/CONF.101/3 of that conference contained a definition of the geostationary satellite orbit as an exceptional and limited natural resource whose use must be planned.

The Colombian delegation endorsed the further view expressed in that document that the ITU Member States must draw up criteria for the most equitable and efficient use of that orbit and the radio frequency spectrum, including planning measures based on each country's present and future needs, bearing in mind the promotion or development efforts, the needs of tropical and other countries, and the special needs of the equatorial countries. The existing text of the Convention should be brought into line with that international consensus, in that spirit, his delegation introduced the joint proposals made by the equatorial countries in respect of No. 67 of the Convention.

3.1.5 The delegate of Greece said that the problem of the use of the geostationary satellite orbit had been raised constantly since 1967. The Colombian delegation had referred to the text adopted at the UNISPACE 82 conference, whose purpose had been to examine the development of the law relating to space techniques. There were a number of recurring problems relating to how the orbit and the satellite frequencies should be regulated. However, in view of the clearly existing world consensus - with the exception of claims made by the equatorial countries - the relevant provisions in Articles 10 and 33 should remain as they stood. From a legal viewpoint, moreover, any wording which referred to claims by the equatorial countries would be unacceptable, in view of the accepted principle that outer space was a heritage of mankind as a whole. At no time had it been accepted that the portion of the upper atmosphere around the Equator belonged in any way to the equatorial countries alone, from the technical viewpoint, moreover, that section of the atmosphere would be of no use to those countries in any case, on account of the angles of elevation involved. His delegation, therefore, was against any amendment to Nos. 67 and 131, although it could possibly agree to the introduction of some wording to reflect the notion of planning and coordination, which had already been accepted in international law.

3.1.6 The delegate of Spain said that a matter of such great importance ought to be referred to the Plenary Meeting. However, perhaps a small group could be formed, consisting of delegates of equatorial and non-equatorial countries and a representative of the IFRB, to draft a text which the Plenary Meeting could consider.

3.1.7 The delegate of Indonesia said it followed from the current wording of No. 67 c) that the advice given by the IFRB should be based on the specific technical development levels of developing countries as well as those of the equatorial countries - a view reflected at the UNISPACE 82 conference. Under the current arrangements, the developing countries were at a disadvantage, since they were not ensured equitable access to radio frequencies and the geostationary satellite orbit. Those countries' particular needs, therefore, should form the basis of any regulatory mechanism. Despite the growing importance of telecommunication satellites, data on satellite use up to 31 December 1981 showed that over-utilization by a restricted number of countries taking advantage of their technological development and the "first come, first served" principle posed a real threat to equitable distribution. UNISPACE 82 had recognized the need for arrangements to ensure equitable use, bearing in mind the needs of certain developing nations, including the equatorial countries.

3.1.8 The delegate of the United States of America, after noting that the use of the geostationary satellite orbit was a matter of the highest importance, pointed out that the Committee was at present discussing amendments to Article 10 concerning the IFRB. The Board's duties, it should be borne in mind, were based essentially on the Recommendations of WARC and other ITU bodies. As far as the use of the radio frequency spectrum and the geostationary orbit were concerned, the guiding principles were laid down in Article 33. In his view, therefore, the most efficient way of dealing with No. 67 would be for Committee 7 to defer discussion of the issue until Committee 8 had completed its work.

3.1.9 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. recalled the early achievements of Soviet space research and pointed out that Soviet Union policy had always been based on the principle that space belonged to mankind as a whole and should be used for peaceful purposes only. It had therefore opposed the establishment of a monopoly over the use of space at the UNISPACE 82 conference and

upheld the principle of free access for all countries. In his view those principles were adequately covered in Nos 67 and 131 of the Convention, which did not require revision. He also opposed the creation of a working group or the transmission of the problem to Committee 8.

3.1.10 The delegate of Algeria recalled the debate that had preceded the adoption of Resolution No. 3 of the Radio Regulations, which stated in the final preambular paragraph that in the use of the geostationary orbit attention should be given to the special geographical situation of particular countries. It had also been decided to convene a world space administrative radio conference not later than 1984. The developing countries had placed high hopes in that conference and were therefore dismayed to learn that the date had apparently been set back until 1988.

In his view, No. 131 was the decisive place for introducing an amendment, which meant that Committee 7 was not competent. However, he wished to make it clear that his delegation sought the deletion from No. 131 of any reference to the notion that access to the geostationary orbit was dependant on the technical facilities at the disposal of particular countries. He supported the proposal to set up a working group.

3.1.11 The delegate of Canada pointed out that the Committee was discussing No. 67, which he regarded as perfectly adequate. It was based on the principle that the geostationary satellite orbit was universal, which precluded any mention of the particular needs of the developing countries or equatorial countries. In his view, the IFRB should furnish advice impartially to all Members. He therefore opposed the amendments and the establishment of a working group.

3.1.12 The delegate of Japan reiterated his delegation's position which was based on the universally accepted principle that outer space was not subject to national appropriation by claim of sovereignty. He therefore supported the existing text of Nos. 67 and 131

3.1.13 The delegate of Colombia recognized that there was a risk of overlapping with the work of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. However, he objected to the practice followed by the super-powers of constantly shifting responsibility for the different aspects of space from one body to another. In his view, a basic conflict of interest existed between the countries possessing a space capability and the rest.

After recalling the terms of the Space Treaty, he agreed that it prohibited any national appropriation of space. On the other hand, it contained many further provisions that the super-powers conveniently ignored. The ITU could hardly avoid becoming involved in its implementation.

No. 67 of the Convention should not be treated as sacrosanct it could perfectly well be modified to reflect changing trends. One of the problems seemed to be the differing interpretations placed upon the expression "to furnish advice" It was obvious that the United States and the U.S.S.R. did not need IFRB advice, whereas the developing countries did. With regard to the geostationary satellite orbit, the problem was congestion in some areas and saturation in others, to the point where no more satellites could be placed in orbit. In those circumstances, how could the IFRB have regard for the "equitable, effective and economical" use of that orbit? There was no "equitable" treatment for the developing countries which, it should be noted, had only one representative on the Board. It therefore seemed necessary to include some provision in No. 67 for the particular needs of the developing and the equatorial countries. As for "effective" use, the important point was to ensure that all countries should be able to occupy some part of the geostationary orbit, and that could not be achieved in practice unless account was taken of the particular needs of the developing and the equatorial countries. Lastly, referring to "economical" use, he recalled that the technological gap was daily widening for lack of adequate resources available to developing countries. For all those reasons he supported the proposed amendment to No. 67, which would help to provide concrete means of gaining equitable access to a valuable natural resource at present monopolized by the super-powers

3.1.14 The delegate of Peru recalled that his delegation had suggested in proposal PRU/112/14 that the word "planned" should be added to the words "equitable, effective and economical" in No. 67. The delegate of Greece had referred to planning and coordination of the geostationary orbit, while the delegate of Indonesia had insisted on the principle of equity. He therefore agreed with Spain that all those proposals should be referred to a working group. He had been

surprised by the references to national appropriation based on sovereignty, a claim which the equatorial countries did not make. Reference to the statistics on satellites clearly showed which countries were trying to appropriate outer space.

3.1.15 The delegate of India observed that there was a fundamental difference between the purposes of Articles 10 and 33. No 67, for example, was concerned with the provision of advice by the IFRB. Surely it was perfectly acceptable to draw attention to the particular needs of certain groups of countries with regard to advice. He supported the creation of a working group.

3.1.16 The delegate of Kenya also endorsed the proposal to set up a working group, which could help to guide the work of Committee 8.

3.1.17 The delegate of Jamaica requested clarifications on certain points. For example, proposal KEN/80/6 referred to the "legitimate claims" of the equatorial countries, while proposal INS/178/1 mentioned the "particular needs" of the developing countries and the equatorial countries. It would also be useful to hear the opinion of the IFRB on the question of the saturation of the geostationary orbit and on how the proposed amendments might affect its work.

3.1.18 The delegate of the United States of America, commenting on some of the statements made, recalled that the duties of the IFRB laid down in Article 10 stemmed principally from WARC decisions, in particular the provision of objective, broad-based and factual advice to all Members. The whole question of the congestion of the geostationary orbit would be taken up at the forthcoming world space conference, at which all administrations would participate. Pending the results of that conference, he believed that the present text of No. 67 was satisfactory and should not be changed. Furthermore, since Committee 8 had not yet considered Article 33, it would be premature to create a working group.

3.1.19 The delegate of Norway supported those delegations that had proposed leaving No. 67 unchanged, he therefore considered the establishment of a working group unnecessary.

3.1.20 The delegate of Grenada thought that the crux of the matter was the interpretation of "equitable". If a clearer term were used, it would be easier to see whether No. 67 needed to be changed or not.

3.1.21 The delegate of Australia said that "equitable" was quite clear and that, in the context of No. 67, it meant equitable to all countries, both developing and developed.

3.1.22 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. explained that, in his view, it was premature to set up a working group because No. 67 involved a number of questions, none of which had been answered in the Committee. Furthermore, it had been impossible to give guidelines for seeking an answer. Those questions were equitable access to use of the geostationary satellite, references to the specific needs of the developing countries, which the IFRB had to take into account in any case, and the special needs of the equatorial countries.

There was no point in setting up a working group unless it were given specific terms of reference.

If the Committee could not come to a decision on a point, it must either say so and pass the matter to the Plenary, which in his view was unsatisfactory, or give more thought to the matter. It was unreasonable to expect five Administrations to solve the problem.

3.1.23 The Chairman asked the Chairman of the IFRB to explain what he understood by "equitable" in the context of No. 67.

3.1.24 The Chairman of the IFRB said that he understood the term to mean that any advice that the Board furnished to Members concerning the operation of a maximum practicable number of radio channels was given to all Members on an equal basis, with equal rights for all Members, whether developing or developed. Such advice must protect the equal rights of all Members and must conform to the other provisions of the Convention, the procedures of the Radio Regulations and regional agreements.

Analyzing the provisions of Article 10, he said that No. 63 stated the composition of the Board and No. 64 was self-explanatory. No 65 had originally been developed at a time when space radiocommunication did not exist and had not been changed. It embodied a straight-forward and comprehensive statement of an essential duty of the Board. No. 66, on the other hand, had been developed after the advent of space radiocommunication, when the need arose to mention that it was an essential duty of the IFRB to record the positions assigned by countries to geostationary satellites. No. 67, which already provided for giving advice to Members, was amended to take geostationary satellite orbit into account. No. 68 was a catch-all provisions mentioning additional duties of the Board. In short, Article 10 enunciated a very broad set of principles outlining the essential duties of the Board.

Article 33, on the other hand, was related to the rational use of the radio frequency spectrum and of the geostationary satellite orbit.

It was important to remember that any provision specifying essential duties of the Board had to be accompanied by authority for implementation, to avoid difficulties of interpretation, such essential duties must be clearly defined

The detailed instructions for the implementation of Article 10 by the Board were contained in the Radio Regulations.

3.1.25 Following a Colombian motion to close the debate, supported by the delegate of Iran, the Chairman put to the vote the proposal to establish a working group to examine the proposals for the amendment of No. 67 and to report back to the Committee.

The proposal was carried by 42 votes to 32, with 14 abstentions.

3.1.26 The delegates of Japan, Spain and the United States of America said that they did not wish to be part of the working group.

3.1.27 The Chairman suggested that the working group be made up of delegates from Canada, Colombia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kenya, Peru and the U.S.S.R., and that it should elect its own Chairman.

It was so agreed

3.1.28 The delegate of Canada reserved the right to re-open discussion on the points to be dealt with by the working group in the Committee or the Plenary.

The meeting rose at 1630 hours

The Secretary

A. MACLENNAN

The Chairman

A.C. ITUASSU

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 495-E

6 January 1983

Original : English

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

THIRTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Tuesday, 26 October 1982, at 0900 hrs

Chairman Mr. A.C. ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Report of Working Group C7-C | 242(Rev.1) |
| 2. Report of Working Group C7-D | 264 |
| 3. Consideration of Article 10 of the Convention
(continued) | DT/11(Rev.2) |
| 4. Consideration of Article 11 of the Convention | DT/11(Rev.2) |



1. Report of Working Group C7-C (Document No. 242(Rev.1))

1.1 The delegate of Canada, speaking as Chairman of Working Group C7-C, introduced the report contained in Document No. 242(Rev.1).

1.2 The delegate of Algeria said that his delegation could not support the proposed modification to No. 43 of the Convention, submitted by the Working Group and shown in paragraph 2 of the report. He failed to see how the participants of any conference could be expected to evaluate the financial implications of all its proposed recommendations and decisions, indeed, efforts to do so could well paralyse the Conference. The text of No. 43 was better as it stood.

1.3 The delegates of Pakistan and India agreed with that view.

1.4 The delegates of Switzerland and Spain supported the proposed modification.

1.5 The delegate of Canada said that the Working Group had in fact borne in mind what was involved in evaluating financial implications. It would not be up to the participants themselves to calculate them, they would simply judge on the basis of the details furnished by Secretariat experts and engineers. The aim of the proposed modification was that Conference decisions and recommendations would be made in full awareness of the financial implications.

1.6 The delegate of Argentina thought that the word "normally" in the first sentence of No. 43 as it stood allowed sufficient flexibility for a conference to consider additional matters such as financial implications, and that it would be unwise, therefore, to alter the status quo.

1.7 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that he too would prefer the status quo, the text proposed in the Working Group's report seemed too rigid and could impose too heavy a strain on a conference's workload. Clearly, an effort must be made to curb expenditure, perhaps the best approach was to establish some order of priority, and his delegation had prepared a proposal on that basis for submission to a later meeting.

1.8 The delegate of Hungary supported by the delegates of the United States of America and the German Democratic Republic, agreed with the delegate of Canada and failed to understand the opposition to the proposed modification. The latter was a reasonably flexible measure aimed at controlling expenditure, which at times had been deplorably high.

1.9 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany was also in agreement, and expressed surprise that the text should have presented any difficulty for the United Kingdom delegation, which had participated in Working Group C4-Ed, equally concerned with financial implications.

1.10 The delegate of Iran preferred the text of No. 43 to remain as it stood. The notion underlying the proposed modification was already adequately reflected in Additional Protocol I, paragraph 8.

1.11 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that efforts to improve the Union's financial administration were most welcome in view of the growing outlay. The Algerian delegation too should welcome such efforts, it was that delegation which had spoken, in Committee 6, about the developing countries' contributions, currently amounting to some 20 million Swiss francs. He hoped that all members of

the Committee would agree on the need for some measure to strengthen awareness of the need for financial control, and would take a decision instead of raising the matter again in a Plenary Meeting.

1.12 The delegate of France endorsed the plea made by the previous speaker.

1.13 The delegate of Canada said that he too was surprised at the difficulty faced by the United Kingdom delegation, since that delegation's text had been used in drafting the proposal in question. Replying to an observation by the delegate of Algeria, he thought that the Editorial Committee might be able to provide a more appropriate form of words.

1.14 The delegate of Algeria, referring to a suggestion by the Chairman, said it would be difficult for his delegation to accept the proposed text even if the word "must", in the second line of the English version of the proposed modification, were replaced by "should", the French version, which was the original text, contained the words "sont obligées". The matter was not one of form, but of substance.

1.15 The delegate of France said he could not understand the Algerian delegation's reluctance to accept the text as it stood, in any case, the word "doivent" in the third line of the French text of the proposal was followed by "s'efforcer", which lessened the force of the text. To contemplate further textual amendments at the current stage could create even more problems.

1.16 The delegate of Iran said that, as the Chairman had noted, the French text should bear the word "devrait" where the English text said "should", but that it was up to Committee 7 itself to settle the matter rather than refer it to the Editorial Committee.

1.17 The Chairman said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that, the various views having been placed on record, the Committee adopted the report of Working Group C7-C by consensus.

It was so agreed.

2. Report of Working Group C7-D (Document No. 264)

2.1 The delegate of France, speaking as Chairman of Working Group C7-D, introduced the report contained in Document No. 264, and noted two modifications to the text. In the third line of sub-paragraph 3 a), the word "procedure" should be "procedures". The second amendment concerned the French text only, the words "afin d'obtenir" after the beginning of the text in square brackets should be replaced by "à obtenir". He pointed out that the text within the square brackets had not been unanimously approved by the Working Group.

2.2 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic asked whether the IFRB rules of procedure provided for the publication of additional remarks.

2.3 The Chairman of the IFRB said that in the first place, the term "additional remarks" was incorrect, and "additional information" was more appropriate. Most of the additional information appearing in the Master Register and abbreviated with symbols in the International Frequency List were footnotes submitted by individual countries. If there were no administrative or regulatory difficulties, the footnotes were published as presented, but if there were difficulties the Board consulted with the country concerned. Other notes were those which were developed by the Board as

necessary and did not concern a particular country but the Membership as a whole. Furthermore, all information was published in the Weekly Circular and was open to comment by administrations. The phrase within square brackets was therefore unnecessary.

2.4 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that in the light of that explanation his delegation was in favour of deleting the square brackets and their contents.

2.5 The delegate of Senegal also agreed that the square brackets and their contents should be deleted.

2.6 The delegate of Pakistan pointed out that he was not entirely in favour of deleting the words "the date, purpose and technical characteristics of each of these assignments", because in the past, problems had been solved by referring to the prior date of use of certain frequencies.

2.7 The Chairman of the IFRB said that the regulations were quite explicit in respect of the basic characteristics, including the date, and were also explicit as to what other basic and additional characteristics were to be included in the Master Register and International Frequency List. Any notice which did not comply with the regulations was not complete and was returned to the administration concerned. There was therefore no need for the words referred to by the delegate of Pakistan.

2.8 The delegate of the United States of America said that his delegation had considered the original version of No. 65 to be adequate, but in the light of the explanation given by the representative of the IFRB, it could support the new version, provided that the square brackets and their contents were deleted.

The Committee approved the report of Working Group C7-D with the deletion of the last phrase in square brackets.

3. Consideration of Article 10 of the Convention (Document No. DT/11(Rev.2)) (continued)

3.1 No. 68

3.1.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider the relevant proposals, USA/15/1 and 2 and PRU/112/15.

3.1.2 The delegate of the United States of America, introducing his proposals, said that they were directly linked to proposal USA/15/12 concerning No. 254A. WARC-79 had identified the need for the Administrative Council to concern itself with the technical preparations undertaken by the IFRB for radio conferences when it modified No. 1003 of the Radio Regulations. The United States proposal 15/12 was intended to give effect to that decision and to cover as well the other permanent organs of the Union, in the interests of overall efficiency and coordination. USA/15/1 dealt with the technical preparations for conferences and recognized the need for the Council's guidance. The proposed addition also reflected the general feeling that the basic principle of operational needs should be stated in the first part of Article 10 so that clear guidance could be given to the IFRB by the Administrative Council.

3.1.3 The delegate of Peru introduced PRU/112/15, a proposal to insert the words "equitable and planned" immediately before the words "utilization of the geostationary satellite orbit", to ensure that plans were implemented and that as a result countries enjoyed equitable utilization of the geostationary orbit.

3.1.4 The delegate of Canada said that he did not believe that the Peruvian addition was necessary. A working group had already been established to consider Peru's proposed amendments to No. 67 of the Convention, in which the same phrase occurred, and it was not necessary to reiterate it. The Canadian delegation fully supported the United States proposal, however, since it attempted to identify the work to be performed by the IFRB in a logical way.

3.1.5 The delegate of Spain also believed that the United States proposal would clarify the work to be done by the IFRB in conjunction with the agreements reached in conferences. However, the Committee should bear in mind that "the decisions of such a conference" did not include the decisions of the Administrative Council and that the words "decisions of such organs" might be preferable.

3.1.6 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the United States proposal. It also supported proposal 15/2 in the interests of an exact definition of the work involved.

3.1.7 The delegate of India said that No. 68 of the Convention as originally drafted was quite appropriate and he saw no good reason for changing that provision in the manner proposed by the United States. The IFRB should be able to perform additional duties in preparation for such conferences or organs of the Union and consequently there was no need to delete the words "in preparation for or". He could, however, support the United States proposal in respect of No. 68A.

3.1.8 The Chairman of the IFRB said that the United States proposal simply brought the text of the Convention into line with that adopted by WARC-79, i.e., No. 68 a) as it appeared in the Radio Regulations. He could accept either the deletion of the words "in preparation for or" or retention of No. 68 of the Convention as it stood.

3.1.9 The Chairman said that in the light of that document, he took it that the Committee supported the United States proposal in respect of No. 68 of the Convention.

It was so agreed.

3.1.10 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider the Peruvian proposal 112/15.

3.1.11 The delegate of Chile fully supported the proposal. Contrary to what had been said by the delegate of Canada, there was a difference between Nos. 67 and 68 of the Convention. The former gave advice to Members in connection with the use of the spectrum and the geostationary orbit, whereas No. 68 concerned the activities of the IFRB. It was therefore appropriate to stipulate in No. 68 that such utilization should be equitable and planned.

3.1.12 The delegate of Kenya supported the Peruvian proposal.

1.1.13 The delegate of the United States of America supported the views expressed by the delegate of Canada. The Peruvian proposal should be evaluated by the Working Group in order to permit a more comprehensive discussion.

3.1.14 The delegate of Brazil asked what the consequences of the inclusion of the word "planned" would be as far as the IFRB was concerned.

3.1.15 The Chairman of the IFRB replied that as No. 68 stood it was a broad and flexible provision since it left decisions concerning the planning and utilization of frequencies and the geostationary orbit to administrative conferences. If the word "planned" were inserted it would be taken that procedures would necessarily include a plan. Plans already existed for Regions 1 and 3 and it was to be hoped that a broadcasting plan for Region 2 would shortly be completed. If the proposed 1985 and 1988 orbital conferences were held, there would be either plans or planning methods for other space services. It would therefore be more appropriate to leave the matter flexible so that the appropriate conference could make its own decisions and not be bound by any provision in the Convention. According to its decisions, No. 68 would then be binding on the IFRB, since procedures adopted by the conference became an integral part of the Radio Regulations.

3.1.16 The delegate of Brazil said that in view of that explanation he was unable to support the Peruvian proposal.

3.1.17 The delegate of Argentina said that the geostationary satellite orbit, like all other natural resources, had to be used properly if it was not to be saturated to the detriment of all countries. The geostationary orbit was only just being brought into use and provision had to be made for the immediate future, which meant producing many restrictions. The representative of the IFRB, in his reply, had unfortunately avoided that substantive issue. The Peruvian proposal went much further. Only a few countries currently possessed adequate space technology, but there were many countries which would need that type of communication shortly for their own internal purposes as well as for external communications. Therefore to avoid anarchy in the geostationary orbit, and in view of the fact that that orbit was currently used both for communications and other regrettable purposes, he considered the Peruvian proposal to be highly relevant and he gave it his full support.

3.1.18 The Chairman suggested that since Nos. 67 and 68 of the Convention were linked, the Working Group might be asked to consider No. 68 as well.

3.1.19 The delegate of Papua New Guinea supported that suggestion. Apart from the word "equitable" which had already been discussed in great detail, he had considerable difficulties with the word "planned" because it pre-empted the decisions of the 1988 Conference. The IFRB should not be restricted only to those frequencies which had been planned.

It was decided that the small Working Group should be asked to consider No. 68 together with No. 67.

3.1.20 The delegate of the United States of America said that as he had introduced his delegation's proposal 15/2 in respect of No. 68A at the same time as 15/1 in respect of No. 68, he took it that both those proposals had now been approved.

3.1.21 The Chairman observed that the adoption of the United States proposal 15/1 amending No. 68 of the Convention was related to No. 68A which dealt with the same matter as the proposal by Cameroon. He invited the delegate of Cameroon to introduce his proposal.

3.1.22 The delegate of Cameroon said that his proposal 107/12 was intended to ensure that the IFRB provided the developing countries with adequate technical assistance in their preparations for radio conferences so as to enable them to participate more effectively.

3.1.23 The Chairman of the IFRB said that No. 68A as proposed by the United States had been adopted by WARC-79 and had been designed to instruct the Board to provide technical assistance for conferences and not to any particular country. However, a simple way of embodying the Cameroon proposal to ensure that the Board gave technical assistance to developing countries in preparation for administrative conferences would be to insert at the end of No. 68A such a phrase as "in carrying out these preparations, the Board shall also provide assistance to the developing countries in their preparation for such conferences".

3.1.24 The delegates of Canada and Algeria supported that proposal.

3.1.25 The Chairman said that since there were no objections, he took it that the Committee approved No. 68A as originally proposed by the United States and amended by the representative of the IFRB.

It was so agreed.

3.2 No. 69

3.2.1 The delegate of India, introducing his delegation's proposal 87/11, said that it was intended to include the functions of the IFRB in detailed form in the general regulations in the same way as those of the Secretary-General, the General Secretariat and the CCIs.

3.2.2 The Chairman suggested that since that proposal related to Article 57, it should be discussed when the Committee discussed that Article.

It was so agreed.

4. Consideration of Article 11 of the Convention (Document No. DT/11(Rev.2))

4.1 No. 70

4.1.1 The Director of CCIR drew the Committee's attention to Opinion 61-1 adopted by the XVth Plenary Assembly of the CCIR (page 244 of Document No. 65, the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference). In that Opinion, which was a response to Resolution No. 44 of the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference and Opinion No. 9 of the VIIth CCITT Plenary Assembly, the CCIR considered that the use of frequencies above 3 000 GHz would relieve congestion of the radio frequency spectrum and that studies on technical and operating questions relating to the use of those frequencies should be actively pursued.

4.1.2 The delegate of Italy said that the intention of proposal I/10/1 was precisely to empower the CCIR to study frequencies above 3 000 GHz. The actual wording proposed, however, was somewhat more detailed than that employed in Opinion 61-1.

4.1.3 The delegate of Australia, addressing the first part of his delegation's proposal (AUS/77/3), said that, in his view, it was not appropriate for the Plenipotentiary Conference to do more than simply adopt or reject the CCIR Opinion. For that reason, the wording of the Australian proposal was exactly that of Opinion 61-1.

4.1.4 The delegates of the United States of America and Japan felt that since the subject had been studied at great length in the CCIR it would be preferable to adopt

the Australian proposal which used the exact wording of the Opinion endorsed by the CCIR Plenary Assembly.

4.1.5 The delegate of Argentina also preferred the Australian text which he found more concise.

4.1.6 The delegates of Venezuela and the Federal Republic of Germany favoured the Italian proposal which they considered more precise and logical.

4.1.7 The delegate of Canada, supported by the delegate of the U.S.S.R., proposed that since there was no fundamental difference between the Italian and Australian proposals, their sponsors be asked to form a small working group with the Director of the CCIR in order to devise an appropriate formulation for the provision.

It was so agreed.

4.1.8 The delegate of Australia introduced the second part of proposal AUS/77/3 which was inspired by the urgent need to give the CCIR some licence to study economic factors where they were relevant to technical issues.

4.1.9 In response to a question from the delegate of the United States of America, the Director of the CCIR said that the adoption of the Australian proposal should pose no difficulty as it was clear in practice that CCIR decisions did take economic factors into consideration where appropriate.

4.1.10 The delegates of Argentina, India, Venezuela, Italy and the United States of America supported the Australian proposal.

4.1.11 The Chairman said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Committee approved the text of the second part of proposal AUS/77/3.

It was so agreed.

4.1.12 The delegate of Cameroon introduced proposal CME/107/13 which required the CCIR to prepare standards and formulate proposals in addition to issuing recommendations. His delegation had submitted a similar proposal with respect to the CCITT under No. 71 of the Convention (proposal CME/107/14), and both were intended to emphasize the standardization aspect of the work of the CCIs. An explicit reference to the standard-setting activities of the CCIs would help to protect both manufacturers and consumers of telecommunication equipment.

4.1.13 The delegate of Canada, while sympathizing with the intention behind the proposal, felt that the existing provision should remain unchanged since Recommendations issued by the CCIs were generally more stringent than standards. He suggested that the delegate of Cameroon might be asked to join the working group that had been set up to devise a new wording for the first part of provision No. 70. Supported by the delegate of Italy, he further suggested that the working group might be asked to consider the fact that the 1979 WARC had requested the CCIR to prepare the technical basis for Administrative Conferences.

4.1.14 The delegates of Italy, U.S.S.R., United States of America and India took the view that, although the work that the CCIs carried out in cooperation with international standard-setting organizations was most valuable, the essence of their activities had always been the issuing of Recommendations rather than the preparation of standards, which was the prime concern of bodies such as the ISO. A major change

of the kind proposed by the Cameroon proposal could have very serious consequences that could revolutionize the work of the Consultative Committees.

4.1.15 The Director of the CCIR said that, although the CCIR had not formally adopted standards in the past, some of its Recommendations were de facto standards even though they might not officially be recognized as such. However, the CCIR Plenary Assembly had not felt the need to incorporate a specific provision of the kind proposed by Cameroon in its terms of reference.

4.1.16 The Director of the CCITT said that the problem was somewhat different in the CCITT which had become increasingly involved in standard-setting activities. Its unofficial status in that respect could be something of a drawback in dealings with official international standard-setting organizations and it might therefore be an advantage to have a specific reference to the subject in its terms of reference.

4.1.17 The delegate of Senegal said that the standard-setting activities of the CCIs were most useful to the developing countries and supported the Cameroon proposal.

4.1.18 The delegate of France, supported by the delegates of Iran and the Federal Republic of Germany, suggested that, rather than complicate the issue with respect to Nos. 70 and 71 of the Convention, the Committee might prefer to consider the possibility of adding a phrase along the lines indicated in proposals CME/107/13 and 14 when it came to discuss No. 72.

It was so agreed.

4.1.19 The delegate of France referred to Document No. 128(Rev.1) in which his delegation proposed that the French term "Avis" be replaced by "Recommandation" in Articles 11, 58, 69 and 76 of the Convention, since that term was now widely used in the same sense as its English and Spanish equivalents in numerous international organizations.

4.1.20 The delegates of Argentina, Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany supported the proposal.

It was so decided.

4.2 No. 71

4.2.1 The delegate of Italy introduced proposal I/10/2 which was more in keeping with the kind of work in which the CCITT engaged in practice. A second paragraph had been added to elucidate the term "telecommunication services".

4.2.2 The delegate of Switzerland said that proposal SUI/56/5 had the same basis as the Italian proposal but developed the latter slightly so as to cover specifically new telecommunication services.

4.2.3 The delegate of Peru said that proposal PRU/112/16, like the Swiss and Italian proposals, was designed to reflect the fact that, as a result of scientific and technological progress, it was now possible to utilize telematics and related services in addition to telephony and telegraphy. It was therefore necessary to remove the limitations imposed by the existing text of provision No. 71.

4.2.4 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that, although his delegation had no fundamental objection to either the Italian or the Swiss proposal, it felt it might be

dangerous to include in the second paragraph a reference to RPOAs, which placed them on the same level as Administrations.

4.2.5 The delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the second paragraph of the Italian and Swiss proposals was unduly restrictive. Moreover the first paragraph of the Swiss text incorrectly referred to tariff questions as coming within the purview of the CCIR. Finally, his delegation favoured the use of the phrase "and all forms of data transmission" which appeared in proposal CME/107/14.

4.2.6 The Director of the CCITT said that a lengthy debate had been held at the previous Plenipotentiary Conference to determine the precise duties of the CCITT. In the light of that debate, it would seem appropriate to include only the first paragraph of the Swiss proposal in provision No. 71.

4.2.7 The Director of the CCIR confirmed that the CCIR had no responsibility for tariff questions. If that reference was deleted, the addition contemplated in the first paragraph of the Swiss proposal would be exactly the wording indicated in CCITT Opinion No. 9.

4.2.8 The delegates of Algeria, Iran, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Venezuela, India and Spain proposed that the Committee adopt the first paragraph of the Swiss proposal, without the reference to "tariff questions" among the matters coming within the purview of the CCIR, and that the second paragraph of the Swiss and Italian proposals be examined in connection with the list of definitions contained in Annex 2 to the Convention.

It was so decided.

4.2.9 In response to observations made by the delegates of Venezuela, India, United States of America and France, the Chairman asked the members of the Working Group that had been set up to examine the wording of provision No. 70 to consider also the advisability or otherwise of including the words "and instructions" in the first paragraph of the Swiss proposal just adopted.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1225 hours.

The Secretary

A. MACLENNAN

The Chairman

A.C. ITUASSU

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 496-E

6 January 1983

Original English

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FOURTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Tuesday, 26 October 1982, at 2100 hrs

Chairman Mr A C ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

Document No

- 1 Consideration of Article 11 of the
Convention (continued)
- 2 Consideration of Article 12 of the
Convention
- 3 Consideration of Article 13 of the
Convention

DT/11(Rev 2)

DT/11(Rev 2)

DT/11(Rev 2)



1 Consideration of Article 11 of the Convention (continued) (Document No DT/11(Rev 2))

1 1 No 72

1 1 1 The Chairman suggested that consideration of proposal ALG/11/20 and PNG/85/5, both of which related to technical cooperation, be postponed until Committee 6 had completed its own examination of the subject

It was so agreed

1 2 Nos 73 and 74

1 2 1 The delegate of Algeria said that proposal ALG/11/21 emphasized the fact that only the administrations of countries Members of the Union could be members of the International Consultative Committees. Proposal ALG/11/22 was the logical consequence of the proposed modification of No 73

1 2 2 The delegate of Greece supported the Algerian proposal, which was correct from the juridical and logical standpoint

1 2 3 The delegates of Sweden, Kenya, Poland, Canada and Papua New Guinea said that they were unable to see in what way the Algerian proposals improved a text that had never caused any problem in the past

1 2 4 The delegate of Algeria replied that the text as it stood placed administrations and RPOAs on an equal footing as members of the CCIs. He would not insist on his delegation's proposals, however

Nos 73 and 74 were approved without change

1 3 Nos 75 and 76

No change

1 4 No 77

1 4 1 The Chairman suggested that discussion of proposals ALG/11/23, CHN/25/5(Rev), IND/87/12 and CME/107/15, all of which related to the election of the Directors of the CCIs, be postponed until the Plenary Meeting had reached a decision on the subject

It was so agreed

1 5 No 77A

1 5 1 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that Document No 63 reviewed in detail the reasons for proposal G/63/3, which sought to create a legal framework for keeping the expenditure of the Union within bounds. The proposal envisaged transferring to the Directors of the CCIs a measure of responsibility for compliance with budgetary limits in certain areas of activity. It was not, however, intended that the Secretary-General should be relieved of his overall financial responsibilities. If the principle of the United Kingdom proposal was accepted, the Administrative Council could be asked to work out the details of such a scheme

1 5 2 The delegates of Pakistan and Indonesia were unable to accept the "personal" financial responsibility of the Directors to the Administrative Council

1 5 3 The delegates of the U S S R and Sweden said that, although they sympathized with the thrust of the proposal, they were unable to see how it could be reconciled with the principle of the Secretary-General's overall responsibility to the Administrative Council for

all the administrative and financial aspects of the Union's activities (No 57 of the Convention) and with the responsibility of the CCI Plenary Assembly for approving the estimate of the financial needs of the Committee for submission to the Administrative Council (No 388)

1 5 4 The delegates of Kenya and Senegal pointed out further that the Union operated under a centralized budget system and that the Convention contained no provision for separate CCI budgets

1 5 5 The delegate of Iran was unable to see how the proposed decentralization could help the work of the Union

1 5 6 The Secretary-General elect said that, although it might be useful to draw attention to the need for CCIs to minimize the demands they placed on the Union's Common Services, he too had some difficulty in seeing how the proposal could be reconciled with No 57 of the Convention

1 5 7 The delegate of the United Kingdom replied that the ITU was already a decentralized organization, each of whose permanent organs enjoyed a certain measure of autonomy. Any one of those organs might incur expenditure that made demands on another organ of the Union (in the field of documentation, for instance), some mechanism was therefore needed to maintain a check on such demands. The mechanisms which the CCIs had already developed for controlling expenditure could be improved so that each Committee knew exactly how much of the Union's overall resources it could use. In any case, the United Kingdom proposal was not intended to derogate from the ultimate financial responsibility of the Secretary-General to the Plenipotentiary Conference

1 5 8 The delegate of Venezuela observed that the United Kingdom proposal had not received any support

1 5 9 The delegate of Argentina said that it was his understanding that the principle behind the proposal had already been rejected in the course of the discussion of earlier provisions

1 5 10 The Chairman noted that the proposal had not been supported and must therefore be considered as rejected. As a result, the related proposals concerning Nos 53 and 57 were also rejected

It was so agreed

1 6 No 78

1 6 1 The delegate of Brazil said that, although his delegation had not submitted a written proposal on No 78, the Committee should reflect on its content in the light of the discussions of other committees. Committee 6 had approved the basic principle that the regional presence of the ITU should be reinforced, inter alia by assisting the administrations of developing countries in areas coming within the purview of the ITU and its permanent organs. As to the activities of the Regional Plan Committees, they were being examined, for example, by CCITT Study Group III. Moreover, Working Group PL-A was having some difficulty in adopting a timetable of conferences and meetings, which included meetings of the World and Regional Plan Committees. He wondered whether it was really necessary to retain a provision establishing Plan Committees in the Convention. It might be preferable to give them the same status as Study Groups and Special Autonomous Groups, which could be set up, modified or wound up by the CCI Plenary Assemblies. In this way, the administrations and CCIs would be able to assess periodically the desirability of maintaining in existence the World Plan Committee and its regional counterparts and decide whether or not Regional Plan meetings should take preference over other activities. The issue was important and urgent.

After a brief discussion in which the delegates of the U S S R, Algeria, Canada, Senegal, Poland and Argentina took part, it was decided to postpone further discussion of

No 78 of the Convention and of the related proposal ALG/11/24 until the Committee was able to hear the views of the Director of the CCITT on the subject

1 7 No 79

No change

2 Consideration of Article 12 of the Convention

2 1 No 80

2 1 1 The delegate of the U S S R, supported by the delegates of Kenya and the German Democratic Republic, proposed that either the Secretariat or a small working group should produce a single text incorporating all the proposals concerning the work of the Coordination Committee, in order to facilitate the Committee's work

2 1 2 The delegate of Algeria requested that his Administration's proposal ALG/11/25 should be considered together with its proposed addition to No 81 and that discussion of those provisions should be deferred to another meeting. He fully supported the Soviet Union's proposal for a single text as a basis for debate and decision

2 1 3 The delegate of Canada said that each proposal relating to No 80 contained certain nuances, some of which caused his delegation difficulties. In his view, it would be useful to discuss each proposal individually for the purposes of clarification and then call together a working group to take the matter in hand

2 1 4 The delegate of Poland said that his Administration wished to withdraw its proposal POL/22/20, as it had little meaning following the rejection of its proposal concerning Article 9. He fully supported the Soviet Union proposal for a single text

2 1 5 The delegate of the United States of America wholeheartedly supported the idea of a working group to produce a single text. However, the Committee might bear in mind that many delegations had produced proposals aimed at strengthening the role of the Coordination Committee, which were not confined to Article 12. It might help the work of the Committee and the Conference if the working group could deal with all the changes concerning the Coordination Committee and produce unified texts for them all

2 1 6 The Chairman recalled that when the Committee had earlier dealt with proposals concerning the Coordination Committee, it had decided that the question of principle would be dealt with under Article 12 and on the strength of its decision the other relevant Articles would be modified. He invited the delegates of Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Kenya, Poland, the United States and the U S S R, chaired by the delegate of Canada, to form a working group to consider all the proposals and produce a single text in time for the Committee's next meeting

3 Consideration of Article 13 of the Convention

3 1 No 85

3 1 1 The delegate of Kenya introducing proposal KEN/80/7 said that it was intended to close the existing loophole and ensure that elected officials did not compromise their positions through their own, their spouse's or their family's interest in an outside telecommunication enterprise

3 1 2 The delegates of Canada and Senegal supported the Kenyan proposal

3 1 3 The delegate of Papua New Guinea asked to what individual or what body elected officials would be required to disclose any financial interest

3 1 4 The delegate of Kenya replied that although that was not a matter to which his delegation had felt it needed to address itself, he felt that any disclosure might be made to the authority directing and effecting the end result of any possible conflict of interests

3 1 5 The delegate of Uganda asked whether, if the elected official were a woman, her husband would be expected to relinquish his business

3 1 6 The delegate of Pakistan said that generally speaking he agreed with the Kenyan proposal, but since an immediate family could be very large, that phrase might be replaced by "dependants"

3 1 7 The Secretary-General elect explained that it was the Administrative Council which had the authority and established the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules for elected officials. He made special reference to Regulation 1 4 governing outside activities and interests, Regulation 1 5 on communication of information, Regulation 1 6 on honours and gifts, Regulation 1 7 on political activities and Regulation 1 8 on privileges and immunities. It appeared therefore that the issue should properly be settled in the context of the administrative regulations drawn up by the Administrative Council

3 1 8 The delegate of the U S S R observed that the Kenyan text merely repeated the stipulations contained in the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules and was therefore quite redundant

3 1 9 The delegate of Chile said that he could not support the Kenyan proposal

3 1 10 The delegate of Kenya said that while he did not dispute the fact that the Staff Regulations and Staff Rules for elected officials covered the concern behind the proposal, his delegation was addressing itself to a superior document, namely the Convention. If that Convention did not cover all matters affecting the Union, then it was incomplete. Replying to the question raised by the delegate of Uganda, he said that Kenya did not propose that people should not have outside interests at all, but that they should be disclosed so as to give the Union an opportunity to decide whether or not such interests should continue. The Kenyan proposal would in fact defeat any attempt to transfer interests to a spouse or family member prior to standing for office

3 1 11 The delegate of Sweden said that while he understood the intentions behind the Kenyan proposal, he did not see how it closed any loopholes. If it was to mean anything at all, the disclosure should be made prior to appointment. Should it therefore appear in a candidate's curriculum vitae? And once the disclosure was made, would it be filed away, or would sanctions be taken? If that were so, the first part of the paragraph would have to be changed

3 1 12 The Chairman asked whether, in view of the comments made both by delegates and by the Secretary-General elect, there was any strong objection to maintaining the text of No 85 as it stood

3 1 13 The delegate of Kenya argued that the Secretary-General elect had quoted from a subordinate document and his delegation objected to any attempt to interpret the Convention via such a document. He insisted that the Union had a right to know of any financial interests on the part of an elected official

3 1 14 The delegate of Denmark suggested that Kenya's problem could be overcome quite simply by inserting into the existing text of No 85 the words "direct or indirect" following the words "financial interest whatsoever"

3 1 15 The Chairman observed that as no objection had been expressed to retaining No 85 as it stood, he took it that that was the wish of the Committee

No 85 was approved without change

3 1 16 The delegate of Kenya said that since his proposal had received considerable support, he reserved the right to raise it again in the Plenary

3 2 No 85A

3 2 1 The Chairman asked whether there was any support for the Mexican proposal MEX/59/1

3 2 2 The delegate of Argentina supported the Mexican proposal

3 2 3 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that while he did not object to the Mexican proposal, he wondered whether the IFRB should also be included

3 2 4 The Chairman drew attention to No 298 of the Convention which might cover that point

3 2 5 The delegate of the U S S R said that the members of the IFRB, like the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and Directors of the CCIs, were international civil servants, consequently their relations with their countries of origin should not be subject to regulation by a Convention Mexico's provision therefore had no place therein

3 2 6 The delegate of Australia said that he supported the Mexican proposal, since it was consistent with No 298 of the Convention

3 2 7 The Chairman said that since the U S S R did not press its point, he took it that the Mexican proposal was acceptable

Proposal MEX/59/1 was approved

3 3 No 86

3 3 1 The Chairman said that, disregarding for the moment proposals ALG/11/29 and VEN/69/4 which contained references to members of the Administrative Council, he took it that there was no objection to the substance of the proposal relating to No 86

It was so agreed

3 3 2 The delegate of Algeria felt that proposal ALG/11/29 was not too restrictive, since the proposed reference to members of the Administrative Council would be preceded by the word "desirably" "desirably" However, if the proposal presented difficulties for the Committee, his delegation would not insist on it

3 3 3 The delegate of Venezuela said that, in his delegation's view, the reference to appropriate geographical distribution was relevant to the elections of the Administrative Council, whose basis was different from that relating to members of the IFRB, who were elected in their personal capacities

3 3 4 The delegate of Argentina fully supported proposal VEN/69/4

3 3 5 The delegate of Canada said that his delegation found some difficulty with that proposal, since the title of Article 13 related only to elected officials and staff of the Union

3 3 6 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that his delegation too had difficulties with that proposal, particularly the proposed deletion of the reference to No 87 The text of No 86 was better left as it stood

3 3 7 The delegate of the U S S R, referring to the points raised by the delegates of Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany, said that they were already covered by No 48

3 3 8 The delegate of Pakistan said that his delegation could accept the first part of the Venezuelan proposal, since the Secretary-General, Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the International Consultative Committees were elected in their individual capacities But Administrative Council elections were on a different basis and should be dealt with elsewhere

3 3 9 The delegate of Venezuela withdrew the second part of proposal VEN/69/4

It was agreed that, in accordance with proposal IND/87/16, the word "appropriate" in reference to geographical distribution should be replaced by "equitable"

3 3 10 The Chairman said he would take it that the Committee agreed that, in substance, only members of the IFRB would be referred to in No 86 of the Convention

It was so agreed

3 4 New Nos 86A and 86B

Proposals CAN/26/12, IND/87/18 and CAN/26/13 having been superseded, it was agreed that Nos 86A and 86B would not be added to the text of the Convention

The meeting rose at 2330 hours

The Secretary

A MACLENNAN

The Chairman

A C ITUASSU

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Corrigendum No. 1 to
Document No. 497-E
13 June 1983

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIFTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

Paragraph 1.1 18

Replace by the following

"1.1.18 The delegate of Greece said that his delegation also supported very warmly the introduction of Arabic as an official and working language of the ITU.

It was not only the quantitative aspect, i.e. number of countries and millions of people, which imposed that introduction, but also the contribution of the Arab nation, culture and civilization to modern European civilization. It was well-known that astronomy, mathematics, medicine, even European music, had received a great deal from Arab culture, so there was a cultural, even sentimental, angle to the proposal.

There was also, of course, a political element involved. For many decades the Arab countries, or rather the Arab nation, had been oppressed by colonial powers from various parts of the world. It was for that reason that differences had appeared within the language. The admission of Arabic would thus contribute to the unification and consolidation of that language

In view of those considerations, which were not applicable to the Arab civilization alone, because both the Chinese and the Russian civilizations had also contributed greatly to the development of European and world civilization, he repeated his delegation's firm support for the introduction of Arabic."



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 497-E

1 December 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

FIFTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Wednesday, 27 October 1982, at 1400 hrs

Chairman Mr A C ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subject discussed

Document No

- 1 Consideration of Article 16 of the
Convention (continued)

32, 247, 262



1 Consideration of Article 16 of the Convention (Documents Nos 32, 247, 262)
(continued)

1 1 Nos 99 and 100

1 1 1 The delegate of Morocco said that a general debate on the report of the Administrative Council regarding the official and working languages of the Union (Document No 32) would be very helpful in bringing out the various opinions held on the subject

As he saw it, Document No 32 dealt with the extra expenditure consequent on the introduction of a new language, while the proposal contained in Document No 247 referred to expanding the existing use of Arabic. He believed that the Administrative Council's report did not constitute a satisfactory reply to Resolution No 39 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference in that it did not present any options or specific proposals for action by the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

The report mentioned the financial aspects, which must of course be taken into account, but it ignored the moral and intellectual aspects of the question. The principles of universality and equity had been invoked to a considerable extent during the Conference and those principles should also be applied in the present case. Language was a basic factor for achieving the widest possible participation of Members in the work of the Union and in the search for solutions beneficial to all.

He reserved the right to speak again on the subject when the Conference considered the language structure of the Union with a view to finding solutions.

1 1 2 The delegate of the U S S R also referred to Document No 32, which described the language structure of the Union. He noted that the report contained a recapitulatory table showing the cost of existing language services in 1981 and that Russian accounted for less than 5% of expenditure on such services. On the other hand, the group of ten Russian-speaking countries contributed more than 10% of total funds. Russian was widely used in the Union and Russian-speaking participants attended all meetings of the CCIs, Study Groups, Conferences and the Administrative Council. Furthermore, Russian speakers chaired a number of Study Groups and Working Parties and one was Vice-Chairman of the Plan Committee.

The position of Russian in the ITU was in marked contrast to its position in the United Nations and many of the specialized agencies, where it was a fully-fledged working language.

While he recognized the difficult financial situation of the Union, he pointed out that his Administration's proposal in respect of No 103 was not that Russian be placed on an equal footing with other languages but merely that a de facto situation be legalized. He hoped his comments and proposals, the financial implications of which were very modest, would meet with full understanding.

1 1 3 The delegates of Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Hungary supported the views expressed by the delegate of the U S S R.

1 1 4 The delegate of Morocco said that it was the intention of this proposal to expand the existing use of Arabic in the Union so that more activities of the ITU would be covered.

Arabic had distinctive characteristics, while the spoken language varied from country to country, the written language was understood from the Gulf to the Atlantic. Arabic was an official or working language of the United Nations and in many specialized agencies, so that it was logical to expand its use in the ITU. He recognized that extra expenditure would be entailed but pointed out the value of Arabic in view of the work being done by the Union in Arab States, where its use would eliminate the need for translation. The use of Arabic would also help more Members of the Union to take part in its activities. If that were done, the principles of universality and equality would be genuinely respected.

The translation of CCI documents for a regional project had cost some \$ 1 8 million, most of which was contributed by Arab States. Those States fully appreciated the financial difficulties of the Union, and some intended to increase their contributions in order to alleviate the Union's financial burden.

He hoped all delegations would understand that his request was just and was aimed at expanding the use of a language in the ITU and not at introducing an additional language.

1 1 5 The delegate of Colombia supported the use of Arabic as an official and a working language of the Union. In that context, he pointed out that, on the one hand, it was impossible to use all languages, while on the other hand there was no longer a lingua franca that was used by all, so that the trend was towards universality. Arabic had been adopted in many United Nations agencies and the Law of the Sea Treaty had been published in six languages without raising any problems except that of financial implementation. However, he felt that the use of Arabic as a sixth official language would represent useful expenditure since the Arab countries represented one-sixth of the Members of the ITU and the costs could be met by savings elsewhere.

No 106 of the Convention already provided for the use of Arabic at Plenipotentiary Conferences and No 102 stated an important principle, namely, that the Final Acts of Plenipotentiary Conferences should be drawn up in the official languages, in versions equivalent in form and content. It was the ideal that all such language versions should be equally authentic, the term used at the Vienna Conference on the Law of Treaties.

1 1 6 The delegate of Sudan supported the Moroccan proposal and drew attention to the growing use of Arabic in international forums.

1 1 7 The delegate of Cuba supported the proposal to include Arabic as an official language of the Union and pointed out that it was spoken in over 20 States Members of the ITU. Arabic was widely used in the United Nations system and the expansion of its use in the ITU would have an important effect on disseminating the results of the Union's work and on bringing about greater integration of the international community.

1 1 8 The delegate of the U S S R thought that the Colombian statement was very pertinent but noted that it contained no specific proposals. However, it was necessary to put forward objective proposals that would take into account the position in the ITU and other language services. Subjective and equivocal arguments could only be harmful.

He asked the Secretary-General to explain why the costs for Spanish language services shown in the Administrative Council's report were higher than those for the French or English services and why Russian, though of 40 years' standing in the Union, accounted for only 778,000 Swiss francs. He also asked how many contributory units were provided by each language group and what percentage contributions the various language groups made to the finances of the Union.

1 1 9 The Secretary-General replied that the main item of expenditure was translation. Since a large proportion of the documents received, particularly CCI documents, were in English, the expenditure for translating into English was less. Russian and Chinese were official languages, and interpretation into and from those languages was provided at Plenipotentiary and other conferences and meetings.

If a language group was defined as the countries speaking and using interpretation in the language concerned, the breakdown requested by the U S S R delegate was the following:

English	71 countries contributing	245 1/2 units
French	28 countries contributing	68 1/2 units
Spanish	26 countries contributing	31 1/2 units
Russian	12 countries contributing	47 units
Arabic	20 countries contributing	16 units
Chinese	1 country contributing	20 units

1 1 10 The delegate of the U S S R pointed out that while Spanish-speaking countries numbered 20 or so and documents were translated into Spanish, the Russian group consisted of 12 countries but no documents were translated into Russian. Furthermore, those countries contributed a total of 9 million Swiss francs per year.

1 1 11 The Secretary-General explained that the bulk of translation was accounted for by CCI documents, which had to be distributed to all Members at the same time in the three working languages, on the instructions of the Administrative Council. The more documents were received in any language, the less translation had to be done into that language and vice versa.

1 1 12 The delegate of Pakistan supported the Moroccan proposal. Since Arabic was already being used in many international organizations and also to some extent in the ITU, it should become both an official and a working language. It should be borne in mind that Arabic was the official language of a large number of Union Members. He therefore urged that it be included in Nos. 99 and 100 of the Convention.

1 1 13 The delegate of Iraq supported the Moroccan proposal that Arabic become a working and an official language. Since the Union was expanding its activities, particularly its regional activities, the use of Arabic would enrich the Union's work and ensure that it became more widely known. He pointed out that some Arabic administrations had already announced their intention of increasing their contributions to the Union.

1 1 14 The delegate of Turkey associated himself with the delegate of Pakistan in supporting the Moroccan proposal. He had been glad to hear that a large number of Arab States had already announced their intention of increasing their contributions to the Union in order to defray part of the expenditure entailed.

In view of the Secretary-General's remarks on translation, he suggested that one or more of the major contributors might, on a voluntary basis, provide unofficial translations, say, into Arabic, of the documents they submitted. That would help to reduce the translation costs of the Union.

1 1 15 The delegate of Kuwait supported the Moroccan proposal. The use of Arabic was very important for the development of international telecommunications and would open up new vistas in the Arab States and facilitate the transfer of technology and effective participation by those States in Conferences.

The Committee should not concentrate on the financial aspect to the exclusion of the developmental aspect. In that context, he pointed out that other States using Arabic script would benefit. Also, the wider use of Arabic would help the Arab States in various other fields, for example, in various industries.

Action on the Malaga-Torremolinos Resolution had been inadequate, but he hoped that the Conference would approve the Moroccan proposal speedily.

1 1.16 The delegates of Senegal, Uruguay and China supported the proposal to include Arabic among the official languages of the Union.

1 1 17 The delegate of Japan observed that, even though Japanese was not used in the Union, his Administration participated in almost all meetings and conferences, at the cost of considerable efforts on the part of Japanese delegates to overcome the language difficulty. It was clear from Document No. 32 that interpretation and translation costs placed a very heavy burden on the Union's budget, furthermore, any available funds should be used for substantive work rather than for meeting the cost of additional languages. Accordingly, his delegation could not agree to any increase in the number of official or working languages and, in view of the financial implications, it was particularly opposed to the introduction of new languages for which translation services would be required.

1 1 18 The delegate of Greece said that, for historical, cultural, political and even sentimental reasons, he favoured the introduction of Arabic as an official working language of the Union

1 1 19 The delegate of Bangladesh supported the addition of Arabic as an official and working language of the Union

1 1 20 The delegate of Saudi Arabia confirmed that his Administration, mindful of the financial implications of the proposal, would increase its contributions to the ITU if Arabic were adopted as an official and working language, and he had no doubt that a great many other Arab countries would do likewise. He joined with the delegate of Kuwait in appealing to participants not to focus on the financial aspect of the matter but to consider the benefits to be derived for both the Union and the development of telecommunications

1 1 21 The delegate of Syria endorsed the view that to expand the use of Arabic, in accordance with the principle of universality and equality, would encourage a larger number of Administrations and individuals to participate more actively in the work of the Union. A positive decision by the Conference would help the Arabic language and its speakers to continue to contribute to the enrichment of human civilization and culture

1 1 22 The delegate of the United States of America observed that changing the Union's language structure would have a ripple effect throughout the organization, affecting interpretation services, office space and publications, to mention only a few aspects, and involving unknown costs over and above the first-order, identifiable ones. Before a final decision was taken, it would be very useful to give more detailed consideration to the method and timing of implementing such a change. Accordingly, he suggested that a small group of interested countries should be requested to study the proposal's implications, taking account of the generous offer made by some of the countries concerned, so that all administrations would have a clear idea of its impact

1 1 23 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that no clear statement had thus far been issued concerning the financial implications of the proposal. At the present time, language services accounted for some 29 per cent of the total budget of the Union, and it should be borne in mind that every additional language would result in a proportional increase of that figure. In 1973 the Federal Republic of Germany had proposed that German should be included among the Union's languages, and his Administration still believed it to be an important language which should be taken into account when discussing the introduction of additional languages. However, in view of the Union's current budgetary situation, his delegation had considered that it would not be appropriate to raise the matter at Nairobi. He appealed to delegations not to lose sight of the cost aspect and also emphasized that any solution would have to be acceptable to all Members of the Union. After outlining the system used by the Universal Postal Union, where the cost of each language was borne by the group of countries concerned, he said that his Administration would be willing to accept any arrangement of that type which was equitable and did not place too heavy a burden on the Union's budget

1 1 24 The delegate of Oman said that his delegation, which had co-sponsored Document No 247, fully supported the statement by the delegate of Morocco

1 1 25 The delegate of Algeria fully endorsed the statement by the delegate of Morocco and the contents of Document No 247, of which his Administration was a co-sponsor. He pointed out that the issue had been very fully discussed by the Administrative Council at its previous two sessions. The delegations who were now opposing the proposal were all Members of the Council and they had therefore had ample opportunity to ask for any additional information they required. Furthermore, Document No 32 had been distributed to Members of the Union several months previously, so nobody could plead ignorance of the matter. There would be little use in establishing yet another working group to study a question to which 36 Members of the Administrative Council had already given their full attention for well over a year. All that the Arab countries wanted was to participate more effectively in the work of the Union, Arabic was already almost an official language under the Convention, and only a small step was needed to give it full status

1 1 26 The delegate of Yugoslavia supported the proposal to introduce Arabic as an official language of the Union, for the reasons already given. He also welcomed the offer by some of the countries concerned to increase their contributions, since the financial aspect should certainly be borne in mind, in that connection, he supported the view of the Hungarian Administration set out in paragraph 2 8 of Document No 19. His delegation also had sympathy for the U S S R proposals in Document No 134.

1 1 27 The delegate of the U S S R said that his Administration's views on the matter had been stated very clearly in the Administrative Council. His delegation would strongly oppose any endeavour to resort to demagoguery and to drive a wedge between the Arab countries and the socialist countries by expressing support for the Arabic language while totally ignoring the Russian language. While he was fully aware of the Union's difficult financial situation, he observed that the contributions of the Russian-language group of countries were two or three times larger than those of some of the other language groups. His delegation fully agreed that Arabic should be an official language but considered that the question of its introduction as a working language required more detailed study.

1 1 28 The delegate of Saudi Arabia supported the comments by the delegate of Algeria and reaffirmed the willingness of the countries concerned to increase their financial contributions to the Union.

1 1 29 The delegate of the Byelorussian SSR said that his delegation did not object in principle to the proposal put forward by the Arab countries, although a number of fairly serious problems would need to be solved in that connection. He drew attention to document A/32/237 of the United Nations General Assembly, which contained a report by the Joint Inspection Unit on the implications of the use of additional languages in the United Nations system. On the basis of information available in the Secretariat and provided by the specialized agencies, the JIU had reached a number of conclusions which were very germane to the present discussion and which might usefully be taken into consideration. In particular, it appeared that productivity tended to decline whenever another language was added. In addition, he fully endorsed the views of the U S S R delegate concerning the discriminatory treatment to which the Russian language was being subjected on the part of certain delegations.

1 1 30 The Chairman said that there appeared to be very little opposition to the introduction of Arabic as an official language of the Union. If he heard no objection, therefore, he would take it that the Committee agreed to add Arabic to the list of languages in No. 99.

It was so decided.

1 1 31 The delegate of Morocco thanked all the delegations that had supported the proposal for the inclusion of Arabic in the official languages of the Union. With regard to its use as a working language, however, the Arab delegations were fully aware of the financial implications of any decision to increase the number of working languages of the Union. Speaking on behalf of the Arab countries, therefore, he wished to withdraw the proposed amendment to No 100.

No 100 of the Convention was approved without change.

1 2 No 101

No change

1 3 No 102

1 3 1 The delegate of Spain introduced proposal E/70/2 which was part of a series of proposals outlined in Document No 70 that were designed to establish the meaning of the term "Final Act" and the legal implications of its signature by participating delegations. As it stood, No. 102 was not at all clear on the subject. It was therefore desirable that the Convention indicate that the text of the decisions adopted at a Conference were established

as authentic by the signature of the Final Act, irrespective of the question of mandatory application or implementation by Member States or administrations. It would also be useful to draw a distinction between the signature of the Final Act of a Plenipotentiary or Administrative Conference and the signature of the Convention or the amended administrative regulations or agreements resulting from such conferences, since specific procedures existed for the entry into force of such texts.

1 3 2 The delegate of Papua New Guinea supported that proposal.

1 3 3 The delegate of Sweden said that, although he sympathized with the Spanish proposal, the question must be examined most carefully before a decision was taken. Since the substance of the proposal, namely, the definition of the term "Final Act", was being discussed in Committee 8, it would be preferable to leave the matter in abeyance until completion of that discussion.

1 3 4 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany recalled that difficulties had arisen in the past with the definition of Final Acts and of other documents adopted by various conferences. The Spanish proposal was clearer than the existing text of the Convention, which contained no definition of the concepts at issue and should obviate such difficulties in the future.

1 3 5 The delegate of Greece said that his delegation would be able to accept the Spanish proposal provided it was understood that the resolutions, recommendations and opinions adopted at Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences were separate from the Final Acts of such conferences, as the issue was the subject of controversy in international law.

1 3 6 The delegate of Argentina said that, although he was not opposed to the Spanish proposal, he wished to know what was the status of texts adopted at Plenary Assemblies and other meetings which were not specifically covered by that proposal.

1 3 7 The Secretary-General elect observed that No. 102 related only to Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences and not to CCI Plenary Assemblies or any other of the Union's activities. With regard to the point made by the delegate of Greece, it must be remembered that, although resolutions, recommendations and opinions were not binding on governments, they could constitute binding directives elsewhere, for example with regard to the permanent organs of the ITU. In practice, the publication of the Final Acts incorporated the approval of all definitive texts adopted at the Conference.

1 3 8 The delegate of the United States of America urged that no action be taken until Committee 8 had completed its consideration of the definition of the term "Final Act". The inclusion of resolutions, recommendations and opinions as an integral part of the Final Acts would represent a very substantive change. In the past, his country's delegation had never signed the resolutions, recommendations and opinions but only the Final Acts, additional Protocols and Final Protocols. Under United States law, those signed texts, once ratified, became binding under international treaty law. That had never been the case with respect to resolutions, recommendations and opinions. It was essential that all the ramifications of the Spanish proposal be explored before any decision was taken on the subject.

1 3 9 The delegate of Spain emphasized that the signature of the Final Acts was wholly to authenticate their contents. The signature of the Convention was another matter altogether. What exactly the term "Final Act" comprised was for another Committee to define.

1 3 10 The Legal Adviser drew attention to Article 5 of the Vienna Conference on the Law of Treaties (1969), which stated

"The present Convention applies to any treaty which is the constituent instrument of an international organization and to any treaty adopted within an international organization without prejudice to any relevant rules of the organization."

The Final Acts, as such, were merely and exclusively, the authentication of all the texts approved by any Conference Article 10 of the Vienna Convention was quite clear where it stated

"The text of the treaty is established as authentic and definitive

a) by such procedure as may be provided for in the text or agreed on by the States participating in its drawing up, or

b) failing such procedure, by the signature, signature ad referendum or initialling by the representatives of those States of the text of the treaty or of the Final Act of a conference incorporating the text "

As to Resolutions and Recommendations, there was no doubt from the legal point of view that the inclusion of any definitive text adopted by a conference in its Final Acts was only for the purpose of their authentication

The signature of the Final Act was quite distinct from the signature of a treaty - in the present case, the revised Convention - which alone was subject to ratification and constituted a binding agreement

1 3 11 The Chairman proposed that further discussion be postponed, as requested by the delegates of Sweden and the United States of America, until Committee 8 had concluded its deliberations on the definition of "Final Act"

It was so agreed

1 4 Nos 103 and 105

1 4 1 The delegate of China, introducing proposals CHN/262/1 and CHN/262/2, said that the main purpose was set forth in Document No 262 The proposals would have financial implications, he nevertheless hoped that Committee 7 would give them due consideration

1 4 2 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. acknowledged the generous gesture of the Arabic countries in withdrawing their proposals relating to No 100 and hoped that an objective decision could be taken on the proposals relating to Nos 103 and 105, regarding which the Soviet delegation was prepared to adopt the wording of the relevant Chinese proposals, provided that the words "if the resources of the General Secretariat permit", as contained in proposal URS/134/2 were added, and on the understanding that the countries of Arabic, Chinese and Russian tongues would bear that condition in mind in their decisions concerning documentation

1 4 3 The Secretary-General elect said that the proposed amendment to No 103 would increase costs because of the additional language work involved, an idea of the cost could be gleaned from Document No 32 With regard to No 105, the most important documents, in his view, were those containing decisions of the CCIs, together with the necessary supporting documentation relating to their Study Groups and Plenary Assemblies The consequent multiplier effect on costs was clear, and there would be further implications resulting from the increased work in the CCI Secretariats, not to mention the official service documents referred to in No 104 (1) If the proposals were adopted, the Secretariat would certainly require some guidance as to which documents were to be deemed important

1 4 4 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the question of determining which documents were important posed a difficulty for his delegation too, which would find it hard to accept the two proposals concerned An earlier proposal relating to the use of German had been withdrawn, in a spirit of cooperation, he hoped that all delegations would display the same spirit with a view to working within the resources available

1 4 5 The delegate of the United States of America said that the Secretary-General elect had drawn the Committee's attention to a matter too serious to allow the subjective term "most important documents" to stand without clarification The implications must be studied thoroughly by the entire Committee

1 4 6 The delegate of Italy said that the proposals would lead to increases not only in costs but in publication delays and conference duration due to the extra work involved for editorial committees and alignment of texts

1 4 7 The delegate of the U.S S R said that, in his view, the reaction from certain quarters to the proposals was too alarmist. Proposal URS/134/2, relating to No 105, made the work conditional on the resources of the General Secretariat. He could not agree with the Secretary-General elect about the increased cost. With regard to the cost of adding a language, the figure of roughly 5 8 million Swiss francs shown in Table 1 of Document No 32 was exaggerated, the real figure would be nearer one-third of that amount. In any case, the Chinese and Soviet proposals had been published some time beforehand and there would have been ample time for consultation with the sponsors about the financial implications. His delegation was prepared to collaborate in a working group, but the latter should not adopt the alarmist stance taken by some speakers.

1 4 8 The Secretary-General elect noted the observations made by the delegation of the U S S R, but reminded the meeting that he had also raised the important question of the amount of documentation, particularly that of the CCIs which might be involved. There was no question that, having regard to what must be deemed important documentation and to the work of translation, typing, reproduction and related activities, the cost would amount to some 5 8 million Swiss francs, as shown in Table 1 of Document No 32. In the past, the General Secretariat had, within the resources available, translated texts from Russian and Chinese, but not into those languages. It was also important to bear in mind the costs involved in connection with the IFRB Weekly Circulars.

1 4 9 The delegate of Sweden said that the point raised by the delegate of Italy was one which worried his delegation too. Moreover, the rule that new documentation - such as that stemming from the CCI Study Groups - was not circulated until available in all languages was a further matter whose financial implications must be taken into account. He agreed that a small working group should be formed to consider the whole question.

1 4 10 The delegate of Japan said that his delegation, in the light of the information given by the Secretary-General elect and of the arguments put forward in the debate on Nos 99 and 100, was opposed to any change in Nos 103 and 105.

1 4 11 The delegate of China said that, in his delegation's view, all the official languages of the Union were equal in status. When considering the financial implications of adding to the working languages, Members' contributions too should be borne in mind, the Chinese Administration was paying roughly four times what it was required to. In his view, it was not up to the sponsors of the proposals to say which documents should be deemed important. His delegation, of course, was prepared to approach the matter in a spirit of cooperation.

1 4 12 The delegate of Australia felt that the Working Group's task should include the establishment of figures to show the financial implications relating to each of the separate languages in question.

1 4 13 The delegate of the United States of America agreed. He saw nothing alarmist about the statements already made, indeed, the points raised by the delegate of Italy and the Secretary-General elect were serious matters which warranted sober and thorough appraisal.

1 4 14 The delegate of the U S S R said that his delegation's calculations had been based on its own view as to which documents were to be deemed important. Moreover, it had borne in mind the need to work within the framework of the resources available to the Secretariat, and had no wish to create difficulties for the latter. At the same time, administrations' contributions should not be out of proportion to the services from which they benefited, in that connection, the resources available to the English-language service were considerably greater than those in respect of other languages. At all events, his delegation agreed that the matter should be appraised in greater detail.

1 4 15 The Secretary-General elect welcomed the Soviet delegation's clarification concerning the important documents. A point to be borne in mind with regard to the English-language service was that its work included translations from Russian, and occasionally Chinese, texts. The best step would indeed be to form a working group in order to determine the requirements involved.

1 4 16 The delegate of Bulgaria said that the Soviet delegation's proposal and further statements made the matter absolutely clear, the Bulgarian delegation failed to understand the misinterpretation on the part of some speakers.

1 4 17 It was agreed to set up a working group, consisting of the delegates of Algeria, China, the United States of America and the U S S R to study the financial and all other implications and to clarify what was meant by important documents, in respect of the Chinese and Soviet proposals relating to Nos 103 and 105.

1 5 No. 104

1 5 1 The Secretary-General elect said that the Secretariat would like to discuss with the Arabic-speaking sponsors the proposals relating to No 104, since they would affect all the service documents stemming from the Radio Regulations and from the administrative telegraph and telephone conferences. With regard to Chinese and Russian, for example, it had been agreed with the administrations concerned that, for certain documentation, the preambular parts could be produced in all the official languages, the remaining text normally appearing in the working languages only, he took it that the procedure envisaged would be similar to that followed in the past.

It was so agreed

1 6 No 106

1 6 1 The delegate of Algeria introduced proposals ALG/11/35, ARS/101/5 and SYR/108/5.

1 6 2 The delegate of the U S S R fully supported the proposals.

1 6 3 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that the reason for proposal DDR/12/3 was that the staffing of meetings and conferences, which were growing in number, accounted for roughly 85 per cent of the costs and that one way to reduce the expense would be to limit the number of conferences or meetings at which interpretation was provided in all the official languages. The aim was to establish that, at any conferences above the number laid down, a maximum of three languages should be envisaged for interpretation services.

1 6 4 The delegate of the U S S R thought that the proposal was rational and modest, since it related only to those gatherings not provided for by the Plenary Assemblies, perhaps the idea should be extended to working parties also.

1 6 5 The delegates of Algeria and the United States of America supported the proposal.

1 6 6 The delegates of Japan and Italy said they could support the proposal if amended on the lines suggested by the Soviet delegation.

1 6 7 The delegate of Hungary said that he could support the proposal, if amended as suggested by the Soviet delegation, since it would be in line with current CCITT practice, which had effectively kept down costs.

1.6 8 The Secretary-General elect said that the proposal was useful. One problem faced constantly by himself and by the Director of the CCITT was the servicing of conferences and meetings, especially those held outside Geneva, at less than three months' notice. The CCITT in particular was affected on account of its many working parties - although simultaneous

interpretation was normally provided only for the main meetings. Perhaps the proposal, and the amendment suggested by the Soviet delegation, should be examined in a working group with a view to providing clear guidance for the Secretary-General and the Director of the CCITT.

1 6 9 The Chairman suggested that the Working Group established to consider the proposals relating to Nos 103 and 105 should at the same time consider the proposals relating to No 106.

It was so agreed.

The meeting rose at 1900 hours

The Secretary

A MACLENNAN

The Chairman

A C ITUASSU

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 498-E
1 December 1982
Original Spanish

COMMITTEE 7

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

Thursday, 28 October 1982, at 0900 hrs

Chairman Mr A C ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

- 1 Consideration of Article 53 of the Convention
- 2 Consideration of Article 54 of the Convention
- 3 Consideration of Article 55 of the Convention

Document No.

DT/1, DT/11(Rev.2),
32, 247 and 262

DT/1, DT/11(Rev.2),
32, 247 and 262

282



1 Consideration of Article 53 of the Convention (Documents Nos DT/1, DT/11(Rev 2), 32, 247, 262)

1 1 No 201

1 1 1 The Chairman opened the discussion of No 201 of the Convention, asking the delegates to take account of the decisions taken with regard to No 29

1 1 2 The delegate of China withdrew his proposals 25/7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12

1 1 3 The Chairman asked whether No 201 of the Convention should be maintained or deleted

1 1 4 The delegate of the U S S R was in favour of maintaining the existing text, which he did not feel to be redundant. It was better to wait to see what was agreed upon with France regarding No 29 before coming to a decision on No 201

1 1 5 The delegate of Kenya felt that it was not worth wasting time on the present matter and that No 201 should simply be aligned with No 29

1 1 6 The delegate of the United States supported Kenya's proposal

1 1 7 The Chairman asked whether the Committee was agreed that the text of No 201 should be referred to Committee 9 so that the latter could align it with No 29 of the Convention

1 1 8 The delegate of the U S S R said that France had asked for discussion of the question to be deferred and he felt that no final decision had yet been taken on No 29

1 1 9 The Chairman explained that approval had been given to a draft Resolution allowing the Administrative Council a margin of six months for the convening of Plenipotentiary Conferences. There was no need to amend No 29 again

1 1 10 The delegate of the U S S R had no desire to open up an argument, but pointed out that the Chairman's suggestion was not the practice followed in the other specialized agencies. He hoped that France's requirements might be met by the above-mentioned margin of six months

1 1 11 The delegate of Kenya saw no reason why the Plenipotentiary Conference should not decide the date of its next meeting. It was unnecessary for the Administrative Council to fix the date. At all events, since the Conferences were on such a large scale, the dates should not be fixed too rigidly

1 1 12 The Chairman thought that No 201 should be referred to the Editorial Committee for alignment with No 29

It was so agreed

1 2 No 202

1 2 1 The delegate of Cameroon proposed that the words "if practicable" and the reference to the Administrative Council be deleted from No 202

1 2 2 The delegate of the United States felt that the existing provisions served the Union's interests well. Preferably, No 202 of the Convention should not be amended

1 2 3 The delegate of the U S S R agreed with the preceding speaker. If the existing text, which included the phrase "if practicable", were deleted, some degree of flexibility would be lost. France's proposal was a helpful one for the Union

1 2 4 The Chairman agreed that the existing text should be maintained

1 2 5 The delegate of Venezuela was also in favour of maintaining the existing text, thus leaving some flexibility to the inviting Government, if any, while also allowing for the Conference to be convened at Headquarters and authorizing the Council to decide

1 2 6 The delegate of Kenya withdrew his proposal, since it had gained no support. He was nonetheless concerned about the irregular intervals at which the Plenipotentiary Conferences had so far been convened

1 2 7 The Chairman asked whether No 202 of the Convention could be maintained, in which case the Committee could proceed with the examination of the additions proposed by Cameroon and Kenya

It was so agreed

1 2 8 The delegate of Cameroon withdrew his proposal, in view of the fact that most of the Committee were in favour of keeping some degree of flexibility

1 2 9 The delegate of India supported Kenya's proposal

1 2 10 The Chairman considered that that proposal had been superseded by the decision taken on the text of No 202 of the Convention

1 3 No 203

1 3 1 The delegate of Canada had intended to suggest that reference be made to No 29 of the Convention, but in view of the opposition which had been shown he was willing to withdraw his proposal

1 3 2 The delegate of the U S S R felt that a consensus had been reached to maintain the text of No 203, as in the case of No 202

1 3 3 The delegate of India considered all the proposals to be a single package designed to enable the Plenipotentiary Conferences to be held at regular intervals without too great a margin being allowed for their convening. He supported Canada's proposal, but at the same time had no objection to Kenya's proposal concerning No 203A, which emphasized the point he had just made

1 3 4 The delegate of Canada withdrew his proposal

1 3 5 The delegate of Kenya regretted that decision. The Plenipotentiary Conferences had met too irregularly in the past. He endorsed the proposal withdrawn by Canada and resubmitted it.

1 3 6 The Chairman noted that there was a substantial majority in favour of maintaining the existing text of No 203, which was therefore not amended

1 4 Nos 204 and 205

Approved

2 Consideration of Article 54 of the Convention (Documents Nos DT/1, DT/11(Rev 2), 32, 247 and 262)

2 1 Nos 206 and 207

Approved

2 2 No 208

2 2 1 The delegate of Canada said that the aim of his proposal was to widen the terms of reference of world administrative conferences by enabling them to give instructions to the permanent organs and, where appropriate, to address requests to the Consultative Committees

2.2 2 The delegate of the U.S S R agreed with that proposal in principle, but felt that the paragraph should be redrafted in such a way as to keep the references to radiocommunications and the IFRB

2 2 3 The delegate of Spain supported Canada's proposal, pointing out that No 308 of the Convention also empowered the administrative conferences to submit questions to the International Consultative Committees

2 2 4 The delegate of the United States supported Canada's proposal.

2 2 5 The delegate of Canada offered to revise the text of his proposal jointly with the delegate of the U S S R with a view to producing a text acceptable to the entire Committee

2 2 6 The Chairman said that if there was no objection, a decision could be taken to that effect

It was so agreed

2 3 Nos 209 and 210

Approved

2 4 No 211

2 4 1 The delegate of Cameroon withdrew his proposal regarding No 211

Approved

2 5 Nos 212, 213, 214, and 215

Approved

2 6 No 216

2 6 1 The delegate of Cameroon withdrew his proposal regarding No 216

Approved.

2 7 Nos 217 and 218

Approved.

2 8 No. 219

2 8.1 The delegate of Cameroon withdrew his proposal regarding No 219

Approved.

2 9 Nos 220 and 221

Approved.

2.10 No 222

2 10.1 The delegate of Australia said that his proposal regarding No 222 (77/4), which did not concern the Spanish text, was linked with the addition proposed to No 225 (77/6) The intention of the proposal was to replace the expresssion "preparatory meeting" in the English text by "first session"

2 10 2 The delegate of Cameroon said that his proposal regarding No 222 (107/26) recommended the organization of seminars to prepare for administrative conferences in order to enable the developing countries to involve themselves in the conferences from the outset and to participate effectively in their work at all levels

2 10 3 The delegate of Brazil did not support Australia's proposal, but pointed out that the same amendment could be made to the Spanish text

2 10 4 The delegate of Spain requested that the existing Spanish text be maintained, since it was incorrect to use the term "session" for a "preparatory meeting"

2 10 5 The delegate of Niger supported Cameroon's proposal for a new paragraph 222A

2 10 6 The delegate of Sri Lanka supported Australia's proposal

2 10 7 The delegate of the United States did not think that the difference was substantive, but supported Australia's proposal and pointed out that the CCIR had already considered the possibility of holding preparatory meetings. Perhaps it would be better to say that "the administrative conferences are preceded by preparatory meetings which establish the technical bases of the conference's work". Cameroon's proposal was also appropriate, but its tone was perhaps rather too imperative, since the seminar might not prove necessary in all the administrative conferences

2 10 8 The Chairman of the IFRB said that in practice the preparatory meetings or first sessions did not make proposals, but submitted detailed reports to the second session

2 10 9 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that while it was traditional to organize preparatory seminars prior to administrative conferences, under the existing provisions the Administrative Council was competent to decide on the matter. It would perhaps be necessary to wait for the outcome of the discussions in Committee 6, which was tackling the same problem.

2 10 10 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that the text of Cameroon's proposal could be changed to read as follows: "The Administrative Council may deem it advisable to organize preparatory seminars prior to the administrative conferences", etc

2 10 11 The delegate of India supported Australia's proposal (77/4), but felt that the rest of the sentence following "a preparatory session" could be deleted

2 10 12 The delegate of New Zealand said that if those words were deleted there would be no grounds for maintaining No 222

2 10 13 The Chairman suggested the following wording: "a preparatory session to develop ..." etc.

2 10 14 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that it might be possible to say "... to develop and submit ...", etc, but that the entire wording could not be decided in the Committee

2 10 15 The Chairman proposed that a group consisting of the delegates of Australia, New Zealand, Cameroon and the United Kingdom should draft a new text of No 222 of the Convention

It was so agreed

2 11 No 223

A decision on No 223 was referred to the group set up to draft No 222

2 12 No 224

Approved

2 13 No 225

No 225 was referred to the group set up to draft Nos 222 and 223

3 Consideration of Article 55 of the Convention (Document No. 282)

3 1 Nos 226, 227, 228, 229 and 230

Approved

3 2 No 231

3 2 1 The delegates of Hungary and Venezuela submitted their proposals (HNG/19/4 and VEN/69/5) to amend No 231 in the light of established Union practice

3 2 2 The delegates of Spain and Poland supported those proposals

3 2 3 The delegate of the United Kingdom asked, however, whether it was really necessary to introduce the proposed amendments, which merely recognized a practice which was already established

3 2 4 The delegate of the U S S R felt that it was quite in order to enshrine what was actually established practice in an instrument The delegates of Hungary and Venezuela could submit a joint text

3 2 5 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed with the delegate of the United Kingdom

3 2 6 The delegates of Costa Rica and Chile supported Venezuela's proposal Although a system of rotation operated in practice, the issue at stake was a basic principle which should be mentioned in No 231 of the Convention

3 2 7 The delegate of Czechoslovakia agreed with the delegate of the U S S R It was necessary to produce a single text combining the proposals submitted by Hungary and Venezuela

3 2 8 The Chairman requested the delegates of Hungary and Venezuela to submit a joint text

3 3 Nos 232 and 233

Approved

3 4 No 234

3 4 1 The delegate of Poland withdrew his proposed amendment

3 4 2 The delegate of France said his proposal was designed to allow for greater flexibility in the activities of the Council

3 4 3 The delegate of the U S S R was unable to agree to the French proposal

3 4 4 The delegate of the United States also thought that No 234 should not be changed On the one hand, the provision had never been applied and, on the other, the cost of Council meetings made the French proposal inopportune

3 4 5 The delegate of Iran considered the French proposal unnecessary

3 4 6 The delegate of Chile felt that a third of the Members of the Council was a sufficient number to give force to a mandate He therefore supported the French proposal

3.4 7 The delegates of Cuba and Australia thought it unnecessary to change the existing text

3 4 8 The Chairman said that the text of No 234 would not be changed

It was so agreed

3 5 No 235

3 5 1 The delegate of Japan introduced Document No 282, which envisaged that the Council might establish an Advisory Group with very specific terms of reference if it considered it necessary. That Group would work by correspondence and meet only exceptionally. The expenses of such meetings would be defrayed by the ITU so that the developing countries might be able to participate.

3 5.2 The delegate of the U S S R did not object to the establishment of an Advisory Group, provided it met only when necessary

3 5 3 The delegates of Columbia, China and Iran objected to the establishment of an Advisory Group. It was unnecessary and would lead to a division of members of the Council into those which were also members of the Advisory Group and those which were not. The establishment of such a Group would only result in discrimination and other problems.

3 5 4 The delegates of the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States favoured the establishment of an Advisory Group, which would carry out an extremely useful task at very little cost to the Union. It would be able to give the Council invaluable advice enabling it to perform its duties more effectively and would be entirely dependent on the Council. It would consist of those members of the Council which were most competent to deal with the questions before it and would have no decision-making power.

3 5 5 The delegate of Mexico said there was nothing more long-lived in the United Nations than temporary committees, such as the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. He agreed with the delegate of Columbia in that regard. It seemed strange to set up a body which had been neither requested nor recommended by the Administrative Council itself.

3 5 6 The delegate of Canada felt that the Advisory Group was necessary. There was a similar proposal concerning No 237. Three weeks were insufficient for the Council to cover all the questions on its agenda. The establishment of the Advisory Group would render the Council more effective. In any case, decisions would be taken by the Administrative Council and not by the Advisory Group.

3 5 7 The delegate of India agreed with the delegate of Mexico. He appreciated that the sponsors of the proposal wished to reduce the excessive workload of the Administrative Council. The Council itself, however, had made no recommendation in that regard and had so far performed its duties very satisfactorily. He could not accept the proposals in Document No 282 but felt that the status quo should be maintained.

3 5 8 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that all who had taken part in the work of the Administrative Council realized that it met increasing difficulty in performing its tasks, lacked the time to deal with problems and often had to postpone the consideration of various agenda items. In reply to the delegate of Mexico, he said that the Council had not requested anything because it had not had the time to do so. New tasks were continually being imposed on the Council, which should be given the means to carry them out. It was absolutely essential either to establish the Advisory Group or to lengthen the Council meetings.

3 5 9 The Chairman said the question had been discussed at sufficient length and proposed a vote on the principle of the proposal.

3 5 10 The delegate of Columbia said there was a general consensus on the principle that the Administrative Council could establish as many special groups as it wished to study any particular question. At present, however, it was a matter of deciding on a specific proposal, namely the establishment of a permanent Advisory Group, and on possible ways of doing so.

3 5 11 The delegate of the U S S R said that, as it stood, the proposal left the members of the Council at liberty to decide whether or not they wished to establish the Advisory Group. While it had 36 members, the Council had not functioned very well and now that it had 41 it would do even worse. He requested that the proposal in Document No 282 be put to the vote.

3 5 12 The delegate of Yugoslavia asked the Chairman to make it quite clear what the vote was to be about. Everyone agreed in principle on the need to rationalize the work of the Council, but the establishment of the proposed body was quite another matter.

3 5 13 The delegate of Poland had no objections of principle. The best course of action would be to authorize the Council to set up an Advisory Group to relieve it of its excess workload, but not to specify its composition, leaving that for the Council to decide.

3 5 14 The delegate of China, raising a point of order, said that if there were to be a vote it should be on the proposal in Document No 282. He appreciated that the Council was faced with numerous problems and might agree to their being studied in various groups, but he could not see the need for a single group to deal with all of them.

3 5 15 The Chairman suggested voting on the principle of the proposal first and then on each of its paragraphs so that amendments could still be introduced.

3 5 16 The delegate of Columbia repeated that there was general agreement on the principle and a vote on it was therefore superfluous.

3 5 17 The delegate of Iran was not sure what the principle in question was. The vote should be on the proposal as a whole, not on each of its parts.

3 5 18 The delegate of Czechoslovakia did not object to the establishment of the Advisory Group but requested information on its cost and on the cost of extending the Administrative Council meetings by one week.

3 5 19 The delegate of Togo said the question at issue was fundamental. He did not object to the principle of reducing the Council's workload, but the question was whether that should be done by one or several groups. In his view there should be several, preferably working by correspondence.

3 5 20 The delegate of Syria said the proposal in Document No 282 was unsuitable for reducing the Council's workload, as it only created another council within the Council. He associated himself with the views of the delegates of Columbia and Mexico.

3 5 21 The delegate of Kenya said it was not the principle of the matter that was being discussed and there was no need to vote on it. The Convention did not prevent the Council from establishing that or any other Group to assist it in its work. It would be dangerous, nevertheless, for the Conference to institutionalize the proposed Group.

3 5 22 The delegate of Denmark firmly supported the proposal in Document No 282 as a whole. The Council would still be free to set up any other groups it thought necessary.

3 5 23 The delegate of Algeria was not in favour of establishing an Advisory Group. None of the members of the Council should be divested of its responsibilities now that this number had been increased so that they could all participate in the Council's work on an equal footing.

3 5 24 The delegate of Italy supported proposals A, B, and C regarding No 234 (Document No 282).

3.5 25 The delegate of Cuba objected to proposals A, B and C regarding No 234 of the Convention because they amounted to the establishment of a council within the Council.

3 5 26 The delegate of Indonesia also rejected the proposals.

3 5 27 The Chairman put the proposed additions A, B and C to No. 234 of the Convention (Document No 282) to the vote

The results of the vote were as follows in favour 32, against 43, abstentions 7

Proposals A, B and C regarding No 234 were rejected

3 5 28 The delegate of New Zealand reserved the right to revert to the subject in the Plenary Meeting

3 6 No 235

3 6 1 The Chairman said there were no proposals pending, since those which had been submitted depended on the adoption of proposals A, B and C regarding No 234.

Approved

3 7 No. 236

Approved.

3 8 No. 237

3 8 1 The delegate of Canada withdrew his proposal (26/21) but said that his proposal (26/22) for the addition of a paragraph 237A would serve to speed up the work of the Council

3 8 2 The delegate of India said that his proposal (87/21) had the same aim as the Canadian proposal but was more concise "exceptionally, the Council in session may agree that any specific issue could be decided by circulation"

3 8 3 The delegate of Switzerland supported the Canadian proposal (26/22) and suggested that instead of " may take a decision by telegraphic consultation with all the Members " it should read " may take a decision by the most suitable means of communication with all of its Members "

3 8 4 The delegate of Canada accepted the suggestion

3 8 5 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the proposal was incompatible with No 237 of the Convention, which provided that the Administrative Council could make decisions only in session

3 8 6 The delegate of Algeria said that the Indian proposal was more flexible and that it logically supplemented No 237 by providing that "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"

3 8 7 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany did not insist on his objections

3 8 8 The Chairman said that if there were no objections the wording proposed by India for No 237 of the Convention would be approved

It was so agreed

3 9 No 238

3 9 1 The delegate of Algeria said his proposal (144/2) was intended to strengthen the role of the Administrative Council by enabling the representatives of its members to take part as observers in all the meetings of the permanent organs of the Union and also to attend meetings of the Coordination Committee

3.9 2 The delegate of Venezuela, supporting the Algerian proposal, said the members of the Administrative Council should be familiar with the questions discussed in the Coordination Committee

3 9 3 The delegates of India and Nicaragua supported the Algerian proposal

3 9 4 The delegate of the United States failed to see the point of the Algerian proposal. He wondered how often members of the Administrative Council currently attended meetings of the IFRB, the CCIR and the CCITT

3 9 5 The Chairman of the IFRB said he could not remember a member of the Council ever having attended a meeting of the Board

3 9 6 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that members of the Administrative Council should not be allowed to take part in those meetings because that would lead to discrimination between those who lived in Europe and could easily attend those meetings in Geneva, and those who lived outside Europe

3 9 7 The delegate of Switzerland felt that the Algerian proposal did not facilitate the task of the Administrative Council. The proposal raised questions of competence, quite apart from the inequality mentioned by the delegate of the United Kingdom.

3 9 8 The Chairman took it that there was no objection to keeping the existing text of No. 238 of the Convention

Approved

The meeting rose at 1210 hours

The Secretary

A MACLENNAN

The Chairman

A C ITUASSU

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 499-E

1 December 1982

Original Spanish

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

SEVENTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Friday, 29 October 1982 at 0900 hrs

Chairman Mr A C ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

Document No

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| 1 | Approval of summary record of the sixth meeting of Committee 7 | 274 |
| 2 | Consideration of the Report of Working Group C7-E | 310 |
| 3 | Consideration of the Report of Working Group C7-G | 311 |
| 4 | Consideration of Article 55 of the Convention (continued) | DT/1 and DT/11(Rev 2) |

For reasons of economy this document is printed in a limited number. Participants are therefore kindly asked to bring their copies to the meeting since no additional copies can be made available



1 Approval of the summary record of the sixth meeting of Committee 7 (Document No 274)

Approved subject to the amendments requested by the delegations of India, Guinea and Spain (see Corrigendum No 1 to Document No 274)

2 Consideration of the Report of Working Group C7-E (Document No 310)

2 1 1 The Chairman of Working Group C7-E introduced Document No 310 and said he hoped that it could be approved by consensus. The proposed text was a compromise which safeguarded the position of the equatorial countries without there being any question of appropriation, which was forbidden by the provisions governing the use of outer space. If the Report were adopted, it would have to be brought to the notice of Committee 8 for its consideration of Article 33 of the Convention.

2 1 2 The delegate of the U S S R said that Canada and the Soviet Union had territories in the Far North where very small angles of elevation near zero had to be used. That gave rise to particular difficulties which had to be taken into account. Difficulties also arose in mountainous countries like Switzerland and Austria. If the last phrase of the amendment to No 67 of the Convention was understood to cover such special geographical situations, his delegation would support the proposal. He failed to understand however why Committee 8 had to take the proposal into consideration in connection with Article 33.

2 1 3 The Chairman of Working Group C7-E agreed with the interpretation of No 67 c) of the Convention given by the previous speaker. The text had been taken from the report on the UNISPACE Meeting held in Vienna in 1982 and applied to all geographical areas with special problems and not only to equatorial countries. Committee 8 would have to be informed since it would be considering Article 33 which also dealt with the use of geostationary satellite orbits. Nos 67 and 68 had to be legally consistent with No 131 of the Convention.

2 1 4 The delegate of the U S S R said he was satisfied with that explanation. However, unnecessary changes should not be introduced into Article 33 if they were already in No 67.

2 1 5 The delegate of Colombia said that Committee 8 was responsible for considering Article 33 and it would know how to deal with the matter. The question should not be discussed by Committee 7.

2 1 6 The Chairman said that he merely wished to inform Committee 8 in order to help it decide how to proceed.

2 1 7 The delegate of the United States said that Nos 67 and 68 were designed to provide the IFRB with guidance. Article 33 served an entirely different purpose. Transmitting the Report to Committee 8 would in no way prejudice that Committee's decision on what to do in connection with No 133 of the Convention.

2 1 8 The delegate of Colombia agreed that transmitting the information to Committee 8 involved no obligation for that Committee.

2 1 9 The delegate of Cameroon thought it had been decided to add a sentence to No 68 of the Convention to convey the idea that technical cooperation would be provided to countries to help them prepare conferences.

2 1 10 After a brief discussion in which the Chairman, the delegates of Peru, Canada and the United States and the Chairman of the IFRB reviewed the deliberations of the Working Group, it was ascertained that that idea was contained in No 67 of the Convention which referred to the specific requirements of the developing countries.

2 1 11 The Chairman proposed that the report of Working Group C7-E with the amended versions of Nos 67 and 68 of the Convention should be adopted.

It was so agreed

3 Consideration of the report of Working Group C7-G(Document No 311)

3 1 The Chairman of Working Group C7-G presented the report contained in Document No 311. The Working Group had examined all the proposals submitted by Algeria, the Federal Republic of Germany, the U S S R , Poland, Czechoslovakia, India, the United States and Argentina (the Hungarian proposal having been withdrawn), as well as all matters related to the Coordination Committee. It had been advised in its deliberations by the Secretary-General. The work of the Coordination Committee had not been satisfactory and the proposals sought ways of improving it. The new No 80 set out rules for the membership of the Committee, with a reference to the elected officials concerned, and made clear (in a footnote to the proposal which was not to be included in the Convention) that it was important that the Committee should maintain the practice of not cancelling or postponing any meeting on the grounds that a member was temporarily absent, since, in such cases, alternative members were available. No 81 stipulated that the Coordination Committee should advise and give the Secretary-General practical assistance on all administrative, financial and technical cooperation matters affecting more than one organ and should keep fully in view the provisions of the Convention, the decisions of the Administrative Council and the interests of the Union as a whole. It was considered that elected officials should constitute the main nucleus of the Coordination Committee, but it was recognized that it was sometimes necessary, during the absence of an elected official, to call upon the services of an appointed official for particular advisory or technical assistance tasks. That idea was not expressed as a provision of the Convention, as it was thought sufficient to include it in the report of the discussions. He said that an important feature of No 80 was the last sentence, which read "It shall be presided over by the Secretary-General, and in his absence by the Deputy Secretary-General", as it provided a means of maintaining the continuity of the Committee's work. Members of the Coordination Committee provided the services of advice and practical assistance on a personal basis. The new No 81 set out the terms of reference of the Coordination Committee and contained a reference to technical cooperation matters. He said that an addition had been made to No 82 on a proposal by the United States. The Group had also examined other articles relating to the tasks of the Coordination Committee.

3 2 The Chairman, referring to Document No 311, said that on the third line of the new Spanish version of No 80 (Article 12), the reference to the Vice-Chairman of the IFRB was missing and should be added.

3 3 The delegate of the United States agreed with the comments of the Chairman of Working Group C7-G, stressing the point in particular that members of the Coordination Committee provided advice and practical assistance on a personal basis. Furthermore, the aim of including the Vice-Chairman of the IFRB was by no means to add greater weight to the latter in relation to the other permanent organs, a point which he felt should be clearly stated in the record.

3 4 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the report presented by the Chairman of Working Group C7-G, apart from the addition of the Vice-Chairman of the IFRB as a member of the Coordination Committee.

3 5 The delegate of Argentina agreed that in the past the performance of the Coordination Committee had not been all that might have been expected, a fact which was reflected in the number of proposals received concerning the Committee. In support of its view that the Coordination Committee should establish its own rules of procedure, his delegation had submitted proposal 71/6 for an addition to No 82 of the Convention, reflecting the provision of No 50, where it was stated that the Administrative Council should adopt its own rules of procedure. Unlike the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, he thought that it was right to include the Vice-Chairman of the IFRB as a member of the Coordination Committee, for the sake of the continuity of the Committee's work.

3 6 The delegate of India expressed disappointment with the report of Working Group C7-G, on the ground that it did not suggest measures to remedy the unsatisfactory performance of the Coordination Committee.

3 7 The delegate of the U S S R said that he supported the draft submitted by Working Group C7-G, with the inclusion of the Vice-Chairman of the IFRB as a Coordination Committee member. He said that it was appropriate to convey the notion contained in the footnote, to the effect that no meeting should be cancelled or postponed, in the record of the meeting, but it was unnecessary to include it either in the Convention or in the report to the Plenary Meeting.

3 8 The delegate of Czechoslovakia was in favour of approving the report, which was the fruit of prolonged study by the Working Group.

3 9 The delegate of Kenya was in favour of approving the report of the Working Group.

3 10 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that the report submitted by the Working Group would help remedy the deficiencies in the Coordination Committee's work.

3 11 The delegate of Algeria said that Working Group C7-G had achieved a consensus after a considerable amount of discussion and, as far as he was concerned, he regretted that the proposal of the delegate of Argentina had not been accepted, as it would have left the Coordination Committee greater freedom of action. He was in favour of approving the Working Group's proposals as contained in Document No 311.

3 12 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that the Working Group had done an excellent job and that he approved its proposal.

3 13 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that he would go along with the majority.

3 14 The Chairman said that it appeared that the Committee was prepared to approve the report and the draft of Article 12 submitted by Working Group C7-G, on the understanding that members of the Coordination Committee would be providing advice and practical assistance on a personal basis. With regard to the footnote to the report, the Committee agreed with its content, but did not consider it necessary to include it either in the Convention or in the report to the Plenary Meeting.

It was so agreed.

4 Consideration of Article 55 of the Convention (continued)(Documents Nos DT/1 and DT/11(Rev 2))

4 1 No 239

4 1 1 The delegate of Argentina said that his proposal (71/10), which consisted chiefly in adding the words "and insurance" to the text of No 239, was intended merely to give official sanction to what was already common practice.

4 1 2 The delegate of Venezuela, who supported the Argentine proposal, said that in his opinion the insurance cover should be extended.

No 239 was amended in accordance with the Argentine proposal.

4 2 No 240

4 2 1 The Chairman said that there were four proposals for additions to No. 240, two from Algeria and two from the Federal Republic of Germany.

4 2 2 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the aim of his proposed addition (240A) was to give the Administrative Council a clear mandate to monitor decisions of a financial nature, on the ground that the implementation of decisions of the Administrative Conferences or the Plenary Assemblies of the Consultative Committees invariably carried financial implications.

4 2 3 The delegate of Algeria presented his two further additions, Nos 240A and 240B, given in Document No 144

4 2 4 The delegate of Iran, referring to the Federal Republic of Germany's proposal to add 240A, said that in the amended version of No 43 it was already stated that the Administrative Conferences had to take expenditure into account. He was therefore unable to support No 240A, which appeared to him redundant

4 2 5 The delegate of India was also unable to support the addition No 240A proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany, on the ground that the Council was not competent to decide on the implementation of decisions taken by the Consultative Committees. That would imply giving greater authority to the Administrative Council than to the Administrative Conferences. On the other hand, he supported the Algerian proposal

4 2 6 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that in his opinion the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany was constitutionally in order and that if it had referred specifically to future meetings, it would have been perfect

4 2 7 The delegate of France supported the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany

4 2 8 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that there was a need to monitor the financial effects of decisions taken by the Administrative Conferences and that it was appropriate for such a task to be performed by the Administrative Council, since the latter was a supervisory organ whose competence could not be questioned. However, if the Committee preferred the solution proposed by the delegate of the United Kingdom, he was prepared to accept it

4 2 9 The delegate of Hungary said he would be prepared to accept the amended proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany

4 2 10 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that the amended version of the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany would read "Decide on the implementation of decisions concerning future conferences or meetings having financial effects"

4 2 11 The delegates of the United States, the Netherlands, Japan and Italy accepted the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany as amended by the United Kingdom.

4 2 12 The delegate of Algeria was opposed to the proposal

4 2 13 The delegate of Switzerland supported the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany as amended, subject to revised drafting of the text

4 2 14 In the opinion of the delegate of Kenya, the proposed text would be difficult to implement

4 2 15 The delegate of Algeria said that the effect of the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany, as amended by the United Kingdom, would be for the Administrative Council to control all decisions taken by the conferences and that he could therefore not support it

4 2 16 The delegate of Poland asked for the proposal to be submitted in writing. He had the impression that it was somehow illogical

4 2 17 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the idea was not that the Administrative Council should in any way modify or control the decisions of Administrative Conferences but that it should set them within a financial framework. Decisions of the meetings could not be implemented unless the budgetary means were available

4 2 18 The Chairman put the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany, as amended by the United Kingdom to the vote

Votes in favour	45
Votes against	19
Abstentions	14

The proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany as amended by the United Kingdom was approved

4 2 19 The delegate of Iran reserved the right to raise the matter again at the Plenary Meeting, as he considered that such decisions could not be taken by the Administrative Council

4 2 20 The delegate of the U S S R said that he had abstained in the voting because he felt, like the delegation of Poland, that it was necessary to have the text in writing In any event, he did not wish to raise any objections

4 2 21 The Chairman called for discussion of the Federal Republic of Germany's proposed addition No 240

4 2.22 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that proposal No 240B aB was independent of the previous one and concerned the tasks of the Administrative Council He said that the Council should have the additional right to decide on organizational changes affecting staff and asked for the final words of the proposal "after having been agreed in the Coordination Committee" to be deleted

4 2 23 The delegate of Algeria supported the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany

4 2 24 The delegate of Venezuela also supported the proposal, on the ground that it would facilitate the task of the Administrative Council

4 2 25 The Chairman asked whether the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany could be considered approved

It was so agreed

4 2 26 The Chairman called for discussion of the Algerian proposal for an addition to No 240 (ALG/144/4)

4 2 27 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the Algerian proposal He said that it was advisable to take into account the relevant experience, Committee 5 discussions and statistics

4 2 28 The Chairman asked whether No 240 of the Convention, with the addition proposed by Algeria, could be considered approved

It was so agreed.

4.3 No 241

4 3 1 The delegate of Czechoslovakia, referring to his proposed amendment to No 241 of the Convention (TCH/57/9), said that there had been no improvement as far as an equitable geographical distribution was concerned, and that the provisions of Resolution No. 5 of Malaga-Torremolinos had not been fully implemented He thought that the Administrative Council should be asked to ensure that the recruitment of new staff was based on an equitable geographical distribution.

4 3.2 The Chairman said that Committee 5 had adopted a proposal for addition to No 241 of the Convention, which would have to be taken into account

4 3.3 The Chairman of Committee 5 said that, after careful study, it had been decided to leave No 87 of the Convention unchanged and to include an addendum to No 241 instead,

to the effect that every year the Administrative Council should examine the staff list to be adopted before submitting it to the Secretary-General. Moreover, Document No DT/63 contained a draft Resolution, which would be submitted to the Plenary Meeting and could replace Resolution No 5 of Malaga-Torremolinos.

4 3 4 The delegate of Peru said that the decisions taken in Torremolinos in that respect had not yielded any result. He therefore thought that the Czechoslovak proposal was relevant and was prepared to support it.

4 3 5 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that the Czechoslovak proposal should be accepted, taking into account the content of Document No DT/63.

4 3 6 The delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the last phrase of the Czechoslovak proposal was redundant and should be deleted.

4 3 7 The delegate of the U S S R supported the Czechoslovak proposal. He did not consider that the deliberations of Committee 5 constituted an obstacle to its approval. He failed to understand the problem raised by the delegate of the United Kingdom and called for the adoption of the proposal.

4 3 8 The delegate of the United States said that the matter was important for many countries and that therefore the decisions of Committee 5 should be taken into account. In his opinion, the moment was not appropriate for taking a decision.

4 3 9 The delegate of Hungary said that the provisions laid down in Torremolinos had not been observed and that the situation should be put right. He therefore supported the Czechoslovak proposal.

4 3 10 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany pointed out that staff recruitment was the responsibility of the Secretary-General and not of the Administrative Council. He therefore thought that the old text was sufficient. If an addition was thought to be necessary, as suggested by Czechoslovakia, then it should be made to No 87 of the Convention.

4 3 11 The delegate of the United Kingdom, replying to the delegate of the U S S R, said that staff recruitment and equitable geographical distribution were different matters and that the best interest of the Union had to be borne in mind. What was needed was for the Council to ensure that existing directives were applied. He opposed the proposed addition.

4 3 12 The Chairman proposed that No 241 should be left unchanged and that the amended version of No 241 adopted by Committee 5 should be approved.

4 3 13 The delegate of Czechoslovakia agreed with the first statement of the Chairman of Committee 5, but not with what he had said with regard to increasing the number of permanent contracts in the future. He asked again that his proposal should be adopted, as it in no way contradicted the decision of Committee 5.

4 3 14 The delegate of the U S S R said that he could not agree with the procedure proposed by the Chairman, as it was not possible to adopt something which was not on the agenda and about which there were no documents.

4 3 15 The Chairman of Committee 5 said that his committee was preparing a document for Committee 7. When that document had been received, a decision could be taken with regard to Article 55 of the Convention. Referring to the comment of the delegate of Czechoslovakia, he pointed out that he had not said that the number of permanent contracts should be increased. On the contrary, the Secretary-General had been asked to put forward proposals to the Administrative Council concerning the possibility of offering more fixed-term contracts.

4 3 16 The Chairman asked whether the discussion should be postponed until the document of Committee 5 had been received.

4 3 17 The delegate of Peru said that the Czechoslovak proposal reiterated a principle which was not dealt with by Committee 5. The Czechoslovak proposal was complementary to Resolution No 5 of Torremolinos and dealt additionally with the aspect of staff policy

4 3 18 The delegate of Bulgaria was in favour of approving the Czechoslovak proposal

4 3.19 The delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom approved the Chairman's suggestion to the effect that discussion on No 241 of the Convention should be postponed.

4 3 20 The Chairman declared that the examination of staff questions relating to No. 241 of the Convention would be postponed.

4 3 21 The delegate of Canada recalled that he had a proposal relating to No 241 (CAN/26/23) for introducing financial regulations.

4 3 22 The delegate of India doubted whether such regulations were necessary

4 3.23 The Chairman noted that there was no support for the Canadian proposal and said that it was therefore rejected

4 4 No 242

No change

4 5 No 243

4 5 1 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that his proposal (12/4) was designed to give clearer expression to the Administrative Council's duty to supervise the administrative functions of the permanent organs and decide on appropriate measures for the rationalization of those functions

4 5 2 The delegate of Canada presented his proposal (26/25) that the Administrative Council should direct such operational audits as it deemed desirable. He said that since his proposal (26/23) relating to No 241 of the Convention had not been accepted, he might expect the present proposal to be opposed as well and would be prepared to withdraw it

4 5 3 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that he would support the proposal of the German Democratic Republic, subject to keeping the original reference to "the Union" and deleting the new reference to "the permanent organs"

4 5 4 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic accepted the amendment proposed by the Federal Republic of Germany

4 5 5 The delegate of Argentina approved the proposal of the German Democratic Republic as amended by the Federal Republic of Germany

4 5.6 The delegate of Canada approved the proposal of the German Democratic Republic as amended by the Federal Republic of Germany, adding that his own proposal (26/25) was complementary and that only one text need be approved

4 5.7 The delegate of the United Kingdom did not think that the notion of "operational audits" could be introduced into the Convention. The proposal of the German Democratic Republic already contained the words "supervise the administrative functions", and that was sufficient.

4.5 8 The delegate of Poland agreed with the objections to the Canadian proposal

4 5 9 The delegate of Canada withdrew his proposal

4 5 10 The Chairman declared that proposal 12/4 of the German Democratic Republic, as amended by the Federal Republic of Germany, was approved

It was so agreed

4 6 No 244

4 6 1 The delegate of France, presenting his proposal (14/3), said that it consisted in deleting the word "benefit" after the word "cost" and referring to Nos 285 and 287 of the Convention instead of only No 287. It was meant to ensure that Members of the Council should have a clearer idea of the cost of individual ITU activities and were in a position to judge the standard of management and organization in the ITU

4 6 1 The delegate of Denmark presented his proposal 68/1 and said that he would have no objections to the proposals relating to Nos 244, 285 and 287 of the Convention being considered together

4 6 3 The Chairman said that it appeared that the Committee was in favour of postponing consideration of proposals relating to Nos 244, 285 and 287 of the Convention

It was so agreed

4 6 4 The delegate of the United States said that his proposal concerning No 244 (119/2) could be considered together with those which had been postponed. It was related to the proposals concerning No 286 (119/4) and No 310 (119/7). It was a package of proposals put forward by his country which could be considered by Working Group C7-G, at the same time as those which had been postponed

4 6 5 The Chairman said that it appeared that the suggestion of the delegate of the United States was approved

It was so agreed

4 7 No 245

No change

4 7 1 The delegate of Denmark presented his proposal for an addition to No 245, sponsored by the delegations of Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, besides his own country, and said that it was compatible with the notion approved in the Plenary Meeting to the effect that the accounts of the Union should be audited with the assistance of experts whose services were provided free of charge by the administrations. In their proposal, they asked for arrangements to be made for an annual management audit of Union activities

4 7 2 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. did not think that the proposal was appropriate. He did not object to the underlying notion, but he thought it could lend itself to different interpretations and he did not wish to return to discussions about the special group of auditors.

4 7 3 The Chairman said that the proposal had received no support

4 7 4 The delegate of Denmark said that he could not withdraw it because he was representing five countries, but that if no further support were forthcoming, he would not insist

4 7 5 The Chairman considered that the Committee did not approve the proposed addition to No 245

The meeting rose at 1215 hours

The Secretary
A MACLENNAN

The Chairman
A C ITUASSU

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 500-E

1 December 1982

Original English

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

EIGHTEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Friday, 29 October 1982, at 1405 hrs

Chairman Mr A C ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

- 1 Consideration of Article 55 of the
Convention (continued)
- 2 Consideration of Article 56 of
the Convention

Document No

DT/1, DT/11

DT/1, DT/11
270



1. Consideration of Article 55 of the Convention (Documents Nos DT/1 and DT/11)
(continued)

Nos. 246 to 251 of Article 55 were adopted without change as they appeared in the 1973 Convention.

1.1 No. 252

1.1.1 The delegate of India, introducing his proposal (87/22) said it seemed logical for the Administrative Council also to be in charge of arranging for Conference Preparatory Meetings.

1.1.2 The Chairman noted that there was no support for the Indian proposal and that accordingly it could not be considered.

Nos. 252 and 253 of Article 55 were adopted without change as they appeared in the 1973 Convention.

1.2 No 254

1.2.1 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic, introducing his proposal (122/5), said that in view of the ever-increasing number of conferences and meetings it had become urgent to make provision in the Convention for the Administrative Council to make economies by cutting down on their number and duration

The proposal by the delegate of the German Democratic Republic was approved

1.2 2 The delegate of the United States of America, introducing his proposal (15/12), said it was linked with the changes that had already been agreed for Nos 68 and 68A

1 2 3 The delegate of Venezuela pointed out that the permanent organs of the Union did many other things in preparation for conferences besides technical assistance. He proposed that the second line be amended to read "in regard to their technical and other assistance".

The United States proposal for the addition of a new No 254A, as amended by the United Kingdom, was approved.

1 3 No. 255

1 3 1 The delegate of Argentina, introducing his proposal (71/11), said his amendment was a purely editorial one consisting in the addition of the phrase "subject to the provisions of Nos 86 and 87". On the suggestion of the delegate of the United Kingdom, he said he could agree to delete "and No 87" since it was not strictly applicable.

The Argentine proposal, as amended, was approved.

1.4 No 256

1.4 1 The delegate of Argentina said his proposal (71/12) was the same as that for No 255 with the deletion of "and No 87"

The Argentine proposal was approved

Nos. 257 to 260 were adopted without change as they appeared in the 1973 Convention.

1 5 No. 261

1.5.1 The delegate of the U.S S R, introducing his proposal (20/6) for the addition of a new No. 261A, said that although the Conference had devoted considerable attention to the important principle of equitable geographic distribution and Committee 5 had just adopted a Resolution on the subject, the principle was not yet reflected in the duties of the Administrative Council.

1 5 2 The delegate of Czechoslovakia, introducing his proposal (57/10), which was along similar lines, said that it was not sufficient for the Administrative Council simply to pay regard to the principle of geographic distribution, it had to take concrete steps to see that it was respected

1 5 3 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that although there was general support for the principle referred to, he did not think there was need to make yet another reference to it in Article 55. Since it had been agreed that consideration of No 241 would be deferred pending the conclusions of Committee 5, he suggested that consideration of No 261A should also be deferred for the same reason

1 5 4 The delegates of the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany supported that view

1 5 5 The delegates of the U S S R, Algeria, German Democratic Republic, Argentina, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria considered that a decision should be taken immediately without waiting for the report of Committee 5

1 5 6 The delegate of India proposed that, as a compromise, the new text could be accepted on a provisional basis and placed within square brackets, if necessary, it could be amended later to bring it into the line with the decision taken by Committee 5

1 5 7 The delegate of the United Kingdom supported that suggestion

1 5 8 The Secretary of Committee 5 informed the Committee that a note had been sent to the Chairman of Committee 7 informing him of the decision taken by Committee 5 on the subject. All questions related to the principle of equitable geographic distribution had been dealt with in a draft Resolution which was being forwarded to the Editorial Committee.

1 5 9 The delegate of Argentina considered the matter was too important to be dealt with in a Resolution, which was of a transitory nature

1 5 10 The delegate of the U S S R, pointed out that Committee 7 was supposed to conclude its work the following day, whereas Committee 5 would be continuing to work over the next few days. In view of the importance of the matter, he urged that it be decided immediately

1 5 11 The Chairman invited the Committee to vote on the U S S R proposal that the Committee take a decision on the proposed new No 261A without waiting for the conclusions of Committee 5

That proposal was adopted by 40 votes to 31, with 4 abstentions

1 5 12 The Chairman next put to the vote the U S S R proposal for a new No 261A

That proposal was adopted by 41 votes to 22, with 10 abstentions

1 5 13 The delegate of the United States of America said he had voted against the proposal not because he was opposed to the concept of geographical distribution but because he felt the new provision should have been amended to include reference to No 87 of the Convention

1 5 14 The delegate of Switzerland said he too had voted against the proposal, firstly because it was badly drafted and secondly because it did not include all the criteria that should be taken into account in staff recruitment

1 5 15 The delegate of New Zealand said he had opposed the proposal since although he had no objection to its wording, he could not agree to it being placed in that section of the Convention

1.5 16 The delegate of Venezuela said he had abstained in the vote since he did not consider that respect for the principle of geographic distribution would necessarily ensure that a majority of countries in each of the regions would have an opportunity to participate in the Union's work

1.5.17 The delegate of Brazil said that he too had abstained in the vote from a desire to be consistent with the position he had adopted on other Committees of the Conference. While the principle of fair geographic distribution was important, due attention should be paid to the need for securing fully qualified and experienced staff for the Union.

1.5.18 The delegate of Australia said he had voted against the proposal because he considered it fell between two Committees.

1.5.19 The delegate of Saudi Arabia said he had abstained in the vote for the same reason.

1.5.20 The delegate of Canada said he too had voted against the proposal but felt the difficulty was mainly one of drafting. He suggested that the U S S R delegate might agree to amend his proposal to include the phrase "in line with No 87"

1.5.21 The delegate of the U S S R said that since his proposal had already been adopted the Committee could not consider any amendments to it.

1.5.22 The Chairman suggested that in view of the shortage of time each speaker should take the floor for no more than three minutes, and that each proposal should have only three speakers for and three against.

It was so decided

2. Consideration of Article 56 of the Convention (Documents Nos DT/1, DT/11, 270)

2.1 No. 262

2.1.1 The delegate of the United States of America said his proposal (15/13) could stand on its own and could be considered by the Committee, however, he could agree to its being considered by the Working Group. In regard to the Indian proposal (87/24), he recalled that it had been agreed in the discussion that morning that decisions of the Coordination Committee could in no way be finding on the Secretary-General. The Indian proposal ought not therefore to be considered.

2.1.2 The delegate of India said he could agree to replace the word "decisions" by "views" in his delegation's proposal.

2.1.3 The delegate of Venezuela pointed out that the Committee had already approved the functions of the Coordination Committee, namely, to assist and advise the Secretary-General. There was nothing new in the present proposal.

2.1.4 The delegate of Argentina asked whether Article 12 was to be considered by a Working Group on the following day.

2.1.5 The Chairman said that Article 12 had already been considered by the Working Group but that other Articles had to be reviewed, as well as proposals related to Article 12. He suggested that the Group should also study No 262 of the Convention.

It was so agreed

2.2 No 264

2.2.1 The delegate of Hungary, introducing proposal HNG/19/6, said that the amendment was consequential on the amendment to ADD 261A and was intended to ensure that the principle of equitable geographical distribution was observed when appointing staff. The Resolutions referred to were Resolutions of the Administrative Council.

2.2.2 The delegate of the U S S R said that his proposal URS/20/7 was intended to strengthen the role of the CCI Directors. He did not object to the Hungarian proposal.

2.2.3 The delegate of Canada thought that the Hungarian proposal should have referred to No 87 of the Convention and not to have done so was a serious omission. He therefore proposed that the words "provision No 87 of the Convention and" should precede the words "the Resolutions" in the Hungarian proposal.

2.2.4 The delegate of Argentina agreed basically with that view but thought that if the word "Resolutions" were replaced by "provisions", Canada's objection would be met.

2.2.5 The delegate of the United Kingdom pointed out that the principle of equitable geographical distribution had been referred to in a proposed amendment to No. 241, which had been deferred, had now been imposed by vote on ADD 261A and was not to be introduced in No 264. He considered that constituted a consolidated attempt to raise the principle of equitable geographical distribution of staff above the paramount principle enunciated in No. 87 of the Convention and therefore opposed the amendment.

2.2.6 The delegate of Venezuela agreed and said that it was wrong to flood the Convention with references to equitable geographical distribution. A fundamental principle had been stated in No 87 of the Convention, and the Administrative Council had already been instructed to see to it that the principle of equitable geographical distribution was implemented. Constant repetition was unnecessary.

2.2.7 The Chairman noted that the consensus of the Committee was that there was no real need to accept the Hungarian proposal and suggested that it be rejected.

It was so agreed.

2.2.8 The delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America supported proposal URS/20/7.

Proposal URS/20/7 was approved.

2.3 No. 269

2.3.1 The delegate of Poland, introducing proposal POL/22/28, said that any reassignment of the staff of permanent organs affected all those bodies. His proposal meant that the Secretary-General would not have to consult, say, the Chairman of the IFRB on all occasions, but merely the Coordination Committee.

2.3.2 The delegate of India supported that proposal.

2.3.3 The delegate of the United States of America felt that it was rare that all the permanent organs would be concerned when staff was temporarily reassigned. He therefore opposed the proposal.

2.3.4 The delegate of Venezuela thought that the Polish proposal was quite well put, because the temporary reassignment of staff might affect one of the members of the Coordination Committee. However, he asked whether it was not already the practice for the Secretary-General to consult the head of the organ concerned.

2.3.5 The Secretary-General said that that was indeed the current practice and pointed out that immediate action was needed in such cases. He suggested that the provision should be left unchanged.

2.3.6 The delegate of Poland said that, if his amendment were not accepted, the relevant position of the existing text should be amended to read "in consultation with the Chairman of the International Frequency Board and/or the Directors of the International Consultative Committees concerned".

2.3 7 The delegate of France pointed out that the English original drafted at Malaga-Torremolinos stated the Secretary-General could reassign staff "in consultation with" the heads of the permanent organs. The French and Spanish texts should therefore be realigned with the English.

2 3.8 The Chairman suggested that the proposal as last amended by Poland be passed to Committee 9, with a request that the text in the other languages be realigned with the English text as drafted at Malaga-Torremolinos

It was so agreed.

2.4 ADD 270A

2.4.1 The Chairman drew the Committee's attention to Document No. 270

2.4.2 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced his proposal, the purpose of which was to preclude the difficulties that had arisen in connection with preparations for the World Administrative Radio Conference of 1979 and also in Nairobi. His proposal was that the Secretary-General be empowered to prepare recommendations that would expedite proceedings at the meeting of Heads of Delegations.

2.4 3 The delegate of Argentina supported the proposal and pointed out that it would give legal sanction to a practice that was already being followed

2.4 4. The delegate of the United States of America supported the proposal and suggested that the following words be added "Taking into account the results of any regional consultations of which he has been advised", the semi-colon after "No 427" being replaced by a comma

2.4.5 The delegate of Iran noted that there had been some reservations on the German proposal to amend No 427. The proposal should be embodied in No 427

2.4 6 The delegate of Venezuela pointed out that it was the purpose of the proposal to avoid problems that had arisen and that it would in no way limit the freedom of Members to follow the guidelines of any groups. He pointed out that not all States were members of regional groups but nevertheless supported the amendment of the Federal Republic of Germany as amended by the United States of America.

2.4.7 The delegate of Brazil supported the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany and proposed that the United States amendment be accepted with the deletion of the words "of which he has been advised"

2.4.8 The delegate of the United Kingdom supported the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany and thought that it was not necessary to expand it

2.4.9 The delegate of Iran said that he could accept the proposal of the Federal Republic of Germany with the United States amendment as further amended by Brazil

2 4 10 The Chairman noted that there seemed to be a consensus for the proposal as so amended.

It was so agreed.

2.5 No. 275

2.5.1 The delegate of India, introducing proposal IND/87/25, said that it was the intention to make the provisions more complete and comprehensive.

2.5.2 The delegate of Algeria supported the proposal

Proposal IND/87/25 was approved

2 6 No. 280

2 6.1 The delegate of Algeria, introducing proposal ALG/144/7, mentioned that it was related to Algerian proposals that had been left in abeyance pending the outcome of the deliberations in Committee 6.

2.6.2 The delegate of Brazil supported the Algerian proposal and suggested the addition of the words "and assistance" before the word "activity"

2.6.3 The delegate of the U S S R suggested that it was unnecessary to refer to "the Union's own technical cooperation" and that it would suffice to say "the Union's technical cooperation"

2 6.4 The delegate of Algeria said he could accept the Brazilian amendment but had some difficulty with the proposal of the U S S R The word "own" had been included deliberately to distinguish such technical cooperation activity from that provided through UNDP.

2.6.5 The delegate of the U.S S R thought that, if Algeria attached importance to the word "own", the matter was directly related to other provisions dealing with technical assistance, so that a decision should be postponed

2 6.6 The Chairman suggested that consideration of the proposal be postponed until the results of deliberations in Committee 6 were available

It was so agreed.

2.7 No. 282

2 7.1 The delegate of Japan said that it was the intention of proposals J/13/7 and J/13/8 to specify the role of the Secretary-General in collecting and disseminating information, especially when the ITU participated in meetings of other international organizations

2 7.2 The delegate of the United States of America pointed out that his proposal USA/119/3 was part of a package of proposals related to the Coordination Committee and would be dealt with by Working Group C8-G The Japanese proposal seemed to him to call for a new publication If that interpretation was correct, he could not support the proposal

2 7.3 The delegate of Japan said that it was the aim of the proposal to highlight the role of the Secretary-General. Reports should be sent out more frequently

2.7.4 The delegate of India supported the proposal The Secretary-General would decide what information would be included in the Telecommunication Journal and what information would be disseminated to the Members direct

2.7.5 The delegate of Senegal supported a greater flow of information but drew attention to the cost to developing countries Incidentally, he pointed out that the statistical yearbooks of the ITU should include more information

2.7.6 The delegate of Switzerland supported the Japanese proposal. The separation of a single provision into two gave the Secretary-General a more active role The Secretary-General could be left to choose what information should be published in the Journal and what sent to Members direct.

2.7.7 The delegate of Spain supported a greater flow of information but pointed out that such information from other international organizations was already available through internal coordination. However, in view of the cost factor, he could not support the proposal There was no quantification of the costs expected, nor were any criteria specified for the selection of material.

2.7.8 The delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the proposal would give the Secretary-General a task with unspecified limits and with no funds to carry it out. He therefore suggested that No. 282 be left as it stood.

2.7.9 The Chairman noted that the Committee was equally divided on the Japanese proposal and suggested that consideration of the matter be resumed on the following day.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 1630 hours

The Secretary

A. MACLENNAN

The Chairman

A C ITUASSU

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 501-E

1 December 1982

Original Spanish

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

NINETEENTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

Saturday, 30 October 1982, at 0900 hrs

Chairman Mr A C ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

Document No

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| 1 | Approval of the summary record of the seventh meeting of Committee 7 | 306 |
| 2 | Consideration of a consolidated text on No 208 (CAN-URS) | 339 |
| 3 | Consideration of a consolidated text on No 231 (HNG-VEN) | 328 |
| 4 | Consideration of the Report of the ad hoc Working Group on Nos 222, 223 and 225A | 336 |
| 5 | Consideration of Article 56 of the Convention (continued) | DT/1 and DT/11(Rev 2) |
| 6 | Consideration of Article 57 of the Convention | DT/1 and DT/11(Rev.2) |
| 7 | Consideration of Article 58 of the Convention | DT/1 and DT/11(Rev 2) |



1 Summary record of the seventh meeting of Committee 7 (Document No 306)

Approved

2 Consideration of a consolidated text on No 208 (CAN-URS) (Document No 339)

Approved

3 Consideration of a consolidated text on No 231 (HNG-VEN) (Document No 328)

Approved

4 Consideration of the Report of the ad hoc Working Group on Nos 222, 223 and 225A (Document No 336)

No 222 was approved as amended

No 223 was approved subject to amendments of the French and English texts only.

No 225A was approved

5 Consideration of Article 56 of the Convention (continued) (Documents Nos DT/1 and DT/11(Rev 2))

5 1 No 282

5 1 1 The delegate of Japan explained that his proposal to add a new paragraph 282A was aimed at the sharing of experience

5 1 2 The delegate of Canada considered the amendment to be unnecessary

5 1 3 The delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom agreed with the delegate of Canada. Moreover, the proposal was too vague, it did not give any details or specify any limitations and gave no indication of where the funds needed to meet the cost implied by the proposal would be obtained

5 1 4 The delegate of Argentina felt that the effect intended by Japan could be achieved by means of a slight change in the existing text of No 282. It would be sufficient to replace the words "which he may collect" by "which he endeavours to collect"

5 1 5 The delegate of Venezuela agreed that the amendment proposed by Argentina was an effective response to the desire expressed by Japan

5 1 6 The Chairman decided that No 282 would be considered by the Working Group dealing with the Coordination Committee and would not be amended for the time being

5 2 No 283

5 2 1 The Chairman explained that No 283, on which two proposals had been submitted, would be considered by the Coordination Committee Working Group

5 3 No 284

Approved

5 4 No 285

5 4 1 The Chairman proposed that No 285 should also be referred to the Coordination Committee Working Group

5 4 2 The delegate of France pointed out that the proposed amendments to No 285 were extremely important and should be considered in the Committee

5 4 3 The delegate of Argentina also considered that questions of substance should be dealt with in the Committee first of all to provide the Working Group with a firm basis for its work

5 4 4 The delegate of the United States also agreed with the French delegation

5 4 5 The delegate of France explained that No 285 provided for a means of monitoring the Union's financial management and felt that the best solution would be an analytical accounting system To that end, he proposed that cost-analysis activities should be stepped up and that an annual budget with two variants should be submitted to the Administrative Council with a view to enabling the latter to test the impact of its budgetary decisions

5 4 6 The delegate of the United States pointed out that the second part of his proposal was similar to that submitted by France, since the wording of the French proposal was an improvement on his own, he withdrew the second part of his proposal

5 4 7 The delegate of Canada supported the first part of the United States' proposal and the second part of the French proposal

5 4 8 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic supported the French proposal

5 4 9 The delegate of Argentina introduced his proposed amendment to No 285, which contained the main points of the French proposal but in a simplified form

5 4 10 Noting that the French proposal had received a large measure of support, the Chairman said that it could be referred to the Working Group together with the Nordic countries' proposal and the other proposals submitted during the present meeting

5 4 11 The delegate of Denmark agreed with the French proposal and with that of the United States, but preferred the latter, which was more detailed A "preliminary budget" should be prepared for the following year

5 4 12 The delegate of France explained that his proposal was precise and detailed because, in his opinion, precision was vital in dealing with matters such as the one under discussion

5 4 13 The delegate of India preferred the proposal submitted by the United States The French text was too long and detailed

5 4 14 The delegate of Japan supported the proposals submitted by France and the United States The Nordic countries' proposal to draw up a preliminary budget for the following year would undoubtedly be of great assistance, especially for countries with serious financial restrictions

5 4 15 The delegate of the United States repeated that, although he preferred the wording of the French proposal, if it were not approved he would maintain his own proposal rather than withdraw it

5 4 16 The delegate of Algeria supported the French proposal

5 4 17 The delegate of Kenya supported both proposals, but felt that the French text was too long and detailed to be included in the Convention He therefore preferred the proposal submitted by the United States

5 4 18 The delegate of the Congo supported the French proposal, although the text was very detailed

5 4 19 The delegate of New Zealand supported the wording of the French proposal, since, in his view, a detailed text was necessary. He also supported the proposal submitted by the Nordic countries.

5 4 20 The delegate of Argentina also felt that the French text was too detailed. He proposed that the Danish delegation should combine its proposals with those of the Nordic countries in a single text and that, in the Argentinian text, the words "and a preliminary budget for the following year" should be inserted after the phrase "annual budget estimates". The text thus obtained would be more precise, while achieving the result intended by the proposals of France, the United States and the Nordic countries.

5 4 21 The delegate of Denmark agreed that it would be useful to combine the Argentinian proposal with that of the Nordic countries.

5 4 22 The Chairman felt that the Argentinian proposal was redundant in view of the more complete French proposal. He suggested that the Working Group be instructed to incorporate the Danish proposal in the French text and to add an appropriate phrase regarding the Coordination Committee's participation in the preparation of the budgets.

5 4 23 The delegate of Argentina, disagreeing with the Chairman, thought that a combination of his proposal with that of the Nordic countries would be more complete and also clearer.

5 4 24 The delegate of the U S S R agreed with the Chairman's suggestion. It should be possible to draft a joint text ironing out any conflicts between the French, Argentinian and Nordic proposals. He shared the views of previous speakers concerning the prolixity of the French text. Much of its detail was superfluous and should not be included in the Convention.

5 4 25 The delegate of Canada also agreed that all the points made could be combined in a single text.

5 4 26 The delegate of Switzerland said that care should be taken to ensure that the budget was given in absolute figures and that the Additional Protocol gave percentages for the years following 1983. The second part of the French proposal was unhelpful, since the budget could not allow for fluctuations.

5 4 27 The delegate of Algeria was critical of the excessively long French text. Matters of principle should be laid down in the Convention, the details being set out in the Additional Protocol.

5 4 28 The Chairman said that the matter should be referred to the Working Group, which would bear in mind all the views expressed.

5 5 No 286

5 5 1 The Chairman pointed out that, while the text of No 286 had been referred to the Working Group for consideration, there was a proposed addition.

5 5 2 The delegate of Algeria explained that his proposal (ALG/144/8) was consequential to the text of No 240A a) which had been approved the day before.

The text of No 286A, proposed by Algeria, was approved.

5 6 No 287

5 6 1 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic introduced his proposal (12/6), which derived directly from the amendment to No 271 of the Convention.

5 6 2 The delegate of France, introducing his proposal (14/5), said that in the light of the views expressed on No 285 concerning the preliminary budget, No 287 should include the cost-analysis for the previous year. He proposed deleting the phrase "to the extent the Administrative Council finds it appropriate", since the information concerned was essential and should not be regarded as optional.

5 6 3 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the proposal submitted by the German Democratic Republic and suggested that the above-mentioned phrase be deleted for the sake of brevity.

5 6 4 The delegate of the United States supported the French proposal and was also in favour of deleting the last phrase of the existing text. He had no objection to merging the proposals submitted by France and the German Democratic Republic.

5 6 5 The delegate of Denmark supported the French proposal. The Administrative Council should, as a matter of course, deal with the cost analyses transmitted by the Secretary-General.

5 6 6 The delegate of Hungary supported the proposal of the German Democratic Republic as amended by the Federal Republic of Germany.

5 6 7 The Chairman asked the delegations of the German Democratic Republic and France to prepare a draft joint text for No 287 of the Convention for the following day.

5 7 No 288

5 7 1 The Chairman said that two proposals, one by the United States and the other by India, had been submitted on No 288 of the Convention. The former was an amendment which could be referred to the Working Group for consideration. A decision regarding the latter, India's proposed addition to No 288, should be deferred.

5 7 2 The delegate of India agreed that it was necessary to await the decision of Committee 8.

5 8 No 289

5 8 1 The Chairman said that the proposal submitted by the United States on No 289 should be referred to the Working Group.

5 9 No 290

5 9 1 The Chairman said there were no proposals to amend the existing text of No 290. An addition had, however, been proposed by India.

5 9 2 The delegate of India introduced his proposed addition (87/29) with a view to enabling the Administrative Council to perform other, unspecified functions.

5 9 3 The delegate of the United States supported the Indian proposal, which he considered practical.

5 9 4 The Chairman noted that there were no objections and said that India's proposal for a new text, No 290A, was approved.

5 10 No 291

5 10 1 The delegate of Poland said that his proposed amendment (22/30) to No 291, which was in keeping with the text of that provision, was self-explanatory.

5 10 2 The delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechoslovakia supported the amendment proposed by Poland to No 291 of the Convention.

5 10 3 The Chairman noted that there were no objections and declared that No 291 of the Convention, as amended by Poland, was approved. He added that India had proposed eight additions to No 291 of the Convention, which referred to Article 57 of the Convention.

5 10 4 The delegate of India explained that his proposals were aimed at defining the functions of the International Frequency Registration Board in accordance with the Convention.

5 10 5 The delegate of the United States vigorously opposed the proposals submitted by India. If they were approved, the World Administrative Radio Conferences could not possibly continue to fulfil their functions and the following Plenipotentiary Conferences would be faced with numerous problems.

5 10 6 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed. Those provisions would be more appropriate in the Radio Regulations than in the Convention. The same criterion should be applied in the consideration of No 299 of the Convention.

5 10 7 The delegate of Canada objected to the Indian proposal, saying that the Administrative Radio Conferences should have some flexibility in defining the duties and programmes of activity of the Board.

5 10 8 The delegate of India read out one of his proposals (87/45) for a new sub-paragraph to No 291, saying that it would make for adequate coordination of Administrative Radio Conferences.

5 10 9 The delegate of Poland shared the objections raised by the delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom.

5 10 10 The delegate of Switzerland also rejected the Indian proposal.

5 10 11 The Chairman took it that the Committee rejected the Indian proposals.

It was so agreed.

6 Consideration of Article 57 of the Convention (Documents Nos DT/1 and DT/11(Rev 2))

6 1 No 292

Approved

6 2 No 293

6 2 1 The delegate of Peru introduced his proposal (112/19) concerning No 293. It provided that each member of the Board, besides being familiar with geographic, economic and demographic conditions within a particular area of the world, as provided by No 293, should also be familiar with the present situation and future needs with regard to the utilization of frequencies and the geostationary satellite orbit within that area.

6 2 2 The delegate of the U S S R said that No 293 of the Convention was mentioned in No 67, the duties mentioned in which required members of the Board to have the qualifications demanded by the Peruvian proposal. There was therefore no need to extend No 293 in the form proposed by Peru.

6 2 3 The delegate of the United States said that No 293 was sufficiently explicit as to the knowledge required of members of the Board. Moreover, No 64 categorically stipulated that members of the Board should not serve as representatives of their region but as custodians of an international public trust, which also presupposed a detailed knowledge of the region they represented. Hence, No 293 should not be changed.

6 2 4 The delegate of Peru agreed with the delegate of the United States and said that his proposed addition did not affect any of the provisions the latter had mentioned. That did not, however, relieve the members of the Board of the need to be familiar with the situation regarding the utilization of frequencies and the geostationary satellite orbit in their respective regions. Some developing countries had probably never been visited by a member of the Board as Peru had.

6 2 5 The delegate of Canada saw no reason to amend No 293

6 2 6 The Chairman said there was no consensus on the amendment of No 293 of the Convention
No 293 was approved unamended

6 3 No 294

6 3 1 The delegate of Guinea introduced his proposal (110(Rev 1/5) on No 294 of the Convention, which provided for the substitution of "conference responsible for the election" by "Plenipotentiary Conference"

The amendment was approved

6 4 No 295

6 4 1 The Chairman said that Canada, Guinea, Peru and Algeria had withdrawn their proposals
No 295 was approved unamended

6 5 No 296

6 5 1 The delegate of Peru said that that provision concerned the term of office of members of the Board but that there was now no need to amend it

No 296 was approved unamended

6 6 No 297

6 6 1 The delegate of Mexico said that his proposal (59/2) provided for the possibility of a vacancy occurring "after the session of the Administrative Council preceding the next Plenipotentiary Conference" and also stated that "the travel expenses incurred by the replacement member shall be borne by his Administration"

6 6 2 The delegate of Chile introduced his proposal (89/5), which provided that if a vacancy occurred more than 90 days before the session of the Administrative Council, the substitute member would not be appointed by the country of which the member to be replaced was a national, instead, the person from the same region who, among the unsuccessful candidates, had obtained the highest relative majority at the election which had appointed the members of the Board should be designated That solution seemed fairer than the direct appointment of a substitute by his country

6 6 3 The delegate of Peru said his proposal (112/22) was the same as that of Chile

6 6 4 The delegate of the United States sympathized with the intention behind the Chilean and Peruvian proposals and acknowledged that the Convention put the vacant position at the disposal for a short period, of the country of which the former incumbent had been a national, but felt that the solution proposed was impractical Candidates for membership of the Board tended to be persons with responsible positions in private industry or public service and could not decide overnight to move to Geneva, leaving their jobs and other commitments behind them

6 6 5 The delegate of China supported the Chilean proposal

6 6 6 The delegate of Argentina said the arguments advanced by the delegate of the United States were inconsistent and appealed to him to vote in favour of the Chilean and Peruvian proposals

6 6 7 The delegates of Paraguay, Venezuela and Costa Rica endorsed the Chilean proposal, saying it was highly practical and remedied a deficiency in the Convention

6 6 8 The delegate of the U S S R said the proposals submitted did not indicate what should happen if there was no other candidate from the region in question or if the person who had obtained the greatest relative majority among the unsuccessful candidates was not interested in taking up the post. Considering that the appointment in such cases was for a short time, No 297 of the Convention dealt with the problem satisfactorily.

6 6 9 The delegate of the Netherlands sympathized with the Chilean and Peruvian proposals. He also appreciated the objections raised by the delegate of the United States, however, and therefore proposed an amendment to the Chilean proposal, replacing "shall become a member of the Board" by the more flexible provision "shall have the opportunity of becoming a member of the Board".

6 6 10 The delegate of the United Kingdom preferred the existing text of No 297 of the Convention as a solution to the problem of vacancies.

6 6 11 The delegate of Peru said that his proposal answered the question of what was to happen if the person who was to fill the vacancy did not wish to do so, in that case, the existing provisions of the Convention would apply.

6 6 12 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the members of the IFRB should be eminent persons. The Peruvian proposal provided that the unsuccessful candidate obtaining the most votes at the previous election from the same region should fill the vacancy. Between the election and the occurrence of a vacancy, however, many years might have passed and the former candidate would be very unlikely to be still available. The solution provided by No 297 was therefore to be preferred.

6 6 13 The delegate of India also felt that the Chilean and Peruvian proposals had very positive aspects.

6 6 14 The delegate of Colombia felt that the Chilean proposal should be combined with the Peruvian proposal.

6 6 15 The Chairman felt there was no need to pursue the discussion. He put the combined proposals of Chile and Peru to the vote. The result of the vote was 30 in favour, 37 against and 7 abstentions.

6 6 16 The delegate of Venezuela, raising a point of order, said that Mexico had proposed an amendment to No 297 which had not been decided upon.

6 6 17 The delegate of the United States said the Mexican proposal (59/2) was an important contribution and he supported it.

No 297, as amended by the Mexican proposal (59/2), was approved.

6 7 No 298

6 7 1 The delegate of Peru said that in No 298 the words "as far as possible" should be deleted so as to ensure continuity and uphold the principle enunciated in No 64.

6 7 2 The delegates of Chile and Mexico supported the Peruvian proposal, saying that it would give the IFRB more stability.

6 7 3 The delegate of the United States said that the deletion of the words "as far as possible" would be a breach of national sovereignty. National administrations would be deprived of the right to make independent decisions.

6 7 4 The delegate of Peru said the objection raised by the United States was logical, however, if a country wished to withdraw one of its nationals from the Board, it would not be the country which made the actual decision but the incumbent, who would be able to resign from his post.

6 7 5 The delegate of the U S S R agreed with the delegate of the United States

6 7 6 The delegate of the United States was convinced by the Peruvian point of view and withdrew his objection

6 7 7 The delegate of Czechoslovakia said the existing text of No 298 of the Convention should not be amended

6 7 8 The Chairman put the Peruvian proposal to the vote

There were 39 votes in favour, 21 against and 10 abstentions

No 298, as amended by the Peruvian proposal, was approved

6 8 No 299

6 8 1 The delegate of Canada felt that the working arrangements of the Board should not be defined in the Radio Regulations

6 8 2 The delegate of India agreed The working arrangements of the Board should be included in the General Regulations

6 8 3 The delegate of the U S S R felt unable to accept the Canadian proposal If the Indian proposal was accepted, No 299 would have to be deleted

6 8 4 The delegate of the United States said that those paragraphs should be included in the Radio Regulations

6 8 5 The delegate of India asked the Chairman of the IFRB whether reports on special services were normally included in the agenda of Administrative Conferences

6 8 6 The Chairman of the IFRB said that the existing Convention authorized the Administrative Council to include matters concerning the Radio Regulations and instructions to the IFRB in the agenda of Administrative Conferences No major changes had been made in the past, but instructions had been issued concerning the duties of the Board

6 8 7 The delegate of Switzerland did not favour the inclusion of the Canadian proposal in the Convention

6 8 8 The Chairman pointed out that the proposal was not receiving any support

6 8 9 The delegate of Canada withdrew his proposal

6 8 10 The delegate of India also withdrew his proposal in order to facilitate the work of the Committee

6 9 No 300

6 9 1 The Chairman said there was a Canadian proposal for the deletion of that provision

6 9 2 The delegate of Canada said that, since his proposal was a corollary of his proposal concerning No 299, he therefore withdrew it

6 9 3 The Chairman stated that No 300 of the Convention would not be amended

6 10 No 301

6 10 1 The delegate of India withdrew his proposals concerning that provision

6 11 No 302

Approved

7 Consideration of Article 58 of the Convention (Documents Nos DT/1 and DT/11(Rev 2))

7 1 No 303

7 1 1 The delegate of Mexico introduced his proposal (59/3), which clarified the text by deleting the word "preferably" and provided for a certain flexibility in the periodicity of meetings, which should take place "every three or four years"

7 1 2 The delegate of Papua New Guinea, introducing his proposal (85/10), said that four years rather than three should elapse between meetings of the Plenary Assemblies. The second part of No 303 as it stood raised problems concerning the timetable of meetings. It should therefore be deleted and replaced by a provision for the convening of the Plenary Assembly when necessary. An appropriate convening machinery would have to be provided for in Article 70.

7 1 3 The delegate of India, introducing his proposal (87/57), said that the second part of No 303 should be deleted for the reasons given by Papua New Guinea. Plenary Assemblies should take place every five years. A great deal of money would thus be saved without any loss of efficiency.

7 1 4 The delegate of the United Kingdom preferred the flexibility of the existing text. The eight-month anteriority of Plenary Assemblies applied to Administrative Radio Conferences. That provision should not be deleted. Common sense dictated that the periodicity of meetings be kept flexible.

7 1 5 The delegate of Algeria favoured a five-year period as proposed by India. The deletion of the second part of No 303 would, however, raise problems.

7 1 6 The delegate of the United States pointed out that the CCIR and the CCITT had different working arrangements. An interval of three years between Plenary Assemblies seemed appropriate. He could not agree to the longer period proposed by Mexico.

7 1 7 The delegate of the U S S R agreed to the four-year period proposed by Mexico. The existing text should not be changed in any other way, the only amendment being the insertion of "every four years". That would be in line with the text prepared by Working Group PL-A. The reference to the period of eight months should not be deleted and the existing text should remain unchanged.

7 1 8 The delegate of Iran said the second part of No 303 of the Convention should be kept as it was. The Plenary Assembly should approve Conference documents. The interval between meetings should be five years.

The meeting rose at 1205 hours

The Secretary

A MACLENNAN

The Chairman

A C ITUASSU

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 502-E
1 December 1982
Original Spanish

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

TWENTIETH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Sunday, 31 October 1982, at 0900 hrs

Chairman Mr A C ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

Document No

- | | | |
|----|---|----------------------|
| 1 | Consideration of the report of Working Group C7-G
(Coordination Committee) | 350 |
| 2 | Consideration of the report of Working Group C7-F
(Terms of reference of the CCI's) | - |
| 3 | Consideration of the report of Working Group C7-H
(Languages) | - |
| 4 | Consolidated text of No 287 (DDR-F) | 351 |
| 5 | Consideration of Article 58 of the Convention
(continued) | DT/1, DT/11 (Rev 2) |
| 6 | Consideration of Article 68 of the Convention
(Document No 309, Nos, 341 and 342 of the
Convention, Note 2) | 56, 242 (Rev 2), 277 |
| 7 | Consideration of Article 69 of the Convention | DT/1, DT/11 (Rev 2) |
| 8 | Consideration of Article 70 of the Convention | 56, 242 (Rev 2), 277 |
| 9 | Consideration of Article 71 of the Convention | 56, 242 (Rev 2), 277 |
| 10 | Consideration of Article 72 of the Convention | 251 |
| 11 | Consideration of Article 73 of the Convention | 56, 242 (Rev 2), 277 |
| 12 | Consideration of Article 74 of the Convention | DT/1, DT/11 (Rev 2) |



1 Consideration of the report of Working Group C7-G (Coordination Committee)
(Document No 350)

1 1 The Chairman of Working Group C7-G, introducing the report in Document No 350, said that the Working Group had considered a number of proposals concerning the Administrative Council, taking into account the debates in Committee 7 on Article 12 of the Convention, and had finally approved the texts of Nos 244, 262, 285, 286, 288, 289, 310, 312, 313, 314, and 314A, corresponding to Articles 55, 56, and 59 of the Convention. Some figures had been left in square brackets pending adjustment of the numbering by the Editorial Committee.

1 2 The delegate of the United States of America said he could support the report as a whole. In No 244, the words "and the preliminary budget for the following year" should be underlined, since they followed from a proposal by the Nordic countries, and it should be indicated that the word "benefit" had been deleted from the last line. No 287 should be placed in square brackets, as should No 285, which should be added to the last line of No 244.

1 3 The delegate of India asked for an explanation of the meaning of the words "but nevertheless important" in the antepenultimate line of No 313.

1 4 The Chairman of Working Group C7-G said that matters which were not urgent, but nevertheless important, would be submitted for consideration by the next session of the Administrative Council.

1 5 The delegate of India proposed the deletion of the words "but nevertheless important".

1 6 The delegate of Algeria supported that proposal.

1 7 The delegate of the United States of America said he did not think that those words should be deleted. No 313 dealt with two distinct situations. The first was the exceptional case where the Coordination Committee could not reach a consensus but the Chairman judged that the matter was urgent and that a decision could not await the next session of the Administrative Council and took the decision, informing the members of the Administrative Council of it in writing. The other situation was that of important matters which were nevertheless not urgent and would be submitted for consideration by the next session of the Administrative Council.

1 8 The delegate of Cameroon said that care should be taken to ensure that the text of No 285 was compatible with that of the Additional Protocol which was being examined by Committee 4.

1 9 The Chairman said that no discrepancy could arise, since under No 285 the Secretary-General was required to prepare a draft budget comprising two versions, one corresponding to zero growth of the contributory unit and the other to a growth inferior or equal to any limit fixed by the Additional Protocol.

1 10 The delegate of the U S S R said that Working Group 7-G had done an excellent job of work and proposed that the report and the proposed clauses should be approved in their entirety.

1 11 The Chairman said that the consensus seemed to be to approve the report of Working Group 7-G and the texts of the clauses proposed therein.

It was so agreed.

1 12 The Chairman said that the Secretariat would concord the different language versions before formally submitting the text.

- 2 Consideration of the report of Working Group C7-F (Terms of reference of the CCIs)
The report was approved
- 3 Consideration of the report of Working Group C7-H (Languages)
- 3 1 The Chairman said that Working Group C7-H would have to hold another meeting before it could submit its report to the Committee
- 4 Consolidated text of No 287 (DDR-F) (Document No 351)
- 4 1 The delegate of the United States of America said that the new draft of No 287 faithfully reflected the views expressed in the Committee the day before and proposed that it be approved
- 4 2 The Chairman said that No 287 should be approved and that the text of No 244 should be aligned on No 287 as necessary
- It was so agreed
- 5 Consideration of Article 58 of the Convention (Documents Nos DT/1, DT/11(Rev 2))
- 5 1 No 303
No 303 was approved, with the last part amended to read "a) the Plenary Assembly, meeting every four years When .".
- 5 2 No 304
Approved
- 5 3 No 305
- 5 3 1 The Chairman noted that the Committee had before it two proposals, one from China (CHN/25/13(Rev)) and the other from India (IND/87/59), and suggested that the delegates of those countries might agree on a joint text
- 5 3 2 The delegate of China said that the discussion could be based on the Indian text, which was better worded
- 5 3 3 The delegate of India explained that a substantive change was involved It should also be added that the Directors of the CCIs could only be re-elected once
- 5 3 4 The delegate of the U S S R said that the present Indian proposal did not conform with what had been adopted with regard to elections the previous day In his view, reference should be made to internal appointments to be made by the Administrative Council
- 5 3 5 The Chairman proposed that the debate should be postponed until all matters relating to CCI elections were examined together
- 5 3 6 The Secretary-General elect said that No 305 should also take long-term requirements into account, including the need for the Administrative Council to take measures in the event of unexpected vacancies It was essential to provide for interim measures until the next Plenipotentiary Conference since the question was a vital one for the work of the CCIs It would be advisable to have an additional protocol stating what measures should be taken and who would take them

5 3 7 The delegate of France said that, if a working group were to be established to draft an additional protocol, he would like to serve on it. It was suggested in proposal IND/87/59 that if the position of Director of a CCI fell vacant, in the interval between the occurrence of the vacancy and the election, the Director of the other CCI should function as Director of both CCIs. It had also been proposed that in such cases the official with the longest period of service should act as Director. He was inclined to support the Indian proposal.

5 3 8 The delegate of Algeria supported the idea of setting up a working group to propose a solution to Committee 7 and endorsed the views expressed by the Secretary-General elect and the delegate of France.

5 3 9 The delegate of Greece also supported the idea put forward by the Secretary-General elect. It would indeed be preferable to draft an additional protocol.

5 3 10 The delegate of Canada said that there was clearly not enough time to examine the clauses in detail and that an additional protocol to the Convention should be prepared. The working group might be composed of the Secretary-General elect, the Directors of the CCIs and the officials most closely concerned, as well as the delegates of France, China, Algeria and Canada.

5 3 11 The Chairman said that the working group would meet that afternoon to prepare an additional protocol and possibly amendments to the Convention. The group might be presided over by the delegate of France.

5 3 12 The delegate of Canada said that there was no need to be categorical and that the main point was to prepare an additional protocol for the following day. He explained to the delegate of Iran that in his view the "key countries" were those which showed the greatest interest in the work of the CCIs.

5 3 13 The delegate of China said that the terms of reference of the working group should be to revise the articles of the Convention in accordance with the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and to draft the additional protocol, taking the interests of the participants and of the CCIs into account.

5 3 14 The delegate of Algeria said he could not agree with the explanation of the term "key countries" given by the delegate of Canada.

5 4 Nos 306 and 307

No change

5 5 No 303

5 5 1 The Chairman said that that clause of the Convention contained one editorial amendment affecting the French version only.

5 6 No. 309

5 6 1 The delegate of Australia explained that his proposed amendment (AUS/77/7) was consequential to the modification of No 70. The clause would thus be adapted to established practice, with beneficial results.

5 6 2 The delegate of India supported the Australian proposal.

5 6 3 The Chairman noted that there were no objections and declared that the Australian amendment to No 309 of the Convention was approved.

5 6 4 The delegate of Chile said he had been entrusted with introducing the Peruvian proposal (PRU/112/24), which contained an addition to No 309, and drew attention to an error in the sixth line of the proposal, where the words "the Board" should be replaced by "the CCIs" and the word "its" by "their". The purpose of the text was to strengthen No 309 of the Convention and to protect the Directors of the CCIs from all kinds of pressure. The Chilean delegation supported the Peruvian proposal but would prefer mention to be made of the CCIs only, without reference to the Directors.

5 6 5 The delegates of Mexico and China supported the Peruvian proposal

5 6 6 The delegate of the U S S R asked the Secretary-General elect whether similar provisions did not already exist in the Convention

5 6 7 The Secretary-General elect read out Nos 83 and 84 of the Convention and said that similar provisions appeared in the Staff Regulations and the Rules of Procedure of the Administrative Council

5 6 8 The delegate of the U S S R said that, in that case, the Peruvian proposal was superfluous

5 6 9 The delegate of Canada agreed that Article 13 of the Convention provided an adequate safeguard In his opinion, Article 58 should refer only to the CCIs, which were composed of national administrations, not of the Directors or the Secretary-General He hoped that the Peruvian proposal would not be adopted

5 6 10 The delegate of the United States of America said he shared the views of the preceding speakers

5 6 11 The Chairman, after consulting those who had supported the Peruvian proposal, announced that it had been rejected

6 Consideration of Article 68 of the Convention (Document No 309, Nos. 341 and 342 of the Convention, Note 2) (Documents Nos 56, 242(Rev 2), 277)

6 1 No 374

No change

6 2 No 375

6 2 1 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that his proposal (G/18/8) was designed to improve lines of communication, but that he was prepared to withdraw it to save time and not to prolong the debate

6 2 2 The delegate of Venezuela supported the proposal

6 2 3 The Chairman noted that there were no objections and announced that No 375 as amended by the United Kingdom was approved.

6 3 No 376

No change

6 4 No 377

6 4 1 The delegate of Spain said that consideration of his proposal (E/64/12) should be postponed until Committee 8 had taken a decision concerning Article 40 of the Convention.

6 4 2 The Chairman said that there was no time for such a course, unless a group submitted proposals to a Plenary Meeting

6 4 3 The Secretary-General elect said that references to regional organizations should not be scattered throughout the Convention without suitable definition and that the proposed provision of the Convention concerning the relationships with the CCIs should thus be applied with caution There were various categories of regional organizations within the regions

6 4 4 The delegate of Spain pointed out that reference was made to regional organizations in the existing texts of Nos 377 and 378. Perhaps the participation of regional organizations should be inserted as a new provision in Article 76, thus confirming established practice.

6 4 5 The Chairman reiterated that a decision must wait upon the results of the work of Committee 8.

6 5 No 378

6 5 1 The Chairman said that the Spanish proposals (E/64/13, 14 and 15) should also be left in abeyance pending the deliberations in Committee 8.

6 5 2 The delegate of Switzerland introduced his proposal (SUI/56/3) for the deletion of the word "telegram". The Secretary-General would take the measures he considered appropriate.

6 5 3 The delegate of Mexico said that telephony provided no documentary proof and could not be regarded as one of the most appropriate means of telecommunications.

6 5 4 The Secretary-General elect said that telegrams did not give rise to any problems. The media entailing a written text should be used to meet legal requirements of consultation. He suggested that the word "telegram" be retained.

6 5 5 The delegate of Argentina observed that, in that case, telex and other suitable means of telecommunications would be excluded. He suggested that the text read "by telegram or by any other alternative appropriate means".

6 5 6 The delegate of Switzerland endorsed the views of the delegate of Mexico and accepted the Argentine suggestion.

6 5 7 The Secretary-General elect explained that under the Regulations a telegram was held to mean telecommunication in writing, irrespective of the appellation of the medium. In his opinion, the Swiss text was too broad.

6 5 8 The delegate of Denmark said he was in favour of the original Swiss proposal, although the suggested amendments were acceptable.

6 5 9 The delegate of New Zealand thought it would be better not to specify any means of telecommunications.

6 5 10 The Chairman pointed out that Committee 8 had recommended adoption of the Swiss proposal and had approved it for Nos 341 and 342 of the Convention. The original proposal should therefore be approved.

6 5 11 The delegates of Lebanon, Norway and the United Kingdom supported the Swiss proposal.

6 5 12 The Chairman noted that there were no objections and announced that No 378 of the Convention as amended by Switzerland had been approved.

6 5 13 The delegate of Spain asked that his two proposals concerning No 378 of the Convention (E/64/14 and 15) be forwarded directly to the Plenary in the event of a positive decision by Committee 8 with respect to Article 40.

6 5 14 The delegate of France said that his proposal (F/62/6) was intended to secure a sufficient number of favourable replies within a period of one month.

6 5 15 The delegates of Italy and Spain supported the French proposal.

6 5 16 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that, although he had no objection to the French proposal, he thought it improbable that 25% of the Members would reply favourably within one month. There was some risk that replies would not be received in time.

6 5 17 The delegate of the U S S R considered that the existing text of No 378 was satisfactory.

6 5 18 The delegate of New Zealand endorsed that view

6 5 19 The delegate of the United States of America said that he too preferred the existing text but could accept the French amendment to the last part of No 378, which provided that all the Members of the Coordination Committee should be informed of the results of the consultation

6 5 20 The Chairman noted that the consensus was to approve the existing text of No 378 with the French amendment to the last sentence

It was so agreed

6 6 No 379

No change

6 7 No 380

6 7 1 The delegate of the United Kingdom, introducing his proposal to amend No 380 (G/18/9), said that its purpose was to simplify bureaucratic procedures

6 7 2 The Chairman said that, if there were no objections, No 380 as amended by the United Kingdom would be regarded as approved.

It was so agreed

6 8 No 381

No change

7 Consideration of Article 69 of the Convention (Documents Nos DT/1, DT/11(Rev 2))

7 1 No 382

7 1 1 The Chairman said that the French proposal that the word "avis" be replaced by "recommandation" in the French version would be transmitted directly to the Editorial Committee

7 1 2 The delegate of India introduced his proposal (IND/87/65) to amend No 382 so as to make it clear that the Plenary Assembly need not consider the technical reports of study groups, but only the reports of the Chairmen of those groups.

7 1 3 The delegate of New Zealand said that Plenary Assemblies at present did not generally examine the technical reports of study groups, but considered their draft Recommendations and took decisions on them

7 1 4 The Director of the CCIR said that, under Resolution 24 of the CCIR Plenary Assembly, the procedure described by the delegate of New Zealand was followed and that the Assembly only exceptionally examined the reports in question, which were submitted for information Under the existing wording of No 382, the Plenary Assembly could approve, modify or reject the draft Recommendations, and the addition of the words "of the study groups" might be construed as excluding drafts submitted to the Plenary Assembly by administrations

7 1 5 The delegate of India said he had no objection to adding the words "and of administrations" at the end of the sentence

7 1 6 The delegate of Canada said he was in favour of leaving No 382 unchanged

7 1 7 The delegate of the United States of America said that the explanation given by the Director of the CCIR demonstrated the flexibility of the existing text of No 382 He therefore shared the views of the delegate of Canada

7 1 8 The delegate of India said he understood from the statement of the Director of the CCIR that the Plenary Assembly generally did not examine the reports of the study groups. On the other hand, the existing text of No 382 provided that the Assembly should examine them, so that all the reports had to be submitted to it, entailing expenditure which could be avoided if his proposal were adopted.

7 1 9 The delegate of Iran said that if the words "of the study groups" were deleted from the existing text and a full stop was placed after the words "or reject the draft Recommendations", there would be no reason why such drafts should not be submitted to the Plenary Assembly by study groups, administrations or recognized private operating agencies.

7 1 10 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said he was in favour of deleting the words "shall consider the reports" if they were not examined in practice, and of adding at the end that drafts on which the Plenary Assembly would take decisions could also be submitted by administrations.

7 1 11 The Director of the CCIR said that the opening phrase of the clause in fact related to two kinds of report, the first being reports, containing draft Recommendations, that study groups might submit to the Plenary Assembly and the second being texts called Reports with an initial capital letter, which were not examined with a view to decisions by the Plenary Assembly, but were submitted for information and were examined only in exceptional cases. In any case, the existing wording of No 382 had caused no difficulties in practice.

7 1 12 The Director of the CCITT said that the second type of report mentioned by the Director of the CCIR did not exist in the CCITT and that only reports on the activities of each study group, largely consisting of draft Recommendations, were submitted to the Plenary Assembly of that organ.

7 1 13 The delegate of India suggested that it should be stated in No 382 that reports on the activities of the study groups should be considered and that the draft Recommendations would be approved, modified or rejected. No 382 should be so worded as to avoid expenditure on the reproduction and distribution of reports.

7 1 14 The delegate of Pakistan said he was in favour of retaining the existing text of No 382.

7 1 15 The Chairman noted that the majority of the Committee did not wish to amend the text of No 382 and that the organs concerned, namely the CCIR and the CCITT, would take into account the arguments advanced by the delegate of India and other participants in the debate.

7 1 16 The delegate of India expressed his agreement with that statement.

7 1 17 The delegate of Lebanon endorsed the Chairman's statement, taking into account the comments of the delegate of India. He asked whether the term "study groups" included such important bodies as the World Plan Committee, the Regional Plan Committees and the Special Autonomous Groups.

7 1.18 The delegate of Senegal associated himself with that question.

7 1 19 The Director of the CCITT said that in practice a report on the activities of the World Plan Committee was submitted. With regard to the Special Autonomous Groups, their task was to prepare handbooks, which were distributed as appropriate but did not require the approval of a Plenary Assembly.

No 382 remained unchanged.

7 2 No 383

No change

7 3 No 384

7 3 1 The delegate of India introduced his proposal (IND/87/66) to the effect that, in approving the programme of work, the Plenary Assembly should bear in mind the need to keep the demands on the resources of the Union to a minimum.

7 3 2 The delegate of Canada supported the Indian proposal

7 3 3 The Chairman said that, if there were no objections, No 384 would be approved as amended by the Indian delegation

 It was so agreed

7 4 Nos 385 to 387

No change

7 5 No 388

7 5 1 The delegate of India introduced his proposal (IND/87/67) to delete No 388 in order to lighten the task of Plenary Assemblies. In his view, it could be left to the Director to determine the financial needs and other financial problems and to submit them to the Administrative Council or the Plenipotentiary Conference, as the case might be

7 5 2 The delegate of the United Kingdom said he was in favour of retaining No 388. Where the CCITT was concerned, the Director would hardly be in a position to submit exorbitant demands to the Administrative Council

7 5 3 The delegate of Canada said he was surprised by the proposal to abolish that important duty of the Plenary Assembly. He considered the proposal to be unwarranted

7 5 4 The Chairman noted that there was no consensus to approve the Indian proposal to delete No 388 of the Convention

 It was so agreed

7 5 5 The Chairman of Working Group C7-G introduced the proposed additional No 388A in Document No 242(Rev 1), reading as follows: "when adopting Resolutions and Decisions, the Plenary Assembly must ensure that the implementation of these Resolutions and Decisions does not entail financial commitments in excess of the limits fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conference"

7 5 6 The Chairman noted that there were no objections and that the new No 388A was approved. That decision covered the Hungarian amendment to No 389

7 6 No 389

7 6 1 The delegate of Lebanon introduced his proposal, which he thought would be supported by Senegal and Canada, reading as follows: "h) consider the reports of the World Plan Committee and the Regional Plan Committees in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 and of the present Chapter"

7 6 2 The Chairman suggested that that proposal be handed in to the Secretariat, which would prepare a text for consideration at the next meeting

8 Consideration of Article 70 of the Convention (Documents Nos 56, 242(Rev.2), 277)

 Article 70 remained unchanged

9 Consideration of Article 71 of the Convention (Documents Nos 56, 242(Rev 2), 277)

9 1 The delegate of India said that his proposal for a new Article 71A (IND/87/68) was intended to include in the Convention the idea of Preparatory Meetings of Plenary Assemblies

9 2 The delegate of Canada said he did not consider the text to be necessary. The question was mentioned in No 225A and the Plenary Assembly could take the necessary decision

9 3 The delegate of Cameroon supported the Indian proposal

9 4 The delegate of Venezuela said he shared the views of the delegate of Canada

9 5 The delegate of India said he would not press his proposal if it did not receive further support

9 6 The delegate of Cameroon said he would accept the majority opinion

Article 71 remained unchanged

10 Consideration of Article 72 of the Convention (Document No 251)

10 1 Nos 398 and 399

10 1 1 The Chairman said that the examination of Nos 398 and 399 would have to wait on completion of the deliberations of Committee 8

10 2 No 400

10 2 1 The delegate of India said that the purpose of his delegation's amendment to No 400 (IND/87/74) was to promote technical expertise in the developing countries and to achieve equitable geographical distribution in the appointment of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, without lowering the level of competence, but thereby increasing the technical capacities of the developing countries

10 2 2 The delegates of Canada and Algeria supported the Indian proposal, which took competence into account while promoting the participation of the developing countries

10 2 3 The delegate of the U S S R said he had no objection to the Indian proposal, but asked for some clarifications. While he could support the ideas of more equitable geographical distribution and wider participation by experts from developing countries, he would prefer the last part of the proposal to read "as well as the need to encourage the participation of the developing countries"

10 2 4 The delegate of India said he wished his text to remain as it had been submitted

10 2 5 The delegate of Bangladesh fully supported the Indian proposal

10 2 6 The delegate of Spain endorsed the views of the delegate of the U S S R

10 2 7 The delegate of Denmark pointed out that the CCIs should not be treated as training schools for Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen. Perhaps the delegate of India could amend his proposal

10 2 8 The Chairman asked the delegate of India to accept the U S S R proposal

10 2 9 The delegate of India said he could not accept that proposal. Experience had shown that the presence at a Plenary Assembly of a Chairman or Vice-Chairman from a developing country stimulated studies in those countries

10 2 10 The delegate of France supported the U S S R proposal, which took into account the fact that the essential aim was the efficiency of study groups

- _0 2 11 The delegate of Cameroon supported the Indian proposal as amended by the U S S R
- _0 2 12 The delegate of Senegal supported the Indian proposal, which would promote more effective participation by the developing countries
- _0 2 13 The Chairman observed that there was a consensus on the substance of the proposal and again appealed to the delegate of India to accept the U S S R amendment
- _0 2 14 The delegate of India said he would not press his point
- _0 2 15 The Chairman announced that the text of No 400 proposed by India and amended by the J S S R had been approved
- _0 2 16 The delegate of Australia introduced his proposals (AUS/251/1 and 2), which were intended to remove any doubt concerning the succession to the chairmanship in the event of a vacancy. He thought it would be appropriate to have a Deputy Chairman who would be primus inter pares, the efficient operation of the study group would thus be ensured if a vacancy occurred. If the principle were accepted, the drafting could probably be improved.
- 10 2 17 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the Australian proposal
- 10 2 18 The delegate of the United States of America said he could not support the proposal, which was contrary to established practice
- 10 2 19 The delegate of France said that the election of a new Chairman from among the Vice-Chairmen ensured the continuity of the study groups' work. There seemed to be no reason to change the system
- 10 2 20 The delegates of Italy and Canada said they could support the Australian proposal
- 10 2 21 The delegate of Lebanon said that, although there seemed to be some favouritism involved in the new system, he could support the Australian proposal
- 10 2 22 The Director of the CCITT observed that there was not enough support for the proposal, but pointed out that it had an advantage. After citing cases in which vacancies had occurred owing to ill-health or for other reasons, he pointed out that the role of a Deputy Chairman could be useful in such situations, since he would be better prepared to ensure the continuity of the work
- 10 2 23 The Chairman noted that there was not enough support for the Australian proposal and announced that it had been rejected
- 11 Consideration of Article 73 of the Convention (Documents Nos 56, 242(Rev 2), 277)
- 11 1 No 401
- No change
- 11 2 No 402
- 11 2 1 The delegate of India explained that the purpose of his proposal (IND/87/75) was to spell out clearly in No 402 the intention of No 401 of the Convention
- 11 2 2 The Chairman noted that there was no support for the proposal and said that No 402 should remain unchanged
- 11 2 3 The delegate of India reserved the right to raise the question again at a Plenary Meeting

11 3 No 403

11 3 1 The Chairman said that there were two proposals to delete the words "As a general rule" at the beginning of that clause

11 3 2 The delegate of the United States of America pointed out that no study group had so far met more than twice between Plenary Assembly sessions. The words "As a general rule" should therefore be retained

11 3 3 The delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan said they would prefer the existing text to be maintained

11 3 4 The delegate of Spain said that the existing wording did not lay enough stress on the exceptional nature of any third meetings that might be necessary. The text would be clearer if that idea of an exception was included

11 3 5 The delegate of Algeria said that the CCIs accounted for the bulk of expenditure on conferences. That expenditure should be reduced, and he therefore supported the Indian proposal

11 3 6 The delegate of Canada said that, where the English text was concerned, the inclusion of the words "As a general rule" meant that a third meeting during the same study period would be "exceptional". In his opinion, the existing text was clear and the status quo should be maintained

11 3 7 The delegate of Iran supported the Indian proposal

11 3 8 The delegate of Italy said he was in favour of the existing text

11 3 9 The delegate of Senegal said that, although he welcomed the idea of making savings, he preferred the status quo to be maintained, in order to make the text more flexible and to allow for third meetings if necessary

11 3 10 The delegate of France considered that a third meeting should be allowed if necessary, but only as an exception. That latitude had not been abused in the past and third meetings had very seldom been held

11 3 11 The delegate of China introduced his proposals concerning Nos 403 and 404 of the Convention, relating to the savings that could be made. He believed that two meetings during each study period should suffice, but would not object if the majority wished to maintain the status quo

11 3 12 The Chairman noted that the majority was in favour of maintaining the status quo and, since there were no objections, announced that No 403 would remain unchanged

11 4 No 404

11 4 1 The Chairman said that the amendments proposed by India and China had been invalidated by the preceding decision and announced that No 404 of the Convention remained unchanged

11 4 2 The delegate of India introduced his proposal (IND/87/78), which was intended to reduce costs by conducting consultations by correspondence except at meetings attended by the members of study groups

11 4 3 The delegate of Canada said that the proposal was much too restrictive. The Directors had never abused their authority to convene meetings and consultations were usually conducted by correspondence

- 11 4 4 The delegate of the U S S R said he could not understand the Indian proposal. In his opinion, the cost of such meetings was negligible, while it was generally useful to hold them.
- 11 4 5 The Director of the CCIR said that some of those meetings might be indispensable and might prove to be very valuable. When the need for a coordinating meeting arose, the expense involved would prove to be a good investment.
- 11 4 6 The Director of the CCITT said that as a general rule two meetings were held, although a third might prove necessary for the satisfactory functioning of the Union. The meetings were inexpensive and very useful.
- 11 4 7 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said he could not support the Indian proposal because the meetings entailed little expenditure, because the authority of the Directors should not be curtailed by making them ask the Administrative Council's permission to convene a meeting and because, since the Administrative Council only met once a year, the Directors might have to wait a long time for such permission.
- 11 4 8 The delegate of Iran observed that the Indian proposal consisted of three parts, the first stating that consultations should be held by correspondence, the second, that meetings should be authorized by the Administrative Council, and the third, that the agendas of the meetings should be circulated. He could support the first and third parts, but had some difficulty in accepting the second.
- 11 4 9 The Chairman observed that three delegates had spoken against the proposal and one in favour of it. He asked whether it might be regarded as rejected.
- 11 4 10 The delegate of Iran suggested that the Committee approve the last part of the proposal, under which the agendas should be circulated to all administrations.
- 11 4 11 The delegate of Italy said that, since the question at issue was coordination, there was no reason to inform all administrations.
- 11 4 12 The delegate of Lebanon supported the Iranian proposal and suggested that the agendas be sent to all administrations by Circular-letter.
- 11 4 13 The Director of the CCIR said that the agendas were drawn up in preliminary form and were of no interest to administrations. It would be more useful to send them summaries of the debates prepared by the Rapporteurs.
- 11 4 14 The delegate of France said that prior information was of no use to anyone who would not be attending a meeting, whereas information on the results would be useful.
- 11 4 15 The delegate of Pakistan supported the Iranian proposal.
- 11 4 16 The delegate of Senegal said he was in favour of maintaining the status quo.
- 11 4 17 The delegate of Iran emphasized the advantage of circulating information which would be of interest to all administrations.
- 11 4 18 The delegate of Canada said he had confidence in the Chairmen's judgement in proposing unscheduled study group meetings.
- 11 4 19 The Chairman observed that the consensus was against including the proposed provision in the Convention.

No 404 remained unchanged.

11 5 Nos 405 to 407

No change

12 Consideration of Article 74 of the Convention (Documents Nos DT/1, DT/11(Rev 2))

The delegates of the United Kingdom and India having withdrawn their proposals,
Article 74 (Nos 408 to 418 inclusive) remained unchanged

The meeting rose at 1345 hours

The Secretary

A MACLENNAN

The Chairman

A C ITUASSU

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 503-E
1 December 1982
Original Spanish

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

TWENTY-FIRST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7

(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Monday, 1 November 1982, at 0900 hrs

Chairman Mr. A.C. ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Consideration of the report of Working Group C7-F
(Terms of reference of the CCIs) | 360 |
| 2. Consideration of the report of Working Group C7-H
(Languages) | DT/81 |
| 3. Consideration of Additional Protocols | 146, 281 |
| 4. Consideration of Resolutions | 18, 63, 87,
124, 358 |
| 5. World Telecommunication Day - Draft Resolution | 358 |
| 6. Draft Resolution | DT/75 |
| 7. Election timetable for Plenipotentiary Conferences -
Draft Resolution submitted by Mexico | 287 |
| 8. Amendments to be made to the Convention -
Report of Drafting Group C7-I | 364 |



1 Consideration of the report of Working Group C7-F (Terms of reference of the CCIs)
(Document No. 360)

The report was approved.

2. Consideration of the report of Working Group C7-H (Languages) (Document No DT/81)

2.1 The delegate of Algeria, introducing the report, said that the Working Group, composed of delegates of the U.S.S.R., China, the United States of America and Algeria, had worked without a Chairman but with the collaboration of the Secretary-General elect. It had held three meetings and the report reflected the agreement that had been reached. An addition had been made to No 104, No 105 remained unchanged, Nos. 106 and 535 had been amended and Nos. 395, 409 and 539 had been left unchanged. In the addition to No 104, it was stated that proposals and contributions presented in any of the official languages should be translated into the working languages. The amendment to No 106 provided that the debates at various conferences and meetings should be conducted with the aid of reciprocal interpretation between the six official languages, the last paragraph was intended to reduce costs. The addition to No 535 was one of detail only.

2.2 The delegate of the United States of America supported the principle that Members could present proposals and contributions in any of the official languages for translation into all the working languages. His Administration considered that the additional expenditure should be determined and that Committee 4 should study the financing of those new activities.

2.3 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed with the preceding speaker that Committee 4 should consider the problem and that the additional expenditure should be determined. He proposed that the Committee approve the report and draft texts of Working Group C7-H, as well as the Resolution on page 2 of the document.

2.4 The delegate of Japan also agreed with the delegate of the United States of America that the additional costs could not be ignored, but should be determined and covered by savings on other items.

2.5 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic agreed that savings should be made to cover those additional costs.

2.6 The delegate of Canada said he shared the concern expressed about the additional expenditure and observed that the total costs should not exceed the established financial limits, he expressed the hope that savings could be made in other sections of the budget and proposed that Committee 7 should send a note on the subject to Committee 4 and that Additional Protocol I would include at least the additional costs.

2.7 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany expressed his concern at the fact that, from what he knew of the deliberations of Committee 4, there was no foreseeable way of covering the new expenditure. In his opinion, it would be better to provide that documents presented in the languages concerned should be translated in exceptional cases. If the addition to No. 104 was approved, he would be obliged to enter a reservation.

2.8 The delegate of Italy said he was in favour of the report of Working Group C7-H. While recognizing that the importance of the Chinese, Russian and Arabic languages warranted the proposed provision, he urged that the costs should be limited, since countries like his own which had to finance the translation of their documents into one of the working languages would also have to contribute to defraying the costs entailed by the addition to No 104.

2.9 The delegate of the United States of America reiterated that the proposed addition to No. 104 was desirable, but that the necessary resources would have to be found, so that the total costs did not exceed the limits of expenditure fixed in Additional Protocol I.

2.10 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic endorsed those views and considered that Committee 4 should examine the financial implications of the application of the addition to No 104.

- 2.11 The delegate of the U S S.R. observed that no delegation had opposed the approval of the Working Group's report. The report and the draft Resolution should be approved and the problem referred to Committee 4, which would determine the financial limitations.
- 2.12 The delegate of Algeria agreed with the preceding speaker. Committee 7 and Committee 4 each had its own terms of reference. Committee 7 had to decide on the proposals in Document No DT/81, and the summary record of the debates should be forwarded to Committee 4 to consider how the expenditure could be covered.
- 2.13 The delegate of Lebanon, having congratulated Working Group C7-H on its excellent report, said he shared the views expressed by the delegate of Algeria there was no reason why the decisions of Committee 7 should be subordinated to those of Committee 4.
- 2.14 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said he could support the Working Group's document in principle, but thought that Committee 4 would place a ceiling on the expenditure involved.
- 2.15 The delegate of China supported the views expressed by the delegates of the U.S.S.R. and Algeria and proposed that Committee 7 should adopt the document in principle and should then forward it to Committee 4 for consideration.
- 2.16 The Chairman noted that the consensus of the Committee was to adopt Document No. DT/81 in principle and to transmit it to Committee 4 with a view to submission to the Plenary Meeting for a final decision.
- 2.17 The delegate of Pakistan said he could support Document No. DT/81 subject to a decision to add the new official languages.
- 2.18 The Chairman stressed that no final decision could be taken until the financial implications were made known.
- 2.19 The delegates of India, France and Kenya supported that statement.
- 2.20 The delegates of Japan, Canada and the United States of America also accepted the Chairman's ruling, but reserved the right to take the floor on the subject in the Plenary Meeting in the light of the decisions of Committee 4.
- 2.21 The delegate of Spain said that the Chairman's statement was acceptable and suggested that, to save time, the General Secretariat might be instructed to draw up estimates.
- 2.22 The delegate of Lebanon endorsed those views and suggested that a summary of the debates in Committee 7 be forwarded to Committee 4 and the Plenary Meeting.
- 2.23 The Chairman said that he would prepare a note with a summary of the debates and would transmit it to Committee 4
3. Consideration of Additional Protocols (Documents Nos. 146, 281)
- 3.1 The delegate of Thailand observed that the deletion of Additional Protocol VI on the Administrative Council had already been approved. With regard to Additional Protocol V, he considered that the newly-elected Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General might take office on 1 January 1983. With respect to the date on which the members of the IFRB should take office, his delegation had also proposed 1 January 1983, but if the date proposed by the United Kingdom and Canada in Document No 281 - 1 May 1983 - would facilitate the work of the Board, the Thai delegation would withdraw its proposal.
- 3.2 The Chairman noted that there were no objections to the deletion of Additional Protocol VI.

Additional Protocol VI was deleted.

The Additional Protocol proposed by Canada and the United Kingdom (Document No. 281) was approved.

4. Consideration of Resolutions (Documents Nos. 18, 63, 87, 124, 358)

4.1 Draft Resolution submitted by the United Kingdom (G/18/16)

4.1.1 The delegate of the United Kingdom explained that the purpose of the draft Resolution was to provide for a study of the future of the IFRB over the next few years, taking into account the prospects offered by a computerization program.

4.1.2 The delegates of Greece, Japan, Canada, Spain and Switzerland supported the draft Resolution. The IFRB performed a vital function in the Union and the proposed Panel of Experts would be extremely useful and would facilitate the work of the Administrative Council.

4.1.3 The delegate of Algeria said he would prefer the long-term future of the IFRB to be examined by the Administrative Council, rather than by a Panel of Experts

4.1.4 The delegate of Argentina said that, although he was generally in favour of the draft Resolution, he thought that the review might be carried out by the IFRB and that, in appointing the Panel of Experts, a time-limit should be fixed for the completion of its study

4.1.5 The Chairman observed that such a time-limit was provided for in the draft Resolution. He did not think that the idea of entrusting the review to the IFRB was practicable, nevertheless, the IFRB should be able to examine the report of the Panel of Experts after it had been approved by the Council.

4.1.6 The delegates of Algeria, Greece and Lebanon endorsed the Chairman's suggestions.

The draft Resolution (G/18/16) was approved with the amendment to "resolves" paragraph 4 suggested by the Chairman.

4.2 Draft Resolution submitted by Thailand (Document No. 124)

4.2.1 The delegate of Thailand introduced his delegation's draft Resolution on the procedure for the election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees of conferences and meetings, which was not provided for in the Convention.

4.2.2 The delegate of Greece said that, although he was in favour of the principle underlying the draft Resolution, he did not think it was possible to discuss the election of Chairmen of working groups which had not been provided for in advance. Such discussion could relate only to groups which would continue to work after the closure of the Plenipotentiary Conference. In any case, he supported the first part of the draft Resolution, which confirmed the principle of geographical rotation.

4.2.3 The delegate of Chile fully supported the Thai draft Resolution. With regard to the objections raised by the delegate of Greece, it should be borne in mind that the draft merely called for a study, without prejudging any decisions

4.2.4 The delegate of the United States of America proposed that the words "of their competence and" be inserted between "on the basis" and "of equitable geographical distribution" in the second line of operative paragraph 2.

4.2.5 The Chairman pointed out that that phrase also appeared in the new text approved for No. 270A.

4.2.6 The delegate of Spain said it should be clearly stated that equitable geographical distribution through personal elections must be interpreted individually for each conference, not globally for a series of conferences

4.2.7 The delegate of Lebanon supported the United States proposal.

4 2 8 The Chairman suggested that a reference to No. 270A of the Convention should be inserted as a "considering" paragraph and said that the Secretariat could deal with that insertion. He further suggested that the reference to Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of working groups be deleted and proposed that the phrase "on the basis of competence and of equitable geographical distribution" be included in operative paragraph 2. He asked whether that text would be acceptable.

4 2 9 The delegate of Lebanon said that some working groups were very important and that a reference to these groups should therefore be retained in the draft Resolution.

4 2 10 The delegate of Argentina endorsed that statement and proposed that reference be made to "working groups independent of the committees".

4.2.11 The delegate of Greece supported the Lebanese and Argentine proposals

The draft Resolution was approved as amended.

4.3 Proposal by India (IND/87/86)

4.3.1 The delegate of India introduced his delegation's proposal, explaining that the holding of study group meetings in developing countries should be encouraged, in order to increase participation by those countries in the work of the CCIs. It was proposed to add at the end of "resolves" paragraph 2 of Resolution No 26 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference the words "except that in the case of developing countries no equipment need necessarily be provided free of charge by the host government, if that government so desires". He did not think that such an addition would entail excessive expenditure for the Union.

4.3.2 The delegate of Italy supported the Indian proposal.

4.3.3 The delegate of Spain said he could accept the idea but not the wording. The reference to the developing countries seemed to be injudicious, it would be better to provide that the exception would apply when it was necessitated by the circumstances of the country in which the meeting was to be held.

4.3.4 The delegate of Chile supported the Indian proposal. The Malaga-Torremolinos Resolution was unduly restrictive and should be made more flexible.

4.3.5 The delegate of Pakistan supported the proposal and pointed out that the addition to paragraph 2 would entail a modification of paragraph 1

4 3 6 The Chairman said he disagreed with that statement. In his view, paragraph 1 related to a different subject.

4.3.7 The delegate of Lebanon supported the Indian proposal.

4 3 8 The delegate of Argentina said that he was in favour of the proposal, but would prefer it to reflect the views of the delegate of Spain.

4 3 9 The Chairman observed that those views completely altered the meaning of the Indian proposal.

4 3.10 The delegate of the United States of America said he could not agree to any change in paragraph 1 and asked the Directors of the CCIs whether they could roughly estimate the costs to which reference had been made.

4.3 11 The Director of the CCIR explained that the costs varied greatly according to the equipment that had to be provided. No reasonable approximate calculation could be made without knowing what equipment there was in the country concerned

4.3.12 The Director of the CCITT said that, on the basis of past experience, those costs were generally negligible and in any case were never enormous

4.3.13 The delegate of Australia asked the Secretariat whether the proposal was in conformity with United Nations resolution 1202.

4.3.14 The Secretary-General replied that the provisions of operative paragraph 1 of United Nations General Assembly resolution 1202 related to conferences in general, whereas paragraph 2 was specific to the ITU. He agreed with the Director of the CCIR that it was necessary first to ascertain what equipment was lacking. Finally, he observed that in some cases the documentation might be very bulky

4.3.15 The delegate of Spain said he had had no intention of altering the meaning of the Indian proposal. He had merely wished to add that an exception to the provision of supplies free of charge entailed considerable costs.

4.3.16 The delegate of Italy said that it was extremely important to facilitate the participation of the developing countries in the CCIs and that the Committee should avail itself of that opportunity of doing so.

4.3.17 The delegate of the United States of America said that, after hearing all the arguments, he could support the original Indian proposal. The Directors of the CCIs could be trusted to refuse any invitation which would entail excessive expenditure for the Union.

The Indian proposal (IND/87/86) was approved.

4.4 Draft Resolution submitted by the United Kingdom (G/63/9)

4.4.1 The delegate of the United Kingdom introduced Document No 63, designed to combine the technical and operational independence of the CCIs with more direct management of their work and strict planning of the activities involving the greatest expenditure, such as meetings and documentation. He hoped that the attached draft Resolution (G/63/9) would be approved.

4.4.2 The delegate of Spain strongly supported the United Kingdom proposal, pointing out that the same principle was set out in Malaga-Torremolinos Additional Protocol I

4.4.3 The delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Canada fully supported the United Kingdom proposal.

4.4.4 The delegate of Algeria said that, although he supported the principle of rationalizing expenditure, there seemed to be some contradiction in the wording, which precluded taking unforeseen expenditure into account. Moreover, the principle was already set out in Document No. 242(Rev.2), and the draft Resolution therefore seemed to be unnecessary

4.4.5 The delegate of Iran said that the subject had already been discussed and a decision had been taken. The issue should not be re-opened.

4.4.6 The delegate of India pointed out that the subject was also dealt with on page 7 of Document No. 322, containing texts approved by Committee 4 and submitted to the Editorial Committee. The United Kingdom proposal was therefore unnecessary

4.4.7 The delegate of France said he could not agree with the delegate of Algeria. He could see no contradiction in the wording of the draft Resolution

4.4.8 The Chairman, referring to the decision of Committee 4 cited by the delegate of India, suggested that the United Kingdom proposal be rejected.

4.4 9 The delegate of Venezuela supported that suggestion

The United Kingdom proposal (G/63/9) was rejected

5 World Telecommunication Day - Draft Resolution (Document No 358)

The draft Resolution was approved.

6 Draft Resolution (Document No. DT/75)

6.1 The Chairman observed that the Committee had decided not to amend the Convention with respect to the IFRB, but had approved some principles concerning the desirability of rotation of the members of the Board and of maintaining a degree of continuity in its functions. That was why he had submitted the note contained in Document No DT/75.

6.2 The delegate of Spain said that paragraph f) on rotation should be worded less categorically, so that no limit on the principle of free election should be implied. He further stressed that continuity related, not to persons, but to the functions of the Board

6.3 The delegate of France observed that, if the phrase "several views were expressed" was retained in paragraph d), it might be assumed that the note did not reflect the unanimous opinion of the Committee

6.4 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said it should be made clear that the principle of rotation did not affect the principle of free election.

6.5 The delegate of Denmark pointed out that a Resolution had been approved, setting up a Panel of Experts to deal with the functions of the Board.

6.6 The Chairman said that the Administrative Council would take all the Resolutions on the subject into account in order to adopt a coordinated approach. The comments of the delegate of Spain might be taken into consideration by stating in a paragraph that a rotation of the members was desirable and that a degree of continuity should be maintained in the functions of the Board. If the Committee agreed, the wording would be revised in accordance with the statements made during the debate.

It was so agreed

7 Election timetable for Plenipotentiary Conferences - Draft Resolution submitted by Mexico (Document No. 287)

7.1 The delegate of Mexico introduced his delegation's draft Resolution, drafted along the same lines as his country's proposal submitted at the beginning of the current Plenipotentiary Conference, which had helped to rationalize the debates.

7.2 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said it was true that a Mexican proposal on the subject, which had been approved, had been very useful in organizing the work at the early stages of the Conference. Nevertheless, it seemed somewhat premature to decide forthwith on an election timetable for the 1989 Plenipotentiary Conference.

7.3 The delegate of the United States of America said he shared those views, although he understood the constructive intention of the proposal.

7.4 The delegate of France suggested that, if the draft Resolution were to be approved, the "considering" paragraph should be deleted

7.5 The delegate of Switzerland said that it would be inadvisable to approve the draft Resolution

7.6 The delegate of Spain said that, although it might be premature to approve the Mexican draft Resolution, he would be in favour of establishing a sequence for holding elections.

7.7 The Chairman asked the delegates of Mexico and Spain whether they would agree to revise the draft Resolution.

7 8 The delegate of Mexico said he could agree to do so, if there was a consensus on that idea in the Committee

7 9 The delegate of the United Kingdom said he agreed with earlier speakers that the draft Resolution was premature

7.10 The delegate of Argentina said he was in favour of the Mexican draft Resolution.

7 11 The Chairman noted that the consensus in the Committee was against approving the draft Resolution.

It was so agreed.

8. Amendments to be made to the Convention - Report of Drafting Group C7-I
(Document No 364)

8.1 The delegate of France said that the Secretariat should review the different language versions, which had been prepared in haste and contained some errors. The Drafting Group had considered three amendments, one addition to the Convention and an Additional Protocol concerning the election of the Directors of the International Consultative Committees, the drafts which appeared in Document No. 364 had been approved unanimously by the Group.

8.2 The Chairman recommended that Document No 364 be approved.

8.3 The delegate of the United States of America supported that recommendation.

8.4 The delegate of Denmark suggested that the words "Recognizing the practical difficulties in applying these provisions at this Conference" in the second sentence of the Annex should be deleted.

8.5 The delegate of Canada explained that that phrase was a statement of fact difficulties had indeed arisen

8 6 The delegate of Algeria supported the Danish suggestion and thought it was unnecessary to state in MOD 77 that the Director would be appointed "in accordance with the General Regulations".

8.7 The delegate of France explained that those words appeared in No. 77 of the Convention.

8.8 The delegate of Switzerland supported the proposals in Document No. 364.

8 9 The delegate of Greece, speaking as a member of the Drafting Group, said he had some doubts concerning the phrase "in accordance with the General Regulations" in MOD 77 and proposed that in the French version the word "et" be replaced by "ou" The Additional Protocol was based on the text in Document No. DT/80 In his opinion, the phrase "Recognizing the practical difficulties .. at this Conference" was necessary. Finally, in order to align the text of the Additional Protocol on that of the Convention, the opening words of paragraph 1 should read "1. The Directors of the CCIR and of the CCITT ."

8.10 The delegate of the United States of America considered that the English text was somewhat ambiguous.

8 11 The delegate of Algeria reserved the right to take the floor on MOD 77 at a Plenary Meeting

8.12 The delegate of Spain said he had no objection to the amendments to the Convention. With regard to the Additional Protocol, he thought that paragraph 1 should begin with the words "At the next Plenipotentiary Conference, the Directors of the International Consultative Committees shall be elected . " and that the words "of the CCITT and of the CCIR" in paragraph 2 should be replaced by "of the International Consultative Committees"

8.13 The Chairman asked whether Document No 364, as amended, could be approved.

8.14 The delegate of Canada said he thought it could be approved.

8.15 The delegate of Venezuela observed that the phrase "in accordance with the provisions of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)" should not appear in paragraph 1, since that instrument would be abrogated when the Convention now under preparation entered into force.

8.16 The Legal Adviser explained that, although the new Convention would probably enter into force in 1984 and the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention would thereby be abrogated, it could be decided in an Additional Protocol that certain parts of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention would remain in force. He cited a precedent for that procedure.

8.17 The delegate of Lebanon said he could accept Annex 1 to Document No. 364 as amended, but thought that reference should be made to "The Directors of the CCIs"

8.18 The delegate of Spain proposed that the last phrase of paragraph 1 should read "in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention".

The Additional Protocol was approved as amended.

The meeting rose at 1215 hours.

The Secretary

A. MACLENNAN

The Chairman .

A.C. ITUASSU

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 504-E

5 January 1983

Original French

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

EIGHTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(PURPOSES, COMPOSITION, RIGHTS, ETC.)

Sunday, 31 October 1982, at 1500 hrs

Chairman Mr. E.J. WILKINSON (Australia)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Consideration of proposals concerning Chapter I,
Article 2, Nos 7-10
2. Consideration of proposals concerning Chapter I,
Article 4, Nos 12-21
3. Consideration of proposals concerning Chapter II,
Article 30, No 127

DT/21 (Rev 1)

DT/34

DT/40, 259, 260



1 Consideration of proposals concerning Chapter I, Article 2, Nos 7-10
 (Document No DT/21(Rev 1))

1 1 The Chairman of Committee 8 proposed that No 9 be examined and then consideration of Document No DT/21(Rev 1) be completed. He pointed out that the text of paragraph 9 (as it appeared in the document) was in fact taken from the Convention. One could either consider the proposals by the United Kingdom and Argentina, selecting one of the two or combining them, or retain No 9 in its present form.

1 2 The delegates of the U S S R, Canada, France, Iran and Kuwait preferred that No 9 should remain unchanged.

1 3 The delegate of the U S S R considered that No 10A was out of place in Article 2, since the provisions relating to the loss of the right to vote had already been considered. The Plenipotentiary Conference studied the application of those provisions on a case-by-case basis and authorized derogations where appropriate.

1 4 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany considered on the contrary that No 10A should be included in Article 2.

1 5 The delegate of Canada explained that No 10A, which derived from a Canadian proposal, supplemented the preceding numbers by referring the reader to Articles 15 and 45.

1 6 The delegate of the U S S R pointed out that No 7 still remained unchanged, although there were a number of provisions (Nos 109, 113, 115, 152, etc.) in the current text of the Convention which specified the obligations of the Members of the ITU. Why not keep to the existing text with regard to the right to vote?

1 7 The Chairman explained that Working Group C8-B had thought it would be useful to include in Article 2 a reference to Articles 15 and 45, which laid down the conditions governing the loss of the right to vote by a Member of the ITU.

1 8 The delegate of the U S S R said he could accept inclusion of No 10A in Article 2.

1 9 The delegate of Greece objected to the expression "but not be limited to" at the beginning of No 8 which he felt was unacceptable from a legal standpoint. Furthermore, No 10A seemed superfluous.

1 10 The delegate of Sweden said that if the delegate of the U S S R. had accepted inclusion of No 10A in Article 2, he had not said that such an inclusion was logical.

1 11 The delegate of Iran opposed the inclusion of No 10A and said he would like the text to be re-arranged.

1 12 The delegate of the United Kingdom was in favour of retaining Nos 8, 9 and 10 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention. The new No 10A contributed nothing and raised certain problems.

1 13 The delegate of Canada considered that the text was clear and that any restructuring was likely to have considerable effects on the decisions. The addition proposed by Canada in no way altered the structure of Article 2 but simply stated that Members' rights were limited and referred the reader to Articles 15 and 45.

1 14 The Chairman suggested the addition of a footnote mentioning the loss of the right to vote and Articles 15 and 45.

1 15 The delegate of Canada felt that a footnote would be unsuitable. If Committee 8 could not accept No 10A, his delegation would not insist on its retention, since in any case the provisions of Articles 15 and 45 were applicable.

1 16 The delegate of Switzerland agreed with the delegate of Greece that the words "but not be limited to" at the beginning of No 8 were unacceptable from the legal standpoint, and said he would prefer Committee 8 not to modify Article 2

1 17 The delegate of Greece added that in spite of the lengthy discussions on the rights and obligations of the Members of the ITU, Article 2 of the Convention unfortunately still did not contain any provision governing the legal consequences of the failure by Members of the Union to meet their commitments under the Convention

1.18 The delegate of Venezuela felt that the inclusion of No 10A made it clear that Members' rights were limited

1 19 The delegate of Sweden supported the proposal by the delegate of Canada

1 20 The delegate of Kenya thought that the existing Article 2 was clear and complete from both the legal and practical standpoints. He could accept the proposal by the United Kingdom and the expression "but not be limited to", but felt that No. 10A was out of place in Article 2

1 21 The delegate of Australia considered it would perhaps be preferable to maintain the status quo

1 22 The delegate of Denmark said that, as yet, Article 2 had not created any problems and agreed with the delegate of the United Kingdom that the existing text should be retained.

1 23 The delegate of Spain thought that Article 2 should be revised in the light of the proposed amendments. If not, one might just as well merely retain No 7 only, for if certain rights were referred to, certain obligations should also be mentioned. In short, he proposed that No. 7 be retained and that the main rights and obligations then be listed

1 24 The delegate of Argentina pointed out that the text of No 9 was identical in the Convention and in Document No DT/21(Rev 1). The asterisk referred to a proposal by Argentina, not yet examined, which attempted to make No 9 of the Convention more explicit without changing the substance

1 25 The delegate of Canada thought that the wording of No 9 of Article 2 had already been decided

1 26 After an exchange of views in which the Chairman and the delegates of Papua New Guinea, Argentina and France took part, it was decided that Article 2 would be kept as it stood, Nos 8, 9 and 10 remaining unchanged

2 Consideration of proposals concerning Chapter I, Article 4, Nos 12-21 (Document No DT/34)

2 1 The Chairman said that the study of Article 4 had not been completed. Article 4 comprised two parts, the first relating to the purposes of the Union (Nos 12 to 14) and the second to its activities (Nos 15 to 21). Several proposals had been submitted. On the first part, proposals had been received from Algeria (11/2) and Cameroon (107/2) for the replacement of the existing No 12. There were several proposals relating to the second part, including one from Algeria (11/3), one from the U S S R (20/1), and one from Cameroon (107/3) concerning No 19. All the above amendments dealt with the fostering and provision of technical assistance to the developing countries. He further pointed out that Document No 354 also related to the role which the ITU would have to play in technical cooperation activities. He suggested that the existing wording of Article 4 be retained

2.2 The delegate of the U S S R was in favour of maintaining what was laid down in the Convention. Nevertheless, he thought that the U S S R proposal was the most balanced in that it stressed the importance of technical assistance for the developing countries. In the first part of Article 4 Nos 12, 13 and 14 had the same purpose, but he felt that in No 12 it would be more appropriate to refer to "technical cooperation" rather than "international cooperation"

2 3 The delegate of Algeria expressed surprise that the Chairman was proposing to maintain the text of Article 4 as set out in the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, 1973. Committee 6 had clearly indicated that technical cooperation activities should be included, since Committees 4, 7 and 8 had also discussed the same problem, the subject should perhaps be referred to the Plenary Meeting.

2 4 The delegate of the United States considered the U.S.S.R. proposal to be valuable. Since there were few changes to the first part of Article 4, he suggested moving on to discuss the second part and in particular No. 19.

2 5 The delegate of Spain said that the comments by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. were very much to the point. In amending No. 19 of Article 4, only proposals 20/1 by the U.S.S.R. and 107/3 by Cameroon should be taken into consideration.

2 6 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. felt that the problem at issue should not be referred to the Plenary Meeting but rather dealt with immediately, since several countries wanted specific references to technical assistance and cooperation to be embodied in the Convention. It would be sufficient to amend the text in keeping with Members' requirements, and U.S.S.R. proposal 20/1 was extremely clear in that respect. The first part of Article 4 should be left as it stood in the existing Convention and the proposals by the U.S.S.R. (20/1) and Cameroon (107/3) be applied in the second part.

2 7 The delegate of Greece considered that there was no need to amend the first part of Article 4, namely, Nos. 12, 13 and 14 which enunciated the general aims of the Union. However, the second part should be amended in the light of the proposals by the U.S.S.R., Algeria and Cameroon, which were practically identical. He did not feel it would be useful to refer to "technical cooperation" instead of "international cooperation" in the first part.

2 8 The delegate of France said that, despite the complexity of the discussions, a consensus had been reached in Committee 6 on the inclusion of technical assistance among the activities of the Union. He shared the view expressed by Greece on No. 12 referring to international cooperation.

Where the second part was concerned, he thought that the proposal by the Soviet Union (20/1) for No. 19 was well worded and should be unanimously accepted by the Committee.

He thought that the proposal by Poland for No. 16 (22/5), replacing the adjective "nuisibles" by "préjudiciables" in the French text, should also be adopted.

2 9 The Chairman asked the participants whether they had any comment to make on the above proposal.

2 10 The delegate of Algeria, supported by the delegate of Iran, speaking on a point of order, said that the Committee was dealing with the problem of technical cooperation and not interference. The Committee should take due account of all the written and oral proposals and not only discuss the proposal by France as suggested by the Chairman.

2 11 The delegate of Sweden fully agreed that the first part of Article 4 should remain unchanged. U.S.S.R. proposal 20/1, might be adopted for the second part, but otherwise Article 4 should remain as it stood.

2 12 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany felt that the list of Union activities was quite sufficient. In due course he would revert to the Canadian proposal, which appeared to restrict Union activities.

Technical cooperation and assistance should be more specifically indicated in No. 19. He reserved the right to speak on the proposal by Poland concerning harmful interference (22/5) at a later stage.

2 13 The delegate of Algeria emphasized that he had put forward two proposals to introduce technical cooperation and technical assistance into the Convention. In his opinion, if a reference was made to technical assistance, it should be included in both parts of Article 4. His delegation had therefore proposed amendment 11/2 for No. 12 and an amendment (11/3) to No. 19, which should be inserted after No. 16 so as to enhance the importance of technical assistance.

Concerning No. 12, the Cameroon proposal (107/2) was preferable to Algeria's since it restricted technical assistance to the telecommunications sector, he was therefore prepared to withdraw his proposal.

Where No. 19 was concerned, the proposal by the U.S.S.R. (20/1) contributed little compared with those of Algeria (11/3) and India (87/1).

2 14 The delegate of the United Kingdom drew attention to his country's two proposals (92/1 and 92/2). The first supplemented United Kingdom proposal 24/1, which was a draft Resolution on the role of the ITU in the development of world telecommunications. He hoped that proposal would not pose any problems for the Committee and that it could be adopted.

Proposal 92/2 was designed to coordinate the efforts of the Members of the ITU to implement standards to keep pace with users' requirements. The subject was completely different from those so far discussed, but he hoped that it would not raise any problem for the Committee.

2 15 The delegate of Kenya preferred the Cameroon proposal (107/2) on No. 12, Article 4, since it was necessary to establish clearly in the Convention that the Union should assist countries lacking adequate resources. Regarding No. 19, the best proposal was again that of Cameroon (107/3). He could not support Poland's proposal (22/4) to substitute the words "bearing in mind the effective use of radio frequencies by all". However, he supported Poland's proposal 22/5 replacing "nuisibles" in the French text by "préjudiciables".

2 16 The delegate of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Ukraine felt that the delegate of France was quite right when he referred to the complexity of the discussions in Committee 6, in which his delegation had also taken part. Committee 8 should not take any hasty decisions. For the time being, it could adopt the Soviet proposal on No. 19 (20/1).

2 17 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic also supported the Soviet proposal to amend No. 19 (see U.S.S.R. proposal 20/1) rather than the first part of Article 4.

2 18 The delegate of the United States supported the Canadian proposal (26/4) on No. 12, since it strengthened the actual role of the Union. He also supported the United Kingdom proposal (92/1), together with the Resolution in Document No. 24/1. His delegation could not, however, endorse the proposals of Algeria (11/2) and Cameroon (107/2) concerning No. 12. Regarding No. 19, the Soviet proposal (20/1) seemed to be the best solution. His delegation could not support Poland's two proposals (22/4 and 22/5), but favoured Australia's proposals (77/1 and 77/2) and that of Peru (112/5).

2 19 The delegate of Canada realized that his country's proposal (26/4) did not deal with technical cooperation, but with a totally different matter. He would therefore come back to it later.

He fully agreed with the preceding speakers that a distinction should be drawn between the first and second paragraphs of Article 4. Concerning the first paragraph, he could not support the proposals of Algeria and Cameroon regarding No. 12 and felt it best to leave that paragraph as it stood.

With regard to the second paragraph, he could not support Algeria's proposal (11/3), but endorsed the Soviet proposal concerning No. 19 (20/1).

2 20 After a fairly lengthy discussion, the delegate of Canada accepted the United Kingdom's Resolution (24/1) and withdrew his own country's proposal (26/4). The delegate of Australia also withdrew his proposals (77/1 and 77/2).

2 21 The Chairman then asked the participants to deal exclusively with the proposals submitted by Algeria (11/3), the U S S R (20/1) and Cameroon (107/3), all of which concerned No. 19 of Article 4

2 22 The delegate of Algeria proposed amending proposal 11/3 in the interests of reaching a compromise. The last four lines could read as follows "The Union shall use every means at its disposal, especially its own resources, and shall participate in the appropriate programmes of the United Nations " At the request of the U S S R , he also agreed to add the following words at the beginning of that amendment "shall encourage international cooperation and".

2 23 The delegate of Cameroon was willing to accept Algeria's amendment. If the latter were accepted, he would withdraw his proposal 107/3

2 24 The delegates of France and Switzerland had some misgivings regarding the Soviet proposal (20/1) since, in their opinion, that notion had not been adopted by Committee 6. Neither did they agree to the amendment suggested by Algeria to its own proposal, namely the addition of the words "shall encourage international cooperation and" at the beginning of that amendment

2 25 The delegate of the United States, supported by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany asked the Chairman for additional background information on the matter under discussion. He proposed that a text be submitted to the next meeting of the Committee in order to provide the participants with a firm basis for the views expressed

2 26 After an exchange of views in which the delegates of Kenya, Iran, India, Denmark, Japan, the U S S R , Italy and Canada took part, and in the light of the proposal of the delegate of the United States, supported by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Chairman said that the Secretariat would prepare a text for submission to the following meeting of the Committee on the basis of all the comments made during the afternoon meeting

It was so decided

3 Consideration of proposals concerning Chapter II, Article 30
(Documents Nos 259, 260 and DT/40)

3 1 The delegate of Italy, introducing Document No 259 containing a draft amendment of Article 30 of the Convention, said that Italy's proposal was based on the draft amendment contained in the Annex to Document No DT/40. The amendments proposed by Italy did not concern the substance of the draft amendment, paragraph 1 of which remained unchanged, but did affect paragraphs 2 and 3. The latter should not be included in the Convention, which should only contain basic principles. Those provisions could, however, be included in the Administrative Regulations, in accordance with the usual and normal application of the legal principle governing order of precedence. Whereas the Convention was a fundamental instrument which simply contained the guiding principles underlying the Union's activities, the Administrative Regulations should lay down rules for the application of the Convention

He also introduced Document No 260 containing a draft Resolution on the procedures to be followed in applying Article 30. The existing procedures concerning the payment of balances of accounts were described in Appendix 1 to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations. It was clear that any amendment of the text of Article 30 would mean amending that Appendix. Precise rules should be established before the following Plenipotentiary Conference

3 2 The Chairman pointed out that the proposed amendments set out in Document No DT/40 had been prepared with a view to providing Committee 8 with a text containing the basic points of the questions considered by the IMF representatives

3 3 After briefly outlining the history of the International Monetary Fund, the delegate of Czechoslovakia said that it was necessary to allow for some legal flexibility and to exercise great caution in order to safeguard the interests of all the Members of the Union. That principle was enshrined in Switzerland's proposal based on a CCITT Recommendation. Concerning Italy's draft Resolution recommending the establishment of a fixed parity between the gold franc and the Special Drawing Right, he was in favour of a more general text omitting precise figures

3 4 The delegate of Japan supported Italy's proposal and was fully in favour of adopting a single unit, namely the SDR of the International Monetary Fund. Regarding the wording of Article 30 of Document No 259, in the first line the word "tariffs" should be replaced by "accounting rates". With regard to the draft Resolution and its Annex (Document No 260), he recognized the need for transitional arrangements pending the legalization of the settlement of balances of accounts, given that Appendix 1 to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations was still in force. The following should be deleted in Document No 260 in a) and b) of point 3 "the equivalent value of", in point 3 1 the words "or if the margins are not being observed", and in point 5 1 the words "or if the margins established beforehand by the appropriate Government are not being observed".

3 5 The delegate of Spain sympathized with the aims of the Italian proposal and the provisions contained in the draft Resolution and its Annex, but felt that in view of their transitory nature they should be included in an Additional Protocol rather than the Convention.

3 6 The delegate of the U S S R pointed out that in Document No 260 it was proposed that a single monetary unit should be applied for all Members of the Union. However, that document overlooked the fact that some Member countries of the ITU were not members of the International Monetary Fund. Consequently, he could not accept Italy's proposal. He did, however, support the proposals of Switzerland and Zambia advocating the use of two units, namely the gold franc and the monetary unit of the IMF.

3 7 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed with the delegate of Japan that the word "tariffs" should be replaced by "accounting rates" in Document No 259. He added that the same amendment should be made in Document No 260 (in the paragraph entitled "having adopted").

3 8 The delegate of Italy was in favour of the amendment to Document No 260 proposed by the delegate of Japan. The adoption of a single monetary unit might meet the specific requirements of countries which were not Members of the IMF. Regarding the replacement of the word "tariffs" by "accounting rates", he had already invoked the principle of the order of precedence and the need to include in the Convention general principles which could subsequently, if necessary, be embodied in the implementing provisions given in the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations. The expression "accounting rates" should not, therefore, appear in the Convention.

The meeting rose at 2010 hours

The Secretary

P A TRAUB

The Chairman

E J WILKINSON

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 505-E
5 January 1983
Original English/
French

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

NINTH MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(PURPOSES, COMPOSITION, RIGHTS, ETC.)

Monday, 1 November 1982, at 1800 hrs

Chairman Mr. E J WILKINSON (Australia)

Subjects discussed

- 1 Examination of proposals concerning Article 4 of
the Convention (continued)
- 2 First, Second and Third (Last) Reports of
Working Group 8-E (Annex 2)

Document No

DT/13 (Rev 3),
DT/34, DL/28

269, 278,
337, 357



1 Examination of proposals concerning Article 4 of the Convention (continued)
(Documents Nos DT/13(Rev 3), DT/34, DL/28)

1 1 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider Document No DL/28 which contained amended versions of the Algerian proposal (11/3) and the U S S R proposal (20/1). The Algerian proposal was considered as being complementary to the Cameroon proposal (10/12) for No 12 a) of Article 4. If the U S S R proposal were accepted, it had tacitly been agreed that it would be renumbered to a slightly higher position, no change in No 12 of the Convention would be involved.

1 2 The delegate of Canada said that he still had difficulty with certain phrases in the Algerian proposal contained in Document No DL/28 and particularly the words "and contribute to the creation, development" etc. His delegation also had certain difficulties with the proposed amendment to No 12 a) of the Convention, since it considered that the existing No 12 covered all the points incorporated in the Cameroon proposal. The best compromise would be the U S S R proposal (20/1), and he could agree to it being given a higher number, for example, No 16 instead of No 19. He reserved the right to speak again on that point later on.

1 3 The delegate of the United States of America agreed with the Canadian views, and thought it was unnecessary to amend the first part of Article 4. His delegation still had difficulties with Algeria's proposal, particularly with the phrase "towards the provision of the means necessary for their proper functioning", which implied considerable additional costs for the Union. The U S S R proposal, however, was acceptable.

1 4 The delegate of Norway also preferred the U S S R proposal for the reasons explained by the United States of America and Canada.

1 5 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that his delegation's views remained unchanged. The Union alone could not promote technical cooperation, consequently, his delegation could not accept the Algerian proposal. However, the original version of the U S S R proposal (20/1) would be quite acceptable, and he could also agree to its taking a higher position, for example, at No 16.

1 6 The delegate of Algeria said that in spite of the objections to his proposal, he still could not support the U.S.S.R. proposal and saw the Cameroon proposal, together with his own considerably amended one, as being the only possible solution. In a further effort to help the Committee, he proposed that the words "and contribute to the creation, development" etc. should be replaced by "and contribute to efforts aimed at the creation, development", but emphasized that that was as far as he could go. In its original form, the Algerian proposal had been adopted by all African countries and on behalf of those countries he said that it was now up to other countries to compromise.

1 7 The delegate of Sweden said that the existing texts of Nos 12 and 13 of the Convention amply covered efforts towards development in all countries and even in developing countries. The Cameroon proposal was therefore superfluous and only complicated an understanding of the whole text and his delegation could not support it. It appreciated Algeria's efforts to provide a solution but what they had suggested did not change the difference in principle between the two approaches. The Swedish delegation therefore continued to favour the solution proposed by the U S S R and supported the text appearing in Document No. DL/28. It was also prepared to go along with the suggestion that it should have a higher number, starting, perhaps, from No 15.

1 8 The delegate of Japan strongly supported the original U S S R proposal, but not the revised version appearing in Document No DL/28.

1 9 The delegate of Iran, on a point of order, suggested that the delegation of the U S S R be asked whether it could agree to Algeria's amendment.

1.10 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that with the approval of an amendment the previous day in respect of the Union's resources, he had understood that the Budget would be compiled as it had been in the past, and that there would therefore be no separate item on technical assistance, but the Algerian proposal ran counter to that understanding. His only suggestion therefore was that his delegation's proposed amendment of No 19 e) should be complemented by adding to the end of the existing No. 12 a) the words "for all Members of the Union and particularly for the developing countries." in an effort to reach a compromise and possible consensus. That rewording of the existing No. 12 a) was therefore to be considered jointly with the U S S R 's proposal for No 19 e).

1 11 The delegate of Iran fully supported the new amendment to the Algerian text. With regard to the U S S R proposal (20/1), he proposed that the words "technical assistance" be added at the beginning so that the first line of that proposal would read "e) foster international cooperation/technical assistance in the delivery of technical assistance".

1 12 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that that amendment did not appear to impair his text unduly

1 13 The delegate of Canada, speaking on a point of order, proposed that a vote should be taken immediately

1 14 The delegate of Cameroon said that his delegation's proposal was perfectly clear, including in No 12 a) the provision of technical assistance to developing countries, which the developed countries were trying to avoid. The Algerian proposal was also very clear and could be achieved by asking the Union to finance technical assistance from its own budgetary resources. The questions to be decided therefore were whether the Union wanted to provide technical assistance to developing countries and whether it would be prepared to finance technical assistance from its own resources

1 15 The delegate of Algeria, speaking on a point of order, proposed the closure of the debate, and supported the Canadian proposal that a vote should be taken. The difference between the two proposals before the Committee was basic. The U.S.S.R. proposal, supported by the wealthier countries, only reshuffled the text of the existing Convention without changing its substance.

1 16 The delegate of the United States of America said that as there had been no debate on the new U S S R proposal, the debate could not be closed.

1 17 The Chairman replied that the procedural issue had to be settled first

1 18 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he much regretted the tactical ventures of Cameroon and Algeria, whose interventions had put his delegation in a very difficult position. His Government wanted technical assistance within the Union to be developed within a certain framework, yet Cameroon and Algeria had offered the Committee an ultimatum: the Regular Budget or nothing. The U S S R. was very much in favour of technical assistance and was very active in that field, but it was not going to accept an ultimatum. He much regretted the radical approach of Cameroon and Algeria, but did not object to a vote.

1.19 The Chairman invited the Committee to vote on Algeria's proposal to close the debate

The proposal was approved by 35 votes to 7, with 19 abstentions, and the debate was closed

1.20 The delegate of Sweden said that he had voted against the proposal because he had been unable to hear different views on the new alternative package presented by the U S S R. He could not therefore vote for the package but could vote on the two alternative packages separately after a brief discussion

1.21 The Chairman proposed a vote on the combined Cameroon/Algerian proposal

1.22 The delegate of Greece speaking on a point of order said that it seemed that a vote should first of all be taken on the U.S.S.R. proposals.

1.23 The Chairman taking up a point made by the delegate of the U.S.S.R., drew attention to No 506 of the Convention His view was that the combined Cameroon/Algerian proposal was the furthest removed from the existing Article 4 and therefore should be voted on first

1.24 The delegate of Norway supported the Chairman's view.

1.25 The Chairman invited the Committee to vote on the combined Cameroon/Algerian proposal
The proposal was rejected by 28 votes to 26, with 9 abstentions

1.26 The Chairman said that he would state in his report to the Plenary that the Committee had decided to reject the combined Cameroon and Algerian proposal but that there had been a substantial number of delegates in favour of it

Since it was now necessary to find some alternative wording he suggested that there should be discussions outside the meeting by the interested delegates in order to save time

1.27 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany speaking on a point of order, said that as the same question had not been solved either in Committee 4 or in Committee 6 and consequently had to go to the Plenary, it would be counter-productive to spend much more time on it in Committee 8

1.28 The delegate of Brazil said that his delegation had abstained from voting, since it found itself in a very difficult position with regard to the subject under discussion. As a developing country it fully appreciated the importance of technical cooperation, and in Committee 6 had supported the financing of certain activities from the Regular Budget. It had also expressed its concern in Committee 6 that a list of important activities had been drawn up without any priorities being established since in its view it was very important that priorities should be set Brazil's economic and financial situation was such that it had to assess very precisely any additional repercussions on its contributory unit. As the final decisions of Committee 6 and particularly of Committee 4 were not yet known, Brazil could not enter into any financial commitment which it might not be in a position to honour.

1.29 The delegate of Iran asked whether the U.S.S.R. had accepted his proposed amendment to its proposal and had, in so doing, agreed to introduce the concept of technical assistance at the beginning of Article 4. His delegation intended to speak on that subject in the Plenary in view of its full support for the defeated Cameroon/Algerian proposal

1.30 The delegate of Norway said that his delegation could accept the addition to No 12 a) of the Convention as proposed by the U.S.S.R., but it could not accept the proposal made by Iran.

1.31 The delegate of Canada expressed extreme disappointment at the amount of time spent on an issue which was still confused after a vote and which would be taken up again in the Plenary Meeting He therefore proposed that in view of the clear division of opinion the Committee should keep to the existing Convention in respect of Article 4.

1.32 The Chairman observed that there was an alternative. The Committee also had before it a proposal from the U.S.S.R. which had been supported and which needed to be settled first He hoped that at some point the Committee would reach a single expression of opinion in respect of that proposal which in the meantime would be redrafted to reflect the views expressed

1 33 The delegate of Iran said that since the Committee was to meet later in the evening at the same time as Committee 7, his delegation, being unable to attend both meetings, reserved the right to raise any matter in the Plenary on which it would be unable to express its views in the Committee.

The meeting was suspended at 1920 hours and resumed at 2115 hours

2 First, Second and Third (Last) Reports of Working Group 8-E (Annex 2)
(Documents Nos 269, 278, 337 and 357)

2 1 The Chairman of Working Group 8-E said that, at its first meeting, the Working Group had made a point of identifying the basic principles which it intended to follow in deciding whether to retain or delete certain definitions in Annex 2 to the Convention (Document No 269). At its second meeting, the Working Group had started examining various proposals concerning the definitions which should be included in the new Convention and had suggested deleting the technical terms which were already defined in Article 1 of the Radio Regulations, except for essential terms (Document No 278). He pointed out that some decisions taken at the second meeting had been changed at the fourth meeting, in the light of the concern expressed by Committee 7 regarding the terms of reference of the CCIs and with a view to taking account of the Radio Regulations. At its third and fourth meetings, the Working Group had considered the questions mentioned in the Third Report (Document No. 337), which in Annex 1 gave all the Working Group's conclusions (the first definitions published in the Annex to Document No. 278 were also included). At its third meeting in particular, the Working Group 8-E, realizing that some terms were being considered by both Working Groups 8-D and 8-E, had decided to set up a joint working group to examine the Final Acts of the Conference and related legal terms. Since only legal aspects were to be considered by the joint working group, the definition of the terms "regions" and "regional organizations" had not been included in its terms of reference.

He then mentioned a number of corrections which should be made in Document No 337. On page 1, paragraph 5, of the French text "DT/39" should be replaced by "DT/62". On page 2 of the French text in the definition of "brouillage préjudiciable", the expression "au présent Règlement" should be replaced by "Règlement des radiocommunications". On page 3, in the definition of "radiocommunication", the expression "for the requirements of the Radio Regulations" on the first line of Note 1 should be deleted. In Note 2, No. 70 should be left in square brackets, as the numbering of the new Convention would probably be changed. On page 5 of Document No 337, the new definitions were also between square brackets, as their inclusion depended on the outcome of the proposals put forward by the Spanish Administration. The Working Group had prepared the draft Resolution contained in Annex 2 to Document No. 337 with the assistance of the French Delegation. In Annex 3 it was proposed that Additional Protocol III be maintained, with the relevant amendments, since it had a legal bearing on the text of the Convention. The Working Group also wanted Committee 8 to delete Additional Protocol IV, since Papua New Guinea had become a full Member of the Union.

2 2 With regard to Document No. 377, the delegate of the U.S.S.R. agreed to the term "nuisible" being replaced by "préjudiciable" in the French text. With regard to the definition of the term "radiocommunication", he thought that Notes 1 and 2 were superfluous. Concerning the new definitions (page 5 of Document No. 337), he would be inclined to support the Spanish proposals, which were useful to the extent that there were many terms which were neither specified nor defined in Annex 2 to the Convention, but he suggested asking the Secretary-General to study the matter with the Legal Adviser and to submit a report to the next Plenipotentiary Conference with a view to bringing those terms into line with the terms used by other international organizations. He thought it premature at that stage to include the definitions in the Convention. He also thought that the definitions of the terms "observer" and "expert" should be left as they stood in the existing Convention.

2 3 With regard to the last remark made by the delegate of the U.S.S.R., the Chairman drew attention to Document No. 357 submitted by the Spanish Administration.

2.4 The delegate of Kenya thought that there was no point in defining the term "representative" of a recognized private operating agency since it was already defined elsewhere in the Convention

2.5 The delegate of Spain said that the adoption of Document No. 357 would have significant implications for the work of both Committee 8 and Committee 7. Referring to Document No. 357, he asked for the word "presente" before "Reglamento" to be deleted in the Spanish text. On the definition of the term "observer", he pointed out that the list of observers was incomplete and that the aim of the proposed amendment was to improve the text in that respect. In the second paragraph, the term "non-governmental organization" should remain in square brackets, as it had not yet been clearly defined.

With regard to the definition of the term "radiocommunication", he thought that Notes 1 and 2 could not be included in Annex 2 to the Convention, since it was supposed to be concrete and precise and those definitions were already given in the Radio Regulations. He therefore proposed deleting the Notes. He felt that Notes 1 and 2 under the definition of the word "telegraphy" were equally superfluous. On the other hand, it would be useful to include the definition of a "regional telecommunication organization" in the Convention. The proposed definition (on page 5) merely supplemented Article 32. The only new feature of the definition was that regional telecommunication organizations could comprise telecommunication administrations.

2.6 The delegate of India proposed replacing the terms "1973 Malaga-Torremolinos" with "1982 Nairobi" in Additional Protocol III in Annex 3 to Document No. 337.

2.7 The delegate of Papua New Guinea suggested taking note of Documents Nos. 269 and 278 and concentrating only on Document No. 337.

With the agreement of the Chairman of Working Group 8-E, that proposal was approved.

2.8 The delegate of Switzerland said that the two Notes added to the definitions of the terms "radiocommunication" and "telegraphy" should be maintained, since they clarified the text of the Convention.

2.9 The delegate of the United States of America expressed doubts concerning the definitions, in particular that of an "industrial or scientific organization", which should be examined in the light of Documents Nos. 64 and 357. He agreed with the definition of the term "radiocommunication" and the accompanying Notes 1 and 2, which would effectively enable the CCIR to consider waves of frequencies above 3 000 GHz. Some administrations had pointed out that the removal of the Notes would adversely affect the CCIR's work. He further thought that the definition of the word "telegraphy" should be left unchanged, as it had been drawn up by the Joint CCIR/CCITT Study Group on Vocabulary. He also thought that the definition of "telecommunication services" should be included in Annex 2 to the Convention, since it had been decided in Committee 7 to exclude that definition from the terms of reference of the CCITT and it had been proposed that Committee 8 should attempt to include telecommunication services in Annex 2 to the Convention. If the wording was considered unsatisfactory by all the delegates, it could be changed.

2.10 The delegate of Guyana wondered what would be done about the definitions of organizations etc., given on page 5 of Document No. 337, and in particular the definition of a regional telecommunication organization. He thought that the text of that definition could be improved by adding "An organization, the membership to which all members of the region are eligible".

2.11 The delegate of Spain said that, whatever happened to the other definitions, that of the regional telecommunication organization should definitely be included in the Annex. The text was based on Article 32 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, and the only new feature was the phrase "comprising their telecommunication administration". That had to be specified in order to avoid any confusion with other regional organizations which were not telecommunication organizations.

2 12 The delegate of Columbia fully supported Document No. 337. However, he thought that in a Convention, definitions should not be repetitive. For instance, in Article 32, the word "regional" appeared five times.

He wondered whether cable television might be mentioned under the heading "broadcasting service" on page 4 of Document No. 337

Reading Documents Nos. 337 and 253, one realized that it was difficult to draw a distinction between "international organization" and "regional organization". He wondered whether the Committee could accept the proposal made by the U S S R on that point.

Another terminology problem was the use of the words organ, association, organization, etc The Committee should follow the example of the United Nations Charter in the strict use of terminology (see Annex 3)

2 13 The Chairman said that Document No 357, which would be introduced by the delegate of Spain later, answered all the questions raised by the delegate of Colombia

2 14 The delegate of Iran proposed that, to facilitate the discussion, the Committee should immediately consider Document No 337 paragraph by paragraph.

2 15 The Chairman of the Working Group, turning to the consideration of Document No 337 paragraph by paragraph, said that the introduction and the sentence beginning "for the purpose of this Convention .." had been added The definition of harmful interference ("brouillage préjudiciable") had been revised by the WARC-79 and, in the French text, "conformément au présent Règlement" should be replaced by "conformément aux Règlements administratifs".

2 16 The delegate of Switzerland pointed out that the word "Introduction" applied to the first sentence only. He therefore proposed adding the word "definitions" as a title for the other headings, or deleting the word "Introduction"

2 17 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed Harmful interference was relevant only in the Radio Regulations.

2 18 The delegate of Spain pointed out that in the Spanish text, the new definition of harmful interference differed from the previous one

2 19 The Chairman said the comment by the delegate of the United Kingdom on the Radio Regulations was pertinent and the other texts should be aligned with the English text

2.20 The Chairman of the Working Group said there was a change in the definition of "Expert" on page 3 He hoped that that definition would be kept in the Annex

2 21 The delegate of Spain agreed

After an exchange of views it was finally decided to maintain the existing definition without change.

2 22 The Chairman of the Working Group said that in the definition of "Observer", the square brackets in the second paragraph should be closed after the words "non-governmental" and not at the end of the section

2.23 The delegate of Spain requested that the words in square brackets in the second paragraph be deleted.

It was so decided.

2 24 The Chairman of the Working Group said that two explanatory Notes had been added to the definition of "radiocommunication" so as to take account of the concerns of Committee 7

2.25 The delegate of Norway said that "radiocommunication" was defined in the Radio Regulations. He proposed that only Note 2 be retained.

After an explanation by the delegate of France, he withdrew his proposal. It was finally decided that only the words "for the requirements of the Radio Regulations" would be deleted from Note 1.

2 26 The delegate of the U.S.S.R., supported by the delegate of Spain, proposed that the definition "Representative of a recognized private operating agency", proposed as a replacement for the existing definition of "representative", should be deleted.

2 27 The delegate of Kenya proposed deleting only the words "of a recognized private operating agency". The Chairman of the Working Group said the definition was useful and there had been consensus on it in the Working Group.

2 28 The Legal Adviser explained that one of the reasons why the Working Group had changed the existing definition was the fact that it did not apply to the word "representative" used in No 238.

2 29 The delegate of Papua New Guinea agreed with the delegate of Spain. When a provision in the Convention mentioned representatives of recognized private operating agencies, the entire expression was spelt out in the provision, as for example in No 396 of the Convention.

2 30 The delegate of Spain said he had proposed deleting that definition from the outset, since representatives of recognized private operating agencies were always explicitly mentioned, as in Nos 338, 396, etc. of the Convention.

It was finally decided to delete the existing definition of "expert" in the Convention.

2 31 The delegate of Denmark said that in the definition of Service Telegrams, sub-paragraph d), "Secretary-General" should be replaced by "General Secretariat".

2.32 The Chairman of the Working Group replied that at the Union Headquarters the Secretary-General alone had authority with regard to Service Telegrams, under the regulations in force.

2.33 The delegate of Spain said that Note 2 under Telegraphy made the text less clear and should be deleted.

2.34 The delegate of New Zealand agreed.

It was so decided.

2.35 The delegate of the U.S.S.R., turning to the definitions in square brackets, said that the term "regional telecommunication organization" raised some unsolved problems, even if it was often used in the Convention. What was meant by region: an administrative region, a region within which frequency bands were allocated, or a specified region comprising Members of the Union?

2 36 The delegate of Spain said that the delegate of the U.S.S.R. would encounter the same difficulty in the interpretation of Article 32.

2 37 The delegate of Guyana recalled the proposal submitted by his Administration to modify the definition of "regional telecommunication organizations" to make it clear that they were organizations in which all members of a region could participate.

2 38 The delegate of Spain said the proposed definition went beyond the intention of Article 32 in that it imposed a duty, while Article 32 read "reserve the right".

2 39 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that if there was a majority in favour of keeping the new definition of "regional telecommunication organization", he would not maintain his objection.

2.40 The delegate of Luxembourg proposed the deletion of the second sentence in the definition of "telecommunication services" because it included a list which could be considered as limitative

2.41 The Chairman said that the Working Group had never intended to impose any restrictions. The listing of branches of telecommunication services was certainly not exhaustive

2.42 The delegate of France recalled that the wording of the definition was the outcome of a compromise on which discussion should not be re-opened. The Legal Adviser had assisted in the drafting of the text. The replacement of "telles que" by "parmi lesquelles" in the French text indicated clearly that the branches mentioned were quoted as examples.

2.43 The delegate of Luxembourg accepted that compromise.

2.44 In reply to a question by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. on the industrial or scientific organizations and non-governmental organizations, the Chairman said that they would be dealt with in the consideration of Document No. 357. With regard to Annex 3 to Document No. 337, he said that the Secretary General of the United Nations had recently sent a telegram to the ITU Secretary-General requesting that the Plenipotentiary Conference should give favourable consideration to the maintenance of Additional Protocol III in annex to the Convention. As for the wording of the text in Annex 3, he had taken note of the requests by one delegate to replace "(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)" by "(Nairobi, 1982)" in the second line

2.45 The Chairman said that the provisions in square brackets (page 5 of Document No. 337) were to be considered in the light of Document No. 357.

2.46 The delegate of Spain made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,

The proposals in Document No. 64 are closely related to the draft Resolution we have submitted in Document No. 357. Although Document No. 64 contains proposals that concern other Committees, we believe that the basic principle should be decided by this Committee and I therefore request your permission to refer to both documents at the same time. When we refer to "international organizations" we mean neither the United Nations nor the organizations in the United Nations system nor the regional telecommunication organizations, whose status is well defined in the Convention.

Mr. Chairman,

In the absence of guidance from the Convention on the meaning of 'international organization', the General Secretariat has considered that it was the Members of the Union which, in examining requests from such organizations to take part in the activities of the Union under No. 337 of the Convention, decided the question of their status as 'international organization' by voting for or against their participation. This procedure is clearly unobjective, since it disregards the principle that the nature of the organization concerned should first be established before any consultation takes place on its participation. Document No. 64 asserts that the term 'international organization' is reserved for an 'inter-governmental organization' in keeping with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, whether a world-wide or regional organization is concerned. The Convention allows these organizations a certain level of participation in the activities of the Union provided that their interests and activities are related to those of the Union. The other organizations of an international nature can be classified as follows, as far as their participation in Union activities is concerned

- 1) non-governmental organizations, which, for the purposes of the Convention, means organizations of an international nature which are neither governmental nor composed of telecommunication administrations, but which are engaged in activities of interest to the Union and have an interest in Union activities,

- 2) associations or societies established or operating in a number of countries and interested in the work of the Union, which does not necessarily imply that the Union is interested in their activities

We feel that while the 'non-governmental organizations' mentioned above should be at the same level of participation similar to that of the 'international organizations', the 'international associations or societies' should not be afforded a level of participation greater than that granted by the Convention to 'industrial or scientific organizations', i.e. participation as 'experts' in the CCI Study Groups

Provided that this philosophy is endorsed by the Committee, our draft Resolution in Document No 357 proposes that the Secretary-General should review the status of the 'international organizations' currently recognized by the Union and submit proposals to the Administrative Council enabling it to issue instructions to the General Secretariat on the consideration of future requests for participation in Union activities as 'international organizations', and submit a report containing his own conclusions to the next Plenipotentiary Conference

If our draft Resolution is accepted, we would be prepared to withdraw our proposals on Articles 15 and 32, Chapter IV (title), Articles 40, 59, 60, 61, 68, 76 and 79 in our Document No. 64 as well as those concerning Annex 2 in this document, except for the definitions of 'observer' and 'regional telecommunication organization', which we regard as necessary.

Thank you very much "

2 47 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. expressed misgivings concerning the Spanish proposal. Why place such a heavy burden on the Secretary-General or on the Administrative Council? Requests for participation by international organizations had always given rise to consultations with ITU Members and the Union had never taken the initiative of requesting participation by one or other of the organizations, the list of which was periodically revised. He did not think that a general review of the question was necessary.

2 48 The delegate of Spain said that Document No. 64 offered a general clarification of the case. The Convention made provision for consulting Union Members, but it was doubtful whether the Union was in a position to decide whether a particular body really qualified as an international organization. In 1981, a scientific body had applied for the status of international organization and 80 ITU Members had agreed to the request. Changing the status would change the degree of participation. He would not maintain his proposal if the majority of participants were against it, but he pointed out that the purpose of the proposal, which concerned the international organizations only, was to establish clear guidelines enabling the ITU to reply objectively to requests for participation.

2.49 The delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the draft Resolution submitted by the Spanish Administration was well thought out and objective and was conducive to greater efficiency.

2 50 The delegate of Kenya thought that Spain's intention, in Document No DT/56, was to avoid using the terms "government" or "governmental" and he therefore wondered whether it might not be clearer if the term "interstate" were used in Document No 64.

2 51 The Legal Adviser reminded the delegate of Kenya that in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, an "international organization" meant an "intergovernmental organization".

2 52 The delegate of Kenya did not think that terms should be introduced simply because they were used in other treaties or conventions.

2 53 The delegate of Spain said that there was no connection between Document No DT/56 and Document No. 357. The Convention was an international treaty ratified by many States, and certainly by Kenya itself, and it established rules which had to be observed by all States parties to the treaty. The Spanish draft Resolution did not mention any organization except those of an international nature. The aim of the draft was to establish the precise degree of participation in the work of the ITU allowed by the status of international organization.

2.54 The delegate of France thought that Document No. 357 shed light on the matter and said that he supported the draft, which would enable the Administrative Council to define the different categories of international organizations.

2.55 The Chairman of the Working Group proposed taking a decision on Document No. 357, which would at the same time solve the problem of the definitions in square brackets contained in Document No. 337.

2.56 The delegate of Italy supported the Spanish proposal. At a meeting of CCITT Study Group III, he had seen representatives of user organizations, which pooled the facilities provided by the ITU. He requested that the Administrative Council should take that fact into account when deciding the degree of participation of those organizations.

The draft Resolution on the participation of organizations of an international nature in the activities of the Union, submitted by Spain, was approved, hence not only the square brackets, but also the texts appearing in square brackets on page 5 of Document No 337 could be deleted.

The meeting rose at 2400 hours.

The Secretary .

P.A. TRAUB

The Chairman

E J WILKINSON

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 506-E
13 January 1983
Original English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

TWENTY-SIXTH PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 3 November at 0915 hrs

Chairman Mr H K KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

Document No

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1 | Thirteenth Series of Texts from the Editorial Committee for first reading (B 13) (continued) | 334 |
| 2 | Sixteenth Series of Texts from the Editorial Committee for first reading (B 16) | 375 |
| 3 | Seventeenth Series of Texts from the Editorial Committee for first reading (B 17) | 376 |
| 4 | Second Report of Committee 5 and Fourteenth Series of Texts from the Editorial Committee for first reading (B 14) | 385, 347 |



1 Thirteenth Series of Texts from the Editorial Committee for first reading (B 13)
(Document No 334) (continued)

1 1 The Chairman drew attention to MOD 427 (Document No 334, page 1), which had been discussed at some length at the previous meeting. It had been agreed to delete the words "regional consultations" from the last line, but a final decision on the text as a whole had yet to be taken.

1 2 The delegate of Italy proposed, as a compromise, that the square brackets should be deleted and the words "the necessary competence" added before the phrase "and the provisions of No 431".

1 3 The delegates of Yugoslavia, Canada, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland supported the proposal.

1 4 The delegate of Thailand proposed either that the text between square brackets should be deleted altogether or that a final decision on the matter should be deferred until the Plenary Meeting had considered the draft Resolution prepared by Committee 7 on action to be taken by the Administrative Council with regard to the procedure for designating chairmen and vice-chairmen of conferences and committees.

1 5 The delegate of Chile considered that it was very important for the provision to contain a special reference to the principle of rotation, but that it would be somewhat superfluous to mention something as obvious as the need for competence.

1 6 The delegate of Algeria observed that the usual practice was to designate countries for chairmanships and vice-chairmanships, leaving the actual individuals to be chosen by the Heads of the Delegations concerned, who were in the best position to form an opinion concerning competence.

1 7 The delegate of Iran proposed that the square brackets should be deleted but that the Administrative Council should be asked to take the present discussion into account when working out a procedure to be recommended for the designation of chairmen and vice-chairmen.

1 8 The delegates of Pakistan and the U S S R supported the proposal by the delegate of Iran.

1 9 The Chairman said that the proposal by the delegate of Thailand, which was furthest from the text, did not appear to command any support and could therefore not be taken into consideration. He put to the vote the amendment proposed by the Italian delegate.

The amendment was adopted by 68 votes to 25, with 12 abstentions.

MOD 427, as amended, was approved.

The Thirteenth Series of Texts as a whole, as amended, was approved on first reading.

2 Sixteenth Series of Texts from the Editorial Committee for first reading (B 16)
(Document No 375)

2 1 Article 60

Approved

2 2 Article 61

2 2 1 At the proposal of the Chairman of Committee 9, it was agreed to replace MOD 330, MOD 331 and MOD 337 by the existing text appearing against those numbers in the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention.

2 2 2 Following proposals by the delegates of Algeria and Spain, it was agreed to amend No. 339 g) to read "permanent organs of the Union in an advisory capacity, when the conference is discussing matters coming within their competence, if necessary, the conference may invite an organ which has not considered it necessary to be represented"

Article 61, as amended, was approved

2 3 Articles 62, 63, 64 and 65

Approved

2 4 Article 66

2 4 1 The delegate of Spain, referring to MOD 358, observed that the current practice of reproducing all the proposals received up to a certain date in a single consolidated document such as Document No DT/1 submitted to the present Conference was very costly and not really essential. In the view of his delegation, a document along the lines of Document No DT/11, which contained cross-references to the proposals submitted but did not actually reproduce them, would be more than adequate Accordingly, he suggested that the words "references to" should be inserted after the words "assemble and coordinate" in the second line of MOD 358

2 4 2 The delegates of Iran, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Brazil said that the proposal by the Spanish delegate caused them some difficulty

2 4 3 The Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that delegations wished to retain the text of MOD 358 as it stood in the document under consideration

It was so agreed

Article 66 was approved

2 5 Article 67

Approved

2 6 Article 77

2 6 1 Following a discussion in which the delegates of the U S S R., Italy, Algeria, India, Iran, Nigeria and the Philippines, the Chairmen of Committees 8 and 9 and the Secretary-General took part, it was decided that working groups should be mentioned as well as committees and sub-committees in both MOD 453 and MOD 455

2 6 2 At the suggestion of the Chairman of Committee 8, it was agreed to delete the square brackets from around the Figure 5 in MOD 514 and MOD 519

2 6.3 At the suggestion of the Chairman of Committee 9, it was agreed that the word "meeting" in NOC 526 should be in the plural

Article 77, as amended, was approved

The Sixteenth Series of Texts as a whole, as amended, was approved on first reading

3 Seventeenth series of texts from the Editorial Committee for first reading (B 17)
(Document No. 376)

3.1 The Chairman of Committee 7 said that the provisions indicated in Document No. 376 as pending would be submitted to the Plenary Meeting for consideration at a later stage in other documents.

3 2 Article 8

3 2.1 The Chairman of Committee 9 observed that No. 54 should, like Nos. 52 and 53, be regarded as pending and not taken into consideration at the present stage

Article 8 was approved on that understanding

3 3 Article 10

Approved

3 4 Article 12

3 4.1 Following a discussion in which the Chairmen of Committees 9 and 7, the delegates of Thailand, Algeria and India and the Secretary-General elect took part, it was decided to delete the word "important" which appeared between square brackets in MOD 82.

Article 12, as amended, was approved

3 5 Article 13

3.5 1 The delegate of the U S S R, supported by the delegates of Italy, Czechoslovakia and Pakistan, proposed that the scope of ADD 85A should be extended to cover also the members of the IFRB

It was so decided

3 5 2 The delegate of Peru, having regard to the discussions which had taken place in Committee 7, considered that the words "as far as possible" should be deleted from the fifth line of ADD 85A

3 5 3 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, supported by the delegate of Switzerland, suggested that the words "Member States", which appeared twice in Article 13, should be placed between square brackets pending the decision which the Plenary Meeting would be called upon to take in connection with Document No 356

It was so agreed

Article 13, as amended, was approved

3 6 Articles 53 and 54

Approved

3 7 Article 55

3 7 1 The delegate of Canada, supported by the delegates of Algeria, New Zealand and the United States of America, proposed the addition of the phrase "with the consent of a majority of the Members of the Union" after the word "provide" in MOD 254A

It was so decided

3 7 2 Following comments by the delegates of Poland, the U S S R, Spain and Cameroon on some of the words used in MOD 255, MOD 256 and ADD 261A, the Chairman said that the Editorial Committee would look into the points raised.

Article 55, as amended, was approved on that understanding

3 8 Article 59

Approved.

The Seventeenth Series of Texts as a whole, as amended, was approved on first reading

4 Second Report of Committee 5 and Fourteenth Series of Texts from the Editorial Committee for first reading (B 14) (Documents Nos 385, 347)

4 1 The Chairman of Committee 5, introducing the report in Document No 385, outlined the discussions held on the various matters within the Committee's purview and drew attention to the outcome of those discussions, which took the form either of conclusions set out in the report or of draft Resolutions submitted to the Conference for adoption

4 2 The Chairman of Committee 9 introduced the Fourteenth Series of Texts in Document No 347, consisting of two of the draft Resolutions prepared by Committee 5

4 3 The Secretary-General elect said that following discussions he had held with the Chairman of Committee 5, the latter was holding consultations with a number of delegations on certain aspects of the existing Resolution No 2 on which a decision was required. The review of Resolution No 2 should therefore be held in abeyance pending further advice from the Chairman of Committee 5

The meeting rose at 1210 hours

The Secretary-General

M MILI

The Chairman

H K KOSGEY

**PLENIPOTENTIARY
CONFERENCE**

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 507-E
26 January 1983
Original English/
French

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

TWENTY-SEVENTH PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 3 November 1982, at 1400 hrs

Chairman : Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)Subjects discussed .Document No.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Second Report of Committee 5 and 14th series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (Series B.14) | 385, 347 |
| 2. First Report of Committee 6 and 15th series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (Series B.15) | 352, 368 |
| 3. Fifth Report of Committee 7 | 380 |
| 4. Report of Committee 3 and draft Resolution No. COM3/1 | 390, 391 |
| 5. Eighteenth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (Series B.18) | 393 |
| 6. Nineteenth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (Series B.19) | 394 |
| 7. Statement by the delegate of Colombia | - |
| 8. Twentieth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (Series B.20) | 395 |
| 9. Second and third series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for second reading (Series R.2 and R.3) | 344, 384 |
| 10. Rationalization of work | 308 |
| 11. Issues concerning the Vote during the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982 | 286 |
| 12. Creation of a telecommunications Documentation Centre at ITU Headquarters | 34, 366, DT/46 |
| 13. Resolution No. 7 of WARC-79 | 41(Rev.1) |



1. Second Report of Committee 5 and 14th series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (Series B.14) (Documents Nos. 385 and 347)

1.1 Second Report from Committee 5

Document No. 385 was approved.

1.2 14th series of texts submitted for first reading

1.2.1 Resolution No. COM5/2

The Secretary of Committee 5 observed that the Resolution dealt with the same subject as Resolution No. 4 of Malaga-Torremolinos (1973) namely grading standards and post classification, and also with the introduction by the International Civil Service Commission of a new post classification system. The draft Resolution had been approved by consensus by the Committee.

Resolution No. COM5/2 was approved.

1.3 Resolution No. COM5/3

Approved.

The 14th series of texts was thus approved at first reading.

2. First Report of Committee 6 and 15th series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (Series B.15) (Documents Nos. 352 and 368)

2.1 The First Report of Committee 6 (Document No. 352), introduced by the Chairman of that Committee, was approved.

2.2 15th series of texts submitted for first reading
(Document No. 368)

2.2.1 The Chairman of Committee 6 said that most of the Resolutions produced by the Committee had been agreed by consensus, with the exception of Resolution No. COM6/3 which had given rise to a number of reservations.

2.2.2 Resolution No. COM6/1

Following discussion between the delegates of the USSR and Cameroon and the Chairmen of Committees 6 and 8, it was agreed to add the words "by 1 March 1983 at the latest" to paragraph 5.

The draft Resolution was approved, as amended.

2 2.3 Resolution No. COM6/2

2.2.3.1 The delegate of the USSR said that although the Resolution had been approved by Committee 6, the wording of the title and actual possibilities made the application of a special voluntary programme difficult. He therefore preferred the title of Resolution No. 21 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, Special Fund for Technical Cooperation.

2.2.3.2 The delegate of the United Kingdom was in favour of maintaining the text which appeared in the draft Resolution in view of the text of the "resolves" paragraph which referred to the setting up of a special voluntary programme.

2.2.3.3 That view was endorsed by the delegate of Indonesia because a "special programme" was of much wider scope than a "special fund", and the delegate of Australia and the Chairman of Committee 6.

The draft Resolution was approved.

The 15th series of texts was thus approved at first reading.

3. Fifth Report of Committee 7 (Document No. 380)

3.1 The Chairman of Committee 7 requested that discussion on the above report be deferred since Committee 8 had not yet examined Article 4 which was essential to the provisions covered.

It was so agreed.

4. Report of Committee 3 and draft Resolution No. COM3/1 (Documents Nos. 390 and 391)

4.1 The Chairman of Committee 3 having introduced the report, the delegate of the USSR said that the list of international organizations taking part in the Conference (in Annex II) should be updated.

4.2 The delegate of Spain confirmed that statement. The list in Annex II and the title of paragraph 6 should be reviewed in the light of the Convention, since only the United Nations, the regional telecommunication organizations and the specialized agencies were allowed to participate in the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The report was approved, subject to those modifications.

4.3 The Chairman of Committee 3 introduced draft Resolution No. COM3/1 in Document No. 391, which had been approved by consensus and submitted to the Editorial Committee.

4.4 The Chairman of the Editorial Committee said that if the draft Resolution was approved by the Plenary, it could be regarded as having been approved at first reading.

The Resolution being approved, it was so decided.

5. Eighteenth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (Series B.18) (Document No. 393)

5.1 Resolution No. COM6/3

5.1.1 The delegate of the United States of America was concerned by the above Resolution, which prejudged decisions to be taken by the Plenary on the inclusion of technical cooperation and assistance expenses in the ordinary budget of the Union.

5.1.2 The delegate of the USSR, referring to the list of tasks in paragraph 3, which had not been agreed by consensus, reserved the right not to accept any increase in expenditure, since his delegation was opposed to the inclusion of such items in the ordinary budget of the Union. Similar reservations applied to paragraph 4 which referred to a ceiling on expenditure.

5.1.3 The delegate of Indonesia said that the list in question was of great concern to developing and to developed countries; he could agree that there should be no mention of a ceiling on expenditure, but proposed that the Resolution be approved.

5.1.4 The delegate of Czechoslovakia was also opposed to the inclusion of technical assistance and cooperation expenses in the ordinary budget. He had already said in Committee 6 that his country contributed within the context of the United Nations system and could not pay more to the ITU budget for technical cooperation activities.

5.1.5 In reply to the delegate of Algeria, the Chairman of Committee 8 said that Committee 8 had not taken any decision concerning Article 4 of the Convention and the matter would be taken up again in Plenary. Committees 4, 6, 7 and 8 had all discussed technical cooperation and been unable to take decisions.

5.1.6 In the light of that statement, the delegate of Algeria proposed that the question be deferred to the next meeting, since a decision on the principle of Article 4 was primordial.

5.1 7 The Chairman of Committee 6 said that the Resolution had been almost unanimously accepted apart from the reservation in the footnote.

The Chairman said that Resolution No. COM6/3 would be re-examined the following day.

5.2 Resolutions Nos. COM6/4 and COM6/5

Approved.

5.3 Resolution No. COM6/6

At the suggestion of the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany who pointed out that a question of principle was involved, it was agreed to defer discussion on Resolution No. COM6/6 to the following day.

5.4 Resolution No. COM6/7

Approved.

5.5 Resolution No. COM6/8

5.5.1 The delegate of the USSR, supported by the delegate of the United States of America, said he could not approve the Resolution which stipulated that the Group of Engineers should be expanded since the activities of the said Group had been examined and found inefficient.

5 5.2 The delegate of Grenada proposed insertion of the words "in particular, newly-independent countries" after the words "developing countries" in paragraph b) of "considering".

The Resolution was approved, as amended.

5 6 Resolution No COM6/9

Approved, with a minor editorial amendment in the French text

5.7 Resolution No. COM6/10

5.7.1 The delegate of Spain asked whether it was correct to speak of "ITU's CODEVTEL project", the Chairman said that "ITU's" should be deleted.

5.7.2 The delegate of the USSR said that the CODEVTEL project was already being implemented by the ITU, which had set aside considerable funds for it, he was against a 100% increase of those funds.

The Resolution was approved, and that remark was noted.

5.8 Resolutions Nos. COM6/11 and COM6/12

Approved.

5.9 Resolution No. COM6/13

5.9.1 Further to a point made by the delegate of Senegal and suggestions by the Secretary-General elect and the Chairman of the Editorial Committee, it was agreed to alter the title to

"Research on the Interrelation between Telecommunication Infrastructure and Economic and Social Development".

5.9.2 In reply to a question by the delegate of the USSR regarding the financial institutions referred to under "invites", the Chairman of the Editorial Committee drew attention to paragraph 2 of "requests the Secretary-General" which gave a list of the institutions.

The Resolution was approved, as amended.

5.10 Resolution No. COM6/14

Approved.

5.11 Resolution No. COM6/15

5.11.1 The delegate of the USSR thought the Resolution went much too far. Although he had been associated with the work of the MacBride Commission which had one of its meetings in Dubrovnik, he was unaware of the origin of the establishment of such an independent commission as that covered by the Resolution.

5.11.2 The Chairman and the Chairman of Committee 6 observed that the draft Resolution had been agreed by consensus in Committee.

5.11.3 The delegate of Algeria, and the delegates of Canada, Benin and Congo, recalled that in the course of lengthy debate it had been decided to delete the words "and the Secretary-General of the United Nations" in paragraph 2.5.

The Chairman of Committee 6 said that they had been included by error and would be removed.

5.11.4 The delegate of Italy said that 1983 having been proclaimed World Communications Year, the Resolution responded to that decision and should be approved by all Members of the ITU.

5.11.5 The delegate of Algeria felt that the development of worldwide telecommunications was the main task of the Union and the text should not give rise to any difficulty.

5.11.6 The delegate of the United Kingdom thought that the Resolution could be regarded in the context of the voluntary assistance programme.

5.11.7 The delegate of India said that as he saw it the origin of the Resolution lay in the feeling that it was time for the ITU to engage in certain activities in order to promote telecommunications development. His delegation had supported the proposal to create such an independent international commission and he thought the Resolution was the result of delegations' wishes with regard to the major role of the ITU.

5.11.8 The delegate of the USSR said he was concerned that the commission and the ITU might play the same role. He considered that the question should have been examined in the first instance by the Administrative Council and that the Conference was proceeding in an illogical manner.

5.11.9 The delegate of Lebanon said that as Chairman of the World Plan Committee and as a Councillor, he felt particularly concerned. He proposed that the words "to the World and Regional Plan Committees" be included in paragraph 2.5.

The Resolution was approved, as amended by the delegate of Algeria.

6. Nineteenth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (Series B.19) (Document No. 394)

6.1 Annex 2

6.1.1 "Government Telegrams and Government Telephone Calls"
"Télégrammes, communication téléphoniques d'Etat"
"Telegramas, comunicaciones telefonicas de Estado"

6.1.1.1 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany having pointed out that the term used in French should be "conversations téléphoniques", the Chairman of the Editorial Committee said that the change had been made in the French and Spanish texts in an attempt to align the texts. The representative of the CCITT said that the term used by the CCITT was indeed "conversations téléphoniques", and that could not be changed without a change to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations.

It was agreed to retain this wording as used by the CCITT.

6.1.2 "Regional telecommunication organization"

6.1.2.1 The delegate of Spain recalled that he had proposed in Document No. 64 a definition which reproduced in part Article 32 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention; the addition proposed by Committee 8 went beyond that Article and he was therefore unable to accept it.

6.1.2.2 The Chairman of Committee 8 said that the question had been the subject of lengthy debate and the words which had been added had been agreed to by a large majority.

6.1.2.3 The delegate of Canada said that in view of the legal aspects it would perhaps be desirable to refer the terms "region" and "regional" for definition to the group of legal experts to be nominated by the Administrative Council.

6.1.2.4 The Secretary-General elect proposed that examination of the definition be deferred pending further study of the question by Working Group 8-E. He drew attention to Nos. 325 and 335 of the Convention and said that the Secretary-General had always found ways of making a distinction between regional organizations who were entitled to special consideration in regard to invitations to conferences for those limited provisions. He pointed out that if the revised definitions were adopted, the Conference would have to clarify which regional organizations were to be related to particular parts of the Convention and in particular to Article 78.

6.1.2.5 The delegate of Argentina supported the deletion of the definition, as requested by the delegate of Spain. It would be neither correct nor prudent, from a legal point of view, to adopt a definition which, in Spanish at least, gave rise to numerous problems of interpretation.

6.1.2.6 The delegate of Jamaica said he could not accept that deletion, and recalled that the Spanish delegation had been the only one to voice its disagreement with the amended definition.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, it was agreed to place the definition within square brackets for examination by Working Group 8-E and production of a new definition of the term "regional telecommunication organization".

6.1.3 "Telecommunication services"

6.1.3.1 The Chairman of the Editorial Committee said that the definition in the English text should be replaced by that given in Document No. 382.

6.1.3.2 The delegate of Peru, supported by the delegates of Italy, Chile and India, said that the definition was too restrictive and contradicted other definitions already approved. Since many telecommunication administrations in his own region respected to the letter the provisions of the Convention, adoption of the definition in Document No. 394 might have important consequences on national laws.

6.1.3.3 The delegate of Brazil endorsed those remarks. There were many telecommunication services which were not provided by a recognized private operating agency or which were not subject to remuneration.

6.1.3.4 The Secretary-General elect agreed, in the sense that it was illogical for Annex 2 to contain a definition which was more limited and restrictive than the purpose of the Convention. He therefore suggested that the definition of "Telecommunication services" be deleted from Annex 2. He also pointed out that the mandate of the CCITT had been clarified to cover study of "Telecommunication services" questions.

6.1.3.5 The delegate of Denmark supported the deletion of the definition.

It was so agreed.

6.1.4 Additional Protocols III and IV

6.1.4.1 The delegate of Kenya said that the former practice had been to instruct a Committee to review its Resolutions; since that was not the case at the present Conference, he would like to know what procedure was followed.

6.1.4.2 The Secretary-General elect said that examination of certain Opinions, Resolutions and Recommendations had been entrusted to Committees, but it was for the Plenipotentiary Conference to examine them all, and especially those reserved for the Plenary, as well as the various provisions of the Convention. Those which fell directly within the competence of the Plenary Meeting would be specifically entered on its agenda at future meetings.

6.1.5 Resolutions Nos. COM8/1 and COM8/2

6.1.5.1 The Secretary-General elect explained, with reference to Resolution No. COM8/1, that conflict might arise between the competence of a conference to solve certain questions, and the decisions of that same conference which it wished to embody in the form of definitions. The Plenipotentiary Conference should be the only organ competent to take decisions in the matter.

That comment having been noted, the Resolutions were approved.

The nineteenth series of texts was approved, as amended, at first reading, with the exception of the definition of "Regional telecommunications organization".

7. Statement by the delegate of Colombia

The delegate of Colombia made the following statement .

"Mr. Secretary-General,

We have received from you an unnumbered note, dated 1 November, and would like to have Section 2 of that note (Reservations and counter-reservations - Convention No. 513) clarified for the following reasons .

- 1) No. 513 mentions only "Reservations, final or provisional" and makes no reference to counter-reservations.
- 2) Since the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention contains no procedure for reservations other than that indicated above, the rules to be applied should be those of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, particularly the following
 - a) Article 2, which defines a reservation as 'a unilateral statement, ... made by a State, when signing, ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to a treaty, whereby it purports to exclude or to modify the legal effect of certain provisions ...'

- b) Article 5, whereby the rules governing reservations apply 'to any treaty which is the constituent instrument of an international organization and to any treaty adopted within an international organization without prejudice to any relevant rules of the organization'. As indicated above, the relevant rule so far as the ITU is concerned is No. 513 which refers exclusively to reservations.
- c) Neither Article 19 nor Article 20, which establish the acceptance of and objections to reservations, contemplate counter-reservations, nor is there any legal ruling in this respect in either the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties or the ITU Convention.
- 3) In addition to the use of the non-legal term 'counter-reservation' which has no precedent in either the Vienna Convention or the ITU Convention, Section 2 of the note states 'For counter-reservations to be admissible, they must include a reference to the appropriate reservation'. It will probably be claimed that this is ITU practice; however, practices that are contrary to the rules of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties should be abandoned. The proper course would be to comply with the rules and correct errors.
- 4) The Final Protocol of the 1973 Convention makes no mention of reservations or counter-reservations but refers to 'statements'. Then again, a distinction should be drawn between statements within the meaning of Article 2 of the Vienna Convention, which corresponds to No. 513 of the ITU Convention, and interpretive statements made by delegations without any implicit intention 'to exclude or modify the legal effect of certain provisions'.
- 5) We interpret No. 513 of the ITU Convention as meaning that reservations are 'provisional' pending ratification or accession to the Nairobi Convention and may be withdrawn before such ratification or accession.
- 6) As members of Working Group 8-D we had the opportunity of expressing these views during the discussion of a proposed amendment to No. 513, submitted by the United States delegation, which was withdrawn as a consequence of the discussions.

However, since this matter touches on a fundamental aspect of national sovereignty and affects the very validity of the ITU Convention, we feel that it should, indeed must, be clarified before expiry of the deadlines indicated in the note dated 1 November 1982."

The Secretary-General said that the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention contained neither reservations nor counter-reservations but merely statements.

The Legal Adviser said he would provide an explanation at the beginning of the following Plenary Meeting.

8. Twentieth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (Series B.20) (Document No. 395)

8.1 Resolution No. COM5/4

8.1.1 The Chairman of Committee 5 proposed to replace the words "with effect from 1 January 1983" in the operative part of the Resolution by "starting from 1 January 1983", in view of the financial aspects.

8.1.2 The delegate of Bulgaria proposed the deletion of the reference to Annex 1 to Document No. 42 from sub-paragraph b) under "noting further" and to insert it in the first operative paragraph, which would read .

"... of those posts required to regularize the present situation, in accordance with Document No. 42 (Annex 1) through the allocation ... "

8.1.3 The Chairman of Committee 5 pointed out that the Resolution had already been approved unanimously by the Committee.

8.1.4 The delegate of the United States of America said that his delegation had already stated its reservations on the matter in Committee and drew attention to the significance of operative paragraphs 1 and 2. Eighty-three posts not at present on the manning-table would become permanent posts for a period of ten years and no reduction in staff was foreseen elsewhere.

8.1.5 The Bulgarian proposal was supported by the delegate of the USSR.

The Resolution was approved, subject to that amendment.

8.2 Resolution No. COM5/5

8.2.1 The delegate of Venezuela asked why Recommendation No. 3 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference, dealing with the same subject, should now be reissued in the form of a Resolution.

8.2.2 The Secretary-General elect replied that at the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference the question had been the subject of a Recommendation addressed to the United Nations and that since that time the Administrative Council had examined the reports of the Pension Fund. It seemed appropriate to address a Resolution to the Administrative Council.

The Resolution was approved.

The twentieth series of texts was approved at first reading.

9. Second and third series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for second reading (Series R.2 and R.3) (Documents Nos. 344 and 384)

9.1 Resolution Nos. PLEN./1 and COM4/6 (Document No. 344)

9.1.1 Resolution No. PLEN./1

Approved.

9.1.2 Resolution No. COM4/6

The Secretary-General elect said that when the question had been examined in Committee and in Working Groups, it had been suggested that the Administrative Council should thank the Swiss authorities for their offer, on behalf of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

It was so decided.

Resolution No. COM4/6 was approved.

9.2 Resolutions Nos. PLA/1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Resolution No. PLB/1 and Resolutions Nos. PLC/4, 5, 6 and 7 (Document No. 384)

9.2.1 The Chairman of the Editorial Committee said that the title of Resolution No. PLA/5 had been amended to take account of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

With that amendment, the above Resolutions were approved on second reading.

10. Rationalization of work (Document No. 308)

10.1 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that all delegations present were concerned at the Union's expenditure and desirous that the Union, through the Technical Cooperation Department, the CCIs and the IFRB, meet the growing demand for services on the part of its Members. The draft Resolution in Document No. 308 was intended to increase the efficiency of the Union in Geneva, which would make it possible to free resources that could be devoted to other activities in conformity with the purposes of the Union, and assistance to the developing world in particular. He hoped that the draft Resolution, which had initially been proposed by Japan and then amended by the Working Group, would be endorsed by the Plenary.

10.2 The delegates of Japan, New Zealand and Canada supported the draft Resolution without reserve.

The draft Resolution was approved.

11. Issues concerning the Vote during the Plenipotentiary Conference, Nairobi, 1982
(Document No. 286)

11.1 The delegate of the Philippines, introducing the draft Resolution, informed the Plenary that the Democratic Republic of Sudan had deposited the original instrument of ratification. The preamble to the draft Resolution would be amended accordingly.

11.2 The delegate of Mauritania said that the actual amount of his country's payments in arrear was 389,062.45 Swiss francs, and not 626,917.45 Swiss francs as stated in the document. The Chairman said that the correct figure would be entered when verified by the Secretary-General.

11.3 The delegate of Switzerland pointed out that the date "1982" in the preamble should be replaced by "1973".

The draft Resolution was approved, as amended.

12. Creation of a telecommunications Documentation Centre at ITU Headquarters
(Documents Nos. 34, 366, DT/46)

12.1 The delegate of Spain introduced Documents Nos. 34 and DT/46, the latter containing the report of the Working Party set up under Resolution No. 47 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, which gave a number of options and described the phases of implementation as well as an estimation of costs (to be updated). The Administrative Council had been unable to study the matter in depth and had referred it to the Plenipotentiary Conference.

12.2 The delegate of the Netherlands introduced the related draft Resolution in Document No. 366 and noted that the report dealt with both the technical and financial aspects of the question. The Working Party had considered that the design of the Documentation Centre should be computer-based, with which he agreed. ITU Headquarters ought to have a Centre which met the requirements of developing countries.

12.3 The delegate of the USSR wondered whether the creation of such a Centre was practicable or even desirable in view of the expenditure that would be incurred for premises, technical equipment, data bank, computer and terminals, etc. He thought the meeting should adopt a Resolution requesting the Administrative Council to study the matter further.

12.4 The delegate of Brazil congratulated the Working Party on its performance but hesitated before the solutions proposed. The Administrative Council itself had been very divided in its views and although the field of application would be limited to bibliographical data the costs would amount to nearly 1,200,000.- Swiss francs plus an annual expenditure of about 600,000.- Swiss francs, which were excessive. Perhaps the computer system already existing in the ITU could be used. Furthermore, not all countries were in a position to take advantage of direct access to the data base. The decision was too important to be taken at the present stage, and he agreed that the Administrative Council should pursue the question and find a way of reducing the costs.

- 12.5 The delegate of Thailand observed that the Working Party's report was based on the same lines as Resolution PLB/1 which called for a study of the problem of direct access to the IFRB data bank.
- 12.5 Referring to the draft Resolution in Document No. 366, the delegate of France, though aware of the advantages of a modern Centre from which all Members could benefit, would have preferred a less categorical statement than "to create the Centre in question from 1984" since a thorough examination of the financial repercussions was required.
- 12.7 The delegate of Mexico supported the draft Resolution, since the importance of such a Centre for developing countries had not been denied. The argument that direct access would not be possible immediately was not valid.
- 12.8 The delegate of Chile also supported the Resolution, since the usefulness of a Documentation Centre should not be obscured completely by the financial aspects.
- 12.9 The delegate of the United States of America was opposed to the draft Resolution; he questioned whether developing countries would really benefit from such a Documentation Centre.
- 12.10 The delegate of India, supported by the delegates of Algeria and Mongolia, also opposed the draft Resolution, both because of the expenditure and because debates in the Administrative Council had not demonstrated clearly enough the benefits for developing countries.
- 12.11 The delegate of Canada, pointing out that the financial implications had not been examined by Committee 4, proposed that the draft Resolution be amended to the effect that the Resolution would be implemented if resources were available and the Centre would be progressively created from 1984.
- 2.12 The delegate of the Netherlands having accepted that amendment, it was also supported by the delegates of Peru, the Philippines, Spain, Venezuela, Italy and Switzerland, who pointed out that the related costs had not been included within the limits on expenditure.
- 12.13 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany recalled that the Administrative Council had not made a choice between the solutions proposed by the Working Party. In his view the request for further studies was justified and the Administrative Council could be instructed to carry out studies as necessary, without indicating a precise date. The delegate of the United Kingdom proposed that, in instructing the Council to carry out further studies on phase I, the Documentation Centre be included in the voluntary assistance programme.
- 12.14 The delegate of Brazil found it difficult to approve the Resolution, even with the proposed amendment, since the reference to resources was too vague.
- 12.15 The delegate of Lebanon considered that the Working Party had done a constructive job and that action should be taken on Resolution No. 47. After the studies had been continued, it would be seen whether the creation of a Documentation Centre was feasible or not.
- 12.16 The delegate of India, supported by the delegates of Iran and Ethiopia, thought any decision by the Plenipotentiary Conference was premature. The draft Resolution, even amended, closed the door to any other solution. Furthermore, it must first be ensured that the Documentation Centre would be useful to developing countries, which he himself doubted.
- 12.17 The delegate of Senegal, who had been in favour of the creation of such a Centre when it was discussed by the Administrative Council, thought that in fact, bibliographical data would not be of much use to developing countries, so the best solution was to instruct the Council to pursue the matter.
- 12.18 The delegate of Spain proposed that a vote be taken on the issue.

12.19 The Chairman put to the vote by show of hands the draft Resolution in Document No. 366, as amended by the delegate of Canada.

The draft Resolution, as amended, was rejected by 29 votes in favour, 68 against and 15 abstentions.

12.20 The delegate of Spain then proposed that a Resolution be issued instructing the Administrative Council to continue the study.

12.21 The delegate of Switzerland suggested that the Administrative Council be officially informed of the action taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference, so that the Working Party's outcome would be followed up.

12.22 The delegate of Grenada raised the question of the financial repercussions of a continued study; the delegate of the USSR saw no reason for more studies, although that did not mean that Document No. DT/46 served no purpose; the delegate of Japan considered that the question could be pursued even though he was not convinced of the usefulness of a Documentation Centre.

12.23 The Chairman observed that the work carried out by the Working Party had not involved any expenditure. The question would be referred back to the Administrative Council for appropriate action.

13. Resolution No. 7 of WARC-79 (Document No. 41(Rev.1))

13.1 The delegate of Spain wished to know whether Committee 4 had taken measures relating to the application of Resolution No. 7 of WARC-79. The Chairman of the IFRB might give some useful information on the action taken.

13.2 The Chairman of Committee 4 said that that Committee had not looked at the question.

13.3 The Chairman of the IFRB said that the implementation envisaged in Resolution No. 7 had not been allocated any funds, apart from the credits entered in the 1983 budget which would permit the IFRB seminar to last three instead of two weeks. Of those three weeks one would be devoted to the Broadcasting Conference, one to frequency management and one to the question dealt with in Resolution No. 7. The budgetary provisions required to follow up the Recommendation published in the Annex to Document No. 41(Rev.1) had to be decided by the Plenipotentiary Conference. With respect to the expenditure incurred by the studies being undertaken at present, it might be advantageous to have them dealt with by the 1983 session of the Administrative Council.

13.4 The delegate of Algeria believed that the object of Resolution No. 7 was to permit meetings of experts from developing countries, developed countries, the IFRB and the CCIR with a view to studying the various ways of organizing national frequency management services in developing countries. The Plenipotentiary Conference should not refer the question back to the Administrative Council, but decide on the allocation of the necessary resources, within the financial limits that it would set; the Administrative Council could then implement the Resolution which was of capital importance for the developing countries. He asked the Chairman of the IFRB and the Director of the CCIR to prepare for the following day a report giving one or two possible variants, with their financial consequences.

13.5 The delegate of Grenada said that the action envisaged in the Resolution was undeniably useful for the developing countries and the appropriate budgetary measures must be taken. The question of national frequency management concerned not only developing countries but also those who had recently become independent or would shortly do so.

13.6 The delegate of Iran stressed that all countries would benefit from the implementation of national frequency management. He supported the request by the delegate of Algeria for a report showing the financial repercussions of the implementation of Resolution No. 7, so that the Plenipotentiary Conference could then take a decision.

13.7 The Chairman of the IFRB recalled that the work of preparing for seminars, handbooks, etc. was going on in the CCIR and the IFRB. The report requested by the delegate of Algeria would be presented for consideration in Plenary. To a large extent the matter was one of regulatory procedures, whose complexity necessitated the creation of national frequency management services in the developing countries.

13.8 The delegate of the USSR did not find those explanations satisfactory. The IFRB should use the funds allocated to it in the best possible way.

13.9 The delegate of India pointed out that Committee 6 had dealt with the action to be taken on the Resolution. The important factor was the establishment of national frequency management services. Handbooks and seminars did not suffice. expert services should be provided, respecting the financial limits which would be presented the following day in Plenary. The assistance to developing countries should be provided on the spot and on demand.

13.10 The Secretary-General elect reminded the meeting that missions as well as participation at subregional meetings had been arranged with financing from various sources.

13.11 The delegate of New Zealand expressed his disappointment at the slow progress achieved since the Resolution had been adopted, and he supported the request by the delegate of Algeria.

13.12 The delegate of Senegal stressed that application of the Resolution was the responsibility of the Union. If it did not give satisfaction, then other measures should be taken. It would be wise in that respect to refer to Document No. 352 which contained the first report of Committee 6.

13.13 The Chairman said that the Secretary-General elect, the Chairman of the IFRB and the Director of the CCIR would prepare a document for distribution the following morning.

The meeting rose at 1930 hours.

The Secretary General .

M. MILI

The Chairman :

H.K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 508-E
26 January 1983
Original English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

TWENTY-EIGHTH PLENARY MEETING

Wednesday, 3 November 1982, at 2105 hrs

Chairman Mr H K KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

Document No

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------|
| 1 | Invitation to hold the next Plenipotentiary Conference in France | 157 + Add 1 |
| 2 | Revision of the terms "country", "State", etc in the International Telecommunication Convention | 356 |
| 3 | Draft Resolution concerning the juridical status of the Union | 372 |
| 4 | Draft Resolution concerning requests to the International Court of Justice for advisory opinions | 373 |
| 5 | Additional Protocol III | 379 |
| 6. | Relations with the United Nations Organization concerning Namibia | 39, 363 |
| 7 | Draft Resolution relating to the use by the broadcasting service of the bands additionally allocated to this service by WARC-79 | 381 |
| 8 | Minutes of the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth Plenary Meetings | 302, 318, 319 |
| 9 | Statement by the delegate of Greece | - |
| 10 | Proposal by Venezuela for the conversion of the ITU film library into a video library | 17 |
| 11 | Deadline for the submission of reservations | - |



1 Invitation to hold the next Plenipotentiary Conference in France
(Documents Nos 157 + Add 1)

The invitation to hold the next Plenipotentiary Conference in France was accepted by acclamation

2 Revision of the terms "country", "State", etc in the International Telecommunication Convention (Document No 356)

2 1 The Chairman of Committee 8, introducing Document No 356, said that during the course of its work Committee 8 had considered a proposal by Spain to make some changes in the use of the word "country" in the Preamble to the Convention. After a discussion, during which it had been noted that the same change would need to be made in other places of the Convention too, the Spanish delegation had produced a list, reproduced in Annex 1 to the document under consideration, showing the locations where the word "country" might appropriately be replaced. The decision as to whether that work, which would involve approximately 50 editorial changes in each working language, should be done had been referred to the Plenary Meeting.

2 2 The delegate of Spain observed that the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention contained a great many juridical imperfections and lacunae, some of which resulted from the fact that, prior to the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference, it had been possible for territories or groups of territories which were not sovereign States to be full Members of the Union. While some improvements had been introduced at Malaga-Torremolinos, the text of the Convention still suffered from a lack of precision which was to be deplored in an instrument of international public law. There could be no doubt that the parties to an agreement such as the International Telecommunication Convention could not be other than sovereign States, and it was only proper to refer to them as such in the body of the text. Any special cases, such as for example the status of Papua New Guinea in relation to the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, should be the subject of a separate resolution or protocol. The proposal by his delegation was not designed to change the meaning of the Convention in any way and should be regarded as editorial rather than substantive in nature.

2 3 The Secretary-General elect drew attention to the fact that in the Radio Regulations, for example, the word "country", when used for purposes of coordination and publication of data, took on a wider significance than the word "State", since it could have extraterritorial connotations or be used to refer to non-sovereign States or territories. Accordingly, it was most important to ascertain that the changes now being proposed would not have any effect on the Administrative Regulations associated with the Convention or the action taken on related matters by the permanent organs of the Union, in particular the General Secretariat and the IFRB.

2 4 The Chairman of Committee 8 said that the suggested editorial changes were confined to Articles 1 to 81 of the present Convention, and would therefore not affect the Administrative Regulations.

2 5 The delegate of the U.S.S.R., while recognizing the sound legal basis of the proposed changes, considered that it might be somewhat risky to adopt them piecemeal without further scrutiny. In the view of his delegation, the document should be referred to the Administrative Council for consideration and then taken into account when a basic instrument was prepared for the Union.

2 6 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that the proposal had been very thoroughly prepared and that the suggested changes might well be acceptable. However, the matter was not a purely editorial one and it would be unwise to adopt the document hastily at such a late stage in the Conference. The best solution would perhaps be to refer the question to the Working Group to be set up under the auspices of the Administrative Council to study the transformation of the Convention.

2 7 The delegate of Switzerland supported the suggestion by the previous speaker. Some of the suggested changes needed further study in order to determine their possible implications for other regulatory texts, and there was clearly no time at the present stage to review them one by one.

2 8 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic endorsed the views expressed by the delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland. The Working Group in question should study the problem from all angles, so that it could be solved once and for all at the next Plenipotentiary Conference.

2 9 The delegate of the United States of America considered that the proposed changes deserved very thorough consideration and analysis. He therefore supported the suggestion by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany.

2.10 The delegate of Bulgaria shared the view that Document No 356 needed careful consideration. The word "country" had caused no major problem thus far and there would be little justification for taking a hasty decision at the present juncture.

2 11 The delegate of Algeria supported both the statement by the U S S R delegate and the proposal by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany.

2 12 The delegate of Spain said he was very willing to bow to the view that the matter should be considered by the Working Group to which reference had been made. However, it should be emphasized that, whatever the Radio Regulations said, agreements were always concluded between States and never between countries. He expressed the hope that the matter would be given due consideration at the next Plenipotentiary Conference, preferably at a somewhat earlier stage in the proceedings than was the case at present.

2.13 The Chairman of Committee 8 observed that the Resolution establishing a Group of Experts which was to review the basic instrument of the Union had not yet been adopted.

2.14 The Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the Conference wished Document No 356 to be referred to the Administrative Council for action as appropriate.

It was so agreed.

3 Draft Resolution concerning the juridical status of the Union
(Document No. 372)

3 1 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced the draft Resolution in Document No. 372, which was an updated version of Resolution No 40 (Malaga-Torremolinos).

The draft Resolution was approved on first reading.

4 Draft Resolution concerning requests to the International Court of Justice for advisory opinions (Document No 373)

4 1 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced the draft Resolution in Document No. 373, which was an updated version of Resolution No. 42 (Malaga-Torremolinos).

4 2 The delegate of Spain requested the Editorial Committee to check that the translation into Spanish of "International Court of Justice" was correct.

On that understanding, the draft Resolution was approved on first reading.

5 Additional Protocol III (Document No 379)

5 1 The Chairman suggested that the meeting should take note of the fact that the request by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the continuation of Additional Protocol III had been met, the Protocol had already been approved on first reading in Document No 394.

It was so agreed.

6 Relations with the United Nations Organization concerning Namibia
(Documents Nos 39, 363)

6.1 The Secretary-General elect drew attention to both the Report of the Administrative Council in Document No. 39, which was self-explanatory, and the telegram addressed to the Chairman of the Conference by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, requesting the admission of Namibia as represented by the Council to ITU membership and the granting of a waiver of its financial contribution during the period in which it would be thus represented (Document No. 363)

6 2 The delegate of the United States of America, speaking on behalf of the Governments of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, said that those Governments had been pursuing efforts for more than five years to end the conflict over Namibia and bring the territory to independence through free and fair elections supervised by the United Nations. Throughout that period it had been their aim to remove, by negotiations, the obstacles preventing implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 and 435. Those negotiations had been difficult and progress had often seemed painfully slow, but recent consultations between the five and the parties involved had brought matters to a point where agreement on all but a small number of issues was complete. Everybody shared a desire to move rapidly to implementation of the settlement proposals endorsed by Security Council resolution 435. In that climate, it would be deeply regrettable if any action were taken on Namibia in the international context which could upset the delicate compromises that had been reached in the negotiations and thus jeopardize the process which the Governments in question and the international community as a whole hoped would bring Namibia to independence in 1983. He wished to point out that Namibia did not satisfy the criterion of being a sovereign country which was required for ITU membership. The Governments on whose behalf he was speaking believed that to admit the territory to membership before it had become a sovereign, independent country would be contrary to the International Telecommunication Convention. Those Governments would of course welcome the membership of Namibia when it became an independent country.

6 3 The delegate of China said that Namibia was an important issue for Africa and the international community as a whole, and that the United Nations Council for Namibia had made a significant contribution to solving the problem. His Government, which had consistently condemned the South African authority for its illegal occupation of the country, supported the just struggle of the Namibian people and the efforts being made by SWAPO and the other African countries to secure early independence for Namibia. Mindful of the inalienable political rights of the Namibian people, his delegation supported the just request for membership received from the United Nations Council for Namibia and agreed that a financial waiver should be granted for the period during which Namibia was represented by the Council.

6 4 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that his country was deeply convinced that the Namibian people's heroic struggle would be rewarded by victory in the end and that the Namibian people, who had suffered so much, would finally gain independence under the leadership of their sole legitimate representative SWAPO. That event would crown the struggle of the people of Africa for the total eradication of colonialism, a struggle launched twenty years previously with the adoption by the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on the initiative of the Soviet Union. His delegation therefore fully supported the request by the Chairman of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Mr Lusaka, that Namibia, as represented by the Council, be admitted as a Member of the ITU and that its financial contribution be waived for as long as necessary.

He thought that the most appropriate legal procedure would be to include Namibia in Annex 1 of the Convention as provided for in No 3 of Article 1, but could agree to any other appropriate solution put forward by the General Secretariat or by delegates with a view to settling the matter immediately.

6 5 The delegate of Guyana said his Government fully supported the struggle of the heroic people of Namibia against South Africa and their fight for independence. His country would also like to see Security Council resolution 435 implemented as quickly as possible, but did not share the optimism expressed by the Contact Group. He agreed with the view expressed by the delegates of China and the U.S.S.R. and said that Guyana, as a Member of the United Nations Council for Namibia, fully supported the application submitted by the Council through its President for the admission of Namibia as a Member of the ITU and for the waiver of its contribution until such time as it gained independence.

6 6 The delegate of the Byelorussian S S R said that his Government and people had always expressed their wholehearted support for Namibia in its legitimate struggle for independence, freedom and self-determination. Victory on the part of the Patriotic Front would be the result of a long and fierce battle against colonialism and racism during which many lives had been lost and the assistance provided to the Patriotic Front by the Organization of African Unity and particularly the front-line African States and the support of Zimbabwe, the socialist countries and the whole of progressive world opinion would play a key role. His country had been, was and always would be on the side of the Namibian people in its legitimate fight led by its genuine representative SWAPO, and it would continue to be a true and reliable friend as in the past.

He reiterated his country's strong condemnation, already voiced in the United Nations General Assembly, of the manoeuvres by some Members of the Western Contact Group to undermine Security Council resolution 435 and rob the oppressed people of Namibia of the achievements they had attained in their laborious struggle for national freedom. Those manoeuvres were obviously designed to delay any solution of the problem on various pretexts and thus weaken the foundations for a political settlement laid by the decisions of the United Nations, to legalize the puppet regime in Namibia and to prevent SWAPO from participating in the future government of the country.

The Byelorussian S S R supported the special session of the United Nations General Assembly in its appeal to the international community to give SWAPO all possible support and assistance in its struggle to liberate Namibia, and in its call to neighbouring Governments to protect the country's territorial integrity and sovereignty in the face of acts of aggression by South Africa.

In conclusion, his delegation wholeheartedly supported the admission of Namibia as a Member of the ITU.

6 7 The delegate of Algeria said that his country was in a particularly good position to support, unconditionally, the request from the United Nations Council for Namibia to admit Namibia as a full Member of the ITU. He proposed that Namibia be included in Annex 1 to the Convention and that the question of its financial contribution be decided by independent Namibia at the appropriate time.

6 8 The delegate of Kenya said that his Government's position regarding the Namibian question was extremely clear. He was very surprised at the earlier statement that the admission of Namibia as a Member of the ITU would jeopardize the delicate negotiations in progress. As he understood it, Namibia was administered by the United Nations, and it was the United Nations which was asking one of its agencies to admit Namibia as a Member. His Government therefore firmly supported the proposal to accept Namibia as a full Member of the Union.

6 9 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that his country had always backed the devoted struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole legal representative, and had collaborated extremely closely with the United Nations Council for Namibia. Similarly, his Government was striving for an immediate end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. Along with the majority of all States, the German Democratic Republic had approved the United Nations plan for the transfer of power to the Namibian people as a real basis for an early and equitable solution to the Namibian problem, and it condemned all moves to undermine that plan. In practical terms, his Government gave the people of southern Africa and their national freedom organizations considerable and varied political, diplomatic and material support.

His delegation therefore considered that the Plenipotentiary Conference should approve the request from the United Nations Council for Namibia for the admission of Namibia as a Member of the ITU. United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/121 constituted sufficient grounds for such a decision, and Namibia had already acceded to membership of other specialized agencies of the United Nations such as the ILO.

6 10 The delegate of Nicaragua said that his delegation, aware that it was acting in accordance with the ITU's most important principles, was in favour of admitting Namibia to membership of the Union. Namibia was internationally recognized and was a member of United Nations agencies such as FAO, ILO, WHO and UNESCO. By acceding to its request for membership, the Union in general and the Plenipotentiary Conference in particular would be acting in line with the wishes of the United Nations as expressed in resolution 36/121 in which the General Assembly, on the basis of a number of important considerations, had called upon the specialized agencies, organizations and conferences of the United Nations system to admit Namibia as represented by the legal administering authority, the United Nations Council for Namibia, with full rights.

His Government and Administration backed the people of Namibia in their struggle for liberation and independence and fully supported the proposal to admit Namibia as a Member of the Union and exempt it from its contribution as long as it was represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

6 11 The delegate of Venezuela supported the proposal to accept Namibia as a Member of the ITU to be represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people and thought that the Council should be exempted from paying the corresponding contribution.

6 12 The delegate of Zambia said that his country had always supported liberation movements, including the Namibian cause. Namibia was nearing independence, and he was surprised that there was still opposition to its accession to membership of the Union. It would be a sad situation if the request by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia was refused, and he therefore urged the Plenipotentiary Conference to give serious consideration to the application and accept it without reservation.

6.13 The delegate of Cuba was convinced that Namibia would succeed in its bid to achieve independence and eliminate colonialism and that SWAPO would ensure the genuine freedom of the country's heroic people. His delegation, like others before it, was in favour of admitting Namibia as a Member of the ITU and therefore supported the request submitted by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

6 14 The delegate of Botswana said that, as one of the front-line States close to the oppressed people of Namibia in the southern part of Africa, his country was very impatient and concerned that the liberation of Namibia was taking so long. However, he was gratified to note that there seemed to be broad agreement concerning the proposal put forward by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and firmly supported the move, which would help to give the people of Namibia courage for the future.

6 15 The delegate of Bulgaria said that his country firmly and unequivocally affirmed the right of all peoples to self-determination and independence and opposed all forms of oppression and racial discrimination. His delegation considered that the Plenipotentiary Conference, as the highest authority of the Union, should condemn South Africa's long-standing political and moral defiance and set a true example in support of United Nations' efforts and resolutions by confirming Namibia's right to membership of the ITU and by supporting the request by the United Nations Council for Namibia without reservation.

6.16 The delegate of India said his Government had consistently defended the cause of freedom for Namibia. In the light of that support and in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, it was his firm view that the request to the Conference from the United Nations Council for Namibia should be accepted.

6 17 The delegate of Senegal was in favour of all measures designed to promote Namibia's accession to independence. He therefore thought that the Conference should follow the example set by other specialized agencies in the United Nations system and grant the request by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, which had the status of the legal administrative body for Namibia.

6.18 The delegate of Colombia said that, as a Member of the United Nations Council for Namibia, his country fully supported the request for admission of Namibia as a Member country of the Union received from the Council, which was the legal authority for the administration of Namibia, and also the proposed exemption from its financial contribution. Such a request came wholly within the competence of the United Nations Council for Namibia under the terms of Chapter 12 of the United Nations Charter.

6.19 The delegate of Hungary shared the views put forward by the previous speakers and supported the proposal by Algeria that Namibia be included in the list in Annex 1 to the Convention and that its financial contributions be waived for so long as it was represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

6.20 The delegate of Syria said that his delegation supported the Namibian people's struggle for independence. It also supported the struggle of all peoples for the restoration of rights of which they had been despoiled, including the right to self-determination. Together with all those who had suffered the bitterness of colonialism and loss of liberty, Syria supported the principle of accepting Namibia as a full Member of the ITU and would like to see that country's name included in Annex 1 to the Nairobi Convention, 1982.

6.21 The delegate of the Congo said that his delegation, on behalf of his Government, gave its unconditional support to the candidature submitted on behalf of Namibia by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

6.22 The delegate of Cameroon recalled that at the beginning of the Plenipotentiary Conference the Head of his delegation had welcomed the increase in the number of Members of the Union which was thus gradually moving towards total universality, when all independent countries of the world would be Members. The acceptance of Namibia as a new Member would bring that day nearer, and hence his delegation strongly supported the request formulated by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

6.23 The delegate of Grenada recalled that his Government had been a consistent advocate of the principle of independence for Namibia. His delegation therefore wished to support the formal request submitted by the United Nations Council for Namibia for admission of Namibia, as represented by the Council, to ITU membership.

6.24 The delegate of Afghanistan said that his Government had always supported the Namibian people's heroic and legitimate struggle against South Africa, and would continue to do so in the future. His delegation therefore called upon the Union to accept Namibia as a Member and accede to the request for a waiver of its contribution until such time as it became independent.

6.25 The delegate of Angola said that her Government had given its total and unconditional support to the Namibian people and their sole legitimate representative SWAPO in their just struggle for independence, and reaffirmed that no-one other than the people of Namibia and SWAPO themselves had the right to impose the conditions of that independence. She therefore approved the request to admit Namibia as a Member of the ITU and waive its contribution. Similarly, in the light of the Namibian people's difficult situation, she felt that the Plenipotentiary Conference should also ensure that Resolution No 31 of Malaga-Torremolinos was maintained in the Nairobi Convention.

6.26 The delegate of Iran said that his country, which had itself only recently obtained its freedom from a dictatorship backed by the colonial powers, wholeheartedly supported the heroic struggle of the Namibian people for freedom against the illegal entity of South Africa. The admission of Namibia to the ITU at the first Plenipotentiary Conference held in Africa would constitute a victory for the whole of Africa, and his delegation was therefore in favour of granting Namibia full membership and exonerating it from any financial contribution in accordance with the request in the message from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

6.27 The delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. said that his country held the Vice-Presidency of the United Nations Council for Namibia and had always spoken out in favour of the heroic struggle of the Namibian people for freedom and independence. The action undertaken by a number of countries allegedly to settle the Namibian problem was in fact an attempt to delay the final solution of the question of independence for the Namibian people and to maintain the occupation of Namibian territory.

Namibia, as represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, had recently been admitted as a full member of the IAEA and his delegation thought that the ITU should take a similar step, i.e. admit Namibia as a full Member of the ITU and that it should include it in the list of countries in Annex 1 to the Convention and exempt it from its financial obligations until it became fully independent

6 28 The delegate of Madagascar said that his country would not consider its own independence as complete as long as there was a single sister country in Africa not yet liberated. It had supported and would continue to support the Namibian people led by SWAPO in their struggle for national independence and freedom, and it commended the action undertaken by the front-line countries for Namibia. Madagascar, which as a Member of the United Nations had supported General Assembly resolution 36/121, approved the request submitted by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the effect that Namibia should be admitted as a Member of the Union and exempted from any financial contribution while represented by the Council, and hence supported the proposal put forward by Algeria.

6 29 The delegate of Bangladesh said that his Government had consistently supported the Namibian people's struggle for independence in various forums including the United Nations, his delegation therefore supported the request by the United Nations Council for Namibia for admission of Namibia to full membership of the ITU.

6 30 The delegate of Zimbabwe recalled that the purpose of the ITU was to improve communications in the world in order to promote peace and development. Her delegation thus urged the Conference to endorse the request by the United Nations Council for Namibia that Namibia be admitted as a full Member of the Union and that its financial contribution be waived until it became a full Member of the United Nations.

6 31 The delegate of Greece made the following statement

"On behalf of the people and Government of Greece, I am pleased to express the fullest support for the request by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia concerning the admission of Namibia as a full Member of the ITU

At the same time, I wish to emphasize most categorically that the granting of ITU membership status to the United Nations Council for Namibia, a territory which is still administered by the United Nations even though it is at the dawn of its national independence, can under no circumstances be interpreted to mean that the ITU will in future be empowered automatically to grant membership to any other entity or pseudo-government installed on the territory of a third country by the occupying forces of a foreign power which has violated the territorial integrity of a sovereign State

Such entities are recognized neither by international law, nor by States, nor by the United Nations and the other intergovernmental international organizations. They owe their existence solely to the force of arms and the violation of every notion of international law, ethics and justice, furthermore, they represent a constant threat for international peace and security "

6 32 The delegate of Kuwait supported the admission of Namibia to membership of the ITU. Although his delegation was well aware that lengthy negotiations had already taken place and might become even more protracted, it held the view that Namibia should be included in Annex 1 to the Convention.

6 33 The delegate of Brazil also supported the admission of Namibia as a Member of the ITU on the terms laid down in the telegram received from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia

6 34 The delegate of Mali said that he strongly supported the request by the United Nations Council for Namibia for admission of Namibia to full membership of the ITU and for the cancellation of its financial contribution until it acceded to independence, and agreed with the proposal to include Namibia in Annex 1 to the Convention

6 35 The delegate of Burundi said that his delegation fully supported the request formulated by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia. He was convinced that the admission of Namibia as a Member of the ITU, far from hindering its progress towards independence, would constitute yet another victory for the Namibian people and help to bring that independence nearer

6 36 The delegate of Mongolia said that his Government had always supported and would continue to support the Namibian people's legitimate struggle for independence and national self-determination. His delegation was therefore wholeheartedly in favour of granting the request submitted by the United Nations Council for Namibia and of admitting Namibia as a Member of the Union and exempting it from its contribution until it acceded to independence.

6 37 The delegate of Mozambique expressed serious doubts as to the success of the negotiations referred to in an earlier statement, negotiations which had already been going on for over five years. It was surprising that developed countries, which had earnestly evoked the principle of universality only a few days earlier, were now in favour of rejecting the request for membership by a State governed by the United Nations. Mozambique strongly supported the struggle of the Namibian people for independence and the request to admit Namibia as a Member of the Union and waive its contribution until it acceded to independence.

6 38 The delegate of Niger associated himself with the other delegations which had supported the request to grant Namibia membership of the ITU under the conditions outlined by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

6 39 The delegate of Turkey said that his country, a Member of the United Nations Council for Namibia, firmly supported the Council's request with regard to the acceptance of Namibia as a full Member of the ITU, its inclusion in Annex 1 and the granting of a waiver from its financial contributions during the period in which Namibia would be represented by the United Nations Council.

6.40 The delegate of Ireland said that for his delegation the point of departure was the need to reject South Africa's claims to represent Namibia, on the basis of which his country had supported United Nations General Assembly resolutions calling for the admission of Namibia to the specialized agencies and had spoken in favour of Namibia's membership at FAO, UNIDO, ILO and the Conference on the Law of the Sea. He therefore fully supported both the requests set out in the telegram from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

6 41 The delegate of Iraq said that the Plenipotentiary Conference, in discussing yet another issue involving an oppressed nation, should not appear before the world as incapable of taking the right decision. His delegation supported the struggle of the Namibian people and the admission of Namibia to membership of the Union.

6 42 The delegate of Czechoslovakia said that his country fully supported the Namibian people's struggle for freedom under the leadership of SWAPO. His delegation therefore agreed with all the previous speakers who had called upon the Conference to accept Namibia's application for membership and exempt it from its contribution to defraying the expenses of the Union.

6 43 The delegate of Mexico said that the recognition of the right of peoples to determine freely their political, economic and social condition was one of the cornerstones of Mexican foreign policy. In accordance with that principle and as a Member of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Mexico unconditionally supported the request from the Council for admission of Namibia as a Member of the Union, an organization which had always recognized and strictly applied the principles of universal justice and equality.

6 44 The delegate of Tanzania said that his country was one of the front-line States which had worked tirelessly in the search for a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem, only to have their efforts constantly frustrated. His delegation's position on the point at issue was quite clear, and the Plenipotentiary Conference should give its fullest support to the request submitted by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

6 45 The Chairman, summing up, said that all the speakers but one, who had been speaking on behalf of five delegations, supported the admission of Namibia to membership of the Union. Accordingly, if he heard no objection he would take it that Namibia was admitted as a full Member of the ITU to be listed in Annex 1 to the Convention, and that a waiver of the financial contribution would be granted until such time as Namibia attained independence, which it was to be hoped would take place in the not too distant future, perhaps at the end of 1982 or early in 1983

It was so decided, by acclamation.

7 Draft Resolution relating to the use by the broadcasting service of the bands additionally allocated to this service by WARC-79 (Document No. 381)

7 1 The delegate of India introduced the draft Resolution in Document No 381. After outlining the decisions taken by WARC-79 on the allocation of additional bands to the broadcasting service, the transitional procedures laid down and the arrangements made for the bands in question eventually to be vacated by the fixed service, he said that his own Administration as well as those of many other developing countries were very much concerned to note that, despite the mandatory provisions incorporated in the 1979 Radio Regulations, unauthorized use of some of the bands in question for HF broadcasting had already started. The draft Resolution was intended to enjoin all Member administrations to desist from such use

7 2 The delegate of Thailand proposed that the words "and collaborate with all administrations" should be inserted after the word "arrange" in paragraph b) under the heading "instructs the International Frequency Registration Board"

7.3 The delegate of India said that the amendment proposed by the previous speaker was acceptable to his delegation

7 4 The delegates of Iran, Kenya, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Cameroon and Algeria supported the draft Resolution as amended by the delegate of Thailand

7 5 The delegate of the United Kingdom said it was astonishing that, towards the end of the Conference, one radio frequency problem out of perhaps 10,000 dealt with in the Final Acts of WARC-79 was being singled out for such attention. He failed to understand why that particular problem was more important than all the others and he considered that the draft Resolution might well set a most undesirable precedent.

7 6 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he appreciated the reasons which had prompted the Indian delegation to submit its proposal. However, the Plenipotentiary Conference was not really capable of dealing with matters relating to the allocation and use of frequencies, and the draft Resolution had been submitted too late for delegations to seek instructions from their administrations. Accordingly, his delegation had no option but to oppose the text, which might more appropriately be submitted directly to the WARC for the planning of the HF bands allocated to the broadcasting service

7 7 The delegates of Denmark, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and Greece reserved their position on the draft Resolution, which dealt with a technical subject, might have implications for the Radio Regulations and had been submitted too late for them to consult their Administrations.

7.8 The delegate of the United States of America considered that the draft Resolution was somewhat redundant, since all countries which had signed the Final Acts of WARC-79 should be expected to adhere to them. No amount of monitoring would do any good if a country decided to violate the basic agreements concluded at that Conference.

7 9 The delegate of France said that her country was among those which shared the concern expressed by the delegate of India. In her view, however, the Radio Regulations would be considerably weakened were the Plenipotentiary Conference to adopt a Resolution concerning the application of certain of their provisions. Furthermore, the type of regular monitoring envisaged would certainly be extremely difficult to ensure and make heavy demands on administrations

7 10 The delegate of Mongolia regretted that, for the reasons given by previous speakers, he was unable to support the draft Resolution

7 11 The delegate of New Zealand objected to the procedure which was being followed in respect of an important substantive proposal submitted at the very final stage of the Conference. In addition, the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference would not come into force until 1 January 1984, only two months before the HF Broadcasting Conference, so the time available for monitoring would be extremely limited

7 12 The delegate of India considered that the monitoring programme need not be delayed until the promulgation of the Nairobi Convention. His delegation hoped that it could be launched as early as possible, the exact date being subject to the convenience of the IFRB

7 13 Replying to a question by the delegate of Cameroon, the Chairman of the IFRB said that the draft Resolution contained a straightforward request to the IFRB to carry out a monitoring programme in the bands concerned. If the text were adopted the IFRB would, with the assistance of administrations, proceed as it did for any special monitoring programme.

7 14 Following further discussion, during which the delegates of India, Thailand, Peru and Iran replied to some of the arguments which had been put forward against the draft Resolution and the delegates of the U S S R and the United Kingdom reiterated their opposition to the text, the Chairman put the draft Resolution, as amended by the delegate of Thailand, to the vote

The draft Resolution was adopted by 42 votes to 32, with 19 abstentions

7 15 The delegate of the U S S R said that his delegation had voted against the draft Resolution because it had been submitted in contravention of the standards adopted for the consideration of proposals at a Plenipotentiary Conference. Many delegations had had no opportunity to familiarize themselves with the text or to consult their administrations. The use of such ploys to secure the consideration of questions which were not on the agenda would create an unfortunate precedent and was unlikely to enhance cooperation within the Union

7 16 The delegate of Italy said that he had voted against the text, first, because there was no need for the Plenipotentiary Conference to adopt a Resolution stating that the Radio Regulations must be respected and, second, because the document had been distributed too late for him to consult his Administration

7 17 The delegate of Denmark said that he had voted against the draft Resolution because he had been unable to assess its consequences and because it had been submitted in contradiction to No. 456 of the Convention

7.18 The delegate of Greece said that he had voted against the draft Resolution for the reasons given by the delegates of Italy and the U S S R.

7 19 The delegate of Switzerland said that his delegation had voted against the text for the reasons given by the delegate of Denmark

7 20 The delegate of Mongolia said that he too had voted against the draft Resolution. In adopting the text, the Plenipotentiary Conference had contravened Nos 355 and 356 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, which was still in force

7 21 The delegate of Cuba said that he had voted against the draft Resolution because it had been submitted too late for its consequences to be studied or for his Administration to be consulted. It was also unnecessary, since the point at issue was already covered in the Radio Regulations

7 22 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that he had voted against the text because he was convinced that it was fundamentally wrong to single out a particular problem which had been dealt with by a properly constituted Conference and bring it to the attention of the present Conference. His delegation considered that the Radio Regulations adopted by WARC-79 remained untouched by the Resolution, and his Administration would continue to meet all its commitments under the entirety of those Regulations.

7 23 The delegate of France said that her delegation had voted against the draft Resolution because it was merely a repetition of provisions in the Radio Regulations. The fact that the text had been adopted raised the question of what decisions by administrative conferences would be worth from now on unless they were confirmed by a Plenipotentiary Conference.

7 24 The delegate of Botswana said that his delegation had abstained in the vote. Much as he would have liked to support the Indian proposal, it had been submitted too late for him to consult his Administration on its possible repercussions for Botswana's future plans.

7 25 The delegate of Portugal said that he had voted against the draft Resolution because he had been unable to assess all its consequences and he had not had time to consult his Administration.

8. Minutes of the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth Plenary Meetings
(Documents Nos 302, 318, 319)

8 1 The minutes of the eleventh and twelfth Plenary Meetings (Documents Nos 302 and 318) were approved.

8.2 The minutes of the thirteenth Plenary Meeting (Document No 319) were approved subject to corrections to be handed in to the Secretariat by the delegate of Greece.

9. Statement by the delegate of Greece

The delegate of Greece made the following statement:

"In exercising my right of reply on what the distinguished delegate of Turkey said in his second statement on 14 October, I wish to stress the following:

The delegate of Turkey was the first to raise a political subject in this Conference of a purely technical character. Furthermore, he considered it appropriate to continue occupying and taking up the time of the Conference with a political subject in his second statement.

With the pretext of a reply to the Minister of Communications of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr Mavrelis - and not simply Mr Mavrelis of Cyprus, as he put it - and to the delegation of Greece, he proceeded to unacceptable propaganda not only against Cyprus, but also against Greece.

Also, the delegate of Turkey in his statement not only distorted facts and realities, but also clearly attempted to contest the legality of the official representatives of the Republic of Cyprus, i.e. the Minister of Communications and the other members of the delegation of Cyprus.

It is, nevertheless, well known all over the world that the official representatives of the Republic of Cyprus are constantly and continuously accepted and recognized as the legal representatives of Cyprus since its independence until this minute, not only by all States, but also by the United Nations and all other international governmental organizations, including of course the ITU.

We would prefer not to continue these altercations because, if they were to continue, we would be obliged to refer to events which are extremely disagreeable for Turkey."

10 Proposal by Venezuela for the conversion of the ITU film library into a video library
(Document No 17)

10.1 The delegate of Venezuela recalled that proposal VEN/17/3, which had been considered at a recent Plenary Meeting, had encountered no substantive opposition, on the contrary, the delegates who had taken part in the debate had either supported it or qualified it as useful and interesting. At the end of the discussion, the Chairman had stated that note was taken of the matter. He asked whether he could interpret that ruling to mean that the General Secretariat would study the question and submit its conclusions to the Administrative Council.

10.2 The Chairman said that the point raised by the delegate of Venezuela would be noted.

11 Deadline for the submission of reservations

11.1 The delegate of the United Kingdom requested that the deadline for the submission of reservations be deferred until 2100 hours the following day.

11.2 The delegate of the U S S R supported that proposal. He requested that arrangements be made for the matters of substance which might give rise to reservations to be taken up as early as possible the following day. He also requested that some thought be given to the order in which the various Resolutions were presented in the Final Acts, those relating to questions of principle, policy, and science and technology should head the list.

11.3 The delegate of Sweden observed that it might be necessary to extend the deadline beyond the time suggested by the United Kingdom delegate, since it was unlikely that the discussion of substantive matters would be completed so early.

11.4 The Chairman said that the deadline would be fixed provisionally at 2100 hours on 4 November 1982, on the understanding that it would be extended further if necessary.

11.5 The delegate of Greece observed that, under international law, governments had the possibility of formulating reservations up to the time the Convention was ratified. From the procedural point of view, therefore, it was not appropriate to insist that reservations must be entered before the Final Acts were signed.

11.6 The Secretary-General elect drew attention to Nos 512 and 513 of the Convention and to the formulation of reservations according to the working arrangements of the Union.

11.7 The delegate of Switzerland said that, notwithstanding ITU practice, the situation in which delegations found themselves was unique. The following day they would be asked to discuss, and commit their governments to, important texts which they had not seen previously. He had very strong objections to that way of proceeding and he urged that a solution to the problem be sought, perhaps along the lines suggested by the delegate of Greece.

The meeting rose at 0015 hours on Thursday, 4 November 1982.

The Secretary-General

M MILI

The Chairman

H K KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 509-E

19 July 1983

Original : English/
Spanish

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

TWENTY-NINTH PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 4 November 1982, at 0900 hrs

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

Subjects discussed :

Document No.

1. Swearing-in of the Secretary-General elect
and the Deputy Secretary-General elect
2. Twenty-first series of texts submitted by
the Editorial Committee for first reading
(B.21)

-

405



1. Swearing-in of the Secretary-General elect and Deputy Secretary-General elect

1.1 The Secretary-General elect took the following oath :

"I, Richard Butler, solemnly swear to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience, the functions entrusted to me as a staff member of the International Telecommunication Union; to discharge these functions and to regulate my conduct with the interests of the Union only in view, without seeking or accepting instructions or assistance from any government or other authority external to the Union in regard to the accomplishment of my duties."

1.2 The Deputy Secretary-General elect took the following oath :

"I, Jean Jipguep, solemnly swear to exercise in all loyalty, discretion and conscience, the functions entrusted to me as a staff member of the International Telecommunication Union; to discharge these functions and to regulate my conduct with the interests of the Union only in view, without seeking or accepting instructions or assistance from any government or other authority external to the Union in regard to the accomplishment of my duties."

2. Twenty-first series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (B.21) (Document No. 405)

2.1 The Chairman of the Editorial Committee introduced the texts in Series B.21 which related to Articles of the Convention examined by Committee 8. He indicated that the words "State" and "States" should be replaced by "country" and "Governments" respectively.

The Preamble was approved, as amended.

2.2 Articles 1 to 3

Approved, as amended.

2.3 Article 14, Articles 17 - 28

Approved.

2.4 Article 29

Approved, with removal of the square brackets around "Members".

2.5 Articles 30 to 32

Approved.

2.6 Resolution No. COM8/3

2.6.1 The delegate of the USSR said that mention might be made of the fact that the parity rate between the gold franc and the SDR would be published in the ITU Operational Bulletin.

2.6.2 Following a discussion in which the delegates of the United States of America, Spain, the USSR, Lebanon, Kenya, Italy, Canada, the Chairman of Committee 9 and the

Secretary-General elect took part, it was agreed to add a phrase at the end of the Resolution to the fact that any changes in the rate provided in the appropriate CCITT Recommendation would be published in the Operational Bulletin for the information of all Members of the Union.

The Resolution was approved, as amended.

2.7 Article 33

2.7.1 The Chairman of the Editorial Committee said that in No. 131 the square brackets around the word "Members" should be removed.

2.7.2 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that he was in favour of retaining No. 131 as it stood in the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention without change. The delegate of the United States of America shared that view and said that he would have to reserve his position on the text as amended

2.7.3 The delegates of Colombia, Algeria, Spain, Iran, Jamaica, Grenada and India expressed their preference for the word "Countries" as used by Committee 8.

Article 33 was approved, subject to reinstatement of the word "Countries".

2 8 Articles 34 to 48

Approved.

2.9 Articles 43 - 45

2.9.1 The Chairman of the Editorial Committee said that the change just made in Article 33 should be applied to Articles 44, 45, 46 and 48.

2.9.2 The delegate of the USSR having queried the exact significance of the first sentence of Article 43, the Legal Adviser said that this modification proposed for Article 43 was a consequence of the modification proposed for Article 45 (Signature and Ratification of the Convention). No other precise date than that from which the Convention would be "opened for signature" could have been given, since it was proposed for Article 45 that States could sign the Convention either at the closing ceremony in Nairobi or any other day up to 30 April 1983 in Geneva.

2.9.3 The delegate of Venezuela thought that the provisions of the Convention complemented those of the Administrative Regulations, and their juridical validity started when the new Convention came into force.

2.9.4 The delegate of Sweden said that if the date in question was that on which the new Convention was opened for signature, then the following day's date should be inserted.

2.9.5 The delegate of the USSR said that if States were allowed to sign the Convention up to the end of April 1983, the situation would be very complicated with respect to reservations and counter-reservations. He therefore preferred to maintain the previous position

2.9.6 The delegate of Spain said that the innovation resulted from a proposal by his delegation, approved by Committee 8, that States should be allowed to formulate reservations and counter-reservations until they ratified the Convention, in conformity with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

2.9.7 The Secretary-General elect explained the system of reservations and counter-reservations conducted in accordance with Nos. 512 and 513 of the Convention and the practice which had been followed in the ITU. He thought perhaps the original wording of No. 151 in Article 43 should be maintained.

2.9.8 In the opinion of the delegate of Colombia, the problem of reservations and counter-reservations could be solved by applying the terms of the Vienna Convention and of the ITU Convention (Nos. 512 and 513). Reservations made in Geneva would be communicated to all States, who could then submit counter-reservations at the time of ratification.

2.9.9 The Chairman of Committee 8 pointed out that the details of the discussions in Committee were given in Document No. 341 and that the report had been approved without any reservation in the Committee.

2.9.10 The delegate of the USSR thought that extending the signing of the Convention over a lengthy period weakened the importance of the Plenipotentiary Conference and diminished its significance.

2.9.11 The delegate of Canada thought the former provision had proved very useful and if it were to be changed the matter should be referred back to the Working Group on the statutes of the Union.

2.9.12 The delegate of Greece said the important point was to know the date up to which States could present reservations. In his view they had that right up to the moment of ratifying the Convention. He failed to see why the ITU should not follow the standard practice in the Vienna Convention. Nos. 512 and 513 needed to be re-examined to see whether they should be maintained in the Convention.

2.9.13 The delegates of Sweden and Switzerland considered that No. 513 was closely tied to Nos. 153A and 153B.

2.9.14 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany endorsed the statements by the delegates of Colombia, Greece and Switzerland, and the addition of Nos. 153A and 153B, and considered that the question of reservations should be dealt with immediately.

2.9.15 The delegate of Japan said that those additional provisions would not be appropriate. The practice in the ITU for signing to take place on the final day of a Conference should be continued. Any modification in that practice would give rise to difficulties with reservations and counter-reservations, as already mentioned by several delegations.

2.9.16 The delegate of Switzerland said that the new Article could not be adopted without changing the existing provisions with regard to reservations, since it would otherwise constitute a discrimination against countries which had sent delegations to the Plenipotentiary Conference. No other specialized agency obliged delegations to formulate reservations during the actual tenure of the Conference. He therefore proposed that No. 513 of the Convention be deleted, without any alternative being substituted, which would imply application of the terms of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

2.9.17 That statement was supported by the delegate of Ireland, who thought it logical that the ITU should not lag behind other international organizations so far as the application of the standards of international law were concerned

2.9.18 The delegate of Mongolia expressed his opposition to Nos. 153A and 153B in Article 45.

2.9.19 The delegate of Algeria pointed out that the question of credentials would also arise, if States were allowed to sign the Convention at a later date. He was in favour of maintaining the former text of Article 45. The proposed modifications might be studied by the Group of Experts and submitted to the Administrative Council, for possible presentation to the following Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.9.20 On the question of credentials, the delegate of Greece said that the head of a diplomatic mission, in the exercise of his functions, was authorized to sign, but governments could not merely by signature be bound to a legal text with the force of an international treaty. He supported the proposal to delete No. 513 of the Convention.

2.9.21 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany also supported that deletion.

2.9.22 The delegate of Kenya proposed that no change be made to Article 45 and that the proposed additions be studied by the Group of Experts, as suggested by the delegate of Algeria.

2.9.23 That view was shared by the delegates of Guyana and of Senegal.

2.9.24 The Secretary-General elect said that the Conference had to decide whether or not to follow the traditional practice, which had been considered legitimate thus far, despite the terms of the Vienna Convention which recognized the existence of practices in specialized Conventions. He pointed out that No. 513 applied also to other conferences of the ITU, especially Administrative Radio Conferences, which were involved in problems of agreed procedures, coordination and compromises between diverse national positions, and hence the importance of including all declarations and reservations during Conferences themselves. He referred to the report of the Group which had presented a report on the proposed Constitutional Charter to the 1973 Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.9.25 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that since the Vienna Convention was in force it governed the Convention being drafted by the Plenipotentiary Conference and would also have to be taken into account by the group of experts entrusted with the task of drawing up the basic instrument of the Union. The present Convention was not in contradiction to the Vienna Convention because it stated that reservations could be presented when acceding to or ratifying the Convention, but that after a given date they would not be included in the Final Acts. All those juridical aspects would be studied by the specialists and he proposed that the question be referred to them and no changes made to the Convention in force.

2.9.26 The Legal Adviser said that, in his opinion the present text of No. 513 itself did not restrict the powers of a contracting State so far as the formulation by it of reservations in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties was concerned, although the traditional practice of the Union had done so.

2.9.27 The delegate of Colombia said that although he was in favour of the modified version of No. 153 he recognized that the Conference as a whole was not. He observed that delegations which in Committee had demanded a thorough study of every proposed amendment, were now proposing the deletion of No. 513 of the Convention without examination by any Committee. He found the Algerian suggestion sensible. The remarks by the Legal Adviser, however, differed from the substance of a circular from the Secretary-General, and he requested that the note in question be issued as a conference document.

2.9.28 The delegate of Switzerland, having heard the explanation by the Legal Adviser, withdrew his proposal for deletion of No. 513.

2.9.29 The Secretary-General elect, responding to a proposal by the delegate of Mexico that the deadlines for the submission of reservations and counter-reservations be extended, explained that in the past such deadlines had always been set for making reservations and other comments at the time of signing the Convention. The comments by the Legal Adviser were not an obstacle to the traditional practice followed by the ITU, although perhaps an addition may need to be made to No. 513. Only statements made within the deadlines set were published in the Final Acts.

Articles 43 to 45 were approved, without the modifications proposed in Document No. 405, on the understanding that Articles 43 and 45 would be studied by the Group of Experts to be nominated by the Administrative Council.

2.10 Articles 46 and 47

Approved.

2.11 Article 48

2.11.1 The delegate of Iran, supported by the delegate of Kenya, suggested that approval of Article 48 be provisional until all the texts had been examined.

2.11.2 The Secretary-General said that all the provisions of the 1973 Convention would be examined by the Conference.

Article 48 was approved.

The twenty-first series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee was approved, as amended, at first reading.

The meeting rose at 1200 hours.

The Secretary-General .

M. MILI

The Chairman .

H.K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 510-E

26 January 1983

Original English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

THIRTIETH PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 4 November 1982, at 1405 hrs

Chairman Mr H K KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. First reading of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | |
| 1 1 22nd Series (B 22) | 408 |
| 1.2 23rd Series (B.23) | 409 |
| 1 3 24th Series (B.24) | 410 |
| 2 Second reading of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | |
| 2.1 4th Series (R.4) | 397 |
| 2 2 5th Series (R.5) | 420 |
| 3 Report by the Chairman of Committee 2 | |
| 4. Second and Third (Final) Reports of Committee 8 | 399, 416 |
| 5. Modifications to Nos. 12 and 19 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) | 402 |



1. First reading of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting

1.1 22nd Series (B.22) (Document No. 408)

Article 16

1.1.1 The Chairman stated that No. 104A, which had not yet been definitively approved, would be taken up by the Plenary Meeting when it considered the report of Committee 4.

Article 16 was approved on that understanding.

Article 56

1.1 2 The Chairman of Committee 9 drew the Conference's attention to the square brackets in the last phrase of No. 270 A No. 280 would be considered subsequently in connection with the report of Committee 7 (Document No. 380).

1.1 3 The Chairman of Committee 7 said that the phrase in No. 270A should be maintained without square brackets as it was unaffected by the reference to No. 427.

1.1.4 The delegate of Iran said that it had been agreed in Committee 7 that the Secretary-General would be requested to provide facilities for a regional consultation one day before the meeting of Heads of Delegations.

1.1.5 The delegate of Poland observed that No. 262 should refer to No. 81 and not to No. 80.

Article 56 was approved as amended.

Article 57

1.1 6 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. pointed out that, in the light of the previous day's discussions of No. 85A in Plenary, No 298 was no longer necessary and should be deleted

1.1.7 The Chairman of Committee 9 confirmed that No. 85A applied to all elected officials and that No. 298 was therefore unnecessary.

1.1 8 The delegates of Brazil and the Federal Republic of Germany said that, if No 298 was dropped, the phrase "as far as possible" in No 85A should also be deleted

1.1 9 The Chairman said that, to the best of his recollection, it had been decided in a previous Plenary Meeting to retain the phrase "as far as possible" in No. 85A. As to No 298, it seemed clear that it duplicated No. 85A and should be deleted

It was so decided.

Article 57 was approved, as amended.

Articles 58 and 68

1 1.10 The Chairman of Committee 9 observed that the word "Member" in square brackets in Nos. 309 and 380 should be replaced by "country" and the word "Members" in square brackets in No 379 by "countries".

Articles 58 and 68 were approved with that amendment.

Article 69

1.1 11 The Chairman of Committee 7 pointed out that it had been agreed in Committee 7 that the English word "should" in No 388A should be rendered in French by the word "devrait"

Article 69 was approved with that amendment.

Articles 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76 and 78

Approved.

Additional Protocols V, VA and VI

Approved

Article 6, No 39

Approved

Article 8, Nos 52 and 53

1.1 12 The Chairman of Committee 9 said that Nos 52 and 53 had been approved in Committee 7 unchanged No 54 and possibly No 52A would be considered by the Plenary Meeting subsequently in connection with the Report of Committee 7

Nos 52 and 53 were approved.

Article 55, No 241

1 1 13 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. reserved the right to take up a matter of wording with the Editorial Committee

No 241 was approved

The texts in Series B.22, as amended, were approved on first reading

1 2 23rd Series (B.23) (Document No 409)

1 2 1 The Chairman said that Namibia should be added to the list of countries in Document No. 409.

With that addition, the texts in Series B 23 were approved, on first reading

1.3 24th Series (B 24) (Document No 410)

Resolution No. COM6/16

1 3.1 The delegates of Jamaica and India noted that the wording of the paragraph under "resolves to invite the UNDP" differed from that in the text submitted by Committee 6 to Committee 9 (Document No. 388) The rewording changed the emphasis in the paragraph and in their view the text as it stood in Document No 388 should be retained

1 3 2 The delegate of Italy observed that the French version of the paragraph concerned was virtually the same in both documents.

1 3.3 The Secretary-General elect said that the difference to which attention had been drawn already existed between the French and English versions of Document No. 388. Since the original text submitted to Committee 6 had been in English, it would be appropriate for Committee 9 to align the text to be submitted for second reading on the English version of Document No. 388.

On that understanding, Resolution No. COM6/16 was approved.

Resolution No. COM6/17

1 3.4 In reply to the delegate of the U.S.S.R., who queried the undue length of time envisaged for the completion of the work of the study team to be set up under paragraphs 1 and 2 under "instructs the Administrative Council", the Chairman of Committee 6 recalled that the subject of the Resolution had been fully discussed in Committee 6 and the resultant text took full account of the wish of the Committee to increase technical cooperation activities. The date mentioned in paragraph 2 had been carefully chosen. The production of the report would not involve any cost to the Union and would assist the Administrative Council and the Secretariat to ensure optimum management and operation of technical cooperation activities.

With that clarification, Resolution No. COM6/17 was approved.

The texts in Series B.24 were approved on first reading, as amended.

2 Second reading of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting

2 1 4th Series (R.4) (Document No. 397)

Articles 6, 7 and 9

Approved.

Article 15

With the exception of a phrase in No. 90 l. a) and the whole of No. 91A, which were to be maintained in square brackets pending the discussion of Article 4 later in the meeting, Article 15 was approved.

Articles 79 and 79A

Approved.

Resolution No. COM4/7

Approved with the deletion of Niue from the countries listed in the footnote.

Resolution No. COM4/8

Approved.

Resolution No. COM4/9

2 1 1 The delegate of Jamaica drew the Plenary Meeting's attention to the fact that during the first reading of the text the words "1/5 of the contributory unit" had been amended to "1/5 of the unit class of contribution".

2 1.2 The delegate of Spain noted that the Spanish version of that phrase was quite satisfactory and should not be changed.

With that amendment to the English and French text, Resolution No. COM4/9 was approved.

Resolutions Nos. COM4/10, COM4/11 and PLEN /2

Approved.

The texts in Series R.4 were approved on second reading, as amended.

2 2 5th Series (R.5) (Document No. 420)

Article 8

With the exception of Nos. 52, 53 and 54, which were pending, Article 8 was approved

Article 10

With the exception of No 68A, which was pending, Article 10 was approved.

Article 12

Approved

Article 13

2.2 1 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. noted that, in accordance with previous decisions of the Plenary Meeting, the words "Member State" and "Member States" should be replaced by "country" and "countries" respectively in Nos. 85A and 86, and all square brackets removed from Article 13.

With those amendments, Article 13 was approved.

Articles 53 and 54

Approved.

Article 55

2 2 2 With regard to No 245A jA), the Chairman of Committee 9 explained, in answer to the delegate of Canada, that square brackets had been placed around the word "concerned" because, although the use of that word had been rejected by the Plenary Meeting, some other form of wording would have to be found to reflect the fact that a majority at a regional conference would consist of a majority not of the entire Membership of the Union but of the Members of the region for which the conference was held

2 2.3 The Secretary-General elect, supported by the delegates of Argentina and Canada, suggested that the wording used in No. 223 would be appropriate for No 245A jA)

It was so agreed.

With that amendment and with the exception of No 241, which was pending, Article 55 was approved

Articles 59 to 67

Approved

Article 77

Nos 426 to 484

Approved

Nos 485 and 488

2.2.4 The delegate of Canada considered that the proposed suppression of No. 488 and the addition of some of its wording to No. 485 was confusing. The existing separation of the two concepts into two separate provisions was much clearer and he proposed, with the support of the delegates of Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Brazil, Pakistan and Venezuela, that the existing texts of Nos. 485 and 488 be maintained.

2.2.5 The delegates of Italy and Greece preferred the modification proposed in R.5, but did not press their objection.

The Canadian proposal was approved.

Nos 486, 487 and 489 to 534

Approved

The texts in Series R 5, as amended, were approved on second reading.

3 Report by the Chairman of Committee 2

3.1 The Chairman of Committee 2 reported that the credentials of Spain had been examined and found to be in order. The delegation of Spain was thus entitled to vote and to sign the Final Acts of the Conference.

The report by the Chairman of Committee 2 was approved.

4 Second and Third (Final) Reports of Committee 8 (Documents Nos. 399, 416)

4.1 The Chairman of Committee 8 introduced the Committee's Second and Third Reports. Referring to the Second Report (Document No. 399), he said there had been a lengthy debate on proposals submitted for amendment of Article 4, and opinion had been almost equally divided. It had not been possible to reach agreement in the Committee on how to reword Article 4 in such a way as to meet the concern of developing countries that the Union should not only provide, but help to finance, technical assistance.

The proposal by Algeria (ALG/11/3) had been retained as a basis for discussion, and there was now a new proposal (Document No. 402) by Cameroon.

The Second and Third (Final) Reports of Committee 8 (Documents Nos. 399, 416) were noted.

5. Modifications to Nos. 12 and 19 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) (Document No. 402)

5.1 The delegate of Cameroon made the following statement

"Thank you, Mr Chairman Our delegation came to Nairobi with the firm hope that our Conference, true to the spirit of innovation shown by previous plenipotentiaries, would be able to adapt the Convention to the realities of today and of the foreseeable future, particularly so far as technical cooperation is concerned. It was with that in mind that we proposed the amendments to the provisions of the Convention, particularly Nos. 12 and 19, which gave rise to so much discussion in Committee 8 that no decision could be reached. We should therefore like through you, Mr. Chairman, to express our gratitude to all the delegations which supported and improved our proposal with a view to arriving at a generally acceptable compromise. For reasons of domestic policy some delegations were unable to agree to the amendments proposed, although these reflected the concern expressed at the start of the Conference by all the Ministers of developing countries who took part in the general debate, particularly by His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi at the opening meeting on 28 September last. Only a few hours before the end of the proceedings, which you have conducted with superb skill, we have not yet settled the important problem of technical cooperation because of the divergent positions taken by the developed and the developing countries.

We must recognize, however, that there is unanimity about the fact that the ITU must participate in the efforts of the international community directed towards reducing the imbalance which exists between the rich and the poor of today's world. We noted with considerable interest the constructive attitude of many delegations, in Committee 6, for example, which resulted in the unanimous adoption of minimum technical cooperation activities. There was equally great support for our original proposals on Nos 12 and 19 of the Convention. However, with a view to arriving quickly at a general consensus, we have ventured to submit in Document No. 402 a revised version of our proposal which we feel may possibly elicit the desired consensus. We are conscious of the risk we have taken, given the great importance of the problem both for the developing and the developed countries. Above all, we are conscious of the fact that, as plenipotentiaries, we represent sovereign countries with different forms of legislation which deserve our full respect, despite our individual inclinations about the way this problem should be solved. We would therefore appeal to everyone to adopt Document No 402 containing our new proposals, on the understanding that, as it is no more than a compromise, it will satisfy no one, as the Swiss delegate said the other day. We are unhappy about this but hope that subsequent Plenipotentiary Conferences will improve our modest effort, insofar as it is the future with which we are concerned. This is what I want to say, Mr Chairman, by way of introduction of this document. I would point out that the original is in English, which should be considered as the authentic version since the French translation does not consistently reflect what it says. I therefore submit for consideration by the Plenary these two proposals which, if they are adopted, will speed up your work as they are concerned with the general principle of Union participation in technical cooperation activities. We would welcome any suggestions that might improve the text while retaining the substance because, as we said in Committee 6 and Committee 4, the Convention drawn up by the Nairobi Conference and bearing Nairobi's name, while containing many, albeit modest, provisions for the developing countries, should also contain something for the African countries and for the world as a whole. It is in this spirit, Mr Chairman, that we have submitted our proposal. We consider that it represents a compromise which should prove acceptable to yourself and to everyone in this Plenary Meeting. Thank you "

5 2 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany made the following statement

"My delegation has with great interest listened to the discussions on the development policy of the ITU

We are also of the opinion that this is a fundamental question, with two principles that may be adopted: the principle of voluntariness and the principle of compulsion. Referring to this question, the Independent Commission for International Development Questions has stated that lasting solutions can only be based on community of interest. Moreover, the Commission called upon all countries to cooperate in the common task in a spirit of partnership and responsibility.

Mr President, Distinguished Delegates - partnership, common interest and responsibility - these aims cannot be reached by compulsion, they can only develop fruitfully on a voluntary basis. The development policy of the Federal Republic of Germany is based on this principle. It applies both to bilateral and multilateral cooperation, which is mainly channelled through the UNDP.

In the past, considerable contributions have already been made on a voluntary basis since 1973 alone, approximately DM 50 billion have been contributed. The development policy of the Federal Republic of Germany is planning for a further increase in the 1980s.

For development cooperation in the ITU framework, our objectives are as follows:

- continuation of technical cooperation, funded out of the UNDP and other voluntary sources outside the ITU,
- continuation and extension of technical assistance within the framework of the practical activities of the ITU organs.

My delegation is convinced that in this respect, too, the principle of voluntariness will contribute to a fruitful further development. The effectiveness of this principle has recently been shown by the contribution of the Federal Republic of Germany on the occasion of the 1983 World Communications Year. This contribution, including both staff and material assistance, totals the amount of some DM 3 million.

The introduction of the principle of compulsion would counteract a fruitful further development. The aim of partnership, common interest and responsibility would no longer be on a voluntary basis. The introduction of the principle of compulsion would also meet with legal barriers in my administration, and I am sure in other administrations, too

The assignment of a fixed portion of the Regular ITU Budget to technical cooperation obliges us to make a reservation in the new Convention. As a result, we would not be able to pay that part of our contribution which is to be assigned to technical cooperation.

I should therefore ask this august assembly to give preference to the principle of voluntariness to ensure a fruitful further development of partnership, common interest and responsibility. I am sure this would be to the benefit of all Members of the Union."

5.3 The delegate of Denmark made the following statement

"In Committee 8 the debate has been in terms of whether or not there should be an addition to Article 4 'The purposes of the Union', and if so in what terms.

The first point I would like to make is that the existing Article on purposes of the Union as it stands is vital to the existence and the work of the Union and is thus one of the most important Articles in the Convention.

Within the framework of the present text of Article 4 the Union has during its entire existence contributed with great success to maintain and extend international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds.

Based on the provisions of the Convention and the Administrative Regulations, but not least on the Recommendations of the CCITT and CCIR, all countries of the world are today interlinked via a global network for voice and message communications using the most advanced switching and transmission techniques. The interworking of all the national telecommunications networks via the global telecommunications infrastructure is the most important result of the activities of the ITU in the past. These activities have always been based on the principles of mutual interest and mutual cooperation.

My delegation certainly does recognize that there exists a severe imbalance between countries and regions of the world with respect to telecommunication services and facilities available in the national network.

However, during many years and particularly over the last 30 years, the ITU has to a great extent contributed to a redirection of this imbalance through technical assistance activities and participation in the United Nations developing programmes.

This has been undertaken within the present purposes of the Union, and in the opinion of my delegation the existing text of Article 4 could also serve as the fundamental basis for enhancement of telecommunications development in the world in the future. Having said that, I should like to add that, in this case as in so many others, there should be scope for doing things better tomorrow than today. As I see it, the proposal submitted by the distinguished delegate of Cameroon in Document No 402 is aimed at allowing the Union to undertake its future responsibilities in a better way than in the past, while respecting the principle of voluntary contributions.

To me, Mr. Chairman, the Cameroonian proposal is constructive and well-balanced, and deserves positive consideration in this Plenary Assembly.

With a possible enhancement of the English version of the proposal, my delegation would be prepared to support it."

5.4 The delegate of Chile said that technical cooperation with developing countries was of fundamental importance, and should therefore be explicitly referred to in Article 4 of the Convention. It was in the interest of all Members of the Union, regardless of their level of development, to be linked by means of telecommunications with other countries of the world. It was very difficult for developing countries to keep pace with rapid technological advances, and therefore an imbalance existed in regard to the resources at their disposal. The Union should do all it could to rectify that imbalance and to ensure that all its Members were self-sufficient in telecommunications technology.

Nos. 12, 13 and 14 of Article 4, as now drafted, did not define the Union's obligations in this regard with sufficient clarity and force. With regard to the financing of technical cooperation activities, if the Regular Budget of the Union was to fund technical conferences and meetings, there was no reason why it should not also fund technical cooperation. He could therefore support both the proposal by Cameroon (Document No 402) and the proposal by Algeria (ALG/11/3).

5.5 The delegate of France said his country had played a significant role in helping to provide technical assistance in the field of telecommunications to developing countries. His own preference would be to keep Nos. 12, 13 and 14 unchanged, since as now worded they were universal in scope, and did not discriminate for or against any particular category of country. However, it was right that stress should be laid on technical cooperation with countries whose telecommunications networks were less advanced, and it was also right that such cooperation should be financed, at least in part, by the ITU Budget. If consensus had been reached on the Cameroon proposal, he could support it, though in order to avoid any implication of discrimination, he suggested that the text of No 12 might be amended to read "... on a world-wide basis, taking into account particularly the need of developing countries".

5.6 The delegate of Indonesia said that the two amendments put forward had been debated by several Committees, and delegates of developed countries had drawn attention to difficulties they might entail. The developing countries appreciated that under UNDP programmes, as well as voluntary programmes and forms of bilateral assistance, some \$ 200 million had been spent on development projects over the past eight years. All they were seeking was that ITU should now play a greater role in helping to guide and channel such assistance in the right direction, so that it could be used more effectively. On behalf of a group of other developing countries, he suggested that the Cameroon proposal for No. 12 might be modified by the addition of "including technical cooperation" after the words "international cooperation". In No 19, he proposed that the word "especially" in the fourth line should be deleted and the phrase "thereby giving guidance to" inserted.

5.7 The delegate of Ethiopia said the documentation before the Conference had already made it abundantly clear that there was a serious imbalance between developed and developing countries in regard to telecommunications facilities. The main issue was whether the Conference had done enough to see to it that that imbalance was rectified in future. There was need, not for polemics, but for positive action, if the problem was to be overcome.

A number of developed countries had objected that their national legislation prevented them from agreeing to the financing of technical cooperation activities through the Regular Budget of the Union. The developing countries had argued that they contributed to the financing of CCI activities although they did not participate in those activities. There was a conflict between, on the one hand, a desire to reach common understanding, and on the other, the desire to protect national interests, and a compromise was called for. One of the main reasons for the convening of the Plenipotentiary Conference was to find ways in which the Union could meet the challenges of a new era, and it could meet those challenges by demonstrating its determination to make better provision for technical cooperation, notably by allocating funds for it from its Regular Budget. He could support the Cameroon proposal, on the understanding that the phrase "including the use of its own resources" meant the use of funds from the Regular Budget.

5 8 The delegate of Australia was concerned that technical cooperation had become a divisive issue in several Committees. As a substantial contributor to the Union, and also to UNDP and to a number of multilateral and bilateral arrangements, Australia was concerned with the possible financial impact of the Cameroon proposal. That concern had been increased by proposals from Committee 6 for a large and sudden increase in funding for technical cooperation.

 However, his delegation wished to arrive at consensus on the issue, and could agree to the Cameroon proposal for No. 19 if the word "appropriate" was added before "use" in the third line. That would enable the Administrative Council to stay within reasonable financial limits in interpreting the provision. He noted that in Document No. 354, Committee 6 had specifically excluded project activity and hardware from the kind of technical cooperation activities it was envisaging, although it had suggested a number of new activities.

5 9 The delegate of Italy said he could support the Cameroon proposal for No. 12 as amended by France, and the proposal for No. 19 as amended by Australia.

5.10 The delegate of Mongolia welcomed the proposal as an attempt to solve the problem of the need for speeding the development of telecommunication networks in developing countries through technical cooperation. However, he was concerned that the many financial, procedural, and legal implications of the proposal might be obstacles to its implementation. No. 19 of Article 4, and No. 54 of Article 8, as now drafted, in addition to the Resolutions adopted at the 27th Plenary Meeting, did already make provision to cover the problem. Inclusion of technical cooperation activities under the Regular Budget would call for a steep budgetary increase which might create difficulties. The aid supplied under UNDP, as well as on a voluntary basis, for technical cooperation activities had hitherto given excellent results.

5 11 The delegate of Senegal said his delegation had hoped that the Plenipotentiary Conference, which was being held for the first time in Africa, would be a Conference of renewal of good intentions. He noted the spirit of cooperation that had prevailed during the discussions, and it was to be sincerely hoped that that would not evaporate without producing concrete results. Surely, with goodwill on both sides, a solution would be found. Resolution No. 17 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention had been studied in Committee 6, its subject was still the responsibility of the Union. His delegation therefore supported the Cameroon proposal (Document No. 402) with the amendments that had been proposed to it.

5.12 The delegate of the U.S.S.R., speaking on a point of order, said that the subject of technical cooperation and assistance had already been discussed at length. He suggested that in order to save time further discussion should be suspended while a small working party was set up under the chairmanship of the delegate of Cameroon to draft a final version of the proposal for consideration by Plenary.

5 13 The delegates of Spain and the German Democratic Republic supported the proposal for postponement of debate.

5 14 The delegate of India said he shared the view of the French delegation that Nos. 12, 13 and 14 in paragraph 1 of Article 4 were universal in character and should be retained. He would like the insertion of an additional phrase in that paragraph listing technical assistance as one of the purposes of the Union. So far as No. 19 was concerned, he had no objection to the insertion of the words "including the use of its own resources" in view of the explanations given by the delegate of Ethiopia. He would prefer deletion of the word "especially" in that paragraph and deletion of all the words following the words "United Nations". He considered it inappropriate to refer to voluntary schemes in the Article, since such schemes were essentially bilateral in nature.

5 15 The delegate of Iran said it was true that many developed countries were tired of hearing the subject of technical cooperation discussed but the developing countries were looking with hope and optimism to the results of the Conference. The developing world wanted ITU to take steps to narrow the gap in the telecommunication field between developed and developing countries, and the success of the Conference would depend on how far it could go towards meeting the aspirations of the developing countries. In his view, although many countries might be unwilling to admit it,

technical cooperation was one of the main objectives of the Union. He therefore supported the Indian proposal for the insertion of a new paragraph under "Purposes of the Union" recognizing technical cooperation to be one of those purposes. He also agreed with the Indian proposal that the reference to voluntary schemes should be deleted and No. 19 should end with the words "United Nations"

5.16 The delegate of Algeria, opposing the motion for postponement of the debate, requested permission to present his delegation's proposals. His delegation had submitted the original proposal for ADD 12A which, after rewording by the delegation of Cameroon, had become a joint Algerian/Cameroon proposal. Its aim was to enshrine the principle of technical cooperation in paragraph 1 of Article 4. His delegation had also proposed an amendment to No. 19, which would become MOD 16A and that version, incorporating some U.S.S.R. amendments, was to be found on page 2 of Document No. 399 under First Version. It constituted a complement to the Cameroon proposal ADD 12A in Document No. 107, which his delegation had accepted. He also drew attention to the U.S.S.R. proposal for 16A in Document No. 399. He was disappointed to find that the new Cameroon proposal in Document No. 402 made no mention of technical cooperation or technical assistance, in amending his proposal the delegate of Cameroon had taken into account only the views of those opposing the original proposals by Cameroon and Algeria. He therefore urged, as a matter of principle, that if a working group were to be set up it should take into account all the texts in Documents Nos. 399 and 402.

5.17 The delegate of the United Kingdom opposed the motion for postponement of debate. Extensive discussion had shown that the question could not be settled by a committee or working group but must be decided in Plenary.

5.18 The delegate of the United States of America said the original document submitted suggested fundamental alterations to Article 4, which his delegation would oppose. TTU was a technical organ and it was not its function to take over UNDP's role of providing resources for development projects. However, if the Cameroon proposal (Document No. 402) only suggested that the Union should show greater sensitivity towards the needs of developing countries, he could support it. He endorsed the proposal that a working group should be set up to draft a new document.

5.19 The delegate of Canada said he believed technical assistance involved the ongoing activities of the organs of the Union which served all Members, while technical cooperation consisted of specific projects for the benefit of developing countries. He was in favour of the provision of resources for technical assistance from the Regular Budget, subject to the normal budgetary constraints, since those activities were for the benefit of all. With regard to technical cooperation, he supported the principle of United Nations central funding through the UNDP. He could not therefore agree to proposals for the inclusion of technical cooperation in MOD 12. He could however accept the Cameroon proposal for MOD 12, although he would prefer it to include the French amendment. He could also accept the Cameroon proposal for MOD 19, preferably incorporating the Australian amendment for the insertion of the word "appropriate", since he understood "the use of its own resources" to mean that such resources should be used in accordance with the decisions of the Administrative Council. He supported the idea of setting up a working group to produce a final version of the proposal.

5.20 The delegate of Argentina said that the discussion taking place was merely a prolonged repetition of those which had already been carried on in Committee 6 and Committee 8 in the course of which two clear views had emerged: some favoured the inclusion of technical assistance as one of the purposes of the Union, while others were opposed to that. Similarly, under paragraph 2 of Article 4, there were two positions: some believed that funds for technical cooperation should be provided from the Regular Budget and others did not. Clearly, the Plenary must take a decision.

5.21 After a procedural discussion in which the delegates of Lebanon, Argentina, the United Kingdom, Mexico, Belgium and Italy intervened, the Chairman put to the vote the motion for postponement of debate.

The motion was carried by 73 votes to 10, with 19 abstentions.

5.22 The Chairman announced that discussion of the subject would accordingly be suspended until that evening. He invited a working group consisting of the delegates of Algeria, Cameroon, Canada, France, India, Indonesia, Lebanon, Peru, the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom to produce a consolidated document furnishing a set of alternative proposals for the amendment of Article 4, in the order in which they had been originally submitted. When debate was resumed he would put the proposals to the vote immediately.

5.23 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that his delegation would not be able to participate in the work of the working group.

The meeting rose at 1815 hours.

The Secretary-General

M. MILI

The Chairman

H.K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 511-E

26 January 1983

Original English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

THIRTY-FIRST PLENARY MEETING

Thursday, 4 November 1982, at 2110 hrs

Chairman Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Extension of deadline for submission of reservations | |
| 2. First reading of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee to the Plenary Meeting | 423, 424, 425 |
| 3. Fifth and Sixth (Final) Reports of Committee 7 | 380, 400 |
| 4. Second and Last Report of Committee 6 | 396 |
| 5. Sixth Report of Committee 4 | 417 |
| 6. Joint Note by the Chairman of the IFRB and the Director of the CCIR | DT/85 |
| 7. World Communications Year Development of Communications Infrastructure | 52, 403 |
| 8. The Arthur C. Clarke Communication, Energy and Space Technology Training Centre Draft Resolution | 404 |
| 9. Modifications to Nos. 12 and 19 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) (continued) | 402, DL/29 |



1. Extension of deadline for submission of reservations

1.1 The Chairman, at the request of the delegate of Canada, extended the deadline for the submission of reservations to Friday, 5 November 1982, at 1400 hours.

2. First reading of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee
(Documents Nos. 423, 424 and 425)

2.1 Twenty-fifth Series B.25

2.1.1 The Chairman of Committee 9 said that the document contained Articles from Committee 8 and it was proposed that all provisions be approved without change except for Nos. 12 and 19 (Article 4)

2.1.2 The Chairman of Committee 8 drew attention to paragraph 5 of his report (Document No 399) which recommended that that action be taken, although due to lack of time it had not been possible to have that recommendation endorsed by the Committee.

2.1.3 The delegate of Mexico while supporting that statement said that in Article 4, No 12 onwards formed a single structure, yet part of Algeria's proposal was to change the order of the provisions. He therefore suggested that Article 4 as a whole be postponed so that the decisions of the Conference would be consistent with the Working Group's report on Nos. 12 and 19.

It was so agreed.

2.1.4 Articles 49, 50, 51, 52, 75, 80

Approved.

2.1.5 Article 81

Approved

The delegate of Venezuela said that his delegation had already made a reservation in respect of Article 81.

2.1.6 Article 82

Approved.

2.1.6.1 The delegate of Kuwait asked for the Secretary-General's assurance that Arabic translations of the Administrative Regulations covered by Article 82 would be made available in the near future.

2.1.6.2 The Chairman said that that question would have to be answered later.

2.1.7 Resolutions Nos. COM8/4 and COM8/5

Approved.

2.1.8 Recommendation No. COM8/1

2.1.8.1 The delegate of Sweden said that it had earlier been agreed that in view of b) should remain in square brackets until the contents of the Preamble and Articles referred to were known. He therefore requested that the square brackets be reinstated for the time being.

2.1.8.2 The Chairman of Committee 8 said that all the items in in view of b) had been cleared with the exception of Article 4 which would remain in square brackets until that Article was approved by the Plenary.

2.1 8.3 The delegate of Venezuela said that in view of c) was all-embracing and covered the contents of the following two paragraphs. These paragraphs were therefore superfluous and should be deleted

2.1.8.4 The Chairman of Committee 8 said that the text was exactly the same as that in Document No. 168(Rev.1) and there had been no comment in the Committee whatsoever on the paragraphs conscious of

Recommendation No. COM8/1 was approved.

The twenty-fifth Series of texts, with the exception of Article 4, was approved on first reading

2.2 Twenty-sixth Series (B.26) (Document No. 424)

2.2 1 Article 11

2.2.1.1 The Chairman of Committee 9 pointed out that No. 72A had been placed in square brackets since it would be examined under a later item together with the Report of Committee 7. The asterisk next to MOD 77 in the English text should be deleted.

2.2.1.2 The Chairman of Committee 7 drew attention to the new ADD 78A which had been adopted by Committee 7 but had not been included in Document No. 424. It would appear later on as an addendum to that document.

Article 11 was approved.

2.2.2 Additional Protocol VB

2 2.2.1 The Chairman of Committee 7, referring to paragraph 2, said that it had already been decided that the Directors of the CCITT and of the CCIR should be referred to as the "Directors of the CCIs".

2.2.2.2 The Chairman of Committee 9 agreed to that change which would bring it into line with an earlier reference.

With that amendment Additional Protocol VB was approved.

2.2.3 Resolution No. COM7/1

2.2 3.1 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the word "international" should be deleted from sub-paragraph 1.1 of resolves further.

It was so agreed.

Resolution No. COM7/1, as amended, was approved.

2.2.4 Resolution No. COM7/2

Approved.

2.2.5 Resolution No. COM7/3

2.2.5.1 The Chairman of Committee 9 said that the title had been placed in square brackets pending approval of the Plenary.

2.2.5.2 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. wondered why the word "re-election" had been used instead of "election".

2.2.5.3 The delegate of Spain pointed out that the Resolution did not concern election but the re-election of members of the IFRB and its attendant problems.

2.2.5.4 The Chairman supported by the delegates of Nigeria and Senegal considered that the word "election" was more appropriate.

2 2 5 5 The delegate of Mexico said that No. 37 of the Convention covered everything relating to the election of the members. The draft Resolution had been entrusted to a Working Group chaired by the U.S.S.R. and the concept of rotation had been included. The Resolution therefore concerned the question of re-election and rotation.

2 2 5 6 The Chairman of Committee 7 suggested that either the title given by Committee 9 should be retained, or that given in Document No. 400. "Rotation of the members of the IFRB" should be used

2.2 5.7 The delegate of Thailand supported the latter suggestion.

After a brief discussion it was decided that the word "election" should be used.

Resolution No. COM7/3, as amended, was approved.

2 2.6 Resolution No. COM7/4

2 2.6.1 The delegate of Thailand pointed out that the title should read "election of Chairmen" and not "Chairman".

2.2.6.2 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany proposed deletion of the Resolution in view of the very large number of Resolutions which the Administrative Council would have to consider, and since specific procedures had already been adopted when discussing Document No. 420(Rev.5) in respect of No. 427 of the Convention on the election of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of Conferences and Committees.

2.2.6 3 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the Regulations had been supplemented by the provisions of Resolution No. COM7/4. Furthermore, there had been complaints on the first day of the present Conference that the Secretary-General had not held wide enough consultations before appointing Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen. He did not know what the outcome of Resolution No. COM7/4 would be, but perhaps the Administrative Council would produce some positive results.

2.2.6 4 The delegate of Spain said that the Resolution was superfluous and he supported its deletion. In the next five years the Council would have more important matters than Resolution No. COM7/4 to deal with.

2.2.6.5 The delegate of Nigeria said that the Resolution had commanded great respect and had provoked a good deal of discussion. Now that it was in the form of a draft Resolution he saw no reason to delete it.

Resolution No. COM7/4 was approved.

2.2 7 Resolution No. COM7/5

Approved.

2.2.8 Resolution No. COM7/6

2 2.8.1 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. suggested that Resolution No. COM7/6 be deleted. Quite clearly if the subject had been within the competence of the CCIR it would not have been referred to the Plenipotentiary Conference in the first place.

2.2.8.2 The Director of the CCIR said that the background to CCIR Opinion 81 was clear from the text itself which appeared on page 248 of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference. The CCIR had expected a "yes" or "no" answer from the Plenipotentiary Conference and was prepared to act accordingly. The Plenary Assembly of the CCIR had put a two-part request to the Plenipotentiary Conference first, as to whether the subject was within the competence of the Union, and second, for the advice of the Plenipotentiary Conference on the question submitted.

2 2 8.3 The Chairman of Committee 7 pointed out that the two resolves paragraphs indicated his Committee's findings on the matter.

2 2.8 4 The delegate of Iran said that since he had not been able to attend the CCIR Plenary Assembly, at which Opinion 81 had been discussed, he would like an account of the problem.

2 2.8 5 The Director of the CCIR said that the question concerned the study of the technical aspects of transmission and reception of television broadcasting subject to the use of special signal processing circuits in the receiver. Some delegations had stated at the Plenary Assembly that it was not in the category of broadcasting for reception by the general public, other delegations had held the contrary view. Certain delegations had also raised the question of priority if it did fall within the terms of reference of the CCIR, etc. As far as conditional access was concerned, it had been pointed out that a number of systems such as teletext already depended on special circuits in the receiver to pick up emissions. The case in point was similar. There were also the questions of protection ratios, planning, etc. if that kind of service was used. The question was purely a technical one but had raised policy aspects, consequently the Plenary Assembly of the CCIR had sought the advice of the Plenipotentiary Conference.

2.2.8.6 The delegate of Australia said that the question had been thoroughly discussed in Committee 7 which had voted strongly in favour of the CCIR studying the question since it was basically a technical one involving interference aspects. He fully supported the Resolution.

2.2.8.7 The delegate of the United States of America said that the vote in Committee 7 had shown a very wide margin in favour of the CCIR studying the question. The question was a technical one which had been much discussed, and he proposed that the Plenary should move on to its adoption.

2.2.8 8 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that his delegation's position was extremely objective. The CCIR had much work, particularly in connection with the preparation of administrative conferences. As he recalled, there had been approximately 18 votes in favour of the question and 12 against, and it was clear from the reply by the Director of the CCIR to the delegate of Iran that the question was not of direct concern to the CCIR but was rather one of elaborating methods not so much for national and international transmission as for the benefit of private companies. It was therefore wrong to spend the Union's time and money on such a matter. He was quite opposed to approval of the Resolution.

2 2 8 9 The delegate of France supported by the delegate of Italy said that the systems involved were for the treatment of video signals which could be transmitted by existing means. Those systems were already under study and would exist whether the CCIR made a study or not, but what the CCIR alone could do was to work out the protection ratios that would be required in order that those systems did not cause interference to normal TV systems. TV plans had already been established in most regions, and particularly in Regions 1 and 3, and were important especially for developing countries in order that conventional TV systems did not suffer from interference from the new types. The CCIR study was therefore highly appropriate and he fully supported it.

2.2.8.10 The delegate of Brazil expressed surprise at some of the comments made, particularly that the systems for television with conditional access were being introduced by private enterprise and would therefore be a waste of the CCIR's funds. He wished it to be clear that that depended on the individual country, in Brazil all radio broadcasting was private so the CCIR's time would not be wasted. Brazil was starting to develop systems, which would need the special circuits concerned, for educational, sport, technical and other purposes, and wished to be absolutely certain that the CCIR would concentrate on the technical aspects of the systems. Legal and political aspects were also involved, as in all systems. Brazil felt that there was already an urgent need for such studies, and strongly recommended the approval of Resolution No. COM7/6. If the discussion was to continue, he reserved the right to take the floor again and speak in greater detail.

2.2.8.11 The Chairman said that he could not allow the discussion to continue. The matter was very clear and he understood that the Plenary wished to approve the Resolution.

2.2.8.12 The delegate of Iran argued that the service concerned was not a broadcasting service, and conditional access did not make it available to the general public. It had a commercial nature only and the CCIR should not concentrate on matters of that nature. He was in favour of deleting the Resolution.

2.2.8.13 The Chairman said that since the matter had already been settled in Committee 7, it might more rapidly be settled in the Plenary by a vote.

2.2.8.14 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he would be in favour of a vote in order to establish the view of the Conference as a whole. As he saw it, it was a matter of principle. The CCIR was busy working on the Conference on the geostationary orbit and should concentrate on that.

2.2.8.15 The delegate of Switzerland said that the coding of a television or video signal modified spectral distribution and also the protection ratios. The question was essentially technical and clearly lay within the scope and mandate of the CCIR and should be dealt with as such.

2.2.8.16 The delegate of Botswana said that while most of the modulation studies for radio had been completed, many were still required for television. It was quite proper to request the CCIR to carry out the study and not only for the benefit of developing countries. Europe, too, had inhabited inaccessible places and the form of communication in question was extremely useful for such populations. The CCIR should carry out the study and disseminate the results to all Members of the Union.

2.2.8.17 The Chairman invited the meeting to vote on Resolution No. COM7/6.

Resolution No. COM7/6 was approved by 65 votes to 25, with 15 abstentions.

2.2.9 Resolution No. COM7/7

2.2.9.1 The Chairman of Committee 7 said he would prefer not to discuss that Resolution until all the reports of Committee 4 had been examined.

It was so agreed.

The twenty-sixth Series of texts, as amended and with the exception of Resolution No. COM7/7, was approved on first reading.

2.2.10 Resolution No. COM4/12 (Document No. 425)

Approved.

3 Fifth and Sixth Reports of Committee 7 (Documents Nos. 380, 400)

3.1 The Chairman of Committee 7 said that a number of points in Document No. 380 were still being considered by a working group and proposed that consideration of the document be deferred.

It was so agreed.

Document No. 400 was noted.

4. Second and Last Report of Committee 6 (Document No. 396)

4.1 Introducing the document, the Chairman of Committee 6 emphasized the need for the future funding of ITU Regional Advisers working in the field in Africa. He thanked the members of the Committee for the spirit of cooperation they had shown in its work.

4.2 The delegate of Botswana asked for special consideration of southern Africa, which had never benefited from the services of a Regional Adviser.

4 3 The Chairman suggested that Document No 396 and the comment of Botswana be noted.

It was so agreed.

4 4 The Chairman warmly thanked the Chairman and members of Committee 6 for the work they had done.

5. Sixth Report of Committee 4 (Document No. 417)

5 1 The Chairman of Committee 4 recalled that the Plenary had already endorsed a Resolution on the subject of arrears. Working Group C4-D, chaired by Nigeria, had taken into account requests for the reduction or cancellation of amounts due to the Union submitted by administrations but had proposed that Bolivia's request be not accepted.

Document No. 396 was noted.

6. Joint Note by the Chairman of the IFRB and the Director of the CCIR (Document No DT/85)

6.1 The Chairman of the IFRB introduced the document that had been prepared at the request of the 24th Plenary Meeting, the three alternatives outlined showed the financial and other repercussions of holding meetings on frequency management in Geneva, in the regions and globally. There had not been time to exhaust the possibilities of other alternatives. Basic assumptions of the three alternative costings were that all participants' costs would be borne by the respective administrations and that the necessary credits would be included in Additional Protocol I

6.2 The delegate of Korea welcomed the document and supported the inclusion of credits for Alternative A in Additional Protocol I.

6.3 The delegate of Thailand expressed great appreciation of the document presented and said that though Alternative A was the lowest in cost, the expenses of participants' travel to Geneva would place a heavy burden on administrations. He therefore preferred Alternative B, i.e. holding meetings in the regions. Among the advantages of that alternative were that travel costs for participants would be reduced, leading to greater participation and a greater exchange of views for the mutual benefit of all, representatives of the Union Secretariat would see for themselves the situation regarding frequency management in the regions and local facilities could be used, which would reduce expenditure.

6.4 The delegate of New Zealand thanked the Chairman of the IFRB and the Director of the CCIR for their work and said that while Alternative B was attractive, he preferred Alternative C, global meetings. The Chairman of the IFRB and the Director of the CCIR should develop a programme for submission to the Administrative Council at its 1983 session. It was too late to include funding in Additional Protocol I, but he proposed that the project be commended to the Administrative Council for action within the credits available.

6.5 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought it was important to implement the programme and that resources could be provided out of funds for seminars in the Regular Budget. The Administrative Council and the Secretary-General should approach regional organizations and administrations in those areas where meetings were to be held and would certainly find support. Funds must be found from within the Regular Budget.

6.6 The delegate of India expressed a preference for Alternative B and said that meetings, for example, in Asia, would require only English and French interpretation. The organization of two meetings a year in two separate towns of a region would make it possible to cover the major centres and enable more administrations to send participants, which in turn would increase the impact of the meetings. Direct contact of outside experts with the region would induce realism that would cut both ways. He suggested that two-week and not four-week meetings could be held if they were well prepared, for example, by sending lecture notes for study in advance.

Also, it would be useful to harmonize the programme with short-term missions of experts to advise administrations under the technical assistance programme, which he hoped would be approved by the Plenary on the following day.

6.7 The Chairman pointed out that Additional Protocol I had separate provision for seminars, so that the necessary expenditure could be accommodated.

6.8 The delegate of Jamaica expressed preference for Alternative C and proposed that seminars could be coordinated by regional telecommunication organizations.

6.9 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany asked how the seminars would be differentiated from those already being organized every two years by the IFRB. New demands were to be made on the IFRB, the result of which would be an increase in expenditure, so that if the new seminars were to be financed, savings would have to be made elsewhere. He asked the Chairman of the IFRB what would be the relative value of the two types of seminar and whether fewer of the existing type should be held in order to finance frequency management seminars for the benefit of the developing countries.

6.10 The delegate of Bangladesh supported Alternative B. Expenditure on interpretation and documentation could be reduced by using only two languages, say, in Asia and by recruiting local interpreters. Help from local administrations with documentation and reducing the duration of seminars could cut the costs by one-third or even one-half.

6.11 The delegate of Algeria pointed out that it was not a question of holding seminars but rather round-table meetings of persons competent in frequency management, representatives from administrations with varying degrees of experience and representatives of the CCIR and the IFRB. The result of such meetings would be final documents which would allow administrations to choose the appropriate solution for the establishment of frequency management services in their countries.

The CCIR and the IFRB should try to find a combination of Alternatives A and B for proposal to the Administrative Council, meetings being held first in the regions, with a final meeting to coordinate conclusions in Geneva.

The Administrative Council should be instructed to find adequate funds, and administrations in the developed and developing countries should be approached for the assignment of experts.

6.12 The delegate of Botswana welcomed the document and hoped that the matter would not be shelved.

6.13 The Chairman of the IFRB, replying to the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, said that the meetings were not seminars, as the delegate of Algeria had said, the aim was to help the developing countries to establish or improve frequency management units. The seminars organized in the ITU were not designed for the same purpose. He pointed out that interpretation in three languages had been considered owing to the need for Spanish in the Americas, and suggested that the Conference might give preference to Alternative C in order to allow the IFRB and the CCIR time to work out more detailed plans and to seek assistance from administrations, as neither the IFRB nor the CCIR had the necessary expertise.

A decision on funds would rest with the Conference.

6.14 The delegate of Nigeria supported Alternative C and concurred in the opinions expressed by the delegate of Algeria and the Chairman of the IFRB. The Plenipotentiary Conference should ensure that resources were made available.

6.15 The delegate of Grenada agreed and expressed preference for Alternative C, while pointing out the problems of wide attendance that might arise.

6.16 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that a decision should be made in principle and the matter referred to the Administrative Council, which could find the necessary funds, possibly through savings elsewhere

6.17 The delegate of Algeria offered to draft a resolution on the subject together with the Chairman of the IFRB and the Director of the CCIR.

6.18 The Chairman suggested that that offer be accepted

It was so agreed

7. World Communications Year Development of Communications Infrastructures
(Documents Nos. 52, 403)

7.1 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany introduced the draft Resolution contained in Document No 403.

7.2 The delegate of the Netherlands said that the World Communications Year would be a golden opportunity to give expression to the solidarity between developed and developing countries and to assert the importance of advanced telecommunication infrastructures for nations' economic and social development. The Secretary-General was eminently well placed to coordinate the activities to commemorate the Year, which, it was hoped, would mark the beginning of continuous strides to close the gap between the developing and developed countries. His delegation wholeheartedly supported the draft Resolution contained in Document No. 403, and hoped that all Members and other relevant agencies would make the maximum possible contribution to World Communications Year

7.3 The Secretary-General elect, replying to a question by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that details regarding the funding of World Communications Year were given in Annex 4 to Document No. 52, and further contributions were expected.

7.4 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. thought that the whole question should be viewed in relation to the funding of seminars and other projects for the benefit of developing countries, specific topics were surely a more deserving object of any fund-raising.

7.5 The delegate of Spain said that since the Conference had been unable to devote a solemn Plenary Meeting to the subject of World Communications Year, as called for in a Resolution adopted by the Administrative Council, the least that could be done was to approve the draft Resolution now before the meeting.

The draft Resolution contained in Document No 403 was approved.

8. The Arthur C. Clarke Communication, Energy and Space Technology Training Centre - draft Resolution (Document No. 404)

8.1 The Chairman of Committee 6 introduced the draft Resolution contained in Document No. 404 on behalf of the sponsoring delegation, Sri Lanka, which had had to leave the Conference before the end of the session.

8.2 The Secretary-General elect thought that it would be appropriate for the Conference to express its interest in the Centre, to do so would be in line with the approach adopted by IPDC and UNESCO. Replying to a question by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. concerning the funding, he said that no commitment devolved upon the Union, experts would be trained at the Centre, under UNDP or other funding. There would also be the possibility of fellowships. He referred also to the

contribution of Mr. Arthur C. Clarke who was well known because of his vision in regard to the potential use of the geostationary orbit in the 1940s and the prominence given to him at the First and Second Peaceful Uses of Outer Space Conferences of the United Nations (Vienna 1968 and 1982)

The draft Resolution contained in Document No 404 was approved

9. Modifications to Nos. 12 and 19 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) (continued) (Documents Nos. 402, DL/29)

9.1 The Chairman of the Working Group formed to consider the text of Document No 402 introduced Document No. DL/29, indicating the amended texts arrived at as a compromise in respect of the proposals contained in Document No. 402. It had also been agreed that the revised text relating to No. 19 should become No 16A. He thanked the members of the Working Group for their efforts.

9.2 The delegate of Venezuela, supported by the delegate of Iran, said that the words "as appropriate" at the end of MOD 19, should be deleted, in accordance with the understanding reached in the Working Group

9.3 The delegates of Canada and Algeria said that the consensus in the Working Group was that the words "as appropriate" should remain in the text.

9.4 The Chairman, in response to an observation by the delegate of Peru, said that the Spanish text would be aligned with the English and French versions.

9.5 Following a brief discussion on drafting, in which the Chairman of the Working Group and the delegates of Canada, France and Algeria took part, the delegate of Denmark proposed that, since clearly no matters of substance were involved, the meeting should approve the two texts concerned by consensus or put them to a vote

9.6 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that the consensus approach achieved in the Working Group should be reflected in the Plenary Meeting.

9.7 The delegate of the United States of America said that his delegation had difficulty in seeing how the offering of technical assistance to developing countries, referred to in the text of MOD 12, was to be effected. For example, he wondered whether administrations would look to ITU as the main source of technical assistance funds, and what would become of UNDP's role. The intentions and implications must be clarified, pending such clarification, the United States of America reserved its position in regard to the text of MOD 12 and could not join in any consensus on the matter. Despite an observation by the delegate of Algeria that care would obviously be taken to ensure that the relevant provisions elsewhere in the Convention were consistent, it seemed that no thought had been given to the implications of the proposed text.

9.8 The delegate of the United Kingdom shared that view. Moreover, the text bore no reference at all to the more appropriate topic of technical cooperation - an omission which considerably disappointed many members of Committee 6. Since a number of larger issues had not been clarified, his delegation had serious reservations, although it would not necessarily object to approval of the text.

9.9 The delegate of India said that Article 4 of the Convention was in two parts, the purposes were contained in Nos. 12 to 14, and the methodology in Nos. 15 to 21. The mechanism relating to MOD 12 would be in No. 16A.

9.10 The delegates of Senegal, Norway and Canada said that they could support the text as it stood.

9.11 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that his delegation, for reasons it had already explained, could not associate itself with a consensus on the text concerned. The debate should be concluded by noting the views expressed, without attempting to record a formal consensus.

9.12 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that adoption of those texts would do nothing to help the developing countries, and it was now clear that at least two of the world's most important telecommunications administrations found the text unacceptable. The Plenary Meeting could either defer consideration of the matter or accept a limited consensus, weakened by the reservations bound to be recorded by a number of important administrations.

9.13 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that, although his delegation could share a number of the concerns now being expressed, it thought it important, for the sake of the principle of consensus and for the progress of future work, to adopt a consensus approach now rather than put the matter to a vote

9 14 The delegate of New Zealand thought that, since it was clear that no further amendment to the texts could possibly obtain broader approval, the texts in Document No. DL/29 should be approved, the reservations voiced being noted.

MOD 12 and MOD 19 were so approved.

The meeting rose at 0035 hours.

The Secretary-General

M MILI

The Chairman

H K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 512-E
27 January 1983
Original English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

THIRTY-SECOND PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 5 November 1982, at 0905 hrs

Chairman Mr H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

Document No.

1. Seventh Report of Committee 4
2. Twenty-ninth Series of texts from the
Editorial Committee for first reading (B.29)
3. Deadline for the submission of reservations

427

435



1. Seventh Report of Committee 4 (Document No. 427)

1.1 The Chairman of Committee 4 introduced its seventh and final report contained in Document No. 427, to which were annexed the Committee's detailed proposals regarding Budget ceilings for the years 1983 to 1989. After presenting the salient features of the Committee's deliberations, outlined in paragraphs 1 to 4 of the report, he turned to the Annex, noting that the figures included in Additional Protocol I had been rounded off to the nearest 10,000 or 100,000 Swiss francs.

Item A, line 1, presented the provisional Budget for 1983 under sections 1 to 8, as approved by the Administrative Council at its 37th session, to which should be added the standard adjustment contained in line 2. It would be seen that in line 4 the Committee had decided to delete all credits from 1984 to 1989, keeping the sum of 600,000 Swiss francs for 1983 only. Generally speaking, a special effort had been made to keep expenditure in 1983 down to a minimum.

Under item C, line 1, the Committee had decided to re-establish credits for General Service posts from 1984 to 1989 after consideration of the human aspects of employing large numbers of supernumerary staff. In line 2, the Committee had upheld recommendations of Committee 5 regarding the question of in-service training. Line 3 concerned the regularization of supernumerary staff employed for long periods. The Committee had agreed to the recommendation of Committee 5, on the understanding that the financial impact would be spread out over 1983 and 1984. It would be seen that certain savings would accrue under other headings as indicated in the Note. Line 5 provided for a 2% increase in professional staff, beginning in 1984.

Under item D the Committee had included credits for technical assistance activities which had been adopted by a majority. It should be noted that there had been significant dissent and that the Plenary itself would have to settle the matter.

Item E incorporated the decisions of Committee 7 with regard to the languages of the Union. Line 1 concerned the introduction of Arabic as an official language, while line 2 provided credits for the translation of the Space Sections in IFRB Circulars and of the main CCI volumes into Arabic, Chinese and Russian.

Item F related to the decisions of Working Group PL-B on the extended use of the computer. Credits of 1 million Swiss francs had been included for an improved computer facility from 1984 to 1989. It should be noted that the Committee had refused a Secretariat request for 500,000 Swiss francs in 1983.

Item G contained a figure to cover the continuing association of the Union with IPDC in Paris.

The sum totals for sections 1 to 8 were given on page 13.

A lengthy discussion had been held on the ceiling figures for conferences and meetings under sections 11 to 17. In line 1, the Committee's general approach had been governed by the fact that detailed proposals had already been drawn up for conferences and meetings in 1983 and 1984, so that it had seemed preferable to maintain the proposed estimates for those years. From 1985 to 1989 it was proposed to cut expenditure on conferences by 10% and on CCI activities by 15%. Line 3 indicated savings accruing from the decision to regularize the position of supernumerary staff, while line 4 reflected the impact of the introduction of Arabic. Totals would be found in the bottom line.

Section 9 was considered separately, it concerned the interim system project for the extended use of the computer by the IFRB, for which the Administrative Council had approved credits of 4.5 million Swiss francs. Working Group PL-B had reviewed the estimates and recommended savings which the Committee had endorsed.

The decisions of Working Group PL-A related to the implementation of the decisions of world and regional administrative conferences. The Committee had agreed that the figures should be maintained under a separate heading and that they should not be transferable to other activities. As such they appeared in Additional Protocol I.

The total ceilings for each year of the period would be found on page 17 of Document No. 427. In Additional Protocol I an attempt had been made to embody the principles on which the Union's total annual expenses were based. The Plenary would return to that subject when it considered Document No. 435.

Finally, he expressed his thanks to all members of the Committee for their cooperation and his appreciation to the Secretariat for its hard work.

1.2 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany, after noting that Committee 4 had been unable to complete its task, pointed out that the proposed Budget ceilings were so high that they were bound to have considerable repercussions on the value of the contributory unit. In that connection, he reminded all delegates that many countries were at present facing economic difficulties and seeking ways and means of reducing national expenditure, by such means as cutting operational costs and economizing on staff. Committee 4, however, had proposed a staff increase of 2% per year, despite the fact that it had been decided to reduce expenditure on conferences and meetings by 10% and on CCI activities by 15%. The question of increased credits for technical cooperation and assistance had still not been settled, although the cost of language services, which already amounted to more than one quarter of the Budget, would rise even further. In addition, increases were proposed for computer facilities and premises, together with other price rises and monetary adjustments. In his view, the proposed increases rendered a disservice to the Union and should be carefully reviewed in relation to their impact on the contributory unit. He appealed for great caution in the approach to all outstanding proposals as they could have serious consequences for the future of the Union.

1.3 The delegate of Australia requested information on total Budget figures for 1982 and 1983 and on the estimated value of the contributory unit.

1.4 The Secretary of Committee 4 said that on the basis of the estimated figures the total budget for 1982 would amount to 74,750,000 Swiss francs and for 1983 to 89,787,000 Swiss francs, which represented an increase of approximately 20%. On that basis the value of the contributory unit for 1983 would be 189,000 Swiss francs.

1.5 The delegate of France said that, taking into account the figures in the report of Committee 4 and the payments which would no doubt need to be made into the Reverse Account, the contributory unit would certainly increase by at least 20% and perhaps considerably more, depending on the number of countries which chose a lower class of contribution. An increase of such magnitude would certainly be very hard to accept, even for countries which were regarded as rich. Since fairly substantial cuts had already been made in the allocations for conferences, meetings and CCI activities, it was to sections 1 to 8, which accounted for the lion's share of the Budget, that the Conference would have to turn if the increase in the contributory unit was to be brought down to an acceptable level. At the present stage of the discussion, he had no specific proposal to make, he merely wished to express strong reservations about the figures in the document and to call for very close scrutiny of all the new expenditure envisaged in sections 1 to 8.

1.6 The delegate of the United States of America said that as neither individual Committees nor the Secretariat had been able to suggest cutbacks which would enable the Budget ceilings to be maintained at a realistic level, it was incumbent upon the Plenary to make the necessary reductions. His delegation was particularly disturbed to note that the contributory unit would have undergone a 50% increase, from 126,400 Swiss francs to about 189,000 Swiss francs, in the short three year period between 1980 and 1983. It was difficult to imagine what the situation would be in 1989 unless substantial and courageous action was taken by the Conference. Accordingly, he proposed that very serious consideration be given to making an across-the-board reduction somewhere in the neighbourhood of 20% in the projected Budget.

1.7 The delegate of Kenya said that both the overall increase in the Budget and its distribution among the organs of the Union gave his delegation cause for concern. At the last meeting of Committee 4, he had requested the Secretariat to produce a document showing, in the form indicated in Document No. 65, Annex 10, Table 1, how the Budget was shared among the various organs, but that information had not yet been made available and it was therefore very difficult to see how the figures given for sections 1 to 8 in the report of Committee 4 might be adjusted so that a proportional balance was maintained in the Budget as a whole. In general, however, his delegation supported an across-the-board reduction of about 20%.

1.8 The delegate of Brazil said that the ceiling figures given in Committee 4's report were quite unacceptable to his Administration. Many cuts could certainly be made in sections 1 to 3 and those already made in sections 11 and 17 were inadequate. In short, the ceiling figures should be brought down by at least 20%.

1.9 The delegate of Indonesia said that if the figure of 20% representing the increase of the 1983 Budget over that for 1982 was corrected to take account of both the contribution which the Reserve Account could make and the rate of inflation in Switzerland, it would be seen that, in real terms, the increase was in the region of 11%. That was not unreasonable having regard to the expansion of the Union's activities in all areas. Most importantly, the burden placed on the least developed countries would not be increased, since they would have the possibility of choosing the 1/4 or 1/8th unit class of contribution. He could therefore support the report of Committee 4, which he hoped would be approved as it stood. However, if reductions were felt to be essential, it might be worthwhile to consider the possibility of cancelling certain conferences and meetings such as, for example, the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference, the European Maritime Conference and certain GAS and CCI meetings, since a balance had yet to be struck with regard to the benefit derived from the Union's activities by the advanced and the developing countries respectively.

1.10 The delegate of the United Kingdom observed that slipshod budget control in Geneva was not likely to enhance telecommunication assistance anywhere in the world, and said that steps must be taken to make budget control methods more efficient. He suspected that the figures which had been requested by the Kenyan delegation did not exist, and emphasized that without such a breakdown it was impossible to take rational decisions on priorities. In terms of actual size, the ITU Budget was not very large but, on the other hand, it was at present poised for explosive growth. If the substance of the Union's work was not to be jeopardized over the following five years, it was a matter of urgent necessity to identify ways and means of cutting back substantially on the cost of interpretation and of the translation, typing, printing and distribution of reports. He strongly urged the Secretary-General to conduct an organization and methods study on the matter and present proposals to the Administrative Council at its next session. Also, any staff increases would have to be shown to be fully justified in order to be acceptable. His Government would be reluctant to approve any real increase in the Budget until there was clear evidence of better control and the provision of information enabling rational choices to be made. Unless the kind of trade-off mentioned by the delegate of Indonesia could be made, it was unlikely that delegations would be able to convince their Finance Ministries that the budget package was acceptable. In the circumstances, the Conference appeared to have no option out to make a crude, across-the-board cut which would have to be quite high.

1.11 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. endorsed the view that, despite Committee 4's commendable efforts, further cuts must be made in the overall Budget in order to reduce the expenditure limits to a reasonable level. Possible areas for making savings included World Communications Year, to which a rather more modest approach might be adopted, and the list of technical cooperation activities in Document No. 354, not all of which were soundly based. The introduction into Article 15 of the Convention of provision No. 91A, to which reference was made in the report by the Chairman of Committee 4, would complicate the existing situation even further, lead to misunderstandings and, because of the limited funds available, probably remain a dead letter rather than provide the developing countries with real support.

1.12 The delegate of Mexico fully shared the general concern expressed in respect of the very high expenditure limits proposed for 1983 - 1989. He wished to state categorically that his Government could not undertake to meet a higher financial commitment to the Union and that the only increases which would be acceptable were those deriving from inflation levels. Like the delegate of Indonesia, he considered that there were conferences and meetings which could perfectly well be dispensed with, thus enabling substantial savings to be made. On the other hand, it was not possible to reduce expenditure relating to the salaries and allowances of permanent staff, which were fixed by the United Nations General Assembly where the countries attending the present Conference were duly represented. Furthermore, it should be borne in mind that, like all countries, the Union was affected by inflation both in Switzerland and at the world level. He joined with the delegate of the United Kingdom in deploring the inadequacy of the present budget control methods and said that, in the circumstances, there seemed to be no alternative but to decide on an across-the-board reduction, which his delegation considered should be in the neighbourhood of 10%

1.13 The delegate of Senegal observed that the present discussion bore a curious resemblance to those which took place each year when the time came for the Administrative Council to set the value of the contributory unit or, in other words, to translate into monetary terms its own programme and staff decisions. The ITU's record with regard to staff was good, more promotions having been granted recently, and to higher levels, than in any other organization of the United Nations Common System. But the Union's objectives were ambitious, and it was clearly necessary for there to be a proper correlation between the programmes drawn up and the staff available to execute them. In the present situation, the Conference would have to resort to palliatives in order to achieve reductions, and he was inclined to agree with the views expressed by the United Kingdom delegate concerning the areas on which attention should be focused in that connection. As to inflation, it was certainly true that all countries were affected, fortunately, however, the telecommunication industry was still flourishing and would, he hoped, continue to prosper. Perhaps those who participated in, and derived the greatest benefit from ITU meetings might consider the possibility of raising the level of their contributions, thus enhancing the Union's income.

1.14 The delegate of Pakistan said that in Committee 4 his delegation had suggested a 20% cut in certain large items of expenditure, but that the decision finally taken had been to reduce the ceiling figures for conferences and meetings by 10% or 15% from 1985 onwards. He considered that further reductions might be made under that heading and, in addition, that documentation should be rationalized and the efficiency of Headquarters' staff improved. With the 1 million Swiss francs which would be provided each year to the IFRB for the extension of computer services, it should be possible to achieve some savings on staff. His delegation was in favour of reducing the Budgets for 1983 and 1984 by 5% and freezing the figures for 1985 to 1989 at the 1984 level, perhaps making some accommodation for increases resulting from changes in conditions of employment in the United Nations Common System.

1.15 The Secretary-General elect, replying to points raised thus far in the discussion, drew attention to Document No. 176 which gave an analytical picture of costs incurred and how they were distributed, in accordance with what had been recognized as a reasonable cost analysis system evolved in recent years for the identification of major sectors of expenditure. The table on page 14 of that document, for example, provided percentage figures showing how the provisional Budget for 1983 approved by the Administrative Council was broken down among the various structures and activities of the Union, while that on page 17 showed the percentage increase in costs, including inflation, from 1977 to 1983. It could be seen from the latter table that Headquarters had succeeded in controlling the regular activities of the Union and containing the related costs, since the average annual increases were generally well below the inflation rate except in the case of the IFRB, which had been entrusted with new activities by WARC-79, and the CCITT, whose meeting programme resulted from decisions taken by its Plenary Assembly. It should be borne in mind that the allocation of 1 million Swiss francs for improvement of the computer facility was intended to benefit the users of the computer system, which was used largely for processing data and information received from Members of the Union in accordance with the Radio Regulations. With regard to World Communications Year, to which reference had been made by the U S S R delegate, the amount of 3 4 million Swiss francs shown in Document No. 52 did not correspond to a cash allocation but consisted almost entirely of technical resources made available by individual administrations.

1.16 The delegate of Cuba said that the Budget before the Conference was unacceptable to his Government and that every effort must be made to decrease the amount of the contributory unit. Very strict budget control would need to be exercised in the future, and the Administrative Council should explore ways and means of bringing expenditure down to a more modest level.

1.17 The delegate of Hungary proposed that a global, rational reduction should be made in the Budget and that the Administrative Council should be entrusted with the task of deciding which specific headings would be affected. For example, savings might be made by reducing the duration of conferences and improving their working methods, and by not using all the working languages at certain meetings.

1.18 The delegate of Switzerland fully supported the view that a reduction of some 20% was required.

1.19 The delegate of Luxembourg observed that his country's per capita contribution to the ITU was already very high and that the substantial increase foreseen in expenditure caused his delegation deep concern. In his view, savings could be made in the use of official and working languages without adversely affecting the Union and its objectives.

1.20 The delegate of Lebanon endorsed the idea of a global reduction, with instructions to the Administrative Council to make the necessary savings each year. His delegation proposed a 5% cut in the programme of conferences and CCI meetings from 1985 onwards. It also appealed to those administrations which were in a position to do so, to increase their contributions so that the ambitious programme drawn up by the Plenipotentiary Conference could be financed.

1.21 The delegate of Mongolia considered that the 1983 Budget should be maintained at the same level as that for 1982, without any allowance being made for inflation. In other words, the present figure must be reduced by 18% - 20%. Specific cuts should be rational, special attention being focused on staff expenditure, the cost of conferences, improvement of working methods and the distribution over a period of time of computerization costs.

1.22 The Director of the CCIR pointed out, first, that the forecasts in the document under consideration made no provision for any increase in the cost of CCIR activities and, second, that the Study Group meetings programme, which had already been cut back for the purposes of the 1983 Budget, had been pruned by a further 15% for the establishment of the ceiling figures for 1985 onwards. Even before those reductions, the regular meetings programme of the CCIR had not been increasing and constant efforts had been made to reduce costs. Only three people had been added to the CCIR's staff since 1973 (i.e. an annual growth rate of 1%) whereas the Specialized Secretariat's workload and output in different areas of activity had increased by between 30% and 50% over the same period.

1.23 The delegate of Thailand observed that the higher expenditure figures were due to inflation on the one hand and the expansion of ITU activities, particularly the technical cooperation programme and the extended use of the computer by the IFRB, on the other. The developing countries needed more technical assistance, and it was impossible to meet that increased demand without a higher financial outlay. He had no objection either to retaining the figures submitted by Committee 4 or to reducing them as had been proposed, but if cuts were made it would clearly be necessary to postpone or cancel some activities, to the detriment of Members and particularly the developing countries.

1.24 The delegate of Italy said that the Budget submitted to the Conference caused his delegation great difficulty. There were certainly areas in which savings could be made, for instance, the amount of 1.5 million Swiss francs quoted for the translation of certain documents into Arabic, Chinese and Russian was far higher than the figure originally given in the Working Group which had discussed the matter, the amount of 1 million Swiss francs for enhancement of the computer facility had not been justified, and priorities had not been set for the progressive introduction of the technical assistance activities discussed by Committee 6. Accordingly, his delegation agreed that there should be an across-the-board reduction, the details of which could be worked out by the Administrative Council. It also considered that, in view of the high costs involved, there should be no increase in the number of ITU staff during the period up to 1989.

1 25 The delegate of Bangladesh said that in an era of computerization and improved methods of operation it should be possible to decrease the number of ITU staff, especially in the General Secretariat. Furthermore, his delegation considered that the funds earmarked for technical assistance to the developing countries were very meagre and it would strongly support any move to increase them, particularly from 1984 onwards. It was to be hoped that the Administrative Council would take the appropriate measures in that respect.

1 26 The delegate of Belgium said that he shared the concern expressed by many speakers, for the Budget under consideration was hardly compatible with the current policy of austerity adopted in his country. He therefore endorsed the view that an overall reduction of 20% should be made in the figures.

1 27 The delegate of New Zealand said that wages and prices were currently frozen in his country and public expenditure had been cut across the board by 3%. Accordingly, his Administration would find it difficult to meet even its present commitment to the Union and supported the proposal for a 20% reduction.

1 28 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that his delegation too favoured a reduction of 20% and considered that the Administrative Council should be given the task of taking the necessary steps to apply it.

1 29 The delegate of Saudi Arabia said that his delegation was opposed to the principle of an across-the-board reduction. The only rational and disciplined way of proceeding would be to study the Budget item by item in order to identify specific areas where savings might be possible.

1 30 A proposal by the delegate of the Netherlands to close the debate under No 475 of the Convention was adopted by 89 votes to 4, with 6 abstentions.

1 31 The Chairman put to the vote the proposal by the United States delegate for an across-the-board reduction of 20% in the projected Budget.

The proposal was rejected by 64 votes to 32, with 9 abstentions.

1 32 The Chairman put to the vote a proposal by the delegate of France to reduce sections 1 to 8 by 10%.

The proposal was adopted by 67 votes to 32, with 6 abstentions.

1 33 The delegate of Spain, speaking as Chairman of the Administrative Council, said that he interpreted the decision just taken by the Conference to mean that the overall Budget ceiling figures for sections 1 to 8 would be reduced by 10% but that that would not prevent the Administrative Council from making any savings which it deemed necessary in the whole of each annual Budget.

1 34 The delegate of Grenada said that he had abstained in the vote because his country, as one of those which would be affected by the decisions relating to the minimum class of contribution, had not wished to take part in a vote which would increase the contributions of others.

1 35 The delegate of Canada made the following statement in explanation of his vote.

"The Canadian delegation, in a spirit of compromise, voted in favour of the proposal by the delegation of France to reduce sections 1 to 8 of the 1983 Budget by 10%. It is our view that the magnitude of the increase in the Budget for 1983 proposed in Document No 427 is unacceptably large, given the difficult economic situation facing both developed and developing countries in the 1980s. In the present economic climate it is incumbent upon all Members of the Union to discipline their requirements and avoid expenditures which are not absolutely essential. A reduction of 10% in sections 1 to 8 is, in our opinion, the minimum reduction which is consistent with the constraints of our present economic circumstances, and we would urge that the Administrative Council not only apply these reductions but exercise restraint in all expenditures of the Union."

It should be noted that the Canadian delegation, in the same debate, voted in favour of an earlier proposal by the United States of America for a 20% decrease in the total Budget of the Union. This proposal was not accepted by the Plenary, leaving the Canadian delegation with no option but to vote in favour of the French proposal."

1.36 The delegate of Lebanon drew attention to the proposal he had made for a 5% reduction of the figures for conferences and CCI meetings.

1.37 The delegates of Algeria and France considered that, in view of the result of the vote which had just been taken, it would not be necessary to consider the proposal by the delegate of Lebanon.

2. Twenty-ninth Series of texts from the Editorial Committee for first reading (B.29) (Document No 435)

2.1 The Chairman of Committee 9 introduced Document No. 435, which contained the text of Additional Protocols I and II submitted by Committee 4. With regard to MOD 1 a), the word "assistance" should be substituted for "cooperation" in the phrase which appeared between square brackets, in order to ensure consistency with the decision taken the previous day in respect of Article 4.

2.2 The Chairman of Committee 4 observed that the figures given in the text were no longer valid and would have to be revised to take account of the decision to reduce the amounts for sections 1 to 8 by 10%.

Additional Protocol I

2.3 MOD (Title)

Approved

2.4 MOD 1 a)

2.4.1 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported by the delegates of Canada, the United States of America, Japan, Spain, Thailand, Denmark and Switzerland proposed the deletion of the phrase which appeared between square brackets.

2.4.2 The delegates of Pakistan, Mexico, Chile, Iran and Turkey said that they were in favour of retaining the text and deleting the square brackets.

2.4.3 The Secretary-General elect observed that, as a result of the discussions in Committee 6, provision had been made for an increased level of technical cooperation and assistance in sections 1 to 8 of the Ordinary Budget. However, a number of technical assistance activities were also pursued under other Budget headings and, if technical assistance was identified in Additional Protocol I as a separate line item, it would be necessary to conduct a complete cost analysis of those activities which were not covered by the allocation in sections 1 to 8. For the sake of convenience, therefore, it would be preferable for Additional Protocol I not to make specific mention of the item in the form proposed, the total figure for which could not be assessed with precision at the present time.

2.4.4 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that it would be somewhat anomalous for technical assistance to be listed among the purposes of the Union, as had been decided by the Conference the previous day, but not mentioned specifically in Additional Protocol I, it should either be excluded from Article 4 or defined more clearly. He would be interested to hear whether it would be possible for the technical assistance activities of the permanent organs to be identified by the Secretariat in due course.

2.4.5 The Chairman of Committee 9 suggested that the problem might be solved if the word "including" was inserted at the beginning of the phrase.

2.4.6 The delegates of Italy and Yugoslavia supported that suggestion.

2.4.7 The delegates of Indonesia and Pakistan said that they would not be in favour of such an amendment.

2.4.8 The delegate of the U S S R, supported by the delegate of Algeria, said that the amendment suggested by the Chairman of Committee 9 was not purely editorial in nature. It could not be taken into consideration, because the Chairman of Committee 9 did not have the right to make proposals which affected the substance of a text.

2.4.9 The Chairman of the IFRB said that in the normal performance of its duties the Board carried out technical assistance to all countries, but mostly to developing ones. If a phrase such as that under consideration was inserted in Additional Protocol I, difficulties might be encountered in apportioning the staff costs relating to the IFRB's technical assistance activities.

2.4.10 The delegate of Algeria considered that provision ADD 1 c) fully met the concern expressed by both the Secretary-General elect and the Chairman of the IFRB.

2.4.11 The Chairman put to the vote the proposal by the delegate of the U.S.S.R.

The proposal was rejected by 62 votes to 37, with 5 abstentions.

2.4.12 The delegate of the U.S.S.R said that his Government was not in a position to contribute to the financing of technical assistance activities under the Ordinary Budget of the Union and, consequently, his delegation would have to enter a reservation in respect of Additional Protocol I.

2.4.13 The delegate of Sweden said that his delegation had stated in Committee 6 that it was in favour of the technical assistance activities of the Union's permanent organs, and it claimed recognition of Sweden's goodwill and sincerity in that regard. He had voted for the deletion of the phrase in question because it would create difficulties in the budgetary procedures of some countries and confusion in the budgetary process of the Union.

2.4.14 The delegate of Spain, speaking as Chairman of the Administrative Council, said that the existence of a specific reference to technical cooperation costs in a text concerning expenditure limits might be interpreted to mean that the administrative costs in section 21 were included in the ceiling figures, which was presumably not the intention at all.

2.4.15 The Secretary-General elect observed that some of the difficulties to which the text in its present form would lead had been outlined by himself and the Chairman of the IFRB earlier in the discussion, and that another wider issue had now been raised by the Chairman of the Administrative Council. In the circumstances, it would perhaps be prudent for the phrase to remain between square brackets at the present stage, in the hope that a satisfactory solution to the problem could be found by the time the text was taken up for second reading.

2.4.16 Following a discussion concerning the exact wording of the phrase which the Conference had decided to retain the Chairman asked whether, having regard to the desirability of ensuring consistency with Article 4, delegations could agree to the expression "technical assistance for the benefit of the developing countries".

2.4.17 The delegate of the United Kingdom drew attention to the Secretary-General elect's statement that it was very difficult to identify separate costs for the technical assistance provided by the Union. Paradoxically, he suspected that it would be easier to identify technical cooperation activities, as they were grouped mainly in the Technical Cooperation Department.

2.4.18 The Secretary-General elect said that the legal interpretation of the text would create many difficulties for both the Administrative Council and the Secretariat. He wished to make it quite clear that the figures in Additional Protocol I did not and should not include any sums relating to the operations of the Technical Cooperation Department as an administering agent for UNDP.

2.4.19 Following further discussion, the delegate of Turkey suggested that the problem might be solved by seeking an interpretation from the Chair regarding the application of the text which had just been adopted. After approval by the Plenary, that interpretation could be included alongside the paragraph in question in order to provide the Administrative Council with guidance as to how the text should be applied. Accordingly, he proposed that the Secretariat of the Conference should endeavour to prepare such an interpretation in time for the next meeting.

2.4.20 The Secretary-General elect said that if the Secretariat were given a little time, it would attempt to find a solution along the lines suggested by the delegate of Turkey.

2.4.21 Following a proposal by the delegate of New Zealand it was decided to postpone the debate on the matter under discussion.

3. Deadline for the submission of reservations

3.1 The delegate of Canada requested an extension of the deadline for the submission of reservations.

3.2 The Chairman said that the deadline would be extended until 1800 hours that day, 5 November 1982.

The meeting rose at 1255 hours

The Secretary-General

M. MILI

The Chairman

H.K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 513-E

15 March 1983

Original . EnglishPLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

THIRTY-THIRD PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 5 November 1982, at 1430 hrs

Chairman : Mr. H.K. KOSGEY (Kenya)Subjects discussed .Document No.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Announcement by the Chairman of Committee 2 | - |
| 2. Twenty-ninth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (B.29) and Resolution No. COM6/3 | 435, 393 |
| 3. Thirtieth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (B.30) | 445 |
| 4. Twelfth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (B.12) (continued) | 333 |
| 5. Twenty-eighth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (B.28) | 434 |
| 6. Sixth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for second reading (R.6) | 422 |
| 7. Seventh series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for second reading (R.7) | 430 |
| 8. Fifteenth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for second reading (R.15) | 444 |
| 9. Eighth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for second reading (R.8 and B.21) | 436, 405 |
| 10. Ninth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for second reading (R.9 and B.22) | 438, 408 |
| 11. Tenth, eleventh and twelfth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for second reading (R.10 and B.23, R.11 and B.24, R.12 and B.25) | 439, 409, 440
and 410, 441
and 423 |



Document No.

12. Thirteenth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee
for second reading (R.13 and B.26) ,
- 13 Fourteenth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee
for second reading (R.14 and B.27)
14. Fifth Report of Committee 7
- 15 Eighteenth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee
for first reading (B.18) (continued)
- 16 Statement by the delegate of Chile

442, 424

443 and 425

380

393

-

1. Announcement by the Chairman of Committee 2

The Chairman of Committee 2 announced that following receipt of the transfer of powers from Fiji to Papua New Guinea by Committee 2, he had examined the document as instructed by Plenary and had found it in order. The delegation of Papua New Guinea was therefore authorized to vote and sign the Final Acts on behalf of Fiji.

2. Twenty-ninth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (B.29) and Resolution No. COM6/3 (Documents Nos. 435 and 393)

2.1 The Chairman of Committee 4 said that during the morning debate on MOD 1a) of Additional Protocol I in Document No. 435 the permanent organs had apparently foreseen some difficulties as to the precise interpretation of the last item "technical assistance for the benefit of the developing countries" with regard to the funds allocated within the ceilings and their use. In its discussions Committee 4 had always considered that the amount allocated was intended for the activities listed by Committee 6 in Document No. 354 and in a separate Resolution No. COM6/3. To make that quite clear and thus avoid any ambiguity, he therefore proposed that the words "(see Resolution No. COM6/3)" be inserted after the item "technical assistance for the benefit of the developing countries".

2.2 The delegates of Norway, Italy and the Philippines supported the proposal.

2.3 The Secretary-General elect said that that would overcome the problem he had raised and in practice mean provision through the permanent organs.

2.4 The delegate of the USSR recalled that the Convention had to be ratified and a reference in the text to a separate Resolution would complicate the ratification procedure from a legal point of view. He was therefore willing, as a compromise, to propose that the matter be dealt with by simply including a note in the records that the Resolution concerned had been approved unanimously by the Conference. That would mean that the amounts had been approved and the activities would have to be implemented.

2.5 The delegate of Lebanon supported the proposal by the Chairman of Committee 4, but thought that as a matter of procedure the Plenary should first approve Resolution No. COM6/3, which had been left in abeyance.

It was so agreed.

Resolution No. COM6/3 (Document No. 393)

2.6 The Chairman of Committee 6 introduced Resolution No. COM6/3 in Document No. 393, calling particular attention to the footnote on page 2. As indicated, no consensus had been reached on paragraphs 3 and 4. However, discussions had been held the previous evening in an effort to accommodate the remaining reservations, and Document No. DT/86 had been produced with a compromise solution which he hoped would be acceptable to all delegates.

2.7 The delegate of New Zealand supported the proposal in Document No. DT/86.

2.8 The delegate of the USSR noted that the provision relating to technical assistance in Additional Protocol I and Resolution No. COM6/3 repeated ADD 91A. He wondered why there should suddenly be three references to measures which had hitherto always been carried out quite efficiently without any specific provision in such documents. Was ADD 91A to be deleted in view of the reference in the Additional Protocol, or was there to be such repetition?

He also drew attention to the proposed 10% cut in the budget and wished to know what effect the agreed cuts would have on the technical assistance measures being considered.

2.9 The Chairman of Committee 6 said that some of the items in the list came under sections 1 to 8 of the budget which would be affected by the decision to cut allocations by 10%. However, the precise implications of the cuts for the list of activities in Resolution No. COM6/3 would be identified at a later stage when discussions were held on precisely how to implement those cuts.

The immediate problem, on the other hand, was to find a way of reflecting the list of items which had been adopted by Committee 6 in the Convention and in the budget. Reservations had been expressed concerning that aspect of the original paragraphs 3 and 4, in the light of which Document No. DT/86 had been drafted. The compromise solution had received tacit approval the previous day and should be acceptable to all.

2.10 The delegate of Lebanon agreed that the Plenipotentiary Conference was not in a position to decide on the detailed implementation of the recently approved 10% across-the-board cuts in sections 1 to 8, which related to the basic operation of the Union. It should therefore agree to the solution proposed by the Chairman of Committees 6 and 4 and instruct the Administrative Council to determine exactly how the cuts were to be spread at its next session.

2.11 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said that although he appreciated the efforts made in Document No. DT/86, his delegation could not approve paragraph 4 as it stood, since reference was made to both technical cooperation and technical assistance. His Administration's views on that subject had been clearly stated on several occasions.

2.12 The Chairman of Committee 6 saw no objection to deleting the reference to "technical cooperation" in paragraphs 3 and 4 of decides, leaving only "technical assistance".

2.13 The delegate of the United States recalled that Resolution No. COM6/3 had been discussed at great length and had raised substantial difficulties for his delegation. As he understood it, the proposal was to delete the existing paragraphs 3 and 4, replace them with the wording in Document No. DT/86 and insert the new instructs paragraph as an addition to the existing two instructs in the Resolution. If that interpretation was correct, the amendments in Document No. DT/86 were a significant improvement, and although not totally satisfied with the Resolution, his delegation was willing to accept it in a spirit of compromise.

2.14 The Chairman of Committee 6 confirmed that the United States delegation's interpretation of Document No. DT/86 was correct.

2.15 The Secretary-General elect said it was important for the Secretariat to know whether the wording of paragraphs 3 and 4 in Document No. DT/86 was to remain unchanged or whether any further modifications were envisaged in the light of the previous evening's discussions.

2.16 The Chairman of Committee 6 said there would be no further changes.

2.17 The delegate of Canada recalled his country's approach to technical assistance and technical cooperation and its view that technical cooperation must be provided through UNDP. Whereas technical assistance was available to all Members of the ITU, technical cooperation was intended specifically and solely for the developing countries. Despite reservations it had expressed during the previous day's discussions, his delegation had agreed to go along with the consensus in a spirit of compromise. However, Document No. DT/86 went much further than the Resolution and moved generally towards a substantial development programme which involved technical cooperation rather than technical assistance. His delegation could therefore not approve the proposed amendment in Document No. DT/86 and would abstain in any vote.

2.18 The Chairman of Committee 6 pointed out that measures had already been taken to guard against the danger foreseen by Canada. Firstly, the wording of Document No. DT/86 itself was in the conditional, e.g. paragraph 3 "could possibly". Secondly, several separate Resolutions had been adopted by Committee 6 instructing the Administrative Council to continue step-by-step, keeping the situation under close review. It had already been clearly stated that the ITU must not encroach on UNDP territory or replace UNDP.

2.19 The delegate of the United States was surprised at the proposed deletion of the reference to "cooperation" from Document No. DT/86. In formulating Resolution No. COM6/3, Committee 6 had drawn heavily on the discussions on Document No. 47, which from page 9 onwards dealt explicitly with the distinction between cooperation and assistance. The Committee had also agreed on the need for an integrated approach. Any deletion of the reference to "technical cooperation" would thus be deviating from what had been decided in Committee 6.

2.20 The delegate of the United Kingdom fully agreed. The Union did have a legitimate role to play in technical cooperation, as carefully defined, as well as in technical assistance, as carefully defined, and the reference in Document No. DT/86 to both cooperation and assistance was thus wholly consistent with the discussions in Committee 6.

2.21 The delegate of New Zealand supported the inclusion of both "technical assistance" and "technical cooperation".

2.22 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany said his delegation preferred leaving only "technical assistance".

2.23 The delegate of Canada said he could support Document No. DT/86 in the light of the statement by the Chairman of Committee 6.

After some discussion, Resolution No. COM6/3, as amended by Document No. DT/86, was adopted. Reservations expressed by the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR were noted.

Additional Protocol I (Document No. 435)

MOD 1a)

2.24 The Chairman of Committee 4 read out the new figures to be included in MOD 1a) in view of the 10% cuts approved earlier.

2.25 In reply to a question by the delegate of the United States, the Secretary-General elect explained that both the Chairman of the IFRB and himself had asked for a clear indication of the precise interpretation to be given to the item "technical assistance for the benefit of the developing countries" in MOD 1a), since they were unable to identify each small individual component of the technical assistance to developing countries provided for under the current activities of the Union. The Chairman of Committee 4 had suggested that the technical assistance referred to should be considered as being those activities listed in Resolution No. COM6/3. There were two ways of making that quite clear in the Additional Protocol, either by inserting a reference to the Resolution as suggested by the Chairman of Committee 4, or by recording the fact in the minutes of the Meeting.

2.26 The delegate of the United States asked whether technical assistance would be a line item in the ordinary budget.

2.27 The Secretary-General elect explained that what would appear in two sections of the ordinary budget would be the costs of introducing, as they occurred, the list of services in Resolution No. COM6/3. The budget already reflected these types of ongoing services in the ITU in the appropriate way and in preparing future budgets the Secretariat would naturally consider the most appropriate structure, which would have to be approved by the Administrative Council.

2.28 The delegate of the United Kingdom thought that there should not be any line item at that stage. The Secretary-General elect and the Chairman of the IFRB had indicated that unlike technical cooperation, which already had certain heads in the budget, technical assistance provided through the Union's permanent organs was covered in the budget but could not be identified. He thought the Plenipotentiary Conference could not decide either way at that stage, but should merely request the Secretary-General to reflect on how best he might produce a section on technical cooperation and technical assistance wherever they could be identified.

MOD 1a) was approved with the new budget ceilings as indicated by the Chairman of Committee 4, it being noted that the item "technical assistance for the benefit of the developing countries" was to be interpreted as meaning the functions listed in Resolution No. COM6/3.

MOD 1b), ADD 1c), SUP 2

Approved.

MOD 3

2.29 The Chairman of Committee 4 explained that Committee 4 had adopted a new style of presentation in MOD 3. The Committee had emphasized the fact that the ceilings established for conferences included funds for pre-, inter- and immediate post-conference work, which had been clearly reflected in the Additional Protocol by the addition of a new sentence. Furthermore, a new item had been included for the implementation of conference decisions which, although an integral part of conference costs, had been separately identified to ensure the amounts were not transferred to other items of the budget if not used.

2.30 The delegate of the USSR observed that the original paragraph 3 had functioned extremely well. The Administrative Council had never encountered any difficulties, and had merely allocated funds for conferences according to needs. There was no need for the additional wording, and such vague terms were out of place in a legal document. He was therefore in favour of reverting to the original text.

2.31 The Chairman of the IFRB said that the second sentence was only intended to clarify the first. Even if it were deleted, the funds allocated would still legally be available for pre-conference, inter-sessional and post-conference work.

2.32 The delegate of Sweden thought that the doubts expressed by the USSR were somewhat justified, in that Committee 4's intention was merely to add a note in the Additional Protocol to indicate that the funds allocated should only be used if necessary.

2.33 The delegate of Italy thought that the addition should be retained, as it made the text much clearer. If it were deleted, one might be led to believe that such preparatory work, etc. was not included in the amount quoted. He sympathized with the delegate of Sweden, since it was true that not all conferences needed such preparatory, inter-sessional or post-conference work, but that could be reflected by the inclusion of the words "if necessary".

MOD 3 was approved without amendment.

Additional Protocol I was approved with the ceilings in MOD 1a) as amended.

Additional Protocol II

2.34 The Chairman of Committee 9 drew attention to the square brackets, pending confirmation of the date by Plenary.

2.35 The delegate of Iran, supported by the delegate of Nigeria, proposed that the square brackets be deleted

It was so agreed, and Additional Protocol II was approved.

3. Thirtieth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (B.30)
(Document No. 445)

3.1 The Chairman of Committee 9 introduced Document No. 445, which contained the text adopted the previous evening.

3.2 The delegate of the United Kingdom recalled the events which had led to the text under consideration. In the previous evening's Plenary, a large majority of delegates had expressed support for the African compromise proposal in Document No. 402 sponsored by Cameroon. Suddenly, however, the debate had been closed and a subject of supreme importance had been passed on from Plenary to a Working Group. The net effect had been to kill the African compromise and replace it with a bureaucratic formula so vague as to be either meaningless or open to misunderstanding.

The United Kingdom proposal in Document No. 437 was in some ways better than that proposed by the Working Group. It asserted the legitimate role of the ITU in both technical cooperation and technical assistance. It was consistent with the spirit of the African compromise, and was likely to be acceptable to those major administrations which had expressed reservations. In short, it provided the Conference with an opportunity to implement the very important principle agreed upon the previous evening, whereas if the Working Group's proposal were adopted in its stead Article 4 would merely contain a vague formula devoid of any definable content.

3.3 The delegate of Mexico formally moved closure of the debate, under No. 471 of the Convention

3.4 The delegates of the United States and the United Kingdom opposed closure of the debate, since Article 4 was still at the stage of a first reading.

The Chairman put to the vote the proposal to close the debate and it was adopted by 66 votes in favour, 7 against and 21 abstentions.

The thirtieth series of texts (B.30) was approved at first reading.

4. Twelfth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (B.12)
(Document No. 333) (continued)

4.1 The Chairman of Committee 9 said that a decision was required on ADD 91A which had been kept in abeyance.

4.2 The delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, the United States, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, the German Democratic Republic, the United Kingdom and Hungary proposed that ADD 91A be deleted.

4.3 The delegates of Indonesia, Iran, Syria and Peru were in favour of retaining ADD 91A.

4.4 The delegate of France drew attention to Document No. 397 (R.4). His delegation had put forward a compromise proposal for Article 15 which had been included in square brackets alongside the proposed ADD 91A and which should be considered in conjunction with it.

4.5 The Chairman of Committee 9 outlined the events leading to the two proposals in Document No. 397 and confirmed that the Plenary should consider the French proposal at that stage.

4.6 The proposal by France was supported by the delegates of Czechoslovakia, Sweden and Saudi Arabia.

4.7 The delegate of Peru said that its wording was unclear and could be interpreted to mean that the Administrative Council would provide technical assistance.

4.8 The delegate of the United States considered it quite clear and offering an excellent opportunity for reaching a compromise.

The Chairman put to the vote the proposal to delete ADD 91A and to insert in 90a) the words "including their technical assistance activities".

The proposal was rejected by 45 votes against, 41 in favour and 12 abstentions. Accordingly, the square brackets around ADD 91A were removed.

4.9 At the request of the delegate of Botswana, the Secretary-General elect said that, as he understood the implications of the vote, ADD 91A referred to the type of activities listed in Resolution No. COM6/3. Technical assistance would not be a line item in the budget, but as existing activities were expanded and the new activities introduced, the Secretariat would find ways of reflecting them clearly in the budget submitted to the Administrative Council.

Following a brief exchange of views on the precise wording, involving the delegates of the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and Mexico and the Secretary-General elect, it was decided that the provision would read . "Technical cooperation and assistance provided to the developing countries".

5 Twenty-eighth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (B.28)
(Document No. 434)

5.1 The Chairman of Committee 9 introduced Document No. 434 containing the texts of the Optional Additional Protocol (Compulsory Settlement of Disputes), Article 39 and Annex 3, which were the same as those published in the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention.

The twenty-eighth series of texts (B.28) was approved on first and second readings.

6. Sixth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for second reading (R.6)
(Document No. 422)

6.1 The Chairman of Committee 9 introduced Document No. 422, drawing attention to the texts which had been left in abeyance or to which corrections had been made.

6.2 Annex 2

6.2.1 The delegate of Canada, speaking as Chairman of the Working Group set up to study the definition of "regional telecommunication organization" which appeared between square brackets on page 4 of the document under consideration, said that the Working Group had agreed to delete the definition from Annex 2 and had prepared a draft Resolution (Document No. 433) to replace it.

6.2.2 At the proposal of the delegate of Guyana, it was agreed to defer consideration of the definition of "regional telecommunication organization" until the draft Resolution in . . . Document No. 433 was taken up.

With the exception of that definition, Annex 2 was approved.

6.3 Additional Protocols III and IV, Resolutions Nos. COM3/1, COM5/2, COM5/3, COM5/4, COM5/5, COM6/1, COM6/2, COM6/4, COM6/5 and COM6/7

Approved.

6.4 Resolution No. COM6/8

Approved, subject to deletion of the square brackets in resolves 1.

6.5 Resolution No. COM6/9

Approved.

6.6 Resolution No. COM6/10

Approved, subject to the insertion of "UNDP/ITU" before "CODEVTEL" in the penultimate line under "having examined" and amendment of the second line under "considering" to read . "maintenance of circuits require ".

6 7 Resolutions Nos. COM6/11, COM6/12, COM6/13, COM6/14 and COM6/15

Approved.

6.8 Resolution No. COM8/1

6.8.1 The Secretary-General elect said that the text which appeared under "instructs the Administrative Council" required some editing in order to make its exact meaning clear. If the Conference agreed in principle, he would discuss the matter with the Chairman of the Editorial Committee.

Resolution No. COM8/1 was approved on that understanding.

6 9 Resolution No. COM8/2

Approved.

The sixth series of texts (R.6) as a whole, as amended, was approved on second reading with the exception of the definition of "regional telecommunication organization" in Annex 2.

7. Seventh series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for second reading (R.7) (Document No. 430)

7 1 The Chairman of Committee 9 introduced Document No. 430, which contained a number of draft Resolutions of the Plenary Meeting.

7.2 Resolution No. PLEN./3

Approved.

7.3 Resolution No. PLEN./4

7.3.1 The Chairman of Committee 9 said that the figure in the second line under "considering further" should be replaced by "389,062 45".

7.3.2 Following a proposal by the delegate of Spain, it was agreed to delete the "considering" paragraph, rehead the following two paragraphs "considering" and "considering further" respectively, and delete "the Democratic Republic of Sudan" from resolves 1.

Resolution No. PLEN./4, as amended, was approved.

7.4 Resolutions Nos. PLEN./5 and PLEN./6

Approved.

7.5 Resolution No. PLEN./7

7.5.1 The delegate of the USSR considered that the text of paragraph 2 under "instructs the International Frequency Registration Board" was somewhat ambiguous and might be interpreted in different ways. Accordingly, he proposed that the first line should be amended to read "to cooperate with all administrations in order to promote the regular ..."

7.5.2 The delegates of Poland and New Zealand supported the proposal.

7 5.3 The delegates of India and Iran considered that the text was perfectly clear as it stood and did not need to be amended.

7.5.4 In response to a request by the Chairman, the Chairman of the IFRB suggested that the beginning of the paragraph in question should be amended to read "to collaborate with all administrations in carrying out monitoring of these bands . "

Subject to that amendment, Resolution No. PLEN./7 was approved

The seventh series of texts (R.7) as a whole, as amended, was approved on second reading.

8. Fifteenth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for second reading (R.15)
(Document No. 444)

8 1 The Chairman of Committee 9 introduced Document No. 444, which contained the texts of Resolutions Nos. PLEN /8 and PLEN./9. He drew attention to a minor correction to be made in the first line under "requests the Secretary-General" in Resolution No. PLEN./8.

The fifteenth series of texts (R.15), as amended, was approved on second reading

9 Eighth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for second reading (R.8 and B 21) (Documents Nos. 436 and 405)

9 1 The Chairman of Committee 9 observed that, due to lack of time, only the pages of Document No. 405 which had been amended on first reading had been reproduced in Document No. 436. Both documents would therefore be needed if the texts were to be considered in their entirety. The same comment would apply to several other series of texts to be taken up at the current meeting.

The eighth series of texts (B.21 as modified by R.8) was approved on second reading.

10. Ninth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for second reading (R.9 and B.22)
(Documents Nos. 438 and 408)

10.1 Article 16 (Document No. 408)

10.1.1 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany drew attention to new provision ADD 104A, which had been left in abeyance. In view of the substantial budgetary reductions which had been decided that morning, he questioned the appropriateness of including such a provision in the Convention, since it would benefit only a particular group of countries whereas the related costs would have to be borne by the entire membership of the Union.

10 1.2 The Secretary-General elect said that there were three separate issues to be considered when discussing the use of languages. First, ADD 104A was intended to regularize to some degree a situation which had existed in fact since the mid-1950s, when the Plenary Assembly of the CCIR had decided that documents received in a certain official language of the Union would be translated into the working languages. On average, that work cost from 80,000 to 100,000 Swiss francs a year and, thus far, it had been absorbed as part of the normal routine of activities. For that reason, no additional budgetary provision was being sought by the Secretariat for the purpose of applying ADD 104A. Second, MOD 106 extended the interpretation facilities to include all six official languages, but it also introduced certain restrictions by stipulating that, for some meetings, interpretation would be provided only in the working languages and then subject only to advance notice. Finally, Resolution No. COM7/7 (Document No. 424) provided for translation into the official languages of certain material normally prepared in the three working languages; the related cost, approximately 500,000 Swiss francs per language per year, was included in the Additional Protocol I limits under sections 1 to 8 of the budget and would presumably be subject to the 10% reduction decided by the Conference that morning.

10.1.3 The delegate of Denmark said that if the service referred to in ADD 104A cost 80,000 to 100,000 Swiss francs for one language, the related expenditure would presumably increase proportionately, perhaps to 250,000 or 300,000 Swiss francs, when two further languages were added. According to the Secretary-General elect, those costs could be accommodated within the budget; that implied the existence of a margin which, in the view of his delegation, could better be turned to other uses. As the representative of an administration which was obliged to translate all its contributions into one of the Union's working languages at its own expense, he found it difficult to comprehend why certain languages should be singled out for preferential treatment in that respect.

10.1.4 The delegate of the United States of America expressed serious concern about the provision to a very few countries of a specialized service involving significant costs which would be borne by all the Members of the Union.

10.1.5 The delegate of the USSR observed that ADD 104A had been discussed at length and accepted in both Committee 7 and Committee 4, and that provision had been made for the necessary financing in the budget which had been approved at the previous meeting. Accordingly, his delegation considered that the text should be retained as it stood.

10.1.6 The delegate of the United Kingdom suggested that the Conference might request the Secretary-General to keep language costs under review and also perhaps to consider the possibility of using other models such as, for example, that applied in UPU.

10.1.7 The delegate of Saudi Arabia said that his Government, which attached the greatest importance to international cooperation and was a staunch supporter of all activities designed to enhance peace and prosperity in the world, intended to increase its contribution to the Union tenfold in order to assist in extending the use of Arabic in the ITU.

10.1.8 The delegate of Italy said that when the subject of language costs had been discussed in Committee 7, it had been pointed out that many Members of the Union had very high costs to bear for the translation of their contributions to ITU conferences and meetings into one of the working languages and sometimes also for the translation of official Union texts into their national language. While those Members had been in favour of having Arabic, Chinese and Russian as official languages of the Union, they had stressed that that should not entail substantial additional expenditure, otherwise they would in fact be paying twice over for translation. The figures quoted in the budget ceiling document which had been discussed that morning were far higher than those mentioned previously, and several of the large majority of delegations in favour of cutting down expenditure in general had pointed to publications in the Union's official languages as one of the areas where reductions should be made. It therefore seemed clear that translation costs should be contained as much as possible. On the other hand, the statement just made by the delegate of Saudi Arabia was very welcome and allayed his delegation's previous fears.

10.1.9 The delegate of Brazil said that his delegation had serious doubts about ADD 104A, which had been left in abeyance pending consideration of the expenditure limits proposed by Committee 4. Nowhere in Document No. 427, which had been discussed that morning and in respect of which it had been decided to make a 10% reduction across the board, was there any mention of funds to finance the activity described in ADD 104A. How, then, was it proposed to meet the related expenditure?

10.1.10 The delegate of Sweden asked whether the additional expenditure generated by ADD 104A would be greater or smaller than that involved in the implementation of MOD 106 and Resolution No COM7/7 respectively.

10.1.11 The Secretary-General elect, referring to ADD 104A, said that in the case of the language for which the service had been provided since the mid-1950s, the annual cost to the Union in recent years had been of the order of 86,000 Swiss francs; that expenditure had been met within the framework of the regular conference and meeting programme, and it was not expected to increase substantially. In the case of another language, costs had been far lower because the volume of translation did not exceed 20 pages a year, although that figure might rise as the administration concerned started to participate more actively in the work of the CCIs. As to the third language, which had just been introduced as an official language, the number of contributions to the CCIs to be translated into the working languages was expected to be small until such time as the special Arabization project, which was currently being conducted by the countries concerned with the participation of UNDP, had been completed. Those were the reasons for which no special budgetary provision had been made for the application of ADD 104A.

As far as MOD 106 was concerned, the new restrictions which had been introduced concerning the provision of interpretation in the official and working languages at certain meetings of the Union would enable the annual cost increase generated by the introduction of an additional official language to be brought down from 880,000 to 850,000 Swiss francs.

Resolution No. COM7/7 related to a service which had never been provided before. It had no bearing at all on any of the changes proposed to Article 16 and it should be regarded as a separate issue.

10.1.12 The delegate of China observed that a decision had already been taken on the matter at both the Committee and the Plenary levels. His delegation therefore considered that provision ADD 104A should be maintained, and it hoped that the discussion would not be reopened.

Article 16 was approved, subject to deletion of the square brackets from around provision ADD 104A.

10.2 Articles 56, 57, 58 and 68 (Documents Nos. 408 and 438)

Approved.

10.3 Article 69 (Document No. 438)

10.3.1 The Chairman of Committee 7, referring to MOD 389, said he had been requested to inform the Plenary Meeting that, for the purposes of applying the provision, the expression "reports of the World Plan Committee" should be interpreted as comprising also reports prepared by Regional Plan Committees and Special Autonomous Groups.

10 3.2 The Chairman said that due note would be taken of those comments.

Article 69 was approved.

10.4 Article 70 (Document No. 438)

Approved subject to the replacement of "[Member]" by "country" in the English language version of (MOD) 392.

10.5 Articles 71, 72, 73, 74, 76 and 78, Additional Protocols V, VA and VI, Article 6 (No. 39), Article 8 (Nos. 52 and 53), Article 55 (No. 241) (Documents Nos. 408 and 438)

Approved.

The ninth series of texts (B.22 as modified by R.9) as a whole, as amended, was approved on second reading.

11. Tenth, eleventh and twelfth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for second reading (R.10 and B.23, R.11 and B.24, R.12 and B.25) (Documents Nos. 439 and 409, 440 and 410, 441 and 423)

Approved on second reading.

12. Thirteenth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for second reading (R.13 and B.26) (Documents Nos. 442 and 424)

Approved on second reading, subject to the addition of the phrase "within the financial limits established by this Conference" at the end of paragraph 2 under "instructs the Administrative Council" in Resolution No. COM7/7 (Document No. 424, page 12)

13. Fourteenth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for second reading (R.14 and B 27) (Documents Nos. 443 and 425)

Approved on second reading.

14. Fifth report of Committee 7 (Document No 380)

14.1 The Chairman of Committee 7 introduced the report in Document No. 380, containing a number of proposals relating to technical cooperation in respect of which Committee 7 had been unable to reach agreement and which were therefore being referred to the Plenary Meeting for further action.

14.2 The delegate of the United States of America considered that the wording of the texts reproduced in the report of Committee 7 was inconsistent with decisions taken by the Conference over the past 24 hours, and that the provisions in question should be retained as they stood in the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention.

14.3 The delegate of the USSR said that he had no objection to the proposed changes, but he feared that they would take rather a long time to discuss. In view of the fact that the really basic decision on technical cooperation had been taken in the context of Article 4, he appealed to the authors not to press their proposals.

14.4 The delegate of Algeria said that his delegation would be prepared to withdraw all its proposals except ADD 52A which, in a spirit of compromise, it would be willing to reword in more general terms, as follows : "It shall determine each year the policy of technical assistance, in accordance with the objectives of the Union."

14.5 The delegates of Lebanon, Iran, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America supported the new wording of ADD 52A proposed by the delegate of Algeria.

14.6 The delegate of Spain, speaking as Chairman of the Administrative Council, observed that it was for the Plenipotentiary Conference, and not the Administrative Council, to establish general policies for the pursuit of the Union's objectives. The application of ADD 52A was therefore likely to cause the Council considerable difficulty.

14.7 The Chairman said that the oral amendment proposed by the delegate of Algeria appeared to command wide support. If he heard no objection, therefore, he would take it, first, that ADD 52A was acceptable as amended by its author and, second, that the Conference wished Nos. 54, 68, 72 and 280 to remain as they stood in the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention.

It was so decided.

15. Eighteenth series of texts submitted by the Editorial Committee for first reading (B 18) (Document No. 393) (continued)

15.1 The Chairman drew attention to Resolution No. COM6/6, which had been left in abeyance pending the solution of a problem that had arisen in respect of the use of the term "the ordinary budget of the Union" in paragraph 3 under "instructs the Secretary-General" and paragraph 2 under "instructs the Administrative Council".

15.2 The Chairman of Committee 6 proposed that the term in question should be replaced in both instances by the words "the Union's own resources"

Subject to that amendment, Resolution No. COM6/6 was approved.

16. Statement by the delegate of Chile

The delegate of Chile made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates,

I must begin by begging the indulgence of the meeting for referring to a subject which has no direct bearing on the matters under discussion, but since I have to leave Nairobi in a few hours time, I am unable to wait until agenda item 19 (Other business) is reached.

It was not until we received Document No. 447 distributed today that we were apprised of the statement made at the second meeting of Committee 2 on 28 October by the delegate of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, speaking also on behalf of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Soviet Union and supported by the delegate of the German Democratic Republic.

This statement concerns the rejection of the credentials of my delegation on the grounds that, in the view of those countries, the Government of Chile is illegal and that since its assumption of office it has committed illegal acts and serious violations of human rights.

Mr Chairman,

For obvious reasons and fundamentally because such a course of action would be totally incompatible with the purposes of the Union set out in Article 4 of the Convention and the terms of reference of the Conference laid down in Article 6, we certainly do not wish to open a debate on this subject, moreover, as I have already said, we are due to leave Nairobi in a few hours time and should otherwise have no opportunity of refuting these baseless and fanciful claims made in Committee 2, which occasion no surprise in view of their origin and particularly of the objectives pursued. We should merely wish to invoke our right to reply to these statements at the Plenary Meeting of the Conference since, owing to the reduced size of our delegation, we were unable to attend the second meeting of Committee 2 on 28 October and it is only today that we have become aware of the proceedings.

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates,

We categorically reject these statements for the following reasons :

1) The Government and people of Chile are deeply respectful of the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, since we take it as a firm and established principle that each people has the right to be governed by the political system which is best suited to its particular characteristics and way of life; for us, therefore, this principle constitutes one of the most important human rights of a community.

2) We therefore feel that we are entitled to the same respect we in fact enjoy within the international community, which recognizes the legitimacy of our Government and the spirit of cooperation and goodwill with which Chile takes part in international organizations, such as the International Telecommunication Union, where the competent Committee and all the delegates present, with the sole exception of those mentioned above, recognized our credentials.

3) For this reason, I do not wish to argue the legitimacy of our Government or substantiate the rejection of the above-mentioned statement concerning the violation of human rights, since the Chilean Government has already done so in the competent forums, adducing well-known and well-founded arguments in this connection, and since it is clearly not within the ambit of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference. We shall therefore confine ourselves to making this statement, which we wish to be included in the minutes of this Plenary Meeting, and to informing our Government so that it can take any action which it considers appropriate in the relevant organizations and forums.

In the same way, and on the same grounds, we likewise reject the content of the document annexed to the summary record of the meeting of Committee 2 in which the delegate of Czechoslovakia states that he does not recognize our credentials for the reason that they are issued by an illegal government.

To conclude, I wish to thank you, Mr. Chairman, as well as the delegates present, for the opportunity which you have afforded me of expressing this rejection of the above-mentioned statements, which are completely unfounded and incompatible with the objectives of the Union and the terms of reference of this Conference.

Lastly, Mr Chairman, I would take my own and my delegation's farewell of the many good friends that we have made at this Plenipotentiary Conference and reiterate our firm intention to continue to work enthusiastically within the International Telecommunication Union

Thank you very much."

The meeting rose at 1910 hours.

The Secretary-General .

M. MILI

The Chairman .

H.K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 514-E
15 March 1983
Original English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

THIRTY-FOURTH PLENARY MEETING

Friday, 5 November 1982, at 2115 hrs

Chairman Mr H K KOSGEY (Kenya)

Subjects discussed

Document No

- | | | |
|----|--|-----|
| 1 | Draft Resolution on the exclusion of the Government of the Republic of South Africa from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the Union | 415 |
| 2 | Draft Opinion on telecommunication exhibitions | 428 |
| 3 | Resolution No 29 and Opinions Nos 1 and 2 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) | - |
| 4 | Updating of Resolution No 2 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) | 432 |
| 5 | Draft Resolution relating to the abbreviated title and presentation of the ITU Convention, 1982 | 421 |
| 6 | Draft Resolution on involvement by all Members in regional planning discussions prior to administrative conferences | 433 |
| 7 | Draft Resolution on full cost profiles for administrative conferences and meetings of the Union | 91 |
| 8 | Draft Resolution relating to meetings dealing with the development of national frequency management | 448 |
| 9 | Minutes of the fourteenth Plenary Meeting | 406 |
| 10 | Final Protocol to the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982) | 426 |
| 11 | Draft Resolution concerning transitional arrangements to enable early implementation of Resolution No COM4/7 | 446 |
| 12 | Announcement concerning the publication of the Final Acts in Arabic | |
| 13 | Deadline for the submission of counter-reservations | |



1 Draft Resolution on the exclusion of the Government of the Republic of South Africa from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the Union (Document No. 415)

1 1 The Chairman suggested that the meeting approve the draft Resolution in Document No 415

1 2 The delegate of Canada said that his delegation opposed the draft Resolution. Canada's long-established position on the question of universality and of universal participation in international organizations was well known to all present. However repugnant the policies and actions of the government of any country might be to the Government and people of Canada, they saw no benefit in exclusion, but believed it to be essential to maintain communications between peoples.

1 3 The delegate of Bulgaria said that his Government was opposed to the principle of colonialism and absolutely condemned that anachronism of the twentieth century. All peace-loving mankind experienced a feeling of revulsion against such standards of behaviour vis-à-vis people of different races. It was well known that the Government of South Africa, with the help of certain Western States, was trying to perpetuate its colonial domination over Namibia, the fact that Namibia had been accepted as a Member of the ITU during the current Conference automatically condemned South Africa and excluded it from participation in the work of the Union. His delegation therefore supported the draft Resolution.

1 4 The delegate of Angola said that to her the principle of universality meant living together in peace, not condoning oppression. Everyone should condemn South Africa's policy of apartheid and should implement United Nations resolutions designed to suspend all technical and economic dealings with a Government which practised racial discrimination. In actual fact, South Africa had not changed its apartheid policy and, moreover, was pursuing a policy of direct aggression, violation of frontiers, bombardments and massacres. It had invaded her country and occupied part of its territory, solely because Angola would not accept colonialism and consistently lent its assistance to all peoples striving for the freedom and independence that it had achieved for itself. In extending support and solidarity to fraternal peoples in their legitimate struggle for independence, Angola condemned the policies of South Africa and therefore fully supported the draft Resolution.

1 5 The delegate of the U S S R said that, despite many United Nations resolutions calling upon South Africa to desist from its policy of apartheid and aggression, that country had not only ignored such appeals, but was aggravating the situation in southern Africa by attacking neighbouring newly-independent States and refusing to implement United Nations decisions concerning Namibia and in doing so unfortunately enjoyed the support of certain countries. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union was convinced that the Namibian people would soon throw off the colonial yoke and that its neighbouring countries would secure all the necessary conditions for the enjoyment of their newly-won independence. His delegation fully supported the draft Resolution.

1 6 The delegate of Guyana said that the liberation of man from oppression by man had been a dominant and recurrent theme in his country's history. The issue of freedom in southern Africa had always had a significance beyond its region and had been a concern of the international community. The obnoxious system of apartheid, premised on the denial of all important rights to millions of Africans, was something that he could not condone. In his delegation's view, the pursuit of peace and international security could only be illusory so long as vast numbers of people in any continent were deprived of their right to self-determination, notwithstanding any treaties, pacts and summities. It believed that the struggle for freedom and justice was an integral part of the wider context of an equitable arrangement between States, which in turn was a prerequisite for stable international relationships.

In the circumstances, it was incumbent upon all to stretch out a helping hand to their brothers in Namibia and South Africa in their quest for freedom, since their cause was the cause of all and their victory would be the victory of all. One of the disturbing phenomena with respect to the Namibian question was the continuing violation by South Africa of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of neighbouring independent States. Guyana believed in the inviolability, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, and also in the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and in the right of all peoples to self-determination. At that point, he wished to pay a tribute to the OAU, which in its wisdom, at its very birth and inception in 1963, had so wisely and maturely enshrined in its charter the principle that existing bodies were sacrosanct. It had become quite fashionable of late for larger and/or militarily stronger nations to seek to occupy illegally the territory of smaller States, sometimes with the overt or covert assistance of very powerful friends, he was speaking from bitter experience. South Africa must be called upon once again to withdraw immediately from all territories which it now occupied illegally and to put an end to the repressive system of apartheid now in force in South Africa. The time was propitious, the moment historic and the venue unique for the delegates to give support to the relevant United Nations decisions and to the efforts of the liberation movements and the front-line States. His delegation unequivocally and unreservedly supported the draft Resolution.

1 7 The delegate of Kenya, pointing out that his country was the current Chairman of the OAU, said that his delegation had been motivated to co-sponsor the draft Resolution by the respect and value that Kenyans attached to human beings and human dignity - whence the "nyayo" philosophy of love, peace and unity. The substance of the matter was therefore fundamental and touched on the very principles of human rights and dignity.

The racist and brutal regime of South Africa had for a long time perpetrated policies of human degradation, exploitation and oppression - policies unimaginable for any civilized society. The objectionable policies of racist South Africa were well known to the delegates to the Conference. The issue had been raised in many other international fora, but in vain. The racist regime continued to intensify its inhuman policies, outrageous as they were, against the will of human society as a whole, and had now embarked on another adventure aimed at destabilizing the entire southern region through political machinations and military might. The results of all those inhuman activities were direct consequences of the apartheid policy of the white racist regime of South Africa, and the issue at stake was whether the Plenipotentiary Conference could allow such a regime to share the fruits of the Union with a civilized community. In Kenya's humble submission, the answer was "No". Namibia was now provisionally governed by the United Nations Council for Namibia against the will of the white racist minority of South Africa. His delegation earnestly hoped that the wishes of the Namibian people would be realized soon. For a long time, it had been horrified by the atrocities committed against the people of Namibia, with incessant incursions by racist South Africa into Angola to commit crimes and destruction of untold magnitude. Those actions could not be condoned. In standing opposed to those bloody adventurers, there was no other course but to sever all manner of association with a regime that was deliberately pursuing inhuman policies. His delegation would have expected that the existing provision on the subject in the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, Resolution No 31, would have automatically become part of the new Convention, but having listened carefully to opinions expressed as to whether that could validly be assumed to be so, it had decided to prepare the draft Resolution in Document No. 415. In his opinion, that draft was a procedural one and he therefore urged the meeting to approve it without further delay.

1 8 The delegate of the United States of America said that his delegation did not wish to re-open the political discussion that had taken place on the South African question in Malaga-Torremolinos in 1973, but was compelled to state briefly but in the clearest possible terms the reasons why it would have to oppose the draft Resolution. In its view, that Resolution now was, and had been in 1973, inconsistent with universality. The Resolution had no legal basis in the controlling Convention of the Union. Moreover, it would hamper, if not thwart, efforts now underway to promote peaceful change in southern Africa. The United States' opposition to apartheid was firm, consistent and long-standing. Its commitment to evolutionary change in South Africa likewise was firm, consistent and long-standing. Despite everyone's abhorrence for South Africa's internal system, South Africa was one of the principal players in the continuing social and political drama of southern Africa. It was therefore illogical and unwise to think that fair and equitable solutions could be found for the problems of that area if South Africa was denied its right to participate in ITU conferences and meetings and other international fora.

1 9 The delegate of China said that the Chinese Government had consistently opposed the racist policy of South Africa. His delegation strongly supported the draft Resolution in Document No 415

1 10 The delegate of Zimbabwe said that her delegation had co-sponsored the draft Resolution because of its opposition to the evil practices of the apartheid system and urged the Members of the Union, an agency of the United Nations whose philosophy was based on respect for human rights, to approve that Resolution. The people of Zimbabwe had recently emerged from a condition of oppression due to apartheid policies and remembered only too well the ugliness of those practices

Apartheid was evil, sinful and contrary to the policies of the United Nations, the ITU, whose principal aim was to promote communication and better relationships between the peoples of the world, should now stand firm in condemning that evil system and all attempts to perpetuate it, while the major powers remained silent. The time for indulging in words had passed, and the long process of negotiation had led to no fruitful results. She found it difficult to understand how any member of a civilized organization could support the participation of South Africa in the Plenipotentiary Conference. Some people might not realize the full significance of the apartheid policy, but her country was all too well aware that its effect was to deny people the right to exist because of the colour of their skins. Yet delegates were now gathered together in a multi-coloured, multiracial and multinational meeting where they were endeavouring to organize a unified society. The Conference must take a very firm position in condemning acts of apartheid in southern Africa and supporting the actions of the Namibian people and negotiations that would enable them to decide on their own sovereignty. The Conference should also condemn South Africa's deliberate attempts to destabilize the southern African region with a view to perpetuating the apartheid system. She once again appealed to all delegations to stand firm in defence of human rights and to support the draft Resolution.

1 11 The delegate of Cuba said that Resolution No 31 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference excluding South Africa from participation in ITU conferences should be maintained by the Nairobi Conference, for the very reasons invoked in 1973. The Government of South Africa was perpetrating the same violations of the United Nations Charter and was ignoring United Nations resolutions on Namibia, it was pursuing a policy of racial aggression and was trying to undermine a political solution in accordance with the programme agreed upon in the United Nations, the racists and imperialists were continuing their endeavour to impose conditions designed to undermine the sovereignty of the future State and to weaken progressive forces in the region, attempts were being made to install a colonial regime to protect the interests of Pretoria and its western supporters, and the philosophy of racism and apartheid was being maintained. In the era of the conquest of outer space and accelerated technical development, the cruellest exploitation of over twenty million Africans by a white fascist minority prevailed in South Africa. In the face of all the decisions of the Security Council, apartheid was being sustained only through the collaboration of the South African racists' powerful allies. The members of SWAPO were the true representatives of the Namibian people and would certainly continue to struggle for their rights. Cuba's position was one of resistance against apartheid and of solidarity with the liberation movements and the peoples of southern Africa. It was now more important than ever before to reassert the condemnation and universal rejection of the racist rulers of South Africa and to stand firm in efforts to apply sanctions against the Pretoria regime. As Chairman of the non-aligned countries, Cuba expressed its support for the patriots of Namibia and their worthy representatives in SWAPO and for all liberation movements in southern Africa in their heroic struggle to abolish the inhuman and criminal South African regime. Any universality that included that regime was but a sham designed to protect the despicable racists. His Administration therefore considered that Resolution No 31 should be maintained.

1 12 The delegate of Nicaragua said that his country's foreign policy was based on the principles of respect for the right of self-determination and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States. His delegation therefore wished to express clearly its solidarity with all peoples struggling for their national liberation, sovereignty and independence, its denunciation of all imperialist wars and its opposition to all forms of imperialist oppression and exploitation of peoples. Nicaragua believed that international peace and security could not be achieved unless responsible, mature and sensible governments bent all their efforts towards the abolition of the irresponsible and irrational policies of imperialism and neo-colonialism that

still prevailed in certain parts of the world. His delegation therefore strongly supported the draft Resolution and called upon the Conference to continue to exclude South Africa from ITU conferences and meetings because of its criminal racist policies, condemned and denounced by many governments and United Nations bodies. Such exclusion would be the minimum sanction that the Union could impose on the Government of South Africa.

1 13 The delegate of Denmark, speaking on behalf of the ten members of the European Economic Community, said that the EEC Governments had repeatedly expressed their strong condemnation of the apartheid system in the United Nations and other international fora, including the ITU Conference in Malaga-Torremolinos. They were convinced that the entire system of apartheid must be eliminated, not simply modified, and must give way to a government based on truly representative democracy. It was well known, however, that the members of the Community strongly supported the principle of universality, which assured for every State the right to participate in meetings of international organizations to which it belonged, and that they were of the opinion that the activities and decisions of specialized agencies such as the ITU should not be motivated or influenced by non-technical considerations. For those reasons, the Governments of the European Community were unable to support the draft Resolution.

1 14 The delegate of the Ukrainian S S R said that his country, as Vice-Chairman of the United Nations Council for Namibia, felt obliged to state its position of principle on the question under discussion. The debate on the draft Resolution had once again underlined the fact that the international community refused to accept the continued existence of the bloody apartheid regime in southern Africa. His delegation therefore strongly supported the draft Resolution. The apartheid regime had elevated racism to the rank of national policy, that regime continued to perpetrate innumerable acts of terrorism and aggression against the independent African States of Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia and Angola and continued illegally to occupy Namibia, which was to be congratulated on having been accepted as a Member of the Union the previous day. Apartheid was the cruellest form of tyranny and a reproach to the conscience of mankind, it was condemned by all the peoples of the world as a serious threat to international peace and security. Yet the preservation of a hotbed of colonialism and racism in southern Africa seemed to serve the long-term political, economic and strategic interests of the United States of America and a number of other countries, and an important part in that policy was played by transnational corporations, which illegally supported the loathsome apartheid regime in that region, seeing in South Africa and its allies a means of helping them to carry out their neo-colonialist plots and schemes. For all those reasons, his delegation supported the draft Resolution.

1 15 The delegate of Cameroon said that his delegation, a co-sponsor of the draft Resolution, had had the privilege of submitting to the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference the text that had been adopted as Resolution No 31. The arguments advanced against that Resolution had not been new in 1973 and had hardly changed now, although the odious situation in the country of apartheid had only changed for the worse. Cameroon therefore reaffirmed its solidarity with the South African people and strongly supported the draft Resolution. Adoption of that text at the Nairobi Conference would add an African dimension to the decision which, he was sure, could help to accelerate the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa.

1 16 The delegate of Mongolia said that the Government and people of his country had always condemned the policy of apartheid as a crime against all peace-loving peoples. Since that crime was being perpetrated by the racist regime of South Africa, his delegation strongly supported the draft Resolution.

1 17 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic supported the draft Resolution and associated himself with the statements of earlier speakers concerning the aggressive racist policy of the South African Government. Nothing had changed since the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference in 1973 since South Africa had not changed its policy, there was no reason why the Conference should change its position.

1 18 The delegate of India said that there had been no improvement in the situation since the last Plenipotentiary Conference, when Resolution No 31 had been adopted. The Government of South Africa continued to practise the abhorrent policy of apartheid and was persisting in the illegal occupation of the neighbouring country of Namibia. In pursuance of his Government's policy of strong condemnation of racist regimes and in accordance with the United Nations resolutions on the subject, his delegation lent its full support to the renewal of Resolution No 31.

1 19 The delegate of Viet Nam said that the Government and people of his country had always strongly opposed the policy of colonialism, imperialism, racism and apartheid. His delegation therefore firmly and wholeheartedly supported the draft Resolution in Document No 415.

1 20 The delegate of Saudi Arabia said that one of the essential conditions of membership in any international organization was that the country in question sought peace and pledged itself to support all international bodies. If a member failed to meet one of those conditions it should cease to be a member. The United Nations Charter stipulated among the main conditions for membership that the country concerned should be peace-loving and should work actively for the establishment of peace and for respect of the principles embodied in the Charter and in the constituent instruments of all the specialized agencies, including the ITU. Yet the Government of South Africa had flouted all the resolutions of the United Nations and pursued its policy of apartheid. The Union had set an example of respect for human principles and ideals by excluding that country from its conferences, for the sole reason that it persisted in that odious policy. The Arab countries Members of the ITU fully supported the draft Resolution on the basis of the principles of opposition to colonialism, imperialism, apartheid and violations of freedom and human rights.

1.21 The delegate of Czechoslovakia said that, since the adoption of Resolution No 31 by the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference in 1973, there had been absolutely no change in South Africa's policy of apartheid and of disregarding United Nations resolutions. His delegation therefore firmly supported the draft Resolution in Document No. 415 and considered that, in view of the wide measure of support that text had already received, the debate could well be closed and the draft Resolution regarded as approved.

1 22 The delegate of Ghana said his delegation noted with regret that the Government of South Africa had changed nothing in its policies of apartheid since it had been ousted from the ITU by Resolution No 31 of the preceding Plenipotentiary Conference. Ghana could not condone the atrocities committed by the South African Government through its obnoxious apartheid policy, especially in Namibia, and declared its full support for the draft Resolution.

1 23 The delegate of Nigeria said that his country's views on apartheid were well known to all present. The reasons why Nigeria had co-sponsored the draft Resolution had been ably outlined and amplified by the delegate of Kenya and other advocates of the draft Resolution. Since the attitude of the South African Government had not changed for the better since the adoption of Resolution No. 31 in 1973, the Conference should approve the draft Resolution in Document No 415.

1 24 The delegate of Mozambique said that whoever supported crime was also a criminal. He had stated earlier that he would not be surprised if suggestions were made at the current Conference to re-admit South Africa as a Member. Only the previous month, the Secretary of State of a superpower had visited South Africa, ostensibly advocating understanding of that country, but in fact with the intention of selling it arms with which to attack neighbouring States and to reinforce its domination over Namibia. Two centuries previously, the United States of America had not negotiated with Great Britain for possession of its own country, but had fought for it, accordingly, that country's references to negotiations now underway were suspect indeed - it had not negotiated for its own freedom, but wanted to negotiate for the freedom of others, when South Africa was daily attacking neighbouring African States. Some developing countries were losing patience with the behaviour of the western superpowers. It was inadmissible for them, at their level of development, to play with the lives of human beings. Mozambique strongly believed in the freedom of each and every people, it had itself suffered greatly and was consequently sensitive to the suffering of others. Although his delegation believed that the draft Resolution could and should be made even stronger, it could accept the proposed wording and appealed to the Conference to approve it without further delay.

1 25 The delegate of Colombia said that his country condemned any system that constituted an attempt or intention to interfere with the principle of the equality of all human beings. In the light of the principles laid down by all international bodies based on humane principles of freedom, equality and peace, his delegation therefore condemned the policies of South Africa and supported the draft Resolution.

1 26 The delegate of Ethiopia said he fully supported the draft Resolution in Document No 415 for the cogent and compelling reasons adduced, among others, by the delegate of Kenya, whose President was currently Chairman of the OAU and as such could be regarded as the spokesman for the African continent. Since the Members of the Union had seen fit to exclude South Africa from participation in ITU conferences in 1973, it would indeed be tragic if a different decision were to be taken at a Plenipotentiary Conference on the African continent, where terrible crimes were being committed by South Africa.

1 27 The delegate of Monaco said that his delegation fully associated itself with the statement made by the delegate of Denmark on behalf of the EEC countries. In doing so, however, it had no intention of condoning in any way a regime which had been so eloquently condemned by earlier speakers, but only wanted the Conference to maintain a certain universality, which was one of the basic principles of the Union.

1 28 The delegate of Afghanistan said that the people and Government of his country strongly opposed the South African regime, which pursued a policy of aggression, racism, apartheid and neo-fascism in southern Africa. It fully supported the legitimate struggle for liberation of the people of Namibia, led by SWAPO, and endorsed the draft Resolution in Document No 415.

1 29 The delegate of Burundi said that the Government of South Africa had placed itself beyond the pale of the international community by pursuing its ignominious and anachronistic policy of apartheid. That Government had been unequivocally condemned and censured in a number of international instances, including the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference of 1973, his delegation could see no evidence of the favourable developments alleged by certain delegations, except perhaps for the heroic struggle of SWAPO in the face of fierce oppression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia. His delegation therefore urged immediate adoption of the draft Resolution in Document No 415.

1 30 The delegate of Iran said that to commit a crime was one thing, but to support crime was even worse. It was indeed unfortunate that some so-called developed countries - which he preferred to call "industrialized", since development could only be measured in terms of human values - so skillfully supported crime under the guise of the principle of universality. The current debate was the second time that crime was being supported during the Conference. The failure of the industrialized countries to understand the simplest facts about issues involving basic human rights was indeed regrettable. For example, when the people of his country had been massacred during the dictatorship of the former Shah, the United States Government had fully supported the Shah and the President of the United States had even stated that it was against the national honour of his country to support Iranian freedom fighters.

His Government strongly condemned apartheid policies of all kinds, wherever they might be pursued. The oppressive racist regime of South Africa had deliberately continued to violate the principles of equality, peace and love by all the means at its disposal and with the help of its supporters and in contravention of the basic right of self-determination of the people of Namibia and all the peoples struggling for freedom in southern Africa. Exclusion of South Africa from all ITU conferences and meetings was the very least that could be done in support of those oppressed peoples, and his delegation therefore wholeheartedly endorsed the draft Resolution in Document No 415.

1 31 The delegate of Hungary said that his delegation firmly supported the draft Resolution. On the basis of the contents of that draft and of the explanations given by so many earlier speakers, he proposed that the Chairman take note of the very substantial majority in favour of the Resolution and regard it as approved.

1 32 The delegate of Switzerland deplored the submission of the draft Resolution in Document No 415, which proposed without any legal basis the exclusion of a Member State from all ITU conferences and meetings. For reasons of principle that it had expressed on a number of occasions, inter alia during the current Conference, Switzerland opposed the exclusion of any State member of an organization with universal aims, whatever that State or international organization might be, when such exclusion was based on criteria not expressly provided for in the basic instrument of the organization concerned. Even if criticisms were levelled against the policy pursued by a State, that was not an adequate motive for exclusion from an organization with universal aims, since any infringement of the principle of universality was not only contrary to the spirit of international cooperation, but was detrimental to effective operation. His delegation considered, moreover, that in the ITU particularly, political considerations should not be injected into the mainly technical debates with which that organization should be concerned. Notwithstanding the aforesaid, he wished to point out that his Government unreservedly condemned the policy of apartheid, which was contrary not only to Switzerland's traditions and ideals, but also to the principles of human rights recognized by the international community.

1 33 The delegate of Israel said that, throughout its history, his people had been victims of racial discrimination and that no one could abhor racial discrimination more than they did. It was only natural for them to abhor apartheid, which they had condemned from every relevant platform. The Prime Minister of Israel, Mr Menachem Begin, had recently published a statement to the effect that his country had never missed an opportunity to condemn apartheid and to express its association with United Nations condemnations of apartheid and once more expressing Israel's absolute objection to apartheid and all forms of racism. But the question now before the Conference was not one of passing judgement on apartheid - on which all delegations should be unanimous - but of pronouncing on the principle of universality. It would surely be superfluous to explain to participants in the current Conference the special meaning of that principle of universality for Israel, his delegation would therefore vote against the draft Resolution in Document No 415.

1.34 The Chairman observed that a clear majority of delegates had spoken in favour of the draft Resolution and proposed that it be approved.

1 35 The delegate of Canada, supported by the delegate of the United States of America, asked that the draft Resolution be put to the vote.

1 36 The delegate of Kenya, supported by the delegates of Iran and Uganda proposed that the vote be taken in accordance with No 492 or No. 493 of the Convention.

1 37 The Chairman put the draft Resolution to the vote by a show of hands.

The draft Resolution in Document No 415 was approved by 69 votes to 26, with 4 abstentions, on the first and second readings.

1 38 The delegate of Australia, speaking in explanation of vote, said that his delegation had been obliged to vote against the Resolution because that text was inconsistent with the principle of universality which Australia strongly supported and which was enshrined in the Convention and because the exclusion of a Member State from ITU meetings constituted a breach of the Convention. Australia's opposition to apartheid was well known and had been continually manifested by its actions in international organizations and meetings, not least in the Commonwealth. It was opposed to apartheid on moral, intellectual and political grounds. morally it constituted an affront to the dignity of man and was a flagrant violation of fundamental human rights, intellectually its premises were fraudulent and inconsistent, and politically it was inconceivable that it would be tolerated indefinitely by the majority of the South African people. Its continuation would inevitably drive black and white further apart and would increase hatred, extremism and violence. Australia nevertheless believed that measures of the kind proposed would only serve to isolate South Africa further from the international community, thus reducing opportunities for other States to influence South Africa to abandon its abhorrent policy.

1 39 The delegate of Sweden, speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries, explained that the five delegations concerned had voted against the Resolution because their countries strongly supported the principle of universality, according to which every State had the right to participate in meetings of an organization to which it belonged. That principle was further manifested by the fact that the International Telecommunication Convention contained no provision for the exclusion of a Member State. In the view of the Nordic countries, exclusion from meetings of the Union did not further the organization's objective of facilitating efficient telecommunication services. They had therefore been unable to support the Resolution, although they had repeatedly expressed their strong condemnation of the apartheid system in the appropriate international fora.

1 40 The delegate of Japan said that his delegation had voted against the Resolution because it considered that the principle of universality stipulated in Article 1 of the Convention must be observed. It should be noted, however, that his Government had firmly and consistently opposed all forms of racial discrimination and had repeatedly demanded in the appropriate fora, such as the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, that the Government of South Africa abolish its policy of apartheid. Moreover, the Japanese Government had supported numerous resolutions to that effect and had extended maximum cooperation to the efforts undertaken by the international community with a view to eradicating apartheid.

2 Draft Opinion on telecommunication exhibitions (Document No 428)

2 1 The delegate of Austria introduced the draft Opinion on telecommunication exhibitions set out in Document No 428. The text was based on Opinion No 3 of Malaga-Torremolinos. However, the operative part had been divided into two separate paragraphs and completed by a new third paragraph.

The recognizing paragraph had been retained since there was no doubt that telecommunication exhibitions were extremely beneficial for all Members of the Union and fostered the development of telecommunications in both the developed and developing countries.

The first operative paragraph expressed the view that world telecommunication exhibitions should be held in Geneva, provided that no expense was incurred for the Budget of the Union and no commercial interest was involved. All the exhibitions held in Geneva had been a considerable success, and in that respect the Union was extremely grateful to the Swiss Government for its invaluable support and for making available Geneva's splendid exhibition centre.

The next paragraph was designed to allow for the possibility of holding exhibitions in another Member country of the Union. Such exhibitions might place special emphasis on the needs of the telecommunication infrastructures of the host region, and from the economic viewpoint might well be held in conjunction with other telecommunication meetings convened in that region.

The final, completely new paragraph indicated that any profit derived from such exhibitions could be paid into the Union's Technical Cooperation Fund.

His delegation considered that the new Opinion was an improvement on Opinion No 3 of Malaga-Torremolinos and proposed its adoption.

2 2 The proposal was supported by the delegates of Lebanon, Hungary, Canada and Norway.

2 3 The delegates of Singapore, Tanzania, Thailand and Senegal thought that the words "in the city of its seat" in the first operative paragraph should be deleted for the sake of flexibility in order to provide for the possibility of holding exhibitions elsewhere than in Geneva.

2 4 The delegate of Austria pointed out that such an amendment would make the second operative paragraph more or less redundant, and recalled, in the light of the difficult budgetary situation, the economic considerations on which the whole Opinion had been founded.

After some discussion the delegate of Singapore suggested adding the word "preferably" before the phrase "in the city of its seat" in the first operative paragraph. That was acceptable to the delegation of Austria and the draft Opinion was approved subject to that amendment.

2 5 The Secretary-General elect indicated that if any administration decided to arrange any exhibition at the regional level, the ITU Secretariat would give its full support to the exhibition and associated activity, within the limits of resources.

3 Resolution No. 29 and Opinions Nos 1 and 2 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973)

3 1 The Secretary-General elect said that no specific proposals had been submitted in respect of Resolution No 29 and Opinions Nos 1 and 2 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, but that the Conference was called upon to decide whether or not the texts should be maintained

3 2 Resolution No 29 - Attendance of liberation organizations recognized by the United Nations as observers at meetings of the International Telecommunication Union

3 2 1 The delegates of Iran, Iraq, Angola, Kuwait, Pakistan, Greece, Bangladesh and Kenya supported the retention of Resolution No. 29 for inclusion in the Nairobi Convention

3 2.2 The delegate of the United States of America opposed the retention of the Resolution and requested that a vote be taken on the issue

3 2 3 The delegate of Nigeria said that his delegation reserved its position on the matter

3 2 4 It was decided by 89 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions, to retain Resolution No 29

3 2 5 The delegate of Israel said that his delegation had voted against Resolution No 29 because it had been used in the past to provide observer status to the so-called PLO

3 3 Opinion No 1 - Imposition of fiscal taxes

3 3 1 At the proposal of the delegate of New Zealand, supported by the delegates of Australia and the United States of America, it was decided to retain Opinion No 1

3 4 Opinion No 2 - Favourable treatment for developing countries

3 4 1 At the proposal of the delegate of New Zealand, supported by the delegates of Pakistan and Nigeria, it was decided to retain Opinion No 2

4 Updating of Resolution No 2 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) (Document No 432)

4 1 The Secretary-General elect introduced Document No 432, drawing attention to Annex 2 which provided information about the salaries and allowances of various international officials in the United Nations family of organizations. It was for the Conference to decide, having regard to the salaries paid in other parts of the United Nations system, what salary levels it wished to adopt for the elected officials of the Union and, in accordance with past practice, to fix those levels as percentages above the maximum of the D 2 career level in the United Nations Common System. He raised the question of whether or not the three salary levels, with Category 3 being confined to members of the IFRB, be retained

4 2 The delegate of Greece observed that the salaries of senior Union officials were lower than in any other international organization having similar technical responsibilities. Taking into account the cost-of-living index in Switzerland and world inflation rates, as well as the need to maintain the Union's prestige, his delegation was in favour of increasing the elected officials' salaries to the level of those applying in ICAO or the IAEA.

4 3 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that, given the substantial development of ITU activities in many fields over the past ten years, it was unfair that the Union's senior officials should be in such an unfavourable position compared with the senior executives of other specialized agencies. His delegation was of the opinion that the situation should be remedied by means of appropriate adjustments.

- 4 4 The delegate of Cyprus supported the views expressed by the two previous speakers
- 4 5 The delegate of the United States of America pointed out that the Union had far more elected officials than most other organizations, and that executive responsibility was therefore quite widely distributed at the most senior levels, furthermore, the Union did not employ any staff at the D 2 level. Governments and Administrations all over the world were at present taking drastic measures, not only to contain the number of their staff but also to keep salaries within manageable ceilings, and it seemed only appropriate that the heads of international organizations should be similarly treated. His Administration, which considered that the Union's prestige depended far more on its activities and effectiveness than on the salaries paid to its chief executives, did not support any of the increases suggested in the document under consideration
- 4 6 The delegate of Nigeria said that he was in favour of a reasonable increase
- 4 7 The delegate of Peru endorsed the view that the elected officials of the Union should be placed on the same footing as the chief executives of organizations such as the IAEA or FAO
- 4 8 The delegate of Thailand said that his delegation had no objection in principle to the revision of the existing salary scale. However, Document No 432 had been submitted to the Plenary rather late, and it was difficult to take a decision on the actual figures without more time for reflection and analysis
- 4 9 The delegate of Lebanon considered that the salaries of the Secretary-General and the other elected officials should, at the very least, correspond to those of their colleagues in organizations such as GATT, UNDP, FAO and UNESCO. Accordingly, he proposed that the existing scales set out in Resolution No 2 (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973) should be increased by 20%
- 4 10 The delegates of Greece, Saudi Arabia and Iraq supported that proposal
- 4 11 The delegate of Denmark said that the Plenary had been placed in a difficult and delicate situation, for it was being asked to revise the salaries of the elected officials on the very last night of the Conference, on the basis of a document which had been distributed only that morning. In his view, the best course would be for the Conference to lay down some general guidelines on the matter, which could then be referred to the Administrative Council for final settlement of the details
- 4 12 The Secretary-General elect observed that the question was now before the Plenary Meeting because Committee 5, as had been reported by its Chairman, had not been able to take it up. The Secretariat had prepared Document No. 432 when requested to do so the previous day. The salaries of the elected officials had always been fixed by the Plenipotentiary Conference rather than the Administrative Council and, in his view, it was necessary for the Conference to adopt some form of resolution on the matter in conformity with the Convention
- 4 13 The delegate of Canada said that he must be guided by the restraints which were currently being applied to salaries in his country. The 5% figure on which he could base his calculations would bring the salary scales of the Union's elected officials to the following levels above the maximum D 2 level: 134% for the Secretary-General, 123% for the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the CCIs and 113% for the members of the IFRB. Given the current economic climate, he considered that those figures would be reasonable. He further suggested that the Plenipotentiary Conference might wish to instruct the Administrative Council to review the salary and allowance scales for the posts concerned in two years' time and, if it saw fit, make recommendations for further changes which would be submitted to the Members of the Union for approval
- 4 14 The delegates of New Zealand, Bangladesh, the Netherlands, Denmark and Austria supported the proposal by the delegate of Canada
- 4 15 The delegate of Turkey said that he was in favour of a substantial increase which would bring the ITU into line with organizations such as the ILO, WHO and GATT. In order to take into account the comments by the delegate of Canada, however, that increase might be introduced in stages, over a two-year period

4 16 The delegate of the United States of America endorsed the comments by the delegate of Denmark. The only sound, carefully reasoned proposal made thus far was that of the Canadian delegate, which took account of the current austere financial climate. The United States Administration would be most reluctant to see salaries escalate, particularly to the very high levels suggested by some delegations.

4 17 The delegate of Hungary agreed in principle with the view that the Union's elected officials should be paid at the same rate as those of international organizations with similar responsibilities and of comparable size. Unfortunately, however, the document under consideration did not contain a great deal of guidance or information on the subject.

4 18 The delegate of Czechoslovakia said that his delegation did not object to the substance of Document No 432 but, rather, to the fact that such a serious matter was being taken up so near the end of the Conference. He also considered that it was inappropriate for the officials concerned to be present during the discussion. Accordingly, he would be in favour of deferring the question until the next session of the Administrative Council.

4 19 The Chairman of the IFRB observed that the provisions of both No 33 and No 246 of the Convention precluded the Administrative Council from dealing with the matter.

4 20 The delegate of Grenada said that it was clearly important for salary scales in the ITU to be in line with those applying in the other specialized agencies.

4 21 The delegate of Pakistan observed that Document No. 432 had been submitted very late in the day and, furthermore, did not set out all the relevant factors. Taking into account, on the one hand, the decision adopted that morning to reduce Sections 1 to 8 of the Budget by 10% and, on the other, the fact that the salaries of the Union's elected officials were the lowest of those listed in Annex 2 to the document, his delegation would be in a position to accept a modest increase.

4 22 The delegate of Brazil said that he shared the concern expressed by some previous speakers regarding the manner in which the issue was being handled. More time than was available was needed to study cost-of-living trends, the effects of inflation and all the other factors which were generally taken into account when salary scales were established. His delegation therefore had considerable difficulty in taking any decision at the present juncture, however, if the matter really had to be settled immediately, it could, with some hesitation, accept a modest increase along the lines proposed by the delegate of Canada.

4 23 The delegate of Botswana said that the task before him would be facilitated if the following question could be answered by the delegates of the United States of America, the U S S R and Kenya: what would happen to world advancement in all spheres of concern to mankind if the ITU management were to collapse?

4 24 The delegate of Greece proposed, as a compromise between the various suggestions made thus far, that the salaries of elected officials should be increased to the level of ICAO (144% for the Secretary-General, 131% for the Deputy Secretary-General and the Directors of the CCIs and 120% for the members of the IFRB).

4 25 The delegate of France asked whether the maximum D 2 salary, to which the elected officials' salaries were linked, had progressed at all since the Malaga-Torremolinos Plenipotentiary Conference.

4 26 The Secretary-General elect said that there had been no increase in basic salaries since 1974, the change in the total figures resulted from the periodic adjustment of the cost-of-living allowance (post adjustment).

4 27 The delegate of Senegal said that he found the present discussion rather embarrassing, particularly since those concerned were present. It was also becoming very protracted and, clearly, the documentation on the subject submitted to future Plenipotentiary Conferences would need to be fuller and more informative. The Union's Budget would surely not be jeopardized if the salary scale for the nine elected officials was placed on a par with that applied in other organizations belonging to the United Nations family and he urged that every effort be made to reach agreement without further delay, on the basis of either the Greek or the Canadian proposal.

4 28 The delegate of Ireland said that there could be no question of his Administration approving a 20% increase. A compromise could perhaps be reached on a figure halfway between the 16% and 8% increases which moving up to the respective levels of ICAO and WIPO would involve, although his delegation would prefer the lower figure of 8%.

4 29 Following further discussion during which the delegates of Lebanon and Ireland withdrew their proposals in favour, respectively, of those by the delegates of Greece and Canada, the delegate of Botswana observed that he had not yet received a reply to the question he had put to three delegations, the delegate of Greece expressed the view that the Canadian proposal was out of order because it referred to the Administrative Council, and the delegate of Canada withdrew the part of his proposal calling on the Council to review the salary and allowance scales in two years' time, the Chairman, summing up, said that there were three proposals before the Conference that by Greece for increases up to 144%, 131% and 120% of the maximum for D 2, that by Canada for increases up to 134%, 123% and 113%, and that by the United States of America for no increase.

The Chairman put to the vote the Greek proposal, which was the furthest away from the existing situation.

The proposal was rejected by 40 votes to 26, with 13 abstentions.

4 30 The Chairman put to the vote the proposal by the delegate of Canada.

The proposal was adopted by 64 votes to 2, with 13 abstentions.

4 31 The delegate of Brazil, explaining his vote, said that he had supported the Canadian proposal because it was the most reasonable of those made. However, his delegation was both surprised and displeased at the manner in which the item, which was an important one, had been handled by the Conference. The fact that such a long time had been spent on the question clearly demonstrated the need for a full report and a reasoned proposal to be available in good time before the matter next came up for discussion. He was afraid that the decision which had just been taken was not the best possible one for either the Union, its elected officials or its Members. He emphasized that his comments were without prejudice to either the ITU officials concerned or the Union itself.

4 32 The delegate of Botswana said that the way in which his earlier comments had been ignored had prevented him from participating meaningfully in the two votes which had just been taken. He still did not know whether the decision taken was the right one, and he would be at a loss to explain it to his Government.

4 33 The Secretary-General elect, speaking on behalf of his colleagues, thanked the Conference for the decision it had taken.

He drew attention to the second element, i.e. representation allowances of the Union's elected officials, pointing out that no adjustment had been made in the amounts adopted by the previous Plenipotentiary Conference and that the cost of living in Switzerland had increased by 50% between 1973 and 1982.

4.34 The delegate of the U S S R supported by the delegate of Hungary, proposed that the amounts fixed in 1973 be increased by 5,000 - Swiss francs (i.e. to 20,000 - Swiss francs) for the Secretary-General and by 2,500 - Swiss francs (i.e. to 10,000 - Swiss francs) for the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the CCIs and the IFRB.

4 35 The delegate of Brazil said that he encountered the same difficulties in respect of representation allowances as he had over the salary scale for elected officials

The proposal by the delegate of the U.S.S R. was adopted

4 36 The Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the Conference approved the draft Resolution in Annex 1 to Document No. 432 on first and second readings, subject to insertion of the figures which had just been approved for salaries and representation allowances

It was so decided

5 Draft Resolution relating to the abbreviated title and presentation of the ITU Convention, 1982 (Document No. 421)

5 1 The delegate of the United Kingdom introduced the draft Resolution, drawing attention to editorial changes to be made in noting b) and both resolves paragraphs. The proposal in the first resolves paragraph was designed to make the practice of referring to the Convention simply as "the Nairobi Convention" legitimate and proper, whereas the idea of binding the text in the national colours of Kenya was intended as a small but nevertheless enduring mark of affection and gratitude to the host Administration as well as to the Chairman of the Conference and his country

5 2 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the word "should" in the second line of the second resolves paragraph should be replaced by "may".

5 3 The delegate of Ireland proposed that the words "Administration of Kenya" in noting b) should be replaced by "Government of the Republic of Kenya"

The draft Resolution, as amended, was adopted by acclamation

5 4 The Secretary-General elect said that, as far as the ITU was concerned, the Convention would be called "the International Telecommunication Convention", with a reference to Nairobi, 1982 towards the bottom of the cover page. As to the abbreviated title used by others, the option would exist of referring to the instrument in accordance with the decision just taken

6 Draft Resolution on involvement by all Members in regional planning discussions prior to administrative conferences (Document No. 433)

6 1 The delegate of Canada, speaking as Chairman of the Working Group set up to study the definition of "regional telecommunication organization" which appeared within square brackets on page 4 of Document No. 422, said that the Working Group had concluded that it would be preferable for the concern expressed in that connection by some delegations to be met by means of a Resolution than for an imperfect definition to appear in Annex 2 to the Convention. Accordingly, the draft Resolution in Document No. 433, which was intended to replace the definition of "regional telecommunication organization" in Annex 2, had been prepared and adopted unanimously by the Working Group. He drew attention to editorial amendments affecting the resolves and instructs paragraphs

6 2 The delegates of Spain and Lebanon supported the draft Resolution

6 3 The delegate of Iran requested the Secretary-General elect to comment on the draft Resolution, which caused his delegation some difficulty

6 4 The Secretary-General elect expressed the view that the Conference had been wise in hesitating to adopt a definition of "regional organization" at the present juncture, because of the considerable difficulty caused by the fact that certain such organizations in some parts of the world were not universal in character and that their regional telecommunication organization status stemmed from their membership of another body. One point which struck him when considering the text of the draft Resolution now before the Conference was that each organization had its own constitution and rules of procedure, and it was doubtful whether a decision taken in the framework of the ITU could affect the conditions of participation in the meetings of another institution to

any meaningful extent. He well understood the sentiments expressed by two delegations when the question of regional organizations had been taken up for discussion, however, all that the ITU could do would be to encourage the widest possible regional cooperation between administrations in any given geographical area, whether or not they were members of an institution set up in that area.

6 5 The Chairman of Committee 8 suggested that the difficulty encountered by the delegate of Iran might be overcome if the words "regional meetings" in the second line of resolves that b) were replaced by "meetings of regional organizations".

6.6 The delegates of Iraq, Italy, Mozambique, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and Angola said that they would find the draft Resolution, especially its operative part, hard to accept.

6 7 The delegate of Guyana suggested the deletion of resolves that b), which appeared to be causing particular difficulty.

6 8 The delegate of Pakistan said that the solution proposed by the previous speaker would not be acceptable to his delegation.

6 9 The delegate of the U S S R, supported by the delegate of Nigeria, considered that the text might be shortened considerably and referred to the Administrative Council for study at its next session. He emphasized the importance of avoiding discrimination against countries which did not belong to a regional organization by enabling them to take part in the preparatory work for administrative conferences.

6 10 The delegate of Iran said that his delegation was in favour of deleting the draft Resolution altogether, although it would have no objection to requesting the Administrative Council to study the matter.

6 11 The delegates of Italy, Argentina and Mali said that they too considered that the draft Resolution should be rejected.

6 12 The delegate of Spain said that the difficulties which the draft Resolution appeared to be causing certainly argued against its adoption. For the benefit of those delegations which attached particular importance to the matter, however, a fairly straightforward Recommendation might be adopted in order to encourage regional organizations to open their doors to administrations in the region which, although not among their members, were interested in the preparations for administrative conferences. Such a Recommendation might be composed of noting a), b) and c) of the draft Resolution in Document No. 433, followed by a recommends paragraph which would read "that, in regional preparations for administrative conferences of the Union, regional organizations should accept the presence of other members of the region which do not belong to such organizations".

6 13 The delegates of Pakistan and Angola said that they would not be in favour of adopting such a text.

6 14 The delegate of Jamaica said that his delegation attached great importance to the matter and regarded it as essential for some action to be taken at the present Conference. He drew attention to the fact that the definition of "regional telecommunication organization" had not yet been deleted from Document No. 422, since its fate was dependent upon the decision to be taken with regard to the draft Resolution. The alternative solution suggested by the delegate of Spain had considerable merit and, should the Conference decide to delete the draft Resolution, he would support the adoption of such a Recommendation.

6 15 The delegate of Guyana also supported the proposal by the delegate of Spain.

6 16 The delegate of Brazil said that his delegation, which had taken part in the discussions of the Working Group, was much concerned about the matter, which was of considerable importance. He was surprised that the draft Resolution was giving rise to so many problems and he wondered what the situation would be if it were rejected, since the proposed definition of "regional telecommunication organization" was quite unacceptable.

6 17 The delegate of Iran said that, under No. 456 of the Convention, the Spanish proposal could not be taken into consideration since it had not been submitted in writing. He formally proposed the deletion of both the draft Resolution in Document No 433 and the definition of "regional telecommunication organization" which appeared between square brackets on page 4 of Document No 422.

6 18 Following a procedural discussion, the Chairman put to the vote the proposal by the delegate of Iran.

The proposal was adopted by 49 votes to 17, with 12 abstentions.

6 19 The delegate of Spain observed that during the course of the Conference very many decisions had been taken on the basis of proposals which had not been submitted in writing. He therefore categorically rejected the interpretation given of No 456 of the Convention in the present case.

7 Draft Resolution on full cost profiles for administrative conferences and meetings of the Union (Annex C to Document No. 91)

7 1 The delegate of the United Kingdom, introducing the draft Resolution in Annex C to Document No 91, said that the two paragraphs headed, respectively, recognizing and recognizing nevertheless should be deleted, since the overall schedule of conferences for the coming years had already been drawn up during the course of the current Conference. The remainder of the text sought to provide the Administrative Council with the simple budgetary mechanism it needed to be able to ensure, on behalf of all the Members of the Union, that the costs relating to conferences were managed properly and sensibly without exceeding the limits set.

7 2 The delegate of the U S S R commended the draft Resolution, which deserved very close attention. Unfortunately, however, it was hardly possible to discuss the matter in the necessary detail at the present late stage and he wondered whether it would be acceptable, from the procedural standpoint, for the Conference to refer the text to the Administrative Council for either study or action as appropriate.

7 3 The Secretary-General elect considered that it would be quite in keeping with practice observed in the past for the Conference to ask the Secretary-General to bring Document No 91 to the attention of the Administrative Council. If that were done, the decision would be recorded in the minutes of the current meeting as a directive to the Secretary-General, rather than appear in the Final Acts of the Conference.

7 4 The delegate of the U S S R, supported by the delegate of Nigeria, suggested that the Conference should follow the procedure outlined by the Secretary-General elect.

7 5 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that his delegation would be very happy to accept the suggestion by the delegate of the U S S R, if that were the wish of the meeting.

7 6 The Chairman said that if he heard no objection he would take it that the Conference wished to proceed in accordance with the suggestion by the delegate of the U S S R.

It was so decided.

8 Draft Resolution relating to meetings dealing with the development of national frequency management (Document No. 448)

8.1 The Chairman of the IFRB introduced the draft Resolution in Document No 448, which had been prepared in response to a request made by the Plenary Meeting the previous evening.

8 2 The delegate of New Zealand supported the text.

The draft Resolution was approved on first and second readings.

9. Minutes of the fourteenth Plenary Meeting (Document No 406)

9 1 The minutes of the fourteenth Plenary Meeting (Document No 406) were approved

9.2 In reply to an inquiry by the delegate of Iran as to when the remaining sets of minutes would be made available to delegations, the Chairman said that the minutes of the fifteenth to twenty-first Plenary Meetings were in the process of being reproduced and those of the subsequent Meetings were being drafted

10 Final Protocol to the International Telecommunication Convention (Nairobi, 1982)
(Document No 426)

10 1 The Chairman drew attention to Document No 426, which contained the reservations submitted thus far by delegations.

10 2 The delegates of Austria, the U S S R, Brazil, Luxembourg, Guyana, Iran, Gabon and Ghana read out modifications or drew attention to corrections to be made in the reservations submitted by their delegations

10 3 The Chairman requested delegations to submit their amendments to the Secretariat in writing

Document No 426 was noted

10 4 The delegate of Mozambique made the following statement

"Since I have powers to sign the Final Acts of this Plenipotentiary Conference on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and because I must leave shortly for other duties in my country, I would like to make reservations on all, I repeat, all, documents of this Conference until ratification by my Government, on the grounds that I am unable to see and approve all the documents of the present Plenary Meeting. My signature, therefore, should be understood as the continuous willingness of my Government to contribute to, and fully participate in, the ITU while fully aware of its acts and mechanisms "

10 5 The delegate of Argentina said that very important decisions had been taken by the Conference since his delegation had entered its reservations some 48 hours earlier. Consequently, his delegation reserved its right to continue to formulate reservations, as it deemed appropriate, until the time the Convention was ratified

11. Draft Resolution concerning transitional arrangements to enable early implementation of Resolution No. COM4/7 (Document No 446)

11 1 The delegate of Grenada introduced the draft Resolution in Document No 446, which sought to give the Administrative Council the authority, if it were so to decide after due inquiry, to accept small States into the 1/8-unit contributory class with effect from 1 January 1983

11 2 The delegates of Jamaica, Guyana, Cameroon and Canada supported the draft Resolution
The draft Resolution was approved on first and second readings

12 Announcement concerning the publication of the Final Acts in Arabic

12 1 The Secretary-General elect said that the decision taken by the Conference to introduce Arabic as an official language of the Union would be applicable from the entry into force of the new Convention on 1 January 1984. Therefore the preparation of the Final Acts of the Conference in the course of the coming months would be undertaken in accordance with the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention, no decision to the contrary having been taken by the Conference. If the Arab countries wished an Arabic language version to be prepared, the matter would be covered under No 539 which provided for the publication of the Convention in languages other than those specified, on the understanding that the Members requesting such publication would undertake to defray the cost of translation and publication involved

13 Deadline for the submission of counter-reservations

It was decided that the deadline for the submission of counter-reservations would be 1000 hours on Saturday, 6 November 1982.

The meeting rose at 0310 hours on Saturday, 6 November 1982.

The Secretary-General

M MILI

The Chairman

H K KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 515-E

15 March 1983

Original : English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES

OF THE

THIRTY-FIFTH PLENARY MEETING

(SIGNATURE OF THE FINAL ACTS)

Saturday, 6 November 1982, at 1420 hrs

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

Subjects discussed :

1. Final Protocol
2. Signature of the Final Acts

Document No.

449



1. Final Protocol (Document No. 449)

1.1 The Secretary-General indicated that Document No. 449 grouped statements of objection with regard to certain reservations, received after 1800 hours on Friday, 5 November 1982. A further statement submitted by the delegation of China was published as an Addendum to Document No. 449.

The meeting took note of the document

1.2 The Chairman stated that those wishing to make statements could do so in writing and hand them over to the Secretariat who would take care of them

1.3 The delegate of Cyprus made the following statement .

"I regret to ask for the floor at this late hour, but, as I have already explained, Mr. Chairman, I have only just been informed about the contents of Document No. 449

As the legitimate representative of the Republic of Cyprus to the present Conference, I would like to declare categorically that the statement ("counter-reservation") No. 103 by Turkey is very provocative, unacceptable and rejectable, and for this reason has no legal meaning or effect and is of no consequence.

It is unprecedented for the representative of a state which, by the use of force, has been illegally occupying the northern part of the Republic of Cyprus, thus violating the principles of international law, to have the audacity to wish to legalize the illegalities of his country. And all this, in violation of all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

The Turkish representative should be more conscious of his position here, as well as the position of his country, which is accused internationally for gross violations of human rights, fundamental freedoms and the abolition of democracy.

The Turkish declaration referred to is, in our view, null and void and therefore non-existent from the legal point of view "

1.4 The delegate of Greece made the following statement

"Mr. Chairman,

The statement ("counter-reservation") formulated by Turkey appearing in No. 103 of the Final Protocol (Document No. 449) which has just been published, and the comments made by the delegate of Turkey concerning the legality and international representativity of the delegates of the Republic of Cyprus are completely unfounded from the juridical and moral points of view and are therefore without any legal value. I should like to state, most categorically, on behalf of my Government,

1) that the delegate of Turkey has tried for the third time during this Conference to cast doubts on the legitimacy of the delegation of the Republic of Cyprus as international representative of the whole of the Cypriot State, illegally and against all notions of law, moral and international justice,

2) that Turkey has no right or other legitimate title to make such reservations because it is at the root of the drama and vicissitudes of the Cypriot people. By force of arms and in violation of all international law, it has occupied and continues to occupy a considerable part of the national territory of the Republic of Cyprus. The constitutional problems evoked by the Turkish delegate are merely pretexts for maintaining and perpetuating the occupation of the island and deferring indefinitely the possibility of coming to a just and stable solution to the problem,

3) that, by the military occupation of the northern part of the Republic of Cyprus, Turkey is following a policy of blackmail in order to impose illegal and unacceptable solutions. Furthermore, it refuses systematically to conform to the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations, and in particular to resolution 34/30 (1979) of the General Assembly which affirms the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to full and effective sovereignty over the totality of the territory of Cyprus, and over its natural and other resources, and in which an appeal is made to all states to support and assist the Government of Cyprus to exercise the above rights,

4) that by its reservation, Turkey acts like an assassin who expects the victim to assume both the crime and its consequences;

5) that this attitude is all the more shocking and revolting because Turkey is guilty, as is known throughout the world, of the flagrant and systematic violation of the rights of man and fundamental liberties within that country;

6) that we insist on these scandalous and provocative acts against the international conscience and human dignity because the Turkish delegation has dared to manifest such behaviour in Kenya. It has knowingly ignored that the independence of the Cypriot people - like that of the Kenyan people - was acquired through a bloody, anti-colonial struggle animated by the heroic personalities of Archbishop Makarios and President Jomo Kenyatta, respectively;

7) that, in conclusion, we reaffirm that the delegation of the Republic of Cyprus is the sole and unique legitimate representative of the State of Cyprus in its totality, and that the declaration by the delegation of Turkey is juridically null, void and inexistent "

1.5 The delegate of Turkey pointed out that the statements in Document No 449 merely called for note by the meeting and were not to be discussed. His own had been submitted in the light of the reservations contained in the earlier Greek Cypriot statement, in which the Greek Cypriot Administration had contended that it represented the sole and legitimate Government of Cyprus. As one of the guarantor countries of the sovereignty and independence of Cyprus, it was the view of the Turkish Government that the Cypriot Administration did not represent the constitutional Government of Cyprus. The constitution of Cyprus was under negotiation between the two communities under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

1.6 The delegate of Switzerland said that he regretted the above turn of events at the very end of the Conference, during which delegates had often encountered difficulties and been in disagreement. Those difficulties had been overcome, however, in a spirit of compromise because all participants shared a common goal, the well-being of the Union. In that spirit, therefore, he appealed to all delegations who might still wish to take the floor, to desist in the interest of bringing the Conference to a harmonious end.

2. Signature of the Final Acts

2.1 The Secretary-General explained the procedure for signature of the Final Acts. Each delegation had received only two copies but additional copies as required would be despatched from ITU headquarters by the end of the month.

2.2 The Chairman of the Editorial Committee said that despite the care given to the texts of the Final Acts, a few errors of form remained, due no doubt to lack of time. He thought they would be rectified by the Secretariat without difficulty. The Chairman and both Vice-Chairmen of the Editorial Committee were available to assist in that respect if necessary. He added that in the final version, the Committee recommended that the different parts of the Convention - the Convention itself, the names of the signatories, Annexes, Final Protocol, Additional Protocols, Resolutions, Recommendations and Opinions - appear in the same order as in the 1973 Malaga-Torremolinos Convention.

2.3 The Secretary-General called the roll and the following delegations signed the Convention, the Final Protocol and the Additional Protocols :

Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Federal Republic of Germany
People's Republic of Angola
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Argentine Republic
Australia
Austria
People's Republic of Bangladesh
Barbados
Belgium
Belize
People's Republic of Benin
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic
Republic of Botswana
Federative Republic of Brazil
People's Republic of Bulgaria
Republic of Burundi
United Republic of Cameroon
Canada
Republic of Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chile
People's Republic of China
Republic of Cyprus
Vatican City State
Republic of Colombia
People's Republic of the Congo
Republic of Korea
Costa Rica
Republic of the Ivory Coast
Cuba
Denmark
Arab Republic of Egypt
Republic of El Salvador
Ecuador
Spain
United States of America
Ethiopia
Fiji
Finland
France
Gabonese Republic
Republic of the Gambia
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Republic of Guatemala
Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea
Republic of Equatorial Guinea
Guyana
Republic of the Upper Volta
Hungarian People's Republic
Republic of India
Republic of Indonesia
Islamic Republic of Iran
Republic of Iraq
Ireland
Iceland
State of Israel
Italy

Jamaica
Japan
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Republic of Kenya
State of Kuwait
Kingdom of Lesotho
Lebanon
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Principality of Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Democratic Republic of Madagascar
Malaysia
Malawi
Republic of Maldives
Republic of Mali
Kingdom of Morocco
Islamic Republic of Mauritania
Mexico
Monaco
Mongolian People's Republic
People's Republic of Mozambique
Nepal
Nicaragua
Republic of the Niger
Federal Republic of Nigeria
Norway
New Zealand
Sultanate of Oman
Republic of Uganda
Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Republic of Paraguay
Kingdom of the Netherlands
Peru
Republic of the Philippines
People's Republic of Poland
Portugal
State of Qatar
Syrian Arab Republic
German Democratic Republic
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Socialist Republic of Romania
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Rwandese Republic
Republic of San Marino
Republic of the Senegal
Republic of Singapore
Somali Democratic Republic
Democratic Republic of the Sudan
Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
Sweden
Confederation of Switzerland
Republic of Suriname
Kingdom of Swaziland
United Republic of Tanzania
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
Thailand
Togolese Republic
Kingdom of Tonga
Tunisia
Turkey

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Eastern Republic of Uruguay
Republic of Venezuela
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
Yemen Arab Republic
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Republic of Zaire
Republic of Zambia
Republic of Zimbabwe

The Secretary-General announced that 132 delegations had signed the Final Acts.

2.4 The following delegations also signed the Optional Additional Protocol on the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes :

Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, People's Republic of Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, People's Republic of Benin, Republic of Botswana, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Burundi, United Republic of Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Republic of Cyprus, Republic of Colombia, People's Republic of the Congo, Republic of Korea, Costa Rica, Republic of the Ivory Coast, Cuba, Denmark, Arab Republic of Egypt, Republic of El Salvador, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, Gabonese Republic, Republic of the Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Republic of Guatemala, Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Republic of Upper Volta, Iceland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, State of Kuwait, Lebanon, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Principality of Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Malawi, Republic of Maldives, Republic of Mali, Kingdom of Morocco, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Republic of the Niger, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Norway, New Zealand, Sultanate of Oman, Republic of Uganda, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Paraguay, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Republic of the Philippines, State of Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Rwandese Republic, Republic of San Marino, Republic of the Senegal, Democratic Republic of the Sudan, Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Sweden, Confederation of Switzerland, Republic of Suriname, Kingdom of Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Togolese Republic, Tunisia, Eastern Republic of Uruguay, Yemen Arab Republic, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Republic of Zaire, Republic of Zambia, Republic of Zimbabwe.

The meeting rose at 1600 hours.

The Secretary-General :

M. MILI

The Chairman :

H.K. KOSGEY

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 516-E
1st February 1983
Original English

COMMITTEE 8

SUMMARY RECORD

OF THE

TENTH AND LAST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 8

(PURPOSES, COMPOSITION, RIGHTS, ETC.)

Tuesday, 2 November 1982, at 0910 hrs, 1400 hrs and 2100 hrs

Chairman Mr. E.J. WILKINSON (Australia)

Subjects discussed .

Document No.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Consideration of Articles 14 and 17-29 of the Convention | DT/52 |
| 2. Consideration of Article 30 of the Convention | DT/40, 259, 260 |
| 3. Consideration of Articles 31 and 32 of the Convention | DT/52 |
| 4. Consideration of Article 33 of the Convention | DT/52 |
| 5. Consideration of Articles 34-38 and 40-41 of the Convention | DT/52, DT/13(Rev.3) |
| 6. Consideration of the Report of the Drafting Group on proposals relating to Articles 1, 43, 45, 46 and 52 of the Convention | 341, 307 |
| 7. Consideration of Article 48 of the Convention | DT/13(Rev.3) |
| 8. Consideration of Articles 50, 51, 52, 75 and 82 of the Convention | DT/13(Rev.3),
177(Rev.1), 307 |
| 9. Consideration of Annex 1 of the Convention | 338 |
| 10. Consideration of draft Resolution on the role of the International Telecommunication Union in the development of world telecommunications | 24 |
| 11. Consideration of draft Recommendation on unrestricted transmission of news | 273, 168(Rev.1) |
| 12. Consideration of draft Resolution on the basic instrument of the Union | DT/58 |
| 13. Consideration of Article 4 of the Convention (continued) | |
| 14. Completion of the work of the Committee | |



1. Consideration of Articles 14 and 17-29 of the Convention
(Document No. DT/52)

The Chairman suggested that in order to save time, and since the proposals in Document No. DT/52 had been before the Conference for many weeks, the Committee would dispense with introductions to the proposals.

It was so agreed.

1.1 No. 88

1.1.1 The Algerian proposal (ALG/11/31) to add "the Administrative Council and" before "the Plenary Assembly" was approved.

1.2 No. 89

1.2.1 The Algerian proposal (ALG/11/32) for an amendment to No. 89 along the same lines as his amendment to No. 88 was approved.

1.3 No. 110

1.3.1 The delegate of Czechoslovakia said that in view of the shortage of time he would withdraw his delegation's proposal (TCH/151/1).

1.4 No. 113

1.4.1 The delegate of Denmark, introducing his delegation's proposal (DNK/166/1), said it was submitted jointly with the delegations of Iceland, Norway and Sweden, and aimed to clarify the connection between the Convention and the Radio Regulations with respect to secrecy of telecommunications. He feared that a strict interpretation of the new opening clause in Article 23 of the Radio Regulations, taken together with No. 113 of the Convention, might result in a limitation of the scope of the secrecy provisions. It might be inferred that the secrecy provisions of the Radio Regulations no longer applied to correspondence by radio in regard to interception by foreign countries, which would be the reverse of the position before WARC-79 had come into force. It was important that the secrecy provisions of the Regulations should be clearly seen to apply to all radiocommunications, national as well as international, not intended for the general public. He was therefore proposing that the word "international" should be replaced by the word "telecommunications", so that the provision would read "... the secrecy of telecommunications correspondence". In reply to a point raised by the delegate of the U.S.S.R., he said he could agree to amend that phrase to read "... the secrecy of correspondence by means of telecommunications".

1.4.2 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the Danish proposal.

1.4.3 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that any proposal to delete the word "international", or alternatively to insert the word "national", would cause great difficulty to his delegation. The provisions of the current Convention did not affect internal legislation in his country, but if Article 22 was to be extended to cover national correspondence, the United Kingdom would have to introduce new legislation. The Nordic proposal seemed designed to protect radio interests rather than telecommunications interests.

1.4.4 The delegate of Iran said that unless a clear definition of telecommunications correspondence was given, he would prefer to keep the text unchanged.

1.4.5 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. supported that view.

1.4.6 The delegate of Denmark, replying to the point made by the United Kingdom delegate, said it was true that in general the Convention dealt with international rather than national communications. However, when national correspondence by radio was interceded in a foreign country, the matter became an international one, which should be covered by the provisions either of the Radio Regulations or of the Convention. His concern would be met if the Committee could agree to confirm that the combination of Article 23 of the Radio Regulations and Article 22 of the Convention should not be interpreted as limiting the scope of Article 23 of the Radio Regulations in comparison with the situation prevailing before WARC-79.

1.4.7 The Chairman of the IFRB pointed out that the provisions of Article 19 as currently worded would cover the point raised by Denmark. The interpretation of the words "international" and "national", and "correspondence", had given rise to difficulties. If none of those terms were used and the phrase "secrecy of telecommunications" substituted, it would be possible to avoid any misinterpretation as well as to meet the United Kingdom objection that an international convention could not legislate on purely national matters.

1.4.8 The Chairman suggested that since there was no time to accommodate diverging views on the matter, it would be best to leave the text of Article 22 unchanged.

It was so agreed.

1.5 No. 120

1.5.1 The delegate of Peru, introducing PRU/112/18, said his proposed addition should read ". . the Red Cross, and national civil defence bodies".

1.5.2 The delegates of Chile and New Zealand supported the Peruvian proposal.

1.5.3 The delegate of Kuwait also supported the proposal and suggested that it be amended by the addition of "and the Red Crescent" after "Red Cross".

1.5.4 The delegates of Canada, Algeria, Switzerland, Sweden and Israel preferred to retain the existing text.

1.5.5 The Chairman suggested that since views were evenly divided, the text of No. 120 be retained unchanged.

It was so agreed.

2. Consideration of Article 30 of the Convention (Documents Nos. DT/40, 259, 260)

2.1 The Chairman recalled that the Committee had had two previous discussions on the amendment of Article 30, in which the two main positions had been, on the one hand, retention of the gold franc alongside the SDR as monetary unit, and on the other adoption of the SDR alone.

2.2 The delegate of the United States of America said that in principle he could support the CCITT proposed revision (Document No. 36) which allowed for a choice between the SDR and gold.

2.3 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said he could support any solution to the problem of the monetary unit that would uphold the principle of universality and would reflect the interests of all Union Members. He too could support the CCITT recommendation as well as the Swiss proposal (SUI/56/4).

2.4 The Chairman noted that the CCITT proposal and the Swiss proposal were identical in the French text. There seemed to be a clear majority support for those two proposals as against the Italian proposal (Document No. 259) for the use of the SDR only.

2.5 The Chairman drew the Committee's attention to a draft Resolution by Italy (Document No. 218) which provided a transitional arrangement to cover the addition of SDRs to Article 30 by defining the parity rate between the gold franc and the SDRs.

2.6 The delegate of Italy said although he himself had favoured adoption of the SDR alone, he had agreed to retention of the gold franc as a compromise solution to meet the concern of countries which were not members of the IMF. Since the precise equivalent value of the gold franc vis-à-vis the SDR was not known, he was putting forward a draft Resolution to cover the point which would be applicable until the next competent administrative conference could make the necessary revisions to the Administrative Regulations.

2.7 The Chairman put it to the Committee that there was agreement to adopt the revision of Article 30 proposed by the CCITT (Document No. 36).

It was so agreed.

2.8 The Chairman said that the provisions for application of Article 30 were set out in Appendix 1 to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations, but a definition of the relationship between the gold franc and the SDR was required as an interim measure. He therefore invited the Committee to consider the Italian draft Resolution (Document No. 218).

2.9 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that in view of the adoption of the revision of Article 30, which used the term "accounting rates", it would be necessary to replace "tariffs" in the draft Resolution by "accounting rates".

2.10 The Chairman observed a great majority in favour of that change.

2.11 The delegate of Greece objected to the replacement of the word "tariffs" which would cause difficulties because of his country's domestic legislation, and he appealed to the meeting to retain the original term.

2.12 The delegate of Italy endorsed that view, saying that the word "tariffs" had never given rise to any difficulties in the past, whereas the use of the term "accounting rates" would cause insurmountable problems for his Administration. Ratification of the Convention would mean that it would become legislatively binding on each Member State, he therefore urged delegates to retain the former term "tariffs" in order to allow administrations a certain degree of flexibility.

2.13 The Chairman said that the question of "tariffs" versus "accounting rates" had been discussed when the Italian delegation's draft Resolution (Document No. 218) had been introduced. The CCITT proposal was very well founded, being based on the work of the CCITT experts. At that stage, he could not re-open a decision already taken or continue discussion of the subject.

2.14 The delegate of Spain said that, as he had indicated in earlier discussions, Appendix 1 to the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations did not mention SDRs. It was therefore necessary to incorporate a bridging provision in the Convention until such time as the Telegraph and Telephone Regulations were amended. Such a provision should constitute an Additional Protocol and he therefore proposed that the Italian draft Resolution should be adopted as an Additional Protocol, rather than a Resolution.

2.15 The Legal Adviser said that in view of the amendment to Article 30 which had just been adopted, transitional measures would be required which would have the same footing in international law as the Convention. He therefore gave it as his opinion that it would be preferable for the contents of Document No. 218 to be adopted in the form of an Additional Protocol rather than as a draft Resolution.

2.16 The delegate of Czechoslovakia said that he was opposed to including in the Resolution the parity rate between the SDR and the gold franc in view of the fact that that parity was bound to fluctuate from time to time, whereas the Convention would be binding upon administrations until the next Plenipotentiary Conference. He had earlier suggested that the best method would be for the parity rate to be published periodically in the Operational Bulletin issued by the Secretary-General.

2.17 The delegate of the United States of America said that his delegation's view was that it was preferable to protect the negotiation of bilateral arrangements between correspondents. He would not wish to see such arrangements jeopardized by the establishment of a fixed parity rate between the SDR and the gold franc.

When the actual provisions had been agreed upon, his delegation could accept their inclusion in an Additional Protocol rather than a Resolution.

2.18 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic said that his delegation was also strongly opposed to the inclusion of a fixed parity rate in the Convention. He endorsed the Czechoslovak delegate's view that any rate included in the Convention was likely to continue in force until the next Plenipotentiary Conference and it would therefore be preferable for the Secretary-General to publish the rate at regular intervals.

2.19 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that he would prefer the Resolution to remain in that form and not as an Additional Protocol.

2.20 The delegate of Bulgaria was opposed to a fixed parity.

2.21 The delegate of Iran said the question of the parity between the SDR and the gold franc was somewhat delicate and he would prefer a Resolution rather than a Protocol.

2.22 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. aligned himself with the views of those delegates who were opposed to an Additional Protocol and to the inclusion of a fixed parity rate.

2.23 The delegate of Senegal said he was against a fixed parity and would prefer the Secretary-General to notify administrations of the current rate.

2.24 The delegate of Italy drew attention to the most recently approved Convention and Executive Regulations of the Universal Postal Union (UPU). No one had opposed the inclusion of a fixed parity for the UPU Regulations and he believed that that procedure was followed by the postal administrations of all delegations. In the majority of countries, one single administration was responsible for both posts and telecommunications and it would be very difficult to have one accounting procedure for postal matters and another for telecommunications. With regard to the suggestion made by some delegates, he did not consider it within the functions of the Secretary-General to notify administrations of changing parities, the Union was neither a bank nor a financial institution and it would clearly be beyond his attributions to do so.

2.25 The delegate of Spain said that the issue which the Committee should be considering was not that of a fixed parity between the gold franc and the SDR but that of the parity, whether fixed or not, between the national currency and the SDR. The mere fact of establishing a fixed parity between the gold franc and the SDR would not by any means ensure a fixed relationship between the national currency and either the gold franc or the SDR. So far as the gold franc was concerned, countries which did not belong to the IMF were free to fix the rate of exchange between their currency and the gold franc, that rate naturally fluctuated and the Secretary-General periodically published their notification to him of the rate they were currently applying. There were also fluctuations in the parity between the national currency of countries which did belong to the IMF and SDRs. Hence, to establish the parity between the gold franc and the SDR, both of which were currencies for the payment of international accounts, would have no effect on the relationship between the national currency and the currencies of payment. It must be borne in mind that payments were made in the national currency and that the currencies of payment only acted as an interface between the various national currencies. He was inclined to think that a Resolution would be preferable to an Additional Protocol, since it would be less binding.

2.26 It was agreed, upon a suggestion by the Chairman, amended slightly by the delegates of Iran and of the U.S.S.R., to amend the last line by deleting the colon and "ISDR = 3.061 gold francs" and replacing it by "that provided by the appropriate CCITT Recommendation".

2.27 The delegate of Spain said that while he had no objection to the wording proposed, he thought it might be preferable to add it at the end of Revised Article 30 after the words "Telegraph and Telephone Regulations".

2.28 The Chairman enquired whether delegates wished to have a simple Additional Protocol in addition to the Resolution.

2.29 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. opposed the idea of an Additional Protocol.

2.30 The Legal Adviser reiterated the view he had previously expressed that an Additional Protocol would be more appropriate but said that it was the delegates, as plenipotentiaries, who were entitled to interpret the Convention and if they were satisfied with a simple Resolution, it was their prerogative to decide.

2.31 The delegate of Austria said that since the amended version of Article 30 which had been approved mentioned both SDRs and the gold franc, it was necessary to establish the relationship between the two in a legally binding manner and that would require the adoption of an Additional Protocol, which would have greater legal force than a Resolution.

2.32 After the raising of a point of order by the Greek delegate, the Chairman put to the vote the proposal that the Committee should adopt only a draft Resolution on the parity between the gold franc and the SDR and not an Additional Protocol.

The proposal was adopted by 43 votes to 9, with 24 abstentions

2.33 The delegate of Greece, explaining his vote, said that in accordance with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties only an international treaty could constitute a binding agreement between States. He was therefore strongly opposed to the procedure being followed by the Plenipotentiary Conference of treating serious legal problems by adopting only Resolutions which was of questionable legal value

2.34 The delegate of Austria added to the Greek delegate's explanation that from the point of view of international law the decision just taken constituted a very rare case since the gold franc was nowhere defined in legal terms.

3. Consideration of Articles 31 and 32 of the Convention (Document No. DT/52)

3.1 No. 128

Approved without change.

3.2 No. 129

Approved without change, the delegate of Spain having withdrawn his proposed modification.

4. Consideration of Article 33 of the Convention (Document No. DT/52)

4.1 No. 130

Approved without change

4.2 No. 131

4.2.1 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider first the proposals co-sponsored by the equatorial countries Indonesia, Colombia, Ecuador and Gabon, as it incorporated changes covered to some extent by the other three proposals from Algeria, India and Kenya. The Committee should note that the last five words of the text had been amended to read "the special geographical situation of particular countries" in order to use the same wording as appeared in the next text for No. 67, Article 10, adopted by Committee 7.

4.2.2 The delegate of Kenya withdrew his delegation's proposal in favour of that co-sponsored by the equatorial countries.

4.2.3 The delegate of Ecuador said that as there had been a very wide measure of consensus in Committee 7 for a text containing similar wording, Committee 8 should have no difficulty in approving the proposed amendment.

4.2.4 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. had serious doubts on the advisability of the proposed change. While it was true that similar wording had been adopted for No. 67, the circumstances were different since the intention behind No. 67 was to enable the IFRB to provide technical cooperation to developing countries on a preferential basis, which was as it should be. The application of similar wording to No. 131 would imply the introduction of a degree of inequality in favour of developing countries with regard to the use of frequencies in the space radio services. That was not justified and he urged the Committee not to countenance the proposed amendment.

4.2.5 The delegate of Greece, speaking as Chairman of the Drafting Group that had prepared the text for Committee 7, considered it a pity that a formulation that had elsewhere been found satisfactory by all should be called into question. If discussion was to continue on the subject it might be worthwhile to constitute a new Drafting Group and submit a new text

4.2.6 The delegate of Colombia joined the speakers who had pointed out that the proposal was a compromise text that had achieved wide consensus in Committee 7. Far from instituting an inequality in favour of the developing countries, the text aimed at establishing a fair balance in the use of a limited resource and followed up the conclusions of the final document of the Space Conference at Vienna (UNISPACE 82) that the Member States of ITU ought to formulate criteria for a more equitable and effective use of the geostationary orbit and the radio frequency spectrum.

4.2.7 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany endorsed the U.S.S.R's comments and was in favour of maintaining the existing text of No. 131 unchanged.

4.2.8 The delegate of Peru supported the views of the delegates of Ecuador and Colombia. In accepting the compromise wording on No. 67, delegates had accepted the need to take account of the needs of developing countries and certain geographical situations. He submitted that that need was even more imperative in the case of No. 131, which dealt with the use of the radio frequency spectrum and the geostationary orbit.

4.2.9 The delegate of the United States of America said that the final report of UNISPACE 82 was only a report, without the status and obligations of a convention. Furthermore, while it might have been appropriate to add the wording under consideration to Article 10, since its purpose was to advise the IFRB to assist developing countries to achieve equitable use of the geostationary orbit, that was not the case with Article 33, which laid down broad precepts applicable to all countries without distinction. There were many other parts of the Convention that drew particular attention to the special needs of developing countries. Moreover, the reference to the geographical situation of particular countries was very broad and could apply to wide categories of countries. His delegation felt that reference to those problems was already adequately covered by the existing wording of No. 131.

Comments so far had been directed to the proposed addition to No. 131. However, that proposal also concerned deletion of a phrase from the existing text. He drew the Committee's attention to the fact that the wording proposed for deletion represented a compromise arrived at after much discussion at the Malaga-Torremolinos Conference in 1973 and his delegation felt such a deletion was inappropriate.

4.2.10 The delegate of Brazil, supported by the delegate of Ecuador, said that, as the United States had noted, there were two different points at issue in the proposal the deletion of one phrase and the addition of another. Those points should be discussed separately.

4.2.11 That view was endorsed by the delegate of Algeria, who pointed out that the Algerian and Indian proposals dealt solely with the deletion of all or part of the phrase in question.

The Brazilian proposal was accepted.

4.2.12 The Chairman, noting that three speakers had spoken for and three against the addition of a phrase to No. 131, invited the same number of delegates to speak for and against the deletion of the second phrase in question. The delegation of the United States of America had already spoken against deletion.

4.2.13 The delegate of Algeria said that his delegation had proposed deletion of the phrase in question because it felt it was discriminatory. Removal of any reference to needs or available technical facilities would improve or, more importantly, create equal access to the geostationary orbit and the radio spectrum.

4.2.14 The delegate of India agreed with the delegate of Algeria. Countries should have equal access to limited natural resources such as the geostationary satellite orbit without suffering penalties because they lacked technical facilities at any given time. He held that any qualification of the principle of equity would distort it. For that reason his delegation strongly upheld the deletion it proposed.

4.2.15 The delegate of the United Kingdom failed to see how the words "equitable access" could give offence to anyone. Furthermore, the reference to countries' needs and the technical facilities at their disposal covered all stages of development. In his opinion the existing wording was finely balanced and should by no means be deleted.

4.2.16 The delegate of Brazil shared Algeria's concern with the principle of equity, but considered that the reference to the needs of countries was justified. All countries had needs, even the developed ones, and such needs should be taken into account. He could accept India's proposed deletion of the reference to technical facilities but failed to see that there was much difference between the Indian proposal and the existing text.

4.2.17 The delegate of Indonesia said that recent rapid advances in space technology had led to a dramatic increase in the use made of the geostationary orbit. Such a high level of space activity clearly required a high degree of international cooperation, coordination and regulation. The time had come to define that activity and frame suitable regulations for the Convention. For that reason his delegation supported deletion of the phrase concerned.

4.2.18 The Chairman proposed that as the arguments for and against the two issues had been heard the debate should be closed.

It was so agreed.

The meeting was suspended at 1255 hours and resumed at 1420 hours.

4.2.19 The Chairman announced that the co-sponsors of the proposed amendment to No. 131, Indonesia, Colombia, Ecuador, Gabon and Kenya, proposed as a compromise that in the English text of their proposal the words following "Radio Regulations" should be deleted and replaced by "taking into account the special needs of developing countries and the geographical situation of particular countries".

4.2.20 The delegate of the U.S.S.R proposed that that version should be shortened to "taking into account the needs and geographical situation of particular countries".

4.2.21 The delegate of India, supported by the delegates of Algeria and Ecuador, would find the U.S.S.R. version very difficult to accept. It took all the life out of the proposed amendment and failed to acknowledge the need to recognize and take care of the special needs and requirements of developing countries when considering equitable access to the geostationary orbit.

4.2.22 The compromise represented by the U.S.S.R. amendment was supported by the delegate of the United States of America, who noted that the new wording put forward by the equatorial countries did not in essence differ from their original proposal, and by the delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany.

4.2.23 The Chairman said that the issues appeared to be clearly understood and that further debate would throw no more light on them. Opinion was divided between the new proposal from the equatorial countries and the wording proposed by the U.S.S.R. He therefore proposed to put those two proposals to the vote.

The result of the voting was as follows

In favour of the proposal by the equatorial countries 41

In favour of the U.S.S.R. proposal 26

Abstentions 8

The equatorial proposal was declared adopted.

No. 131 as so amended was approved.

4.2.24 In explanation of his vote, the delegate of the United States of America said that a statement had been made in the preceding discussion to the effect that the position of the equatorial countries represented the consensus reached at UNISPACE 82, Vienna, and in Committee 7 with regard to Article 10. He contended that the present subject of discussion, utilization of the geostationary orbit, was not the same issue.

4.2.25 In explanation of his vote, the delegate of Brazil said he had abstained because although he had supported the amendment to No. 67, he had had difficulties with the proposed MOD 131. That amendment would open discussion in the ITU on the legal aspects of sharing the geostationary orbit. The proper forum for the discussion of those aspects was the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and the ITU should confine itself solely to the technical aspects of the question.

4.2.26 In explanation of his vote, the delegate of the United Kingdom said that he had supported the U.S.S.R. amendment in support of the Chairman's efforts to find a consensus. His delegation, however, continued to hold the view that the existing text of No. 131 was perfectly fair and should be retained.

4.2.27 In explanation of his vote, the delegate of Greece said he had supported the equatorial countries' amendment because Article 33, and more particularly No. 131, laid down general legal and technical principles for the use of the geostationary orbit and, in his opinion, required amendment to take account of the new dimension being introduced into the purposes of the Union. No. 67 on the other hand was more of a procedural provision. He applauded the deletion of the reference to technical facilities as that discriminated against countries at present lacking the means to develop space activities. The view that the ITU should confine itself to technical questions alone was inaccurate and regrettable, as those technical questions inevitably had repercussions on social, political and legal life.

4.2.28 In explanation of his vote, the delegate of Colombia said he had supported the decision just taken by the Committee because it was, as he had said earlier, in line with the directives of UNISPACE 82. ITU as a specialized agency of the United Nations was competent to examine all aspects of telecommunications, whether they were legal, technical or economic.

4.2.29 In explanation of her vote, the delegate of Canada supported the United Kingdom's view that the existing wording of No. 131 met all the concerns that had been expressed in Committee 7. It was flexible enough to take account of the needs of all countries, whether developing or developed, as well as the particular technical facilities they could call upon

4.2.30 In explanation of his vote, the delegate of Denmark said he had supported the U.S.S.R. proposal in an attempt to reach a compromise solution. In view of the decision that had been taken, he wished to state that his delegation would have preferred to maintain the status quo.

4.2.31 In explanation of his vote, the delegate of Ecuador said it was important that the needs of the developing countries, especially the equatorial countries, for equitable access to the geostationary orbit and the radio frequency spectrum for the space radio services should be met.

4.2.32 In explanation of his vote, the delegate of Indonesia said his delegation had supported the compromise text adopted by the Committee because it took care of the concerns of the equatorial countries. Since the geostationary orbit was a limited natural resource its use ought to be regulated by the Radio Regulations, which could cover the needs of the developing countries as well as those of the equatorial countries.

4.2.33 In explanation of his vote, the delegate of Iran said his delegation had supported the text adopted because it met the needs of developing countries for access to the geostationary orbit and use of the radio frequency spectrum, and also because it no longer contained the discriminatory phrase "according to the technical facilities at their disposal".

5. Consideration of Articles 34-38 and 40-41 of the Convention
(Documents Nos DT/52 and DT/13(Rev 3))

5.1 Nos. 132-134 and titles

Approved without change.

5.2 No. 135 and title

Approved with an editorial amendment to the French text only.

5.3 No. 136

Approved.

5.4 No. 137

Approved with an editorial amendment to the French text only.

5.5 Nos. 138-142 and titles

Approved.

5.6 No. 145

5.6.1 The Chairman noted that the proposal by Spain (E/64/4) for an amendment to the title was no longer valid. There remained the Algerian proposals (ALG/11/45 and ALG/11/46) for the inclusion of the phrase "and regional" in the title and in the text.

5.6.2 The delegate of Greece considered that the amendments were unnecessary since the term "international" could be understood as covering regional organizations.

5.6.3 The delegates of the United Kingdom, Canada and Kuwait supported that view.

Article 40 was approved unchanged.

5.7 Nos. 145A and 145B

5.7.1 The delegate of France, introducing his delegation's proposal (Document No. 62) for a new Article 40A, said its intention was to make provision for regional telecommunication organizations to be allowed to participate as observers in meetings of the Administrative Council and conferences and meetings of the Union. Such a provision had been adopted by other international organizations such as the UPU. The provision would make it possible for Member countries which were not members of the Administrative Council to be better informed about the Council's work.

5.7.2 The delegate of Monaco supported the French proposal.

5.7.3 The delegate of the United States of America and Canada found the proposal unacceptable.

5.7.4 The delegate of France, noting that there was little support for his proposal, agreed to withdraw it.

5.8 No. 146

5.8.1 The Chairman, referring to the proposal by Kenya (KEN/80/9) for the rearrangement of Chapters V and VI and the renumbering of the corresponding Articles and provisions, said he was concerned at the burden of work the proposal would place on the Editorial Committee.

5.8.2 The delegate of Kenya said he would not press his proposal.

6. Consideration of the Report of the Drafting Group on proposals relating to Articles 1, 43, 45, 46 and 52 of the Convention
(Documents Nos. 341, 307)

6.1 No. 153A

6.1.1 The delegate of Argentina, Chairman of the Drafting Group, introducing the Group's Report (Document No. 341) said that since the various proposals by Spain in Document No. 307 were all related to its basic proposal for the amendment of Article 45, she would deal with the latter first. In order for a State to ratify the Convention, it first needed to sign it, and current provisions only allowed for signature at the end of the Conference. The Group's proposal for an extension of the signature period would enable more countries to sign and hence to ratify the Convention.

The Group's proposal was approved

6.2 No. 159

The Group's proposal for a consequential amendment to Article 46 was approved

6.3 No. 169

It was agreed to remove the square brackets round the date "1 January 1984" as the date of entry into force of the Convention

6 4 No 151

6 4 1 The delegate of Argentina, who had chaired the Drafting Group, said that the extension of the period for signature in Article 45 had made it necessary to amend Article 43 in regard to the validity of the Administrative Regulations. The amendment made clear that the Regulations referred to would be those in force at the time the Convention was opened for signature, and that they would remain valid until the entry into force of revised Regulations

The Group's proposal was approved

6.5 No 4

6.5 1 The delegate of Argentina said the amendment proposed was to bring Article 1 into line with the amendments made to Article 45

The Group's proposal was approved

7 Consideration of Article 48 of the Convention (Document No DT/13(Rev 3))

7.1 No 163

7.1 1 The delegate of Kenya, introducing his delegation's proposal (KEN/80/10), said his proposal was an editorial one, the reasons for which were self-evident. The Nairobi Convention would now abrogate and replace the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention

7 1.2 The delegate of Turkey said he had no objections to the Kenyan proposal but would like to know whether the abrogation also applied to all Annexes, Resolutions and Recommendations adopted at Malaga-Torremolinos

7 1 3 The Legal Adviser said in reply that it was necessary to distinguish between, on the one hand, the Additional Protocols, and on the other, the Resolutions and Recommendations. The Additional Protocols were considered as an integral part of the Convention, and in accordance with ITU's agreed practice were subject to review at each Plenipotentiary Conference and were either revised or approved in their original form. When Member States signed and ratified the new Convention, they were at the same time adopting the Additional Protocols, which could be considered as abrogating and replacing the former Additional Protocols

On the other hand, the Resolutions and Recommendations did not, from the legal viewpoint, form an integral part of the Convention, unless one of them was specifically referred to in the body of the Convention or of the Additional Protocols. Although a considerable number of Resolutions were referred to in the body of the Radio Regulations, none were referred to in the Convention or Additional Protocols. It was the common practice both of Plenipotentiary and Administrative Conferences to review the whole body of Resolutions and Recommendations published together with treaty texts. He therefore advised delegates to ensure that all existing Resolutions and Recommendations were taken up by the various Committees of the Conference

7 1 4 The delegate of Turkey asked whether all the Resolutions and Recommendations had, in fact, been allocated to one or other of the Conference's Committees for review

7.1.5 The delegate of Kuwait said he presumed that the Conference could amend Resolutions, whereas Recommendations would stand

The meeting was suspended at 1645 hours and resumed at 2110 hours

7.1.6 The Chairman said that during the interval he had received confirmation from the Secretary-General's office that any Resolutions not examined and accepted for continuation in the new Convention would lapse. Any delegates, therefore, who believed that there were any Resolutions which had not been dealt with and which should be retained in the Nairobi Convention should submit a proposal to the Plenary accordingly.

7.1.7 The delegate of Canada pointed out that even if there was no text either in the Convention or in the form of a Resolution the intent of a Resolution could become part of the practice of States and as such would also have international legal value.

7.1.8 The delegate of Kenya said that as he understood it, anything that was part of the present Convention remained a part of it until specifically removed. He certainly could not accept the premise that whatever was not expressly singled out for change was presumed to have been discarded. The Resolutions were part of the Convention regardless of their value in law and it was therefore incumbent on those who considered that a certain Resolution should not be in the Convention to say so, otherwise it should remain. Some Resolutions were certainly redundant, and that redundancy should be so indicated, but it was asking too much to say that if nobody specifically said they should be included then they were automatically excluded. He reserved the right to refer to that point again since his delegation considered some Resolutions to be sacred, Resolution No 31, for instance, should be retained.

7.1.9 The Chairman said that Resolution No 31 had not been attributed to Committee 8. As the Committee had made it a rule in its work on the Convention that any decision should be indicated, MOD, ADD or NOC, thereby leaving nothing to chance, the same rule would be applied to the Resolutions attributed to it.

7.1.10 The delegate of Greece, referring to the question raised by the delegate of Turkey, said that it was necessary to define what the Convention was. Quite obviously anything which was not an international treaty according to Article 1 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties should be excluded. The Working Group on definitions had tried to define the word "Convention" in order to avoid the problems now facing the Committee, and its view had been that the Convention was the corpus of the text itself plus the three annexes and the Final and Additional Protocols. Resolutions were not therefore part of the Convention.

7.1.11 The Chairman said that many of the Resolutions would be dealt with in the Plenary and the most important ones would have been identified. However, delegates were asked to check the progress carefully and make sure that any Resolution in which they were particularly interested was covered.

7.1.12 The delegate of Spain, supported by the delegate of Denmark, pointed out that Committee 8 was not the right forum for a discussion of the type under way.

7.1.13 The delegate of New Zealand speaking on a point of order, fully agreed with the two previous speakers and, in accordance with No 470 of the Convention, moved the postponement of the debate.

Since there were no objections, the debate was postponed.

8 Consideration of Articles 50, 51, 52 and 75 and 82 of the Convention (Documents Nos DT/13(Rev 3), 177(Rev 1), 307)

8.1 Article 50

8.1.1 The Chairman drew attention to Indonesia's proposal 177/1(Rev 1).

8.1.2 The delegates of India and Iran supported that proposal.

8.1.3 The delegate of Switzerland made the following statement:

"The Swiss delegation has considered the proposal in Document No 177(Rev 1) submitted by the Republic of Indonesia.

It fully agrees with the reasons stated since mutual agreement is the most perfect expression of international cooperation

However, the Indonesian proposal seems to be covered by No. 165 (Article 50, paragraph 1) which lays down that failing diplomatic channels or procedures established by bilateral or multi-lateral treaties concluded between them, Members may have recourse to any other method mutually agreed upon to settle their disputes.

This is the precise intention of the Indonesian proposal, namely that the procedure to be followed to settle a dispute should be mutually agreed upon.

No. 166 of Article 50 of the Convention covers a different situation, where the party or parties to a dispute have not been able to agree upon the procedure to be followed to settle it, i.e. when there is no mutual agreement

For such cases, No. 166 of the Convention specifically states that 'any Member party to a dispute may submit the dispute to arbitration'

For indeed, in a community of actions and interests such as the ITU, with its Convention and Administrative Regulations establishing rights and obligations, any dispute arising between its Member countries should be able to be terminated and settled even when there is no mutual agreement between parties on the means and procedures to be followed to ensure this, and should not persist, thus disturbing the atmosphere of healthy cooperation desired by the legislator of the Convention

That is the thrust, the ratio legis of No. 166 of the Convention and of the arbitration procedure in Nos. 559 to 570 of Article 81 of the Convention to which it refers.

The Optional Additional Protocol on the settlement of disputes only exists to close a gap in No. 563 of the Convention

No. 563 reads .

'3) 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.'

Clearly, the party submitting a dispute to arbitration will appoint its arbitrator. But if the other party, the respondent, does not appoint its arbitrator the arbitration can no longer go ahead and the litigation continues unresolved.

The arbitration procedure laid down in Nos. 559 to 570 is thus incomplete and it is to correct this flaw in No. 563 that at the Montreux Conference in 1965 the Swiss delegation proposed that the following sentence be added

'If one of the parties has not appointed an arbitrator within this time limit, this appointment shall be made, at the request of the other party, by the Secretary-General of the Union.'

This sentence, which would enable any Member country of the Union to obtain a ruling by arbitration, was not included in the text of the Convention itself, since certain countries, for whatever reason, cannot accept the compulsory settlement of disputes.

It was therefore inserted in the Optional Additional Protocol to the International Telecommunication Convention concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes by arbitration.

Forty-nine Member countries of the Union signed that Optional Additional Protocol in Montreux in 1965

At Malaga-Torremolinos in 1973, 57 Member countries of the Union signed the Protocol and if I am not mistaken 11 Member countries subsequently acceded to it.

Hence all these Member countries have agreed in advance to settle any dispute which might arise between them by arbitration.

Mr Chairman,

Human nature being what it is, the Swiss delegation believes that it is preferable to provide for the means by which a dispute is to be settled before it arises

Hence the Swiss delegation cannot support the proposal by the Republic of Indonesia even though it stems from a laudable principle, the search for mutual agreement

It would seem preferable, although this is not the best solution, to maintain the status quo "

8 1 4 The Chairman, summing up, said that Article 50 had to be taken together with Article 81 setting out the arbitration procedure, together with the Optional Additional Protocol on the settlement of disputes.

8 1 5 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that he had arrived at the same conclusions as the delegation of Switzerland but for different reasons He was not aware of any flaw in Article 50 or Article 81 and therefore saw no reason for a change Indonesia's proposal would not improve the existing text

8 1 6 The delegate of Indonesia made the following statement

"I would like briefly to introduce our proposal to amend Article 50, paragraph 2 of the 1973 Convention as contained in Document 177(Rev 1)

Article 50, paragraph 2, provides that any Member party to a dispute may submit the dispute to arbitration without the consent of the other party or parties to the dispute My delegation has difficulty with such a provision. The principle embodied in that provision would be tantamount to undermining the most important purpose of the Union as contained in Article 4, paragraph 1, of the 1973 Convention, namely the maintenance and extension of international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds The provision, if implemented, will in effect impose on the party or parties to the dispute a solution which otherwise would have been more appropriately reached if the arbitration procedure had been decided on the basis of mutual agreement by all the parties concerned

In view of the negative implications of the existing provisions of Article 50, paragraph 2, my delegation proposes, in Document No. 177(Rev 1), an amendment to overcome such unacceptable implications The main purport of the proposal is simply to ensure that the arbitration procedure would be resorted to only by mutual agreement of the parties concerned It should be stressed in this connection that my delegation is not opposed to the arbitration procedure as such, since we believe that such a procedure as a last resort would be quite appropriate. What we are opposing is the principle that the arbitration procedure could be resorted to by any party to a dispute without the consent of the other party or parties

In conclusion I would like to express our hope that our proposal would properly be understood and supported by the Members."

8.1.7 The delegate of Switzerland pointed out that Indonesia had in Malaga-Torremolinos signed the Optional Additional Protocol on the settlement of disputes Any countries not party to the Optional Additional Protocol could according to No. 165 agree that their differences should be settled according to the General Regulations and the Optional Additional Protocol by arbitration by mutual agreement

8 1 8 The delegate of Venezuela firmly supported the Indonesian proposal to amend No 166

8 1.9 The delegate of Spain said that the Indonesian proposal appeared to be in direct contradiction with No. 165 which related to the procedures for the settlement of disputes by mutual agreement No 166 stated that if none of those methods of settlement was adopted any Member could go to arbitration He preferred to keep the text of Article 50 as it stood

8.1.10 The Chairman invited the Committee to vote on Indonesia's proposal contained in Document No. 177(Rev.1).

The proposal was rejected by 25 votes to 13, with 16 absentions

Article 50 remained unchanged.

8.1.11 The delegate of Indonesia said that since his proposals had not been adopted, and since his delegation felt that it was a principle of the Convention which was at stake, it wished to enter a reservation in respect of that Article

8.2 Article 51

8.2.1 The Chairman observed that the Kenyan proposal (KEN/80/9) to interchange the position of Article 51 with the previous chapter had been withdrawn since it was likely that the entire Convention would be examined by the Administrative Council with a view to making it into a basic instrument. He asked the delegate of Argentina whether its proposal (ARG/167/1) was sustained.

8.2.2 The delegate of Argentina said that her delegation had proposed the deletion of a number of technical terms in general from Annex 2, but that proposal had not been accepted in the relevant Committee, and only the word "radio" had been deleted. The Argentinian delegation had been extremely disappointed that there was not sufficient legal flexibility to keep up with technological development, since it held the firm view that the Administrative Regulations together with the Convention, constituted a single legal body as laid down in Article 42. Considering therefore that the proposed amendment to Article 51 was only significant if a number of technical terms had been deleted, it withdrew its proposal

Article 51 remained unchanged.

8.3 Article 52

8.3.1 The Chairman drew attention to the two proposals to amend Article 52, that of Poland in paragraph 2.7 of Document No. 22, and the Spanish proposal (E/307/5).

8.3.2 The delegate of Spain said that his proposal had been considered by the Working Group and had been introduced to Committee 8 in Document No 341. It had been adopted as part of a set of proposals, and unless it was a question of the brackets, there should be no further problem.

8.3.3 The Chairman confirmed that Document No. 341 had included Spain's proposal in respect of Article 52. The proposal had been approved at the Administrative Council meeting, which had also approved the date as being 1 January 1984

8.4 Article 75

8.4.1 The Chairman drew attention to India's two proposals (IND/87/83 and IND/87/84).

8.4.2 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that as he recalled, the Committee had earlier decided that Conference preparatory meetings should submit a report on the technical bases via the Secretary-General to the second session of an administrative conference, which would deal with the report as it saw fit. It had also been agreed that as only the second session had the authority to prepare and submit the Final Acts for signature, it alone was sovereign. The question of the first or preparatory session making proposals simply did not arise.

8.4.3 The delegate of India said that the Committee's earlier decision was reflected in Document No. 375 under No. 358. In the interests of consistency with that provision, his delegation was prepared to go along with it.

Article 75 remained unchanged

8.5 Article 82

Article 82 remained unchanged

9 Consideration of Annex 1 of the Convention (Document No. 338)

9 1 The Chairman drew attention to the list of countries for Annex 1 which, for the sake of consistency, had been drawn up taking due account of the information published in the United Nations "Terminology Bulletin"

Document No 338 was approved without comment

10. Consideration of draft Resolution on the role of the International Telecommunication Union in the development of world telecommunications (Document No 24)

10 1 The Chairman invited the Committee to consider the draft Resolution proposed by the United Kingdom in Document No. 24

10 2 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that recognizing f) of the draft Resolution should say "the interest" rather than "the responsibilities".

10 3 The delegate of Spain, supporting that amendment, pointed out that the ISO and the IEC were not specialized agencies so an editorial amendment was required in that respect.

10.4 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany supported the United Kingdom draft Resolution

The United Kingdom draft Resolution in Document No 24 was approved, as amended.

11. Consideration of draft Recommendation on unrestricted transmission of news (Documents Nos 273, 168(Rev 1))

11.1 The Chairman said that the draft Recommendation in Document No 168 had been referred to Working Group PL-C Following discussion in the Working Group it had been referred to Committee 8 as Document No 168(Rev.1) because of the need to ensure consistency between the Preamble and Articles 4, 18, 19 and 20

11 2 The delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. said that the draft Recommendation was designed to reaffirm the noble principle of the free transmission of news enshrined in Recommendation No. 1 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention. In view of the attention which had been paid to the subject by UNESCO since 1973, it had been considered appropriate for the Plenipotentiary Conference to refer to that while reaffirming its interest in the question. The draft Recommendation had been re-drafted by a Working Party of Working Group PL-C consisting of the delegates of Bulgaria, Canada, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom which had produced Document No 168(Rev 1) Article 19 was in square brackets in that document because at the time of the Working Party's meeting it had not yet been considered.

11.3 The delegate of Sweden wondered why it had been thought necessary to change the existing Recommendation No. 1, which was clear and to the point.

If a new draft Recommendation were to be adopted, he wished to propose certain amendments to Document No. 168(Rev 1). In paragraph b) the words "Preamble and Articles 4, 18, 19 and 20" should be placed in square brackets until all had been finally approved by the Plenary. In paragraph c), he believed that reference should be made to the most fundamental UNESCO text dealing with the subject under consideration, namely the Constitution of UNESCO, Article 1, paragraph 2 a). He therefore proposed that the following words should be added at the beginning of paragraph c) "The provision of the Constitution of UNESCO concerning the promotion of the free flow of ideas by word and image, and the". In the paragraph conscious also of, he proposed that the words "with the aim of" should be deleted and replaced by the word "thus". Finally, he pointed out that the French and English texts of that paragraph should be aligned since the word "truthful", which had been deleted in English, was still retained in the French text.

11.4 The delegate of the German Democratic Republic supported the draft Recommendation.

11.5 The delegate of France said that he would have preferred the existing Recommendation No. 1 but he had no objection to the new text, with the Swedish amendments.

11.6 The delegate of Venezuela said that in the Spanish text the word "apartheid" should be changed to "racial segregation". He asked what was the meaning of the words "the spiritual enrichment of the human personality".

11.7 The delegate of the Ukrainian S.S.R. said that the idea in paragraph c) of the draft Recommendation had been to refer to the latest relevant UNESCO text, but if the Committee so wished he was prepared to include the amendment proposed by the Swedish delegate. He accepted the alteration of "with the aim of" to "thus". The words "the spiritual enrichment of the human personality" were a direct quotation from the Final Acts of the Helsinki Conference.

11.8 The delegate of Switzerland said that the function of the Union was to transmit news without making any attempt to control it, so the actual content and objectives of the news should not concern the Union. He therefore proposed the deletion of the paragraph beginning conscious also of, which would be equivalent to retaining the original Recommendation No. 1 of the Malaga-Torremolinos Convention.

11.9 The delegates of Brazil, the United Kingdom and the United States of America endorsed the Swiss view.

11.10 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. said that he was somewhat surprised at the United Kingdom delegate's position, since the latter had been a member of the Working Party which had drafted the Recommendation under consideration. No problems had arisen when the draft had been discussed in the Working Party. If, as now appeared, certain delegations did not wish to see the noble principle of the free transmission of news, which had been adopted at Torremolinos, broadened to include the principles of the Final Acts of the Helsinki Conference and other international instruments, they should clearly say so. His delegation, for its part, strongly supported the Recommendation in Document No. 168(Rev.1), as amended by the delegate of Sweden.

11.11 After further discussion, in which the delegate of Denmark said that he could accept the draft Recommendation as amended by Sweden, the delegates of China, Sweden and the United Kingdom indicated that they would prefer to retain the original Recommendation No. 1 of Malaga-Torremolinos, and the delegates of Czechoslovakia and the Ukrainian S.S.R. supported the draft Recommendation in Document No. 168(Rev.1), the Chairman invited the Committee to approve the draft Recommendation, as already amended by Sweden and with a further Swedish amendment to change the word "should" at the end of the first line of the paragraph conscious also of to "will".

The draft Recommendation on unrestricted transmission of news (Document No. 168(Rev.1)) as thus amended, was approved.

11.12 The delegate of Switzerland stated that he could not support the paragraph beginning conscious also of since it implied that the ITU, which was a purely technical organization, might prejudice the effect and content of the information it transmitted. ITU's function should be limited to the sole transmission of news.

12 Consideration of a draft Resolution on the basic instrument of the Union
(Document No. DT/58)

12.1 The delegate of Japan, introducing Document No. DT/58, said that the draft Resolution it contained had been prepared by a small drafting group made up of the delegates of Argentina, Canada, Spain, Kenya and Portugal and with himself as Chairman. The text submitted to the Committee for its consideration was based on the original draft Resolution in Document No. DT/20(Rev.1) and the text proposed by Spain in Document No. 198. His Administration wished to make known its readiness to facilitate the work of the Administrative Council by participating in the work of any group called upon to assist it in the preparation of a draft instrument.

12.2 The delegate of Spain said that the text proposed had been minutely discussed and carefully weighed. It fully expressed the intent that lay behind it and should be adopted. He noted with appreciation the generous offer made by Japan.

12 3 The delegate of Kenya, supported by the delegates of Algeria and Kuwait, said that although he supported the draft Resolution in principle some of the wording appeared to imply that the projected Constitution would not be open to amendment. He also felt that it should be left to the proposed Group of Experts and the Administrative Council to decide the details of the amendment procedure. As a result, he proposed that the words following "Convention" in the second sub-paragraph of resolves 1) and the words following "procedure" in resolves 2) should be deleted.

12 4 The delegate of the United Kingdom felt it was too late in the Conference, after the considerable amount of work and discussion that had gone into the drafting of the text, to alter the wording at the present time. The text in Document No DT/58 reflected the opinion of the floor and should be adopted as it stood.

12 5 The delegate of Spain said that the text had been carefully prepared to give unambiguous guidelines to the proposed Group of Experts. The amendments proposed by Kenya would make the provisions too general.

12 6 The Chairman said that the Committee had too little time left at its disposal for him to re-open the debate on the issue, which had already been considered at length on earlier occasions. He had no alternative but to put the matter to a vote.

The amendments proposed by Kenya were put to the vote and rejected by 9 votes for, 20 against and 13 abstentions.

The draft Resolution was approved as it appeared in Document No. DT/58.

13 Consideration of Article 4 of the Convention (continued)

13.1 The Chairman, recalling that a compromise proposal for the text of Article 4, MOD 12 and ADD 16A, had not achieved consensus at an earlier stage of the meeting, said that a new compromise proposal had been prepared and was submitted to the Committee for its consideration.

13 2 The delegates of Algeria and Iran categorically refused to consider the new proposals and said that the matter should be forwarded to the Plenary Meeting for a decision.

13 3 The Chairman said that in the face of the strong objections voiced to the compromise proposals it would serve no purpose to re-open an already lengthy debate on the subject, despite appeals from the delegates of New Zealand, the United States of America and the United Kingdom to do so. The Committee had not enough time left to it to achieve a consensus. Much as he regretted it, he would have to propose that Article 4 be forwarded to the Plenary Meeting with the observation that Committee 8 had found itself unable to reach a consensus on its provisions.

It was so agreed.

14 Completion of the work of Committee 8

14 1 After the customary exchange of courtesies, the Chairman declared the work of Committee 8 to be completed.

The meeting rose at 2345 hours

The Secretary

P.A. TRAUB

The Chairman .

E.J. WILKINSON

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No. 517-E
1 December 1982
Original Spanish

COMMITTEE 7

SUMMARY RECORD
OF THE
TWENTY-SECOND AND LAST MEETING OF COMMITTEE 7
(STRUCTURE OF THE UNION)

Monday, 1 November 1982, at 2100 hrs

Chairman - Mr. A.C. ITUASSU (Brazil)

Subjects discussed .

Document No.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Consideration of Article 5 of the Convention | - |
| 2. Consideration of Article 6 of the Convention | - |
| 3. Consideration of Article 7 of the Convention | - |
| 4. Consideration of Article 8 of the Convention | - |
| 5. Consideration of Article 11 of the Convention | 297 |
| 6. Consideration of Article 55 of the Convention | DT/57 |
| 7. Consideration of the Report of the Administrative
Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference | 65 |
| 8. Conclusion of the Committee's work | - |



1. Consideration of Article 5 of the Convention

Article 5 was adopted without amendment.

2. Consideration of Article 6 of the Convention

2.1 The Chairman said that Spain had submitted a proposal which had been left in abeyance and that Committee 8 was dealing with a draft Resolution on the same subject. He proposed that the text of Article 6 be left unchanged and that Committee 9 should coordinate the texts.

It was so agreed.

3. Consideration of Article 7 of the Convention.

Article 7 was adopted without further amendment.

4. Consideration of Article 8 of the Convention

4.1 No. 52

4.1.1 The Chairman said that there were three proposals, two concerning the financing of technical cooperation from the ordinary budget and one on the addition of a No. 52A to the Convention. A document had been sent by Committee 6 to Committees 4, 7 and 8 requesting inclusion of the point on the financing of technical cooperation from the ordinary budget. He proposed that No. 52A should be added in square brackets so that it could be considered in Plenary.

4.1.2 The delegate of Argentina supported the Chairman's proposal.

4.1.3 The delegate of the United States felt that it would be a mistake to place No. 52A in square brackets and advocated the method followed with regard to Article 6.

4.1.4 The delegate of Argentina said that the suggestions made by the Chairman and the delegate of the United States were essentially the same, namely, that Committee 7 should decide according to the procedure adopted by Committee 6.

4.1.5 The Chairman explained that Article 6 would be maintained as it stood if approved in Plenary in the light of the decision taken by Committee 8. He proposed that No. 52A of the Convention be transmitted to Committee 9 so that account could be taken of the decision taken by the Plenary Meeting after consideration of the report of Committee 6.

It was so agreed.

4.2 No. 53

4.2.1 The Chairman said that Committee 5 had already fully discussed the question of geographical distribution and that decisions had been taken on the matter. He suggested that No. 53 of the Convention be left unchanged.

It was so agreed.

4.3 No. 54

4.3.1 The Chairman said that Algeria and India had submitted proposals regarding technical cooperation, which might be transmitted to Committee 9 with a note stating that they were being left in abeyance pending the outcome of the Plenary Meeting's discussion of the reports of Committee 6.

- 4.3.2 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany felt that no decisions could be taken and that the provision should be placed in square brackets.
- 4.3.3 The delegate of Algeria saw no point in placing the texts in square brackets.
- 4.3.4 The Chairman said that it was not possible to submit two different texts to Committee 9. He suggested that India's proposal alone should be submitted.
- 4.3.5 The delegate of the United States of America felt that any question related to technical cooperation was bound to raise problems. The Plenary should be informed that there were proposals which the Committee had been unable to discuss in the limited time available. It would be impossible to adopt a final text if the proposals were transmitted directly to Committee 9.
- 4.3.6 The Chairman suggested that all the proposals regarding technical cooperation should be submitted in a single report to the Plenary, which could then come to a decision taking account of the report of Committee 6.
- 4.3.7 The delegate of Venezuela said that Committee 8 was dealing with Article 4 (Purposes of the Union) and No. 12A, which was closely related to technical cooperation. The decisions of the present Committee would have to be modified in the light of those taken by Committee 8 and the Plenary Meeting.
- 4.3.8 The Chairman said that, in order to assist the Plenary Meeting's work, the report submitted should be as full as possible.
- 4.3.9 The delegate of Australia asked for clarification regarding the contents of the report. If there was no support for the resolutions, they should be rejected.
- 4.3.10 The Chairman did not wish to re-open the discussion. The proposals in question had received support, but had been left in abeyance, either for lack of a consensus or pending the results of other Committees' discussions. All proposals regarding the inclusion of technical cooperation in the ordinary budget should be submitted to the Plenary Meeting for decision in the light of the reports of other Committees.
- 4.3.11 The delegate of Algeria supported the Chairman's proposal.
- 4.3.12 The Chairman suggested that the report should include the proposals relating to Nos. 52A, 54, 68A, 72A and 280 of the Convention.

It was so agreed.

5. Consideration of Article 11 of the Convention (Document No. 297)

5.1 No. 78

5.1.1 The Chairman said that there was one proposal to delete No. 78 from the Convention (Document No. 297) and another to add a new No. 78A.

5.1.2 The delegate of Spain regretted that important matters had very often been discussed too cursorily. The Plenary Assembly (Article 69) and the Plan Committees were totally separate entities. A text endorsing the ITU's regional presence should be introduced in the Convention to establish the necessary link between the Union and the regional organizations. The question of the ITU regional presence called for detailed study and would therefore take some time. It would be inconsistent to delete No. 78 of the Convention and to mention the World Plan Committee. He had misgivings about the proposal and suggested that No. 78 of the Convention be maintained unamended until the next Plenipotentiary Conference, which could consider the studies carried out by the CCIs and take account of the experience gained by the ITU regional presence.

5.1.3 The delegate of Senegal remained unconvinced by the arguments put forward by the delegate of Brazil and supported the views of the delegate of Spain on Brazil's proposal to delete No. 78 of the Convention (Document No. 297). Article 69, defining the duties of the CCI Plenary Assemblies, had already been approved, and the Conference would be adopting a Resolution on the ITU regional presence. The experts appointed to posts in the Regions would be ITU staff members who, for reasons of sovereignty, could not take the place of administrations when it came to drawing up regional plans. At the meeting held in Abidjan, the Plan Committee for Africa approved two Resolutions, one calling for the strengthening of cooperation with the regional organizations and the other for the retention of the Plan Committee for Africa, which facilitated the participation of African countries finding it difficult to travel to Geneva. Those Resolutions had been examined and approved by the last CCITT Plenary Assembly. The next meeting of the Committee was to be held in 1983 in Gabon. His delegation was in favour of keeping No. 78 in Article 11 of the Convention.

5.1.4 The delegate of Brazil said that there had possibly been a misunderstanding which had led to comments being made before his delegation introduced Document No. 297. Paragraph 4 stated that the deletion of No. 78 did not mean that the World Plan Committee and the Regional Plan Committees should be abolished, but that any decision on the future of the Committees fell exclusively within the competence of the forthcoming CCI Plenary Assemblies. Paragraph 3, concerning the regional presence of the ITU, referred to ITU staff members responsible for advising the administrations of developing countries in the study and application of CCI Recommendations and the organization of seminars of interest to one or more countries. A further reason for the proposal to delete No. 78 was that it did not appear necessary to amend No. 79 of the Convention, which dealt with the working arrangements of the CCIs. Nowhere was there any mention of the creation of special autonomous groups; but they had been and would continue to be set up to meet the needs of the developing countries insofar as such action came within the province of the CCIR and CCITT Plenary Assemblies. There was no need to keep the reference to the World and Regional Plan Committees in the Convention since they should have the same status as other CCIR and CCITT Study Groups. It would then be easier to change the tasks assigned to the Committees. Committee 6 had set up an independent commission to deal with the world-wide development of telecommunications and to recommend new methods to promote the development of world telecommunications. The CCIR and CCITT should look into that question too. There was no reason to wait for a Plenipotentiary Conference in order to take decisions aimed at avoiding duplication of effort. The experience of the Region to which his country belonged demonstrated the need to revise the working methods of the Committees. The proposal to delete No. 78 of the Convention was compatible with other Resolutions adopted by the Conference.

5.1.5 The delegate of Sweden supported neither the deletion of No. 78 from the Convention nor the reasons given for the proposal. He had participated in Committee 6 and considered that the Resolution referred to dealt comprehensively with regional cooperation, but it contained nothing which could be interpreted as interfering with CCITT plans. The provisions of No. 78 did not hinder the participation of the World and Regional Plan Committees in regional activities and it was difficult to see how the deletion of No. 78 could in any way benefit the developing countries.

5.1.6 The delegate of Argentina said that an Inter-American Telecommunications Conference was now operating in his continent as successor to the Inter-American Telecommunications Commission which had been set up in 1962 to integrate the continent's telecommunication networks in the areas of technology and systems standardization. All those efforts had been superseded with the establishment of INTELSAT, which immediately had standardized the telecommunication networks. In 1971 the International Telecommunication Commission had become a Conference, with a Planning and Tariffs Committee which collaborated with the ITU especially on the Plan for Latin America although that had not proved to be very useful. He wondered how many members of the CCITT and representatives of countries had attended the last Plan Committee meeting. He supported Brazil's proposal, which was compatible with No. 304 of the Convention stating that the Study Groups set up by the Plenary Assembly should ensure the functioning of each International Consultative Committee.

5.1.7 The delegate of Chile was in favour of leaving No. 78 as it stood since the existence of the World Plan Committee fell within the competence of the Plenipotentiary Conference and should be covered by the Convention. The World Plan Committee's functions were quite distinct from those of other bodies which the Consultative Committees might set up, as was clear from the tasks assigned in the Convention.

5.1.8 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany did not support Brazil's proposal. Owing to late submission, it had not been given due attention, but in any case his delegation wished to retain the provision on the Plan Committees which were of cardinal importance, especially for the developing countries.

5.1.9 The delegate of Lebanon was in favour of maintaining No. 78 without amendment.

5.1.10 The Director of the CCITT said that the Vith CCITT Plenary Assembly held in 1976 had considered the terms of reference of the World and Regional Plan Committees and had concluded that the Committees were extremely valuable. As well as drawing up general plans and compiling information, they provided forums which were greatly appreciated by the developing countries.

5.1.11 The Chairman took it that there was no consensus in the Committee to approve the Brazilian delegate's proposal in Document No. 297

It was so agreed.

5.1.12 The delegate of Algeria submitted his proposal for an addition to No. 78 (11/24) of the Convention to the effect that the Regional Plan Committees should associate interested regional organizations with their work and assist them gradually to take charge of matters which concerned their respective regions. The purpose of the addition was to facilitate the transfer of the ITU's technical knowledge to regional organizations wishing to benefit from it.

5.1.13 The delegate of Chile expressed support for the proposal on the ground that it was desirable to strengthen the Union's ties with regional organizations.

5.1.14 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. was not opposed to the idea of promoting relations between regional organizations and the ITU. The Convention did not hamper those relations in any way, however, and the proposed addition would not improve existing possibilities.

5.1.15 The delegate of Senegal said that No. 129 in Article 32 of the Convention stipulated that regional arrangements should not be incompatible with the Convention. The Regional and World Plan Committees were merely working tools and could not provide the required assistance. Assistance could only be given by the CCIs themselves.

5.1.16 The delegate of Algeria said that despite the view expressed by the delegate of the U.S.S.R. there was nothing in the Convention to prevent the strengthening of relations between regional organizations and the ITU, the Secretary-General had said in the Administrative Council that the Convention provided no means for the conclusion of agreements between the ITU and those organizations. His proposal was intended to promote such cooperation agreements, and it had been approved in principle at a meeting of the Panafrican Telecommunication Union.

5.1.17 The Director of the CCITT said that in the Africa Plan meeting held in Gabon the regional organizations collaborated extensively without any difficulty.

5.1.18 The delegate of Sweden said that he could agree to the proposed addition to No. 78 if it were shortened to read "The Regional Plan Committees shall cooperate closely with regional organizations which express a desire for such cooperation "

5.1.19 The delegate of Algeria said that he would prefer to have the full text of the addition approved.

5.1.20 The Chairman pointed out that the proposal referred only to "the regional organizations which express a desire for such cooperation".

5.1.21 The delegate of the Federal Republic of Germany suggested that in the French text the word "doivent" should be replaced by "pourraient".

No. 78A was approved with the proposed amendments.

5.1.22 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. considered that the sentence in No. 78A could have been included in No. 78.

6. Consideration of Article 55 of the Convention (Document No. DT/57)

6.1 No. 241

6.1.1 The Chairman explained that after being considered in Committee 7, the proposed addition to No. 241 had been submitted to an informal working group of Committee 5 which, in point 2 of its report, proposed the addition of a very simple text to No. 241.

The proposed text was approved.

7. Consideration of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference (Document No. 65)

7.1 Referring to Opinion 81 (page 248 of the Report) on systems for television with conditional access, the Director of the CCIR said that the question was an extremely controversial one in that some delegations considered that it was outside the competence of the CCIR, others that it corresponded in every respect with the Committee's terms of reference. He himself believed that the study should be undertaken and, although some delegations were concerned about the cost, the essential problem was whether or not it should be carried out by the CCIR. The decision should be taken by the Plenipotentiary Conference on the basis of the conclusion reached in the report of Committee 7.

7.2 The delegate of France felt that Opinion 81, as formulated in the Report of the Administrative Council should be given a favourable response.

7.3 The delegate of Indonesia wished to express his appreciation of the CCIR's efforts to encourage the development of broadcasting. However, satellite broadcasting had legal and financial implications of concern to the developing countries, whose means did not allow them to use that medium to correct or counter the information broadcast by developed countries. Before embarking on more advanced development plans, it was necessary to meet the needs of certain developing countries.

7.4 In the view of the delegate of the United States of America, the technical studies concerned came within the competence of the CCIR.

7.5 The delegate of the United Kingdom agreed that the question should be examined by the CCIR, since it concerned the improvement of a communication medium.

7.6 The delegate of the U.S.S.R. was opposed to the CCIRs undertaking such studies. Apart from being of no particular interest, they would not assist Union Members as a whole, but only those private undertakings able to use the private channels. He therefore supported Document No. 149 in its entirety.

7.7 The delegate of Canada sympathized with the concerns expressed by Indonesia in Document No. 149, but felt that in view of the essentially technical nature of the questions involved in satellite broadcasting, they should be investigated by the CCIR.

7.8 The delegate of France also considered the CCIR competent to deal with the matter. While there might be a commercial aspect, the main point was to establish technical standards.

7.9 The delegate of Algeria agreed with the delegate of Indonesia that the CCIR should not study the question.

7.10 The delegate of Italy, referring to the profits of broadcasting companies wondered whether anything could be had for nothing. Programmes either were paid for by the State, and ultimately by the taxpayer, or were financed by advertising. The real problem however, was whether there was any advantage in having such broadcasting systems studied by another organization. His own view was that the work should be done by ITU.

7.11 The delegate of Iran pointed out that another United Nations agency was studying the non-technical aspects of the question.

7.12. The delegate of Brazil said that the CCIR should study all the technical problems and not only those related to satellite broadcasting. With regard to the objection of the delegate of the U.S.S.R. that such studies were only of benefit to private agencies, he wished to point out that they were of the greatest interest to his Government and would be most useful to his Administration.

7.13 The delegate of Indonesia, referring to the comments made by the delegate of Italy, said that while the technical studies had other far-reaching implications, the only possible course of action was to take them into account. Broadcasting was involved as well as telecommunications and the Union's resources should not be squandered by overloading the CCIR and CCITT with such work. The new techniques might seriously affect the interests of neighbouring countries which, like Indonesia, were not isolated by a wide sea. In particular, they could be harmful for the developing countries, which raised legal questions. The Union should not be required to undertake the studies.

7.14 The Director of the CCIR said that conditional-access broadcasting (television) systems posed more far-reaching problems than those affecting satellite television. In view of the wide-ranging implications of the question, the reply should be formulated carefully. One thing was certain . progress could not be halted and if the ITU did not undertake the studies, other bodies would.

7.15 The delegate of India asked whether the CCIs had ever dealt with the question.

7.16 The Director of the CCIR replied in the affirmative. No difficulty had arisen.

7.17 The Chairman first put to the vote the question of whether the studies came within the competence of the ITU. The results were as follows : for . 17, against 9, abstentions 5.

He then put to the vote the question of whether the technical aspects should be studied by the CCIR. The results were as follows . for 18, against 9, abstentions 4.

The reply of Committee 7 to CCIR Opinion 81 was in the affirmative.

7.18 The delegates of Indonesia and the U.S.S.R. reserved the right to raise the matter again in Plenary Meeting.

7.19 The Committee took note of other sections of the Report of the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference referred to it by the Plenary.

8. Conclusion of the Committee's work

After the usual exchange of compliments, the Chairman declared the Committee's work concluded.

The meeting rose at 2320 hours.

The Secretary

A. MACLENNAN

The Chairman

A.C. ITUASSU

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 518-E
15 March 1983
Original English

PLENARY MEETING

MINUTES
OF THE
CLOSING CEREMONY OF THE
PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

Saturday, 6 November 1982, at 1600 hrs

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

1. Closing addresses
2. Closure of the Conference



1 Closing addresses

1.1 The Chairman said he understood it was the tradition at closing meetings of ITU conferences for one speaker from each region to be given the floor

1.2 The delegate of Spain, speaking as Chairman of the Administrative Council, expressed his deep gratitude to the Chairman for the welcome and care extended to delegates on their arrival in Nairobi and throughout the duration of the Conference

Six weeks in an impressive country had made it possible for the participants to identify and familiarize themselves, not only with the country and its customs, but especially with the kindness and friendliness of the Kenyans, which everyone had appreciated. In the interests of brevity, he would not expatiate on the subject, for to express his gratitude properly would indeed require a lengthy speech. Yet brevity need not detract from sincerity, and he therefore wished to stress that delegates would take away with them unforgettable memories of Kenya and its people

Particular mention should be made of the dedication and affability of the local Secretariat, manifested on a thousand and one occasions, and of the Secretary-General and the elected and other officials of the Union for their inestimable collaboration.

At that point he wished to take a moment to thank the outgoing Secretary-General, Mr Mohamed Mili, for all his unstinting devotion to the cause of the Union during his term of office. Mr Mili could rest assured that his name would leave an indelible mark on the history of the Union.

He then thanked the Chairman for the devotion to duty and the enthusiasm he had shown in so skillfully guiding the debates and, above all, for his constant insistence that decisions should be based on "harambee" the fundamental decisions had indeed been reached in a spirit of good will.

While it was too soon to take stock of the achievements and failures, there could be absolutely no doubt that the Union had emerged strengthened from that Plenipotentiary Conference, the first ever to be held on African soil.

Finally, he was sure he was expressing the unanimous feelings of respect of all the participants for the person of the President of the Republic of Kenya and successor to the unforgettable President Jomo Kenyatta, His Excellency Daniel T. Arap Moi, who had so kindly presided over the inaugural meeting, as well as their gratitude to the Government and people of Kenya for the manifold facilities and marks of affection they had received.

The first word that delegates had heard on their arrival had been "Jambo!", and they had had many occasions to hear it thereafter, always accompanied by a smile. And now, with regret but also with hope, they had to say "Kwaheri", au revoir, with all the affection and thanks which the Kenyan people so richly deserved and as a manifestation of which he wished to cite the beautiful concluding words of the Kenyan national anthem

"Ee munga nguvu yetu

Kila siku tuwe na shukrani"

"O God, creator of all things,

Fill our hearts with gratitude".

1.3 The delegate of Austria, speaking on behalf of the Western European countries, said that the first Plenipotentiary Conference of the Union to be held in Africa had been a complete success. Everyone had been impressed by the hospitality they had received in Kenya. That country and its capital were to be congratulated on the Conference Centre, which was an exceptional piece of architecture, delegates had always felt extremely comfortable in that Hall, even after midnight. The Chairman was to be thanked for his democratic and understanding guidance of the debates, which had given all countries an opportunity to express their opinions and even to raise their own specific problems. Mr. Kosgey had always done his utmost to find solutions by consensus, even in the case of the most difficult problems and when faced with widely differing views. All participants could be satisfied with the outcome of their work over the past six weeks. Special thanks were due to the Chairman's collaborators, to the ITU Secretariat and to the interpreters for their dedicated work.

The new Convention - the Nairobi Convention - would serve as a basis for the comprehensive work of the ITU, in the Administrative Council, in the IFRB, in the CCIs, in the Study Groups and Working Parties and, last but not least, in the General Secretariat. The Western European delegations did not wish to forego that opportunity of once again thanking the outgoing Secretary-General, Mr. Mohamed Mili, for his efficient work during his 17 years as leader of the Union. They wished the new Secretary-General, Mr. Butler, every success in an extremely difficult task at the head of a team which had proved its worth. Over the past six weeks, they had also had an opportunity to get to know the beauties of the wonderful country of Kenya and the courtesy and hospitality of its people, he was sure that many delegates would be pleased to come again on holiday with their families. The delegates of the Western European States requested the Chairman to convey their thanks to the Kenyan people and Government; they would always try to remember as a guide for their future work in the ITU the motto adopted by the people of Kenya - "Harambee".

1.4 The delegate of the United States of America said he would have liked to speak to and thank many people by name, but would have to be brief in view of the Chairman's strict edict on the three-minute rule. Speaking on behalf of the countries of Region 2 and on behalf of the members of the United States delegation he thanked all the people of Kenya who had made their stay in that lovely and spectacular country so enjoyable and memorable. Special thanks were due to the Chairman, the Honourable Minister Henry Kosgey, for his patient leadership and his splendid sense of humour throughout the Conference; that humour had indeed helped on many occasions during tedious debates. Minister Kosgey clearly typified the spirit of "harambee", that spirit of good will which had been apparent in the Plenary Hall thanks to his leadership. Sincere thanks were due to the Secretariat and to the new leaders of the ITU for their very hard work during the past six weeks; the Region 2 delegations wished them success and brilliance in the future, because brilliance was what the ITU needed to achieve the goals that were so important to all concerned.

Finally, he wished to thank all the delegates for their fellowship and goodwill and tireless efforts during the past six weeks. While the United States delegation left the Conference with some real concerns about some of the efforts and their results, which would be examined by all participants over the following few months, it nonetheless left the ITU Conference feeling honoured to have worked for those past six weeks with so many fine and talented men and women. It was hopeful that a new degree of trust and cooperation would emerge from the Nairobi Conference and that that trust and cooperation would guide all efforts in telecommunications in the years ahead. It was confident that such an approach and such a commitment to trust and cooperation would ensure that the maximum benefits from the exciting developments in telecommunications could be shared fully with all the people of the world, and believed that that was the sacred obligation of the ITU.

1.5 The delegate of China said that on the point of departure from the beautiful country of Kenya and its friendly people, his delegation would like to take the opportunity of expressing its heartfelt thanks and best wishes to the Chairman, and through him to the Kenyan people and Government, to the ITU staff and all those who had been working for the Conference. The delegation also wished to congratulate the Chairman on the successful convening of the Plenipotentiary Conference, the first of its kind to be held on African soil. Thanks to his excellent guidance and the joint efforts of all delegates present, the Conference had achieved considerable results. a

revised Convention, acceptance of the principles of rotation and continuity with regard to the election of officials, an enlarged Administrative Council with a higher proportion of members from developing countries, an improved system of contributions, the convening of the Plenipotentiary Conference as regularly as possible, the strengthening of technical cooperation, admission of new Members and the condemnation of Israeli atrocities, racialism and neo-colonialism

The Conference had assigned the Union numerous tasks to be carried out before the next Plenipotentiary Conference, and had laid down guidelines for accomplishing them. The delegation was hopeful that the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General, the Directors of the CCIs and the Members of the IFRB would cooperate more closely and make greater efforts in future in order to ensure that the Union kept pace with technical development and made new and greater contributions to worldwide telecommunications.

The Chinese Administration would, as in the past, play an active role in all the Union's work and strive to make its due contribution to the Union. In conclusion, he wished all participants good health, a happy family and life and a safe return home.

1.6 The delegate of Uganda said that his duty now, unlike the Chairman's, was a very easy one. He wished to remind delegates that once upon a time Africa had been called "the dark continent", indeed, he had just recently visited an aeroplane museum and had seen, right in front of the facade of a little old plane, the inscription "To Africa, pilots warned to share runway with elephants. Elephants have the right of way." But that was no longer the case. A wind of change had come and swept all over Africa, so hard as to sweep into positions of international recognition such distinguished sons of Africa as the outgoing Secretary-General, Mohamed Mili of Tunisia. Africans were proud that he had for twenty years been head of that august organization, the ITU, to bring it to the present meeting on African soil.

The fact that the Plenipotentiary Conference had taken place for the first time in Africa marked the beginning of the end of the "darkness" referred to in history. The fact that that six-week Conference had been held in the city of the sun, Nairobi, was a major step forward in the advancement of modern telecommunications to open up the whole world.

On behalf of his delegation and on behalf of Africa, he wished to join the rest of the delegations to thank and congratulate Minister Henry Kosgey, who had very ably guided the Conference over the past six weeks. All had appreciated the efficiency with which he had conducted the Conference and the strictness he had used to conduct Plenary Meetings - strictness of a rare kind, with plenty of abundant humour to keep everybody going until the end. His thanks and congratulations also went to the Kenyan Government and Administration for the highly efficient arrangements for the Conference, he was sure that all African delegates were very proud of that performance, of the contribution of a sister state, Kenya, to the Plenipotentiary and shared with it pride in being able to tell delegates from outside the continent of Africa that they were welcome and always would be welcome on African soil.

In conclusion, he expressed on behalf of Africa profound gratitude to the President of the Republic of Kenya, His Excellency Daniel arap Moi, the Government and the people of that Republic for all the success achieved by the Plenipotentiary Conference and for providing delegates with a most memorable stay in that country.

1.7 The delegate of Japan, speaking as a member of the Asia and Oceania Region and on behalf of the Japanese Government and delegation, said it was his pleasant duty to convey to the Chairman at that impressive closing session the most profound gratitude for his outstanding leadership, confidence, courage, impartiality, indulgence, generosity and sense of humour - in fact, all the facets of his personality with which he had succeeded in overcoming the most difficult moments. It was, however, regrettable to think that that might perhaps be the last occasion on which Mr. Kosgey would be seen in the chair of an ITU Conference. Through the Chairman, he wished to express the highest appreciation to the Government and the people of Kenya as well as to the members of the local secretariat and all those people who had been working so hard behind the scenes to make delegates feel comfortable and at home. Thanks were also due to the General

Secretariat, the able interpreters, the translators, the typists and all those without whose self-sacrificing efforts the delegates would not have been able to accomplish even a part of their work

The Conference had fully demonstrated the significance of its being held for the first time on the great continent of Africa. The Union had succeeded in making many meaningful decisions by way of revising the Convention or adopting Resolutions. All in all, he had strongly felt that every decision, every discussion and every intervention during the Conference had had only one common motive, that of promoting and improving world telecommunications for better understanding among the peoples and consequently for peace in the world.

While he had been particularly glad to see that the Conference had fully endorsed the desirability of the Union having a permanent basic instrument, the Nairobi Conference would be remembered as the Conference which had made the historical decision of creating the International Telecommunication Constitution. As the original sponsor of that proposal, Japan was convinced that the Constitution would enable future Plenipotentiary Conferences to devote themselves solely to the substantive matters facing the Union, without the time constraints of having to adopt a new Convention.

He thanked the Chairman and his country once again for all they had done and, last but not least, expressed his best wishes to the newly-elected officials. Until the participants met again in France, he wished the Union continued success and development and concluded with the words "Long live Kenya and long live the ITU!"

1 8 The delegate of the USSR said that the Plenipotentiary Conference which had just concluded its work was undoubtedly an outstanding event in the activities of the International Telecommunication Union and would represent a landmark in its history. The particular significance of that Plenipotentiary Conference lay in the fact that it was the first to be held on the African continent, which had only recently rid itself of colonialism and was fighting for the final liberation of Southern Africa, and also in the fact that it was the first at which the developing countries had expressed themselves with special force, demonstrating their concern with the activities of the ITU as a whole and taking their specific interests into account. The developing world comprised a large number of countries with vast territories, populated by hundreds of millions of people standing in acute need of telecommunication media, television and sound broadcasting. As ever before, the Soviet Union was prepared to cooperate closely with those countries by providing assistance in training skilled staff and developing their means of telecommunication. It was confident that the Final Acts of the Nairobi Conference would greatly advance the cause of international cooperation and the development of mutual understanding between peoples. All those aims could be achieved only under conditions of the strengthening of peace, for which every person, every nation and every international organization must exert all possible efforts. The Soviet Union considered that the activities of the ITU would promote the attainment of that laudable goal.

He would conclude his brief statement by expressing through the Chairman his delegation's gratitude for a splendid welcome and for the excellent organization of the work of the Conference. While speaking on behalf of the Soviet delegation, he believed that those sentiments were shared by all its friends from Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. Those participants had been simply enchanted by the sincerity, hospitality and goodwill they had encountered and wished the industrious and talented people of Kenya, its Government headed by His Excellency Daniel T. arap Moi and the Chairman and his family all health, happiness and success. Finally, he wished all delegations bon voyage, good luck and success in their activities for the furtherance of the common cause, that of telecommunications

1.9 The delegate of the United Kingdom said that, since the Conference had been a great Commonwealth occasion, he wished to speak on behalf of all the Commonwealth representatives, great and small, from the five continents. The Chairman must be glad, as were all delegates, that the Plenipotentiary Conference had come to a harmonious end. There had been many conflicts of opinion and there were substantial differences between delegations, not all of which had been resolved, although they had all been ventilated, some very thoroughly indeed, and there was much food for

thought to take back home. Whatever the failures, and there had been a few, none of them could be laid at the Chairman's door - the fault lay with the delegates themselves. By the same token, whatever the successes, and there had been many, big and small, the credit must go largely to the Chairman, who had presided over the Conference for six long weeks with a patience, a tolerance and a fairness that had impressed everyone. Growing in confidence each week, he had also on occasions brought the participants down to earth with a brief comment, sharp and to the point. He had also won them over with an injection of humour and humanity into their rather dry and often tedious affairs. They would take away with them memories of his chairmanship coupled with an admiration for his very special brand of diplomacy, his determination and his quiet endurance that would long be remembered in the ITU. The same was true of the outgoing Secretary-General, Mr Mohamed Mili. Delegates would also take with them memories of a warm and welcoming country, its capital, Nairobi, and the people of Kenya that would never be erased.

In conclusion, at the end of the Nairobi Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, delegates had so much to be grateful for that they could only offer their most sincere thanks. And perhaps they could ask the Chairman to undertake one more service on behalf of the Conference, that of conveying their warmest appreciation for everything that had been done for them to the Government and people of Kenya. The President of that country, Daniel arap Moi, would certainly be pleased that the spirit of "harambee" had triumphed at the end of the Nairobi Conference.

1.10 The delegate of France said that, at the conclusion of the Nairobi Conference, his delegation wished first of all to associate itself with all the statements that had already been made to thank Kenya and the Chairman in person and to congratulate him on the notable work that had been accomplished.

The French delegation also wished to assure Mr Mili of its gratitude and admiration for the outstanding work he had performed at the head of the ITU.

The next Plenipotentiary Conference would be held in France, and it would be a great honour and source of satisfaction for his country, at whose initiative the ITU had been established 117 years previously, to welcome all delegates in 1989. That year would coincide with the second centenary of the French Revolution, which would be celebrated with enthusiasm throughout France. It was to be hoped that the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity between peoples which had seen the light of day in France nearly two centuries earlier and the concept of respect for human rights would characterize more profoundly than ever the spirit that would prevail during the forthcoming Conference. France also hoped that tolerance and friendship between all the Members of the Union would flourish more than ever before.

1.11 The delegate of Saudi Arabia, speaking on behalf of the Arab delegations, thanked the Chairman and, through him, the Government of Kenya for the warm welcome extended to them and the facilities provided for the Conference. He wished the Kenyan Government prosperity in the future. After paying a tribute to the Secretary-General, the Secretary-General elect and all their assistants, both permanent and temporary, he expressed his appreciation to all those present for the results achieved by the Conference and wished the Union every success in the pursuit of its lofty objectives.

1.12 The delegate of Venezuela, speaking on behalf of the Administrations of the American Region, thanked the Government and people of Kenya for the magnificent hospitality extended to participants during their stay in the beautiful city of Nairobi. The Nairobi Convention, 1982, would be remembered as another milestone along the way of enhanced international cooperation and technical assistance in the field of telecommunications and, as such, would serve to improve the quality of life in the developing countries. The spirit of cooperation and fraternity which had prevailed throughout the Conference would encourage administrations to intensify their efforts to develop telecommunications throughout the world. He paid a warm tribute to the Chairman for his masterly conduct of the deliberations, exemplary patience and admirable solution of problems, and wished him every success in the future, both personally and in the performance of his duties.

1 13 The Secretary-General elect said that he would like first of all to pay a very special tribute to the loyal and dedicated local secretariat of the Kenyan Administration and Government that had worked so hard with the ITU Secretariat under the guidance of Philip Okunde and his team. A Conference like the present one and its organization had necessitated very detailed preparation, dedication and skill. On behalf of the ITU, he wished to thank all concerned very much for the friendly spirit and relationships that had always existed between the two groups of people over the past two years, culminating in serving the member delegates in Nairobi. The ITU's thanks went to the Government of Kenya, under the able guidance of its President, His Excellency Daniel arap Moi, and to the Chairman for making everyone's stay in Kenya and the African ITU Plenipotentiary Conference so very memorable in the history of the Union.

The Chairman had steered the participants through all seasons in the past six weeks - the cloudy periods, the fog, the rain. But with his friendly humour in times of tension, it was no accident that the Conference was ending with such a clear blue sky that afternoon. Mr. Kosgey was to be thanked deeply for his calmness, his energy and his wisdom that had always been demonstrated in times of difficulty in debate and had certainly brought the deliberations to a successful conclusion that afternoon. On behalf of himself and Mr. Jipgwep and their families and countries, he thanked the delegations for the confidence that they had entrusted in them to lead the Union over the next few years. Both of them had no illusions that the future five or six years would be very critical, perhaps the most critical, in the history of the Union, and a period of austerity and a need for reality. It would need patience, it would need continued goodwill to satisfy the competing interests of all users of telecommunications of all kinds. Those interests were, of course, interdependent and it would need special efforts and understanding between the Members of the Union to assure practical results in the mutual interests of all Members and of all countries and their people. The success of the future was, of course, dependent upon cooperation - cooperation between Members. But he could assure the Meeting on behalf of all his colleagues that they were available and that they would strive with unstinting efforts to assist Members in the work of the Union. He wished delegates a good return to their countries and looked forward to seeing them again in the future discussions that would be necessary to resolve issues in the international telecommunication forum of the ITU. He thanked them warmly for the consideration that they had shown to the officials at all times during the Conference and wished them well.

1 14 The Chairman of the Conference said that the present moment was one of mixed feelings for all Kenyans. On the one hand, they were sad to have to say goodbye so soon to so many colleagues with whom they had made friends, working and socializing during the past six weeks in Nairobi, the green city in the sun, and elsewhere in their country. On the other side of the coin, they were delighted with the deliberations which had taken place during the Conference, as well as the conclusions and decisions reached on various issues. They noted with a great deal of satisfaction that no issues had been left unresolved for lack of good will, skill or determination on the part of the distinguished delegates assembled. Nor had any issues been withheld from the attention of the Conference in order to evade scrutiny or debate. They were convinced that, notwithstanding the number and size of delegations, every aspect of international relations in telecommunications which merited deliberation and decision by the Plenipotentiary Conference had been treated with thoroughness and skill for the benefit of all mankind, now and in the years to come. As Chairman of the Conference, he sincerely hailed the achievements attained in the past six weeks. He did not intend to bore the meeting with a detailed account of the momentous and far-reaching decisions made by the Conference. Those were well documented in the reports and other permanent records of the Conference for posterity. He felt obliged, however, to express his personal conviction of the crucial role played by each and every delegation in the work which the Conference had set itself to accomplish six weeks before. He had no doubt at all in his mind that the Conference owed its success entirely to the support so willingly given by each delegation during the past six weeks. In particular, he wished to mention for commendation the spirit of give and take, the readiness to compromise delegations' own interests for the common good, the superior knowledge and wisdom of the honourable delegates assembled in the Centre and their absolute devotion to the objectives and ideals of the Union. Those, in his humble opinion, were some of the most important factors which had contributed in no small measure to the success of the Conference and had made his work as Chairman that much easier, enjoyable and fully rewarding.

On behalf of his delegation and the people and Government of the Republic of Kenya, as well as on his own behalf, he wished to thank all the distinguished delegates for the support and encouragement they had given him throughout the Conference. Similarly, he wished to thank Mr. Mili, Mr Butler and all the ITU Secretariat staff and the interpreters who had done so much to ensure the success of the Conference. His thanks also went to the entire staff of the Kenyatta International Conference Centre for their admirable effort in maintaining the Centre in a comfortable and usable state for the duration of the Conference.

Lastly, the time had come to say goodbye to all who had been associated with the Conference in one way or another. The past six weeks had provided a grand opportunity for new friendships, and he was sure every one had taken full advantage of that opportunity. But for most of the distinguished delegates that apparently short period had been a time of sacrifice due to physical separation from their dear families and friends at home, and Kenyans therefore appreciated their desire to return to their respective countries so soon. They wished, however, to renew their standing invitation to all to stay on for a while and to see the many natural attractions of the country before going home. To those who had to go in the next few days, Kenyans said, with heavy hearts, "Goodbye till we meet again and wish you all the best and bon voyage. Kwaheri y akwanana. Au revoir"

2 Closure of the Conference

The Chairman of the Conference declared closed the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union, Nairobi, 1982.

The meeting rose at 1650 hours

The Secretary-General

M. MILI

The Chairman .

H.K. KOSGEY

CONFERENCE DE PLENIPOTENTIAIRES

NAIROBI 1982

✓
Document N° 519-F/E/S
6 janvier 1983

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

LISTS DE PARTICIPANTES

Cette liste comprend les sections suivantes - This list includes the following sections - Esta lista comprende las secciones siguientes

- I Délégations - Delegations - Delegaciones
- II Organisations internationales - International Organizations - Organizaciones Internacionales
 - II 1 Nations Unies - United Nations - Naciones Unidas
 - II 2 Institutions spécialisées - Specialized Agencies - Instituciones especializadas
 - II 3 Organisations régionales (Art 32 de la Convention) - Regional Organizations (Art. 32 of the Convention) - Organizaciones regionales (Art 32 del Convenio)
- III Mouvements de libération - Liberation Movements - Movimientos de Liberación
- IV Siège de l'Union - Union Headquarters - Sede de la Unión
- V Secrétariat de la Conférence - Secretariat of the Conference - Secretaría de la Conferencia
- VI Services de la Conférence - Services of the Conference - Servicios de la Conferencia
- VII Département de la coopération technique - Technical Cooperation Department - Departamento de Cooperación Técnica
- VIII Année mondiale des communications - World Communications Year - Año Mundial de las Comunicaciones
- IX Autre personnel de l'UIT - Other ITU personnel - Otro personal de la UIT
- X Personnel du Secrétariat local - Local Secretariat personnel - Personal de la Secretaría local

Symboles utilisés - Symbols used - Símbolos utilizados

- C Chef de délégation - Head of delegation - Jefe de delegación
- CA Chef adjoint - Deputy Head - Subjefe
- D Délégué - Delegate - Delegado
- A Conseiller - Adviser - Asesor



- AFG** Afghanistan (République Démocratique d') - Afghanistan (Democratic Republic of) - Afganistán (República Democrática del)
- C** H.E. M. WATANJAR Mohamed Aslam
Member of Polit - Bureau of The People's Dem. Party of Afghanistan and Minister of Communications
Ministry of Communications
Kabul
- CA** M. ZAREEN Mohammed
President of Telecommunications
Ministry of Communications
Kabul
- D** M. BURHANI Azizullah
Director General of Wireless RTV Technical Department
Ministry of Communications
Kabul
- D** M. SHARAR Khowaja Aga
General Director of International Relations
Ministry of Communications
Kabul
- ALB** Albanie (République Populaire Socialiste d') - Albania (Socialist People's Republic of) - Albania (República Popular Socialista de)
- C** M. PANI Perikli
Directeur général des postes et télécommunications
Direction générale des postes et télécommunications
Tirana
- CA** M. HALILI Toli
Vice-directeur général des postes et télécommunications
Direction générale des postes et télécommunications
Tirana
- D** M. LJULA Apostol
Directeur de la direction des postes et télécommunications d'arrondissement de Durres
Direction des postes et télécommunications
Durres
- ALB** Albanie (République Populaire Socialiste d') - Albania (Socialist People's Republic of) - Albania (República Popular Socialista de) (suite)
- D** M. PRIFTI Klime
Spécialiste de télécommunications
Direction générale des postes et télécommunications
Tirana
- D** M. XHIXHO Piro
Spécialiste de télécommunications
Direction générale des postes et télécommunications
Tirana
- ALG** Algérie (République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire) - Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic) - Argelia (República Argelina Democrática y Popular)
- C** S.E. M. BACHIR ROUIS
Ministre des postes et télécommunications
Alger
- CA** S.E. M. BENCHEIKH Mourad
Ambassadeur
Algerian Embassy
Nairobi
- CA** M. NOURREDINE BOUHIRED
Secrétaire général du Comité de Coordination des Télécommunications
Ministère des PTT
Alger
- D** M. ALI BELHADJ Mohamed
Conseiller technique
Alger
- D** M. ASSOUI Driss
Attaché
Ambassade d'Algérie
Nairobi
- D** M. BELRAMOUL Kamerzermane
Chef Bureau Institutions Spécialisées
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères
Alger

- ALG** Algérie (République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire) - Algeria (Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic) - Argelia (República Argelina Democrática y Popular) (suite)
- D M. CHEBEL BOUALEM
Chargé de Mission
Ministère PTT
Alger
- D M. CHERIF Mohamed
Directeur
Ministère PTT
Alger
- D M. HAMZA Ali
Directeur des Études et de la Planification (DGT)
Ministère des Postes et Télécommunications
Alger
- D M. SAID Abderrahmane
Embassy of Algeria
Nairobi
- D** Allemagne (République fédérale d') - Germany (Federal Republic of) - Alemania (República Federal de)
- C Mr. VENHAUS Heinrich Ludwig
Ministerialdirigent
Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
Bonn
- CA M. von VACANO Johannes
Botschafter
Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
Nairobi
- D Mr. BASSE Gerhard H.
Postoberrat
Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
Bonn
- D Mr. BINZ Karl Rudolf
Ministerialrat
Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
Bonn
- D** Allemagne (République fédérale d') - Germany (Federal Republic of) - Alemania (República Federal de) (suite)
- D Mr. BLAUROCK Günter
Counsellor
Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany
Geneva
- D Mr. ENGELS Rudolf J.K.
Oberamtsrat
Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
Bonn
- D Mr. GOETZ D.
Commercial Attaché
Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
Nairobi
- D Mrs. GRAEFIN STRACHWITZ H.
Counsellor
Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
Nairobi
- D Mr. HAUSMANN Gert
Ministerialrat
Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
Bonn
- D Mr. HERINGER Michael
Postdirektor
Fernmeldetechnisches Zentralamt
Darmstadt
- D Mr. IRMER Theodor
Abteilungspräsident
Fernmeldetechnisches Zentralamt
Darmstadt
- D Dr. LINSMAYER Eleonore
Counsellor
Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Bonn
- D Mr. MOHR Hans Ulrich
Ministerialrat
Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
Bonn
- D Mr. QUANDER Peter
Postrat
Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications
Bonn

- D **Allemagne (République fédérale d') -
Germany (Federal Republic of) -
Alemania (República Federal de)
(suite)**
- D Mr. REINKE Bernhard
Ministerialrat
Federal Ministry of Posts
and Telecommunications
Bonn
- D Mr. von EHREN Klaas
Ministerialrat
Federal Ministry of Posts
and Telecommunications
Bonn
- D Mr. WESTENDÖRPF Dietrich
Leitender Oberpostdirektor
DETECON
Bonn
- A Mrs. GOSCH Ingrid
Federal Ministry of Posts
and Telecommunications
Bonn
- A Miss LUTZ Margarete
Federal Ministry of Posts
and Telecommunications
Bonn
- AGL **Angola (République Populaire d') -
Angola (People's Republic of) -
Angola (República Popular de)**
- C M. TAVARES RIBEIRO Lúcio
Vice-Ministre des Communications
Ministério dos Transportes
e Comunicações
Luanda
- CA M. CASTRO GUIMARÃES José Jaime
Directeur
Direction Nationale des Postes
et Télécommunications
Luanda
- CA Mme ALVES Maria Edith Pinto
Chef Département des
Télécommunications
Direction Nationale des Postes
et Télécommunications
Luanda
- D M. MARQUES Miguel Arcanjo
Directeur de la Centrale
Internationale Téléphonique
Direction Nationale des Postes
et Télécommunications
Luanda
- AGL **Angola (République Populaire d') -
Angola (People's Republic of) -
Angola (República Popular de) (suite)**
- D M. SMITH José António
Chief Department aux PTT
Direction Nationale des Postes
et Télécommunications
Luanda
- ARS **Arabie Saoudite (Royaume de l') -
Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of) -
Arabia Saudita (Reino de)**
- C Mr. GHANDOURAH Sulaiman M.
Deputy Minister of T and T for
Finance and Administration
Riyadh
- CA Mr. DAHLAN Rabea S.
General Manager
Saudi Telephone and Telex
Jeddah
- CA M. MULLA Mohamed J.
General Manager Saudi Telephone
Telex Central East
Riyadh
- D Mr. A'ABED Tahir J.
Consul of Saudi Arabia in Kenya
Saudi Arabia Consulate
Nairobi
- D Mr. ABDULMUHSIN Mohammed H.
Office Manager of
Deputy Minister
PTT
Riyadh
- D M. AHMED Rafique
Telecommunication Expert
PTT
Riyadh
- D M. ALAMRI Marey S.
Division Manager
Exchange Services
Riyadh
- D M. ALBASHEER Samy S.
International Relations Specialist
PTT Conferences Dept.
Riyadh
- D Mr. MOHAMED Obaidullah H.
Expert
Conference Department
PTT
Riyadh

**ARG Argentine (République) -
Argentine Republic -
Argentina (República)**

- C Sr. MAZZARO Nicolás Joaquín
Director Nacional de Planeamiento
Secretaría de Comunicaciones
Buenos Aires
- D Sr. CRISTIANI Antonio Ermete
Jefe de Departamento -
Dirección General de
Asuntos Internacionales
Secretaría de Comunicaciones
Buenos Aires
- D M. FERNÁNDEZ Manuel Angel
Secretary of Embassy
Embassy of Argentina
Nairobi
- D Srta. MEALLA Graciela Brígida
Abogada Principal
Dirección General de
Asuntos Jurídicos
Secretaría de Comunicaciones
Buenos Aires
- D Dr. MORENO-QUINTANA L.M.
Counsellor
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
y Culto
Buenos Aires
- D Sr. OTERO MOSTEIRIN Marcelo
Jefe de Departamento
Dirección General de
Asuntos Internacionales
Secretaría de Comunicaciones
Buenos Aires

AUS Australie - Australia - Australia

- C Mr. LANSDOWN R.B.
Secretary
Department of Communications
Belconnen
- CA Mr. RAMSAY M.R.
First Assistant Secretary
Department of Communications
Belconnen
- CA Mr. WILKINSON E.J.
First Assistant Secretary
Department of Communications
Melbourne

**AUS Australie - Australia - Australia
(suite)**

- D M. DAVIDSON Peter
Senior International Relations
Officer
Overseas Telecommunications
Commission
Sydney
- D M. GOODRICK R.J.B.
Department of Foreign Affairs
Canberra
- D M. LUCK L.
First Secretary
Australian High Commission
Nairobi
- D Mr. SANDBACH Edward F.
Director - Research
Telecom Australia
Melbourne
- D Mr. WHITE Alexander G.D.
Australian High Commissioner
Nairobi
- D Mr. WIDDOWS K.R.
First Secretary
Australian Mission
Geneva
- A Miss FERRIER Fiona Ann
Secretary
Department of Foreign Affairs
Canberra
- A Miss WELLS Linda M.
Secretary
Department of Foreign Affairs
Canberra
- Mr. BARNES Peter D.
Assistant Secretary
Department of Communications
Belconnen

AUT Autriche - Austria - Austria

- C Dr. ÜBLEIS Heinrich
Directeur général
Direction générale des postes
et des télégraphes
Vienne

AUT Autriche - Austria - Austria (suite)

- CA Dr. GÄRTNER Heinrich
Conseiller ministériel
Direction générale des postes et
des télégraphes
Vienne
- D Dr. HENSELY Kurt
Conseiller ministériel
Direction générale des postes
et des télégraphes
Vienne
- D Dr. KUDRNA Walter
Conseiller ministériel
Direction générale des postes
et des télégraphes
Vienne

**BGD Bangladesh (République
Populaire du) - Bangladesh
People's Republic of) -
Bangladesh (República Popular de)**

- C Mr. RASHID M.A.
Additional Secretary - In-charge,
Posts and Telecommunications
Division
Dacca
- C Mr. TAHER Abulbashar Mohammad
Chairman
Bangladesh Telegraph and
Telephone Board
Dacca
- CA Mr. CHOWDHURY A.M. Rashed
Counsellor
Bangladesh High Commission
Nairobi
- D Mr. MDI ABUL Kasem
General Manager
Bangladesh
T and T Department
Dacca

BRB Barbade - Barbados - Barbados

- C H.E. Mr. BARROW Nigel Ansley
Minister of Information and Culture
and Leader of the Senate
Ministry of Information and Culture
St. Michael
- CA Mr. THOMPSON Chesterfield Montgomery
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Information and
Culture
St. Michael
- D Mr. FINGALL Eugene Vernon
Telecommunications Engineer
Ministry of Information and
Culture
St. Michael

BEL Belgique - Belgium - Bélgica

- C S.E. M. VILAIN XIII G.
Ambassadeur
Ambassade de Belgique
Nairobi
- CA M. DE PROFT Jozef
Administrateur général
Régie des Télégraphes et
des Téléphones
Bruxelles
- CA M. GRAINSON Richard
Conseiller général
Régie des Télégraphes et
des Téléphones
Bruxelles
- D M. BIOT Jean
Ingénieur en chef-Directeur
d'Administration
Régie des Télégraphes et
des Téléphones
Bruxelles
- D M. GONY Michel
Conseiller Juridique
Régie des Télégraphes et
des Téléphones
Bruxelles
- D Mlle VANHERK Marie-Louise
Deuxième Secrétaire
Ambassade de Belgique
Nairobi

BEN Bénin (République Populaire du) -
Benin (People's Republic of) -
Benin (República Popular de)

C M. DOSSOU François
Ministre des Transports et des
Communications
Ministère des Transports et des
Communications
Cotonou

CA M. BOURAÏMA Taofiqui
Directeur général
Office des postes et
télécommunications
Cotonou

D M. ADADJA Gounde Desiré
Ingénieur des télécommunications
Direction générale - Office des
postes et télécommunications
Cotonou

D Mme AZODOGBEHOU Fidelia Akpo
Directrice des études et de la
planification
Ministère des Transports et des
Communications
Cotonou

D M. d'OLIVEIRA Alphonse
Directeur des Télécommunications
Office des Postes et
Télécommunications
Cotonou

D S.E. M. HOUNGAVOU Hounsou Patrice
Ministre plénipotentiaire,
Directeur des organisations
internationales au
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères
et de la Coopération
Cotonou

D M. NASSIROU Machioudi
Chef Division Exploitation
Direction Générale - Office des
Postes et Télécommunications
Cotonou

D M. OBE Babalola
Administrateur des PTT
Direction Générale
Office des Postes et
Télécommunications
Cotonou

BLR Biélorussie (République Socialiste
Soviétique de) - Byelorussian
Soviet Socialist Republic -
Bielorrusia (República Socialista
Soviética de)

C S.E. M. GRITSUK Ivan
Ministre des postes et
télécommunications de la RSS de
Biélorussie
Ministère des postes et
télécommunications
Minsk

CA M. VYTCHEGJANINE Evgenii
Deuxième secrétaire
Ministère des affaires étrangères
de la RSS de Biélorussie
Minsk

BOT Botswana (République de) -
Botswana (Republic of) -
Botswana (República de)

C H.E. Mr. BLACKBEARD Colin Warren
Cabinet Minister
Botswana Government
Gaborone

CA Mr. MMONO Nathaniel T.K.
Permanent Secretary,
Ministry of Works and
Communications
Gaborone

D Mr. SEKETE Joseph M.B.
Engineer
Gaborone

B Brésil (République Fédérative du) -
Brazil (Federative Republic of) -
Brasil (República Federativa del)

C H.E. Mr. CORREA DE MATTOS Haroldo
Minister of State of
Communications
Ministério das Comunicações
Brasília

C M. FURTADO Romulo
Secretario General
Ministério das Comunicações
Brasília

B Brésíl (République Fédérative du) -
Brazil (Federative Republic of) -
Brasil (República Federativa del)
(suite)

CA Mr. DE ARAUJO ITUASSU Arthur Cezar
Secretary for International
Affairs
Ministério das Comunicações
Brasília

D Mr. BLOIS MONTES DE SOUZA Roberto
Director of the Broadcasting
Division of the National
Telecommunications Department
Ministério das Comunicações
Brasília

D M. BRAGA A.H.
Primer Secretario
Ministerio de
Relaciones Exteriores
Brasília

D Mrs. CAMPETTI Vera Lucias Caminha
Second Secretary
Communications and
Transports Division
Foreign Affairs Ministry
Brasília

D Mr. DANTAS Nelson Henriques
Engineer
Ministério das Comunicações
Brasília

D Mr. HERMANO BALDUINO Paulo Ricardo
Coordinador de Telecomunicaciones
Mundiales de la Secretaría Asuntos
Internacionales
Secretaría General
Ministério das Comunicações
Brasília

D Mr. MARSIAJ Mario Bernardino Jubin
Planning Department Head
Telebrás
Brasília

D Mr. OKURA Motokazu
Engineer - Head of Radio
Division - EMBRATEL
Rio de Janeiro

D Mr. PERRONE Luiz Francisco T.
Executive Assistant to the
Director of International
Operations
EMBRATEL
Rio de Janeiro

B Brésíl (République Fédérative du) -
Brazil (Federative Republic of) -
Brasil (República Federativa del)
(suite)

D Mr. RIBAS Augusto Cezar Guimarães
Adviser - International Relations
EMBRATEL
Rio de Janeiro

D Mr. SABOIA Gilberto
Counsellor
Permanent Mission of Brazil
Geneva

D M. SANTOS Hilton
Abogado Jefe del Departamento
Jurídico
Telebrás
Brasília

A Mme RIBEIRO Maria Helena
Administrative Officer
Brazilian Embassy
Nairobi

BUL Bulgarie (République Populaire de) -
Bulgaria (People's Republic of) -
Bulgaria (República Popular de)

C M. KREKMANSKI Nicolas
Ministre-adjoint
Ministère des postes et
télécommunications
Sofia

CA Dr. RAYKOV Christo
Specialiste en chef
Ministère des postes
et télécommunications
Sofia

D M. GANTICHEV Gantcho
2ème secrétaire
Ministère des affaires
internationales
Sofia

BDI Burundi (République du) -
Burundi (Republic of) -
Burundi (República de)

C M. GAHUNGU Pierre-Claver
Directeur Général
ONATEL
Bujumbura

- BDI** Burundi (République du) -
Burundi (Republic of) -
Burundi (República de) (suite)
- CA** M. BANYIYEZAKO Zacharie
Chargé d'Affaires de la République
du Burundi auprès de la
République du Kenya
Nairobi
- D** M. NSENGIMANA Augustin
Premier Secrétaire
Ambassade du Burundi
Nairobi
- D** M. NIUNZWENIMANA Willi
Conseiller d'Ambassade
Ambassade du Burundi
Nairobi
- D** M. NYAMWANA Tharcisse
Chef des Transmissions
Office National des
Télécommunications
Bujumbura
- OME** Cameroun (République Unie du) -
Cameroon (United Republic of) -
Camerún (República Unida del)
- C** S.E. M. MBOMBO NJOYA Ibrahim
Ministre des Postes et
Télécommunications
Ministère des Postes
et Télécommunications
Yaoundé
- CA** S.E. M. NKO'O ETOUNGOU Simon
Ambassadeur du Cameroun
en Ethiopie
Addis Ababa
- D** Dr. ATANG P.
Cameroon Embassy
Addis Ababa
- D** M. DJOUAKA Henri
Directeur des Télécommunications
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Yaoundé
- D** M. JIPGUEP Jean
Conseiller Technique
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Yaoundé
- OME** Cameroun (République Unie du) -
Cameroon (United Republic of) -
Camerún (República Unida del)
(suite)
- D** M. KAMGA NJIKE Paul
P.D.G. de l'INTELCAM
Yaoundé
- D** M. MAGA Richard
Sous-Directeur des équipements
neufs
Direction des télécommunications
Ministère des Postes
et Télécommunications
Yaoundé
- D** M. NKOLO FANGA Jean-Bernard
Directeur des Postes
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Yaoundé
- D** M. TALLAH William
Délégué Provincial
pour le Nord
Postes et Télécommunications
Garona
- D** M. VEGA Victor
Controller General
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Yaoundé
- CAN** Canada - Canada - Canadá
- C** Mr. MILLER D.M.
Canadian High Commissioner
Canadian High Commission
Nairobi
- C** Mr. GOURD Alain
Senior Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Communications
Ottawa
- CA** Mr. GILBERT John A.
Director,
International Arrangements
Department of Communications
Ottawa
- CA** Mr. MONTGOMERY W.H.
Director-General,
International Relations
Department of Communications
Ottawa

CAN Canada - Canada - Canadá (suite)

- D Mr. BASTIKAR Arvind R.
Director, OCI Activities
Department of Communications
Ottawa
- D Mr. BROOKS Gary C.
Director,
Spectrum Operations Branch
Department of Communications
Ottawa
- D Mme GRAVEL Sylvie J.
Arrangements internationaux
Ministère des Communications
Ottawa
- D Mr. ISRAEL M.
Director, International Affairs
Télélobe Canada
Montreal
- D Miss KOSTASH Janice M.
International Development
Division
Department of Communications
Ottawa
- D Mr. LYNCH James O.
Second Secretary and Consul
Permanent Mission of Canada to
the Office of the United Nations
Geneva
- D Mr. WILSON John L.
Director General International
Transcanada Telephone System
Ottawa
- A Mr. CLEARY Michael Joseph
Canadian High Commission
Nairobi
- A Mr. DELORME Jean-Claude
Président Télélobe Canada
Montreal
- A Mr. THERRIEN Real J.P.H.
Vice-President Canadian Radio
Television Commission

**CPV Cap-Vert (République du) -
Cape Verde (Republic of) -
Cabo Verde (República de)**

- C Mme SAGNA Margarida Evora
Directrice Générale des Postes
et Télécommunications
Direction Générale des Postes
et Télécommunications
Praia
- D Mr. LIVRAMENTO MONTEIRO José Luis
Ingénieur des Télécommunications
Postes et Télécommunications
Praia

**CAF Centrafricaine (République) -
Central African Republic -
Centrafricana (República)**

- C S.E. M. MOKALO Emmanuel
Ministre des Postes
et Télécommunications
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Bangui
- CA M. KOUNKOU Jean Cyrille
Secrétaire général
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Bangui
- D M. KONDAOULE Joseph
Directeur général adjoint
Société Centrafricaine des
Télécommunications Internationales
Bangui
- D M. KOSSIGNON Simon
Directeur de l'Administration
générale
Office Centrafricain des Postes
et Télécommunications
Bangui
- D M. KOTTE-TOBELE Clément-Mathurin
Directeur de l'Information
Presse et des Relations Extérieures
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Bangui
- D M. VIDAKOUA Dominique
Directeur général des
Télécommunications
Office Centrafricain des Postes
et Télécommunications
Bangui

**CAF Centrafricaine (République) -
Central African Republic -
Centrafricana (República) (suite)**

D M. YONGORO Josue
Directeur technique interimaire
Office Centrafricain des Postes
et Télécommunications
Bangui

CHL Chili - Chile - Chile

C M. POLLONI PÉREZ Julio
Jefe Oficina Internacional
Administración Chilena de
Telecomunicaciones
Santiago

CA M. PIZARRO ARAGONÉS Miguel Luis
Jefe Departamento de Inspección
y Control de Telecomunicaciones
Administración Chilena de
Telecomunicaciones
Santiago

D M. ANGELLOTTI Sergio
Consejero
Delegación chilena en Ginebra

D M. CLAUDE-FONCK Enrique
Ingeniero
Empresa de Telecomunicaciones
de Chile (ENTEL)
Santiago

D M. OSSA Jorge
Primer Secretario
Embajada de Chile
Nairobi

**CHN Chine (République Populaire de) -
China (People's Republic of) -
China (República Popular de)**

C Mr. LI YUKUI
Vice Minister
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Beijing

CA Mr. LIU YUAN
Deputy Director - Department of
External Affairs
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Beijing

**CHN Chine (République Populaire de) -
China (People's Republic of) -
China (República Popular de) (suite)**

D Mr. CHEN JUN
International Relations Officer
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Beijing

D Mr. DING YIXING
Master Engineer - Directorate
General of Telecommunications
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Beijing

D Mr. DU ZHONGYING
Second Secretary
Permanent Mission of China
Geneva

D Mr. LIANG HONGGUI
Official
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Beijing

D Mr. QU WENCHU
International Telecommunication
Services Officer
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Beijing

D Mr. SUN BENJI
Officer - Department of
External Affairs
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Beijing

D Mr. WANG Chih-Chia
Official in Chinese Mission to
UNEP
Nairobi

D Mr. WANG JIECHEN
Chief of Division - Department of
International Organizations
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Beijing

D Mr. WANG YUNWEI
Senior Adviser in Radio
Communications
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Beijing

**CEN Chine (République Populaire de) -
China (People's Republic of) -
China (República Popular de) (suite)**

- D Mr. WU KAIFENG
Engineer
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Beijing
- D Mr. YUN JIN
Deputy Chief Engineer
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Beijing
- D Mr. ZHAO WANGDA
International Affairs Officer
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Beijing
- D Mr. ZHAO XINTONG
Deputy Chief of International
Telecommunication Division -
Department of External Affairs
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Beijing

**CYP Chypre (République de) -
Cyprus (Republic of) -
Chipre (República de)**

- C H.E. Mr. MAVRELLIS Ch.D.
Minister of Communications and
Works
Ministry of Communications and
Works
Nicosia
- C Mr. MICHAELIDES Roger
Telecommunications Officer
Ministry of Communications
and Works
Nicosia
- C Mr. VATILLOTIS Philippos
Chief Engineer
Cyprus Telecommunications
Authority
Nicosia
- CA Mr. HADJIANASTASSIOU Georgios
Director-General
Ministry of Communications
and Works
Nicosia

**CYP Chypre (République de) -
Cyprus (Republic of) -
Chipre (República de) (suite)**

- CA Mr. SKARPARIS A.G.
Counsellor, High Commission of the
Republic of Cyprus in Kenya
Nairobi
- D Mr. GRAMMENPOULOS F.A.
High Commissioner to Kenya
Nairobi
- D Mr. KYPRIANOU Arpalos K.
Senior Engineer
Technical Services
Cyprus Telecommunications Authority
Nicosia

**CVA Cité du Vatican (Etat de la) -
Vatican City State -
Ciudad del Vaticano (Estado de la)**

- C Monsignor PHAM VAN THUONG Pierre
Secretary of Apostolic
Nunciature
Nairobi
- D Mr. STEFANIZZI Antonio
Consultant
Pontifical Commission for
Social Communications
Vatican City

**CIM Colombie (République de) -
Colombia (Republic of) -
Colombia (República de)**

- C S.E. Sr. CHARRY SAMPER Hector
Embajador de Colombia ante
la O.N.U.
Misión de Colombia ante
la O.N.U.
Ginebra
- CA S.E. Sr. NANNETTI CONCHA Guillermo
Embajador de Colombia ante
Gobierno de Kenya
Embajada de Colombia
Nairobi
- D M. GALLO Orlando
Jefe Oficina Jurídica
Ministerio de Comunicaciones
Bogotá

COG Congo (République Populaire du) -
Congo (People's Republic of the) -
Congo (República Popular del)

C M. BALOUNDA Bernard
Conseiller
Office National des Postes et
Télécommunications
Ministère de l'Information et
des Postes et Télécommunications
Brazzaville

CA M. N'DONGABEKA Isidore
Ingénieur de télécommunications,
Division Telecom Internationales
Office National des Postes et
Télécommunications
Brazzaville

D M. BOUCKACKA Florentin
Inspecteur Central
Chef Bureau Inspection
Office des P.T.T.
Brazzaville

D M. BOUKAMBOU MIAKAMIOUE Julien
Inspecteur des Télécoms
Chef de Bureau
Division Exploit. Télécoms.
Office National des Postes et
Télécommunications, Ministère de
l'Information et des P. et T.
Brazzaville

KOR Corée (République de) -
Korea (Republic of) -
Corea (República de)

C H.E. Dr. CHOI Soon Dal
Minister of Communications
Ministry of Communications
Seoul

CA H.E. Mr. KANG Suk Jae
Ambassador
Embassy of the Republic of Korea
in Kenya
Nairobi

D Mr. CHOI Dae Hwa
Councillor
Embassy of the Republic of Korea
in Kenya
Nairobi

D M. KIM Byung Suk
Director of Frequency Division
Radio Regulation Bureau
Ministry of Communications
Seoul

KOR Corée (République de) -
Korea (Republic of) -
Corea (República de) (suite)

D M. LEE Sung Hi
Director of International
Cooperation Office
Ministry of Communications
Seoul

D M. LIM Young June
Deputy Director of International
Cooperation Department
Korea Telecommunications Authority
Seoul

D M. RHEE Hae Wook
Director General of
Telecommunications
Policy Bureau
Ministry of Communications
Seoul

D M. SEO Hyun Seop
Second Secretary
Embassy of the Republic of Korea
in Kenya
Nairobi

D M. SUH Young Kil
Assistant Director of
Telecommunications
Planning Division of Policy Bureau
Ministry of Communications
Seoul

A Dr. YANG Seung Taik
General Manager of
Telecommunications Research
Division
Korea Electrotechnology
Telecommunications Research
Institute
Seoul

CTR Costa Rica - Costa Rica - Costa Rica

C S.E. M. VARGAS-ARAYA Armando
Ministro de Información
y Comunicación
Secretaría de Información
y Comunicación, Presidencia
de la República
San José

C Mr. GOLLMER Peter G.
Consul General
Embassy of Costa Rica
Nairobi

CTR Costa Rica - Costa Rica - Costa Rica
(suite)

C M. LEON Miguel
Asesor Técnico, Ministerio de
Información y Comunicaciones
Secretaría de Información y
Comunicaciones
Presidencia de la República
San José

D M. DELGADO MORA Marco Tulio
Asesor Técnico, Ministerio de
Información y Comunicaciones
Secretaría de Información y
Comunicaciones
Presidencia de la República
San José

D Mme RUIZ ARANIBAR Fanny
Secretaría de Información y
Comunicación, Agregada de
la Sección
Consulado General de Costa Rica
en Nairobi

**CTI Côte d'Ivoire (République de) -
Ivory Coast (Republic of the) -
Costa de Marfil (República de la)**

C S.E. M. APETE Kouassi
Ministre des Postes et
Télécommunications
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Abidjan

CA M. BROU Yapo Samson
Directeur Général des
Télécommunications
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Abidjan

D M. AKA BONNY Leon
Directeur Général de la Société des
Télécommunications Internationales
de C.I. (INTELCI)
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Abidjan

D M. BLE Kouassi
Premier Conseiller
Ambassade de Côte d'Ivoire
en Ethiopie

**CTI Côte d'Ivoire (République de) -
Ivory Coast (Republic of the) -
Costa de Marfil (República de la)**
(suite)

D Mlle KOFFI Julienne
Chef de Service des Relations
Extérieures
INTELCI
Abidjan

A M. DICKO Oumar
Directeur de l'Exploitation des
Télécommunications
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Abidjan

CUB Cuba - Cuba - Cuba

C M. GARCÍA PELÁEZ Raúl
Viceministro de Recursos Humanos
Ministerio de Comunicaciones
Habana

CA M. GALINDO CASTELLANOS Fernando
Director de Relaciones
Internacionales
Ministerio de Comunicaciones
Habana

D Mme CURÍ BARAKAT Georgina
Especialista
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Habana

D M. FERNÁNDEZ RODRÍGUEZ Víctor Manuel
Jefe del Departamento de
Radiocomunicaciones
Dirección de Radiocomunicaciones
Ministerio de Comunicaciones
Habana

D M. VÉLIZ RODRÍGUEZ Elieser Valentín
Funcionario Organismos
Internacionales Especializados
Dirección de Relaciones
Internacionales
Ministerio de Comunicaciones
Habana

- DNK** **Danemark - Denmark - Dinamarca**
- C** **Mr. WÜRTZEN Hans**
 Director-General
 General Directorate of Posts
 and Telegraphs
 Copenhagen
- C** **H.E. Mr. JESPERSEN Hans**
 Ambassador
 Danish Embassy
 Nairobi
- CA** **Mr. PEDERSEN J.F.**
 Head of Marketing Department
 General Directorate of Posts and
 Telegraphs
 Telecommunications Directorate
 Copenhagen
- CA** **Mr. LAURSEN P.E.B.**
 Head of Administration Department
 General Directorate of Posts and
 Telegraphs
 Telecommunications Directorate
 Copenhagen
- D** **Mr. JENSBY Jørn**
 Executive Officer
 General Directorate of Posts and
 Telegraphs
 Telecommunications Directorate
 Copenhagen
- D** **Mr. LARSEN P.V.**
 Telegraph Inspector
 General Directorate of Posts and
 Telegraphs
 Telecommunications Directorate
 Copenhagen
- D** **Mr. ØSTERGAARD-ANDERSEN Hugo**
 Councillor
 Danish Embassy
 Nairobi
- DJI** **Djibouti (République de) -**
 Djibouti (Republic of) -
 Djibouti (República de)
- C** **M. YOUSSEF ALI CHIRON**
 Directeur Général de l'Office
 des Postes et Télécommunications
 Office des Postes et
 Télécommunications
 Djibouti
- DJI** **Djibouti (République de) -**
 Djibouti (Republic of) -
 Djibouti (República de) (suite)
- CA** **M. FARAH MOUMIN YABEH**
 Chef Division des Télécommunications
 Office des Postes et
 Télécommunications
 Djibouti
- EGY** **Egypte (République Arabe d') -**
 Egypt (Arab Republic of) -
 Egipto (República Árabe de)
- C** **Mr. ABDEL HAMID Mohamed Wagdi**
 Vice Chairman for Operations
 A.R. of Egypt National
 Telecom. Administration
 Cairo
- CA** **H.E. Mr. HAGGAG Ahmed**
 Ambassador of Egypt to Kenya
 Egyptian Embassy
 Nairobi
- CA** **Mr. KHATTAB Ibrahim Hassan Rhattab**
 National Egyptian Communication
 Organization
 Cairo
- D** **Mr. ABD EL NABY Mahmoud**
 Counsellor
 Embassy of Egypt
 Nairobi
- D** **Miss SHAWKAT Olfat**
 OBTF Broadcast Engineering
 Cairo
- UAE** **Emirats Arabes Unis -**
 United Arab Emirates -
 Emiratos Árabes Unidos
- C** **Mr. AL MAHMOUD Salem Ali**
 Assistant Under Secretary for
 Postal Affairs
 Abu Dhabi
- D** **Mr. FANOUS Halim J.**
 Director of Telecommunications
 Ministry of Communications
 Abu Dhabi

EQA Equateur - Ecuador - Ecuador

- C M. RUIZ CORAL Nelson Fernando
Gerente General del
Instituto Ecuatoriano
de Telecomunicaciones
IETEL
Quito
- CA Mr. BERNAL GOMEZ Gabriel Oswaldo
Jefe de Planificación, Gerencia
General
Instituto Ecuatoriano de
Telecomunicaciones
Quito
- D S.E. M. JIJON FREIRE José
Ministro Encargado de Negocios
de Ecuador en Bulgaria
Ministerio de Relaciones
Exteriores del Ecuador
Quito

E Espagne - Spain - España

- C S.E. Sr. GARCIA BANON José
Embajador de España
en Kenya
Nairobi
- CA M. MARTÍ-FLUXÁ Ricardo
Consejero de la Embajada
de España
Nairobi
- CA M. MOLINA NEGRO Francisco
Jefe Relaciones Internacionales
(Gabinete Ordenación de las
Telecomunicaciones)
Junta Nacional de Telecomunicaciones
Ministerio de Transportes, Turismo y
Comunicaciones
Madrid
- D M. AGUADO BARBERO Santiago
Sección Telecomunicaciones
Subsecretaría Defensa
Ministerio de Defensa
Madrid
- D M. ANDRADA PEREZ Victor G.
Jefe Sección Telecomunicaciones -
Subsecretaría Defensa
Ministerio de Defensa
Madrid

E Espagne - Spain - España (suite)

- D M. BERNARDO JIMENEZ Rafael
Jefe Servicio Inspección Técnica
(Secretaría Técnica Régimen
Jurídico Radio y TV)
Ministerio de la Presidencia
del Gobierno
Madrid
- D M. CAMUÑAS Julio
Delegado del Gobierno
en la C.T.N.E.
Ministerio de Comunicaciones
Madrid
- D M. CHAMORRO SANTACRUZ Lorenzo
Director Relaciones Técnicas
Exteriores de la Red
Radiotelevisión Española
Madrid
- D M. CUADRADO Juan R.
Secretario General Técnico
Ministerio de Transportes, Turismo
y Comunicaciones
Madrid
- D M. DE LA ROSA ALEMANY José
Subdirector General de
Radiodifusión y Televisión
Ministerio de la Presidencia
Madrid
- D M. GAVILAN Eduardo
Director Relaciones Técnicas
Internacionales
RIVE
Madrid
- D M. HERNANDEZ CASTELLANO Pedro
Jefe de instalaciones de la
subzona de obras e instalaciones
de Madrid
Dirección General de Correos
y Telecomunicación
Madrid
- D M. MIRALLES DE IMPERIAL MORA-FIGUEROA A.
Subdirector General de
Gestión Administrativa
Secretaría Técnica de Régimen
Jurídico de la Radiodifusión
y Televisión
Ministerio de la Presidencia
Madrid
- D M. MORENO PERAL Isaac
Jefe Sección Coordinación Técnica
Secretaría Técnica de Régimen
Jurídico de la Radiodifusión
y Televisión
Madrid

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>E Espagne - Spain - España (suite)</p> <p>D M. NOVILLO-FERTRELL PAREDES J.M.
Director de la Escuela Oficial
de Comunicaciones
Dirección General de Correos
y Telecomunicación
Madrid</p> <p>D M. PARDO J.M.
Secretario Técnico de CTNE
Madrid</p> <p>D M. ROLDAN RUIZ José Antonio
Jefe de Sección
Relación con Organismos Internacionales
CTNE
Madrid</p> <p>USA Etats-Unis d'Amérique -
United States of America -
Estados Unidos de América</p> <p>C H.E. Mr. GARDNER Michael
Ambassador
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C.</p> <p>CA H.E. Mr. HARROP William C.
Ambassador
United States Embassy
Nairobi</p> <p>CA Mr. SCHAEFFER Kalmann
Assistant to the Chairman for
International Communications
Federal Communications
Commission
Washington, D.C.</p> <p>CA Mr. URBANY Francis
International Manager
National Telecommunications and
Information Administration
Washington, D.C.</p> <p>D Mr. ANDERSON Dexter
Office of Science and Technology,
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C.</p> <p>D Mr. ANDRES Roy
Vice President of Engineering
Western Union International
New York, New York</p> | <p>USA Etats-Unis d'Amérique -
United States of America -
Estados Unidos de América (suite)</p> <p>D Mr. COOK William
Special Assistant for
Telecommunications,
Department of Defense
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C.</p> <p>D Mr. CROWELL Raymond B.
Senior Policy Advisor
Comsat World Systems Division
Washington, D.C.</p> <p>D Mr. DEBLASI Joseph A.
Director of Standards
International Business Machines
Armonk, New York</p> <p>D Mr. GILSENAN John
Common Carrier Bureau
Federal Communications
Commission
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C.</p> <p>D Miss HUMMER Lucy A.
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C.</p> <p>D Mr. KAY Wayne
Senior Policy Analyst
Office of Science and
Technology Policy
The White House
Washington, D.C.</p> <p>D Mr. KIMBALL Harold
Director Communication Division,
NASA
Washington, D.C.</p> <p>D Mr. MACUK David
Telecommunications Attache
U.S. Mission
Geneva</p> <p>D Mr. NICHOLS Richard B.
Vice President of Overseas
Department
American Telephone and
Telegraph
Morris Plains, New Jersey</p> <p>D Mr. NORTON D. Clark
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C.</p> |
|--|---|

**USA Etats-Unis d'Amérique -
United States of America -
Estados Unidos de América (suite)**

- D Mr. ONSTAD Phillip
Asst. to General Counsel,
Control Data Corporation
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C.
- D Mr. PALMER Lawrence
International Staff
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C.
- D Mr. PARLOW Richard
Deputy Associate Administrator
National Telecommunications
and Information Administration
Washington, D.C.
- D Mr. POPE James
Planning and Guidance Staff
United States Information Agency
Washington, D.C.
- D Mr. PROBST Samuel E.
Senior Associate, Spectrum
Engineering,
Sytematics General Corporation
Washington, D.C.
- D Mr. RIVERA Henry
Commissioner
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, D.C.
- D Mr. SCOCOZZA Matthew
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C.
- D Mr. SHAY Richard
Chief Counsel and Acting Director
for International Affairs
National Telecommunications and
Information Administration
Washington, D.C.
- D Mr. SHRUM Richard E.
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C.
- D Dr. TOBIN Maurice B.
Tobin French and Dillon
Washington, D.C.
- D Miss WHITE Margita
Consultant
McLean, Va.

**USA Etats-Unis d'Amérique -
United States of America -
Estados Unidos de América (suite)**

- D Mr. WUNDER Bernard
Assistant Secretary of Commerce
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C.
- A Mr. CRUMP Cecil R.
Manager
American Telephone and
Telegraph Company
Morris Plains, N.J.
- A Mr. RYAN John S.
Supervisor International
Signalling and Switching
A.T. and T.
New York
- A Mr. WHITE Ward H.
Senior Counsel, U.S. Senate
Commerce Committee
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C.

ETH Ethiopie - Ethiopia - Etiopia

- C Mr. GIRMAW Ingidayehu
General Manager
Ethiopian Telecommunications
Authority
Addis Ababa
- C H.E. Mr. YUSUF Ahmed
Minister of Transport and
Communication
Addis Ababa
- D Mr. DEGEFU Alemseged
Chief of Legal Branch
Ethiopian Telecommunications
Authority
Addis Ababa
- D Mr. GOSHU Abebe
Manager of Radio Division
Ethiopian Telecommunications
Authority
Addis Ababa
- D Mr. SEYOUM Gebre Christos
Manager of Engineering Department
Ethiopian Telecommunications
Authority
Addis Ababa

FNL Finlande - Finland - Finlandia

- C Mr. TARJANNE Pekka
Director General
General Directorate of Posts
and Telecommunications
Helsinki
- CA M. JOHANSSON Veikko Aksel
Deputy Director General,
Telecommunications
General Directorate of Posts
and Telecommunications
Helsinki
- D M. ALANDER Rauno
Senior Inspector
General Directorate of Posts
and Telecommunications
Helsinki
- D Mr. NIKKILÄ Jorma
Chief of Foreign Division
General Directorate of Posts
and Telecommunications
Helsinki
- D Mr. SALMI Iivo
First Secretary
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Helsinki
- A Mr. LAUKKASUO Seppo
First Secretary of the
Embassy of Finland
Nairobi
- F France - France - Francia**
- C S.E. M. PLATTARD Yves
Ministre plénipotentiaire
de 1ère classe
Ministère des Relations Extérieures
Paris
- CA M. GRENIER Jean
Ingénieur général
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Paris
- CA M. TOUTAN Michel
Ingénieur général
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Paris

F France - France - Francia (suite)

- D M. BASSOLE Paul
Ingénieur général
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Paris
- D M. CORRÉ Gerard
Ingénieur en chef
Ministère des Postes
et Télécommunications
Paris
- D M. DARDELET Pierre
Secrétaire des affaires étrangères
Ministère des Relations Extérieures
Paris
- D M. DELON Francis
Auditeur au Conseil d'Etat -
Conseiller juridique
Ministère des Relations Extérieures
Paris
- D M. DUPLAN Jean Paul
Directeur adjoint
Ministère des Postes
et Télécommunications
Paris
- D S.E. M. DUZER Roger
Ambassadeur de France
à Nairobi
- D Mlle EVAIN Monique
Inspecteur
Ministère des Postes
et Télécommunications
Paris
- D Mlle HUET Marie
Ingénieur en chef
Ministère des Postes
et Télécommunications
Paris
- D M. LAROCLETTE Jean
Administrateur hors classe
Ministère des Postes
et Télécommunications
Paris
- D M. LEPESQUEUR Jean
Administrateur
Ministère des Postes
et Télécommunications
Paris

F France - France - Francia (suite)

- D Mlle MENIER Jacqueline
Inspecteur principal
Ministère des Postes
et Télécommunications
Paris
- D M. PUCHEU Louis
Ingénieur des travaux
Ministère de l'intérieur et
de la décentralisation
Paris
- D M. THABARD Francis
Ingénieur général
Ministère des Postes
et Télécommunications
Paris
- D M. THUÉ Marcel
Ingénieur général
Ministère des Postes
et Télécommunications
Paris

**GAB Gabonaise (République) -
Gabon Republic -
Gabonesa (República)**

- C S.E. M. MYBOTO Zacharie
Ministre de l'Information,
des Postes et Télécommunications
Ministère de l'Information,
des Postes et Télécommunications
Libreville
- CA M. SOUAH Thomas
Directeur Général de l'Office
des Postes et Télécommunications
Office des Postes et
Télécommunications
Libreville
- CA M. PALLARD G.P.M.
Gabon Embassy
Nairobi
- D M. EDANE NKWELE Jacques
Directeur Général Adjoint, Chargé de
l'Équipement et de l'Exploitation
Radiodiffusion Télévision Gabonaise
Libreville
- D M. HELLA-ONDO Dominique
DGA/RTI
Office des P et T - Société des
Télécommunications Internationales
Gabonaises (TIG)
Libreville

**GAB Gabonaise (République) -
Gabon Republic -
Gabonesa (República) (suite)**

- D M. LEGNONGO Jules
Directeur Technique Télévision
Radiodiffusion Télévision
Gabonaise
Libreville
- D M. MBENG EKOGHA Fabien
Offices des P et T - Société des
Télécommunications Internationales
Gabonaises (TIG)
Libreville
- D M. NDONG Laurent
Conseiller d'Ambassade
Nairobi
- D M. NGUÉMA ALLOGO Aaron
Directeur des Relations Techniques
Internationales
Office des Postes et
Télécommunications
Libreville
- D M. TCHIMINA Nestor
DGA/RIN
Office des Postes et
Télécommunications
Libreville
- 1) M. DENGUE Alexandre
Attaché de Cabinet
Ministère de l'Information, des
Postes et Télécommunications
Libreville

1) Assistant Ministre

**GMB Gambie (République de) -
Gambia (Republic of the) -
Gambia (República de)**

- C H.E. Mr. LAMIN BORA Mboge, M.P.
Minister of Work and
Communications
Government of Gambia
Banjul
- D Mr. CHAM Elinan
Assistant Director of
Telecommunications
Telecommunications Department
Banjul
- D Mr. NDOW John Emmanuel
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Works and
Communications
Banjul

GHA Ghana - Ghana - Ghana

- C Mr. ALHAJI MAHAMA Idrissu
PNDC Secretary for Transport
and Communications
Accra
- CA Mr. DEBRAH P.T.
Director General
Posts and Telecommunication
Corporation
Accra
- CA Mr. AGORSOR Emmanuel Yawo
Acting Ghana High Commissioner
to Kenya
Ghana High Commission
Nairobi
- D Mr. GYIMAH J.K.
Deputy Director-General
External Communications
Accra

GRC Grèce - Greece - Grecia

- C S.E. M. AFENDOULIS Alexandre
Ambassadeur de la Grèce
au Kenya
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères
Athènes
- CA M. SPANAKIS Georges
Directeur des Télécommunications
internationales
Ministère des Communications
Athènes
- D M. CASSAPOGLOU Vassili
Maître Assistant de Droit
international public
Université Nationale d'Athènes
Ministère des Affaires Étrangères
Athènes
- D M. PSYCHOGIOS Miltiadès
Organisation des Télécommunications
de Grèce
Athènes
- Mr. CHARALAMBOUS Paul
Secrétaire d'Ambassade
Ambassade de Grèce
Nairobi

GRD Grenada - Grenade - Granada

- C Mr. FENNIS Augustine
High Commissioner
London
- CA Mr. SMITH Ray
Frequency Administration
Adviser
Ministry of Construction of
Public Utilities
St. George's

**GTM Guatemala (République du) -
Guatemala (Republic of) -
Guatemala (República de)**

- CA M. LEMUS Rafael A.
Coordinador de Directores
Empresa Guatemalteca de
Telecomunicaciones GUATEL
Guatemala

**GUI Guinée (République Populaire
Révolutionnaire de) - Guinea
(Revolutionary People's
Republic of) - Guinea (República
Popular Revolucionaria de)**

- C S.E. M. KOUROUMA Alafé
Ministre des postes et
télécommunications
Ministère des postes
et télécommunications
Conakry
- D M. BAH M. Falliou
Conseiller d'Ambassade
Ambassade de Guinée à
Dar-es-Salaam
- D M. DIALLO Mamadou Saliou
Secrétaire général du comité
national de coordination
des télécommunications
Ministère des postes
et télécommunications
Conakry
- D M. FOFANA Radio Kolon
Directeur général adjoint des
télécommunications
Direction générale des
télécommunications
Conakry

GNE Guinée équatoriale (République de la) - Equatorial Guinea (Republic of) - Guinea Ecuatorial (República de)

C M. NDONG NSEFUMU Demetrio Eló
Secretario de Estado de Correos y Telecomunicaciones
Secretaría de Estado para Correos y Telecomunicaciones
Malabo

CA M. OYONO MEYE Emilio Mangué
Director General de Telecomunicaciones
Dirección General de Telecomunicaciones
Malabo

D M. MBA AYANG Cristobal Ndong
Delegado de Telecomunicaciones
Delegación de Telecomunicaciones
Malabo

GUB Guyane - Guyana - Guayana

C Mr. SHORTT Kenneth R.P.
High Commissioner
Guyana Government

CA Mr. CASE Ronald E.
Chief Engineer G.B.C.
Guyana Telecommunications Corporation
Georgetown

HVO Haute-Volta (République de) - Upper Volta (Republic of) - Alto Volta (República del)

C M. SEMPORÉ Gabriel
Directeur Général
Office des Postes et Télécommunications
Ouagadougou

CA M. ZONGO Gaston
Directeur des Télécommunications
Office des Postes et Télécommunications
Ouagadougou

D M. BALIMA Lamoussa Augustine
Administrateur
Office des postes et télécommunications

HNG Hongroise (République Populaire) - Hungarian People's Republic - Húngara (República Popular)

C Dr. VALTER Ferenc
Deputy General Director of Posts and Telecommunications
General Directorate of PTT
Budapest

CA Dr. KATONA KIS László
Head of Section, World Organizations and International Relations
General Directorate of PTT
Budapest

D M. PÁRKÁNYI Gyula
Chargé d'affaires of the Hungarian People's Republic in Kenya
Nairobi

D M. SZÉKELY János
Senior Counsellor
General Directorate of PTT
Budapest

IND Inde (République de l') - India (Republic of) - India (República de)

C Mr. GHOSE S.K.
Secretary
Ministry of Communications
New Delhi

C Mr. GROVER V.K.
High Commissioner for India to Kenya
Nairobi

C Mr. SRIRANGAN T.V.
Wireless Adviser to the Government of India
New Delhi

D Mr. GARG P.K.
Officer on Special Duty (II)
Ministry of Communications
New Delhi

D Mr. IAL M.
Counsellor
Permanent Mission
Geneva

D Dr. RAO M.K.
Officer on Special Duty (I)
Ministry of Communications
New Delhi

IND Inde (République de l') - India
(Republic of) - India (República de)
(suite)

D Mr. SESHADRI V.S.
Second Secretary
High Commission of India
in Kenya
Nairobi

INS Indonésie (République d') -
Indonesia (Republic of) -
Indonesia (República de)

C H.E. Mr. SOEPANGAT R.
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary of Indonesia
to Kenya
Nairobi

CA Mr. WIKANTO R.
Director for Frequency Management
Directorate General of Posts
and Telecommunications
Jakarta

D Mr. DIJIWATAMPU A. Ph.
Director for International
Telecommunication Convention and
Legal Regulations
Directorate General of Posts and
Telecommunications
Jakarta

D Mr. HADISUWARNO Muntoyo
Manager, Legal and International
Relations Division
PERUMTEL
Bandung

D Mr. JASIN S.A.
Official
Directorate General of Posts
and Telecommunications
Jakarta

D Mr. NASUTION Nazaruddin
Official
Department of Foreign Affairs
Jakarta

D Mr. SARTONO P.
Chief
Telecommunications Regulation
Directorate General of Posts and
Telecommunications
Jakarta

INS Indonésie (République d') -
Indonesia (Republic of) -
Indonesia (República de) (suite)

D Mr. SOEGIHARTO Soegiharto
Official of Department of
Security and Defence
Jakarta

D Mr. WISNOEMOERTI Noegroho
Counsellor
Indonesian Mission to the U.N.
Geneva

A Mr. PHILLIANG J.S.
Third Secretary
Indonesian Embassy
Nairobi

A Mr. SUTIKNO WIRYOKUSUMO
Counsellor
Indonesian Embassy
Nairobi

IRN Iran (République Islamique d') -
Iran (Islamic Republic of) -
Irán (República Islámica del)

C H.E. M. NABAVI Seid Morteza
Minister of PTT
Ministry of Posts, Telegraph and
Telephone
Teheran

CA Mr. SAFAVI Mostafa
Director General of
Telecommunications
Ministry of PTT
Teheran

D Mr. ARASTEH Kavous
Director of International
Technical Affairs
Islamic Republic of Iran
Broadcasting
Teheran

D Mr. HERISCHI Majied
D.G. for Execution of Telecom
Projects
Ministry of Posts, Telegraph
and Telephone
Teheran

D Mr. KALAMI Mehr Ali
Consular Affairs Expert
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Teheran

IRN Iran (République Islamique d') -
Iran (Islamic Republic of) -
Irán (República Islámica del)
(suite)

D Mr. MAHYAR Hossein
Head of the International
Affairs of PTT
Ministry of PTT
Teheran

D Dr. MANSOURI Mohammad Masoud
Adviser to the Minister
Ministry of PTT
Teheran

D Mr. SALARIAN Firouz
Member of International
Organization Department
Foreign Ministry
Teheran

D M. SHERAFAT Ahmad Reza
Member of the Board of
Directors
Telecommunication Company
of Iran
Teheran

A Mr. BAGHER-VALIBEIK
Chargé d'Affaires
Embassy of Iran
Nairobi

IRQ Iraq (République d') - Iraq
(Republic of) - Iraq (República de)

C Mr. SULIAMAN Moyassar
President
State Organization for P.T.T.
Baghdad

C Mr. ABDULLAH Ali Musa
Director of Operation and
Maintenance Dept.
Telecommunication General
Establishment
Baghdad

D Mr. BERDI Sabah M.
Chief of Project Dept.
State Organization for P.T.T.
Baghdad

D Dr. JOMARD Amer
Premier secrétaire
Ministère des affaires étrangères
Baghdad

IRQ Iraq (République d') - Iraq
(Republic of) - Iraq (República de)
(suite)

D Mr. KHAKI Jawad Abdul Amin
Director of Communication
Establishment of Communication
Basrah

D Mr. SHWAIKH Abdul Kadhim Juma
Director of Planning
State Organization for P.T.T.
Baghdad

IRL Irlande - Ireland - Irlanda

CA H.E. Mr. GREENE Michael
Ambassador of Ireland to Kenya
Embassy of Ireland
Nairobi

CA Mr. Mc GOVERN Fergus
Director - Telecommunications
Service
Department of Posts and Telegraphs
Dublin

CA Mr. MULLEN Anthony
Director - Telecommunications
Services
Department of Posts and Telegraphs
Dublin

D Mr. LYONS Brendan J.
First Secretary
Embassy of Ireland
Nairobi

D M. O CIONNAITH Padraig
Executive Officer
Department of Posts and Telegraphs
Dublin

ISL Islande - Iceland - Islandia

C Mr. SKÚLASON Jón A.
Director General
General Directorate of Posts
and Telecommunication
Reykjavik

CA Mr. THORSTEINSSON Ingí
Consul for Iceland
Kenya

**ISR Israël (Etat d') - Israel
(State of) - Israel (Estado de)**

- C Mr. SIEV Yaacov
Director of Engineering Services
Ministry of Communications
Jerusalem
- CA M. SHAKKÉD Michael
Engineer of Frequencies Licencing
and Regulations Department
Ministry of Communications
Jerusalem
- CA Dr. GORDON Uri M.
Coordinator for ITU Conference
Director - International
Organizations Division
Foreign Ministry
Jerusalem
- CA Mr. SULTAN David
Permanent Representative of Israel
to UNEP
Nairobi
- D Mr. ROSENHEIMER Gad
Deputy Radio Engineer, Northern
District
Ministry of Communications
Jerusalem

I Italie - Italy - Italia

- C S.E. M. SERAFINI Marcello
Ambassadeur d'Italie au Kenya
Ambassade d'Italie
Nairobi
- CA M. MONACO Ugo
Directeur général des Postes et
Télécommunications
Ministero Poste e
Telecomunicazioni
Rome
- D M. CANTONI Giorgio
Direction centrale des services
télégraphiques
Administration P.T.
Rome
- D Mme DAMIA Giovanna
Bureau des relations
internationales
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Rome

I Italie - Italy - Italia (suite)

- D M. GAGLIARDI Diodato
Directeur
Institut Supérieur des Postes
et Télécommunications
Rome
- D M. GRAZIOSI Gaetano
Directeur du Bureau des relations
internationales
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Rome
- D M. PETTI Angelo
Institut supérieur des Postes
et Télécommunications
Rome
- D M. PINTO Giovanni
Administrateur délégué
Soc. Italcable
Rome
- D M. PIPPO Walter
Italcable
Rome
- D Mme RUSSO Cecilia
Dirigente Superiore Tecnico
Azienda di Stato per i Servizi
Telefonici
Rome
- D M. TERZANI Carlo
Directeur Central RAI
Radiotelevisione Italiana
Direction générale
Rome
- D M. ZERELLA Modestino
Directeur
Azienda di Stato per i Servizi
Telefonici
Rome

JMC Jamaïque - Jamaica - Jamaica

- C Mr. CROSS P.D.
Chief Telecommunications Engineer
Telecommunication Services,
Posts and Telegraphs Dept.
Kingston

J Japon - Japan - Japon

- C H.E. Mr. KOSUGI Teruo
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Plenipotentiary to Kenya
Nairobi
- CA Mr. KOJIMA Mitsuo
Senior Managing Director
Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd.
Tokyo
- CA Mr. KOYAMA Moriya
Director-General,
Telecommunications Policy Bureau
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Tokyo
- CA Mr. TASHIRO Isao
Deputy Director-General,
Telecommunications Policy Bureau
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Tokyo
- D Mr. HATTORI Isuke
Deputy Director, Legal Division,
Radio Regulatory Bureau
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Tokyo
- D Mr. HORIGUCHI Shigenori
Director, International Affairs
Division, Telecommunications
Policy Bureau
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Tokyo
- D Mr. MORISHIMA Nobukazu
Director-General, Monitoring
Department, Radio Regulatory Bureau
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Tokyo
- D Mr. SATO Hiromi
Director, Specialized Agencies
Division, United Nations Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Tokyo
- D Mr. SUZUKI Tadashi
Counsellor
Embassy of Japan
Nairobi

J Japon - Japan - Japon (suite)

- D Mr. TAKAHASHI Toshiro
Director-General,
Data Communications Bureau
Nippon Telegraph and Telephone
Public Corporation
Tokyo
- D Mr. TORIGOE Kenichiro
Deputy Director, International
Affairs Division, Telecommunications
Policy Bureau
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Tokyo
- A 1) Mr. FUJIKI Sakae
Adviser
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Tokyo
- 1) Special Adviser
- A Mr. ARIZONO Toru
Deputy Director, International
Affairs Division, Telecommunications
Policy Bureau
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Tokyo
- A Mr. ETO Hiroyuki
Deputy Director, International
Affairs Division, Telecommunications
Policy Bureau
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Tokyo
- A Mr. HAYAMA Masataka
First Secretary
Embassy of Japan
Nairobi
- A Mr. IMAI Senro
First Secretary
Embassy of Japan
Nairobi
- A Mr. ITO Eiichi
Assistant Director
K.D.D. Geneva Liaison Office
Geneva
- A Mr. KOBAYASHI Kohei
Director
K.D.D. Geneva Liaison Office
Geneva

J Japon - Japan - Japón (suite)

- A Mr. KOYA Satoshi
Deputy Director
N.T.T. - Office de Genève
Geneva
- A Mr. KURIKI Tomio
Adviser
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Tokyo
- A Mr. MARUO Shin
Assistant Director, Specialized
Agencies Division, United
Nations Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Tokyo
- A Mr. MATSUDAIRA Tsunekazu
Assistant Manager, ITU Relations
Division, International
Organizations Department
Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd.
Tokyo
- A Mr. OKABE Tsuneo
Director
N.T.T. - Office de Genève
Geneva
- A Mr. TADOKORO Yasushi
Administrative Controller,
Engineering Headquarters
Nippon Hoso Kyokai
(Japan Broadcasting Corporation)
Tokyo
- A Mr. TAKASE Mitsuhiro
Manager, Economic Affairs,
International Affairs Bureau
Nippon Telegraph and Telephone
Public Corporation
Tokyo
- A Mr. TANI Masaki
Assistant to Director,
International Relations Department
Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd.
Tokyo
- A Mr. TOMITA Kuniaki
General Manager, International
Conference, International
Affairs Bureau
Nippon Telegraph and
Telephone Public Corporation
Tokyo

J Japon - Japan - Japón (suite)

- A Mr. TSUGAWA Seichi
Senior Staff, ITU Relations
Division, International
Organizations Department
Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd.
Tokyo
- A Mr. TSUKADA Masanori
Deputy Director, International
Organizations Department
Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd.
Tokyo
- A Mr. YOSHIKAZI Hideo
First Secretary
Permanent Mission of Japan to the
International Organizations
Geneva

**JOR Jordanie (Royaume Hachémite de) -
Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of) -
Jordania (Reino Hachemita de)**

- C Dr. DABBAS Moh'd
Assistant Director General
Telecommunications Corporation
Amman

**KEN Kenya (République du) -
Kenya (Republic of) -
Kenya (República de)**

- C H.E. Mr. KOSGEY Henry Kiprono
Minister for Transport
and Communications
Ministry of Transport and
Communications
Nairobi
- CA Mr. SOBA Mohammed Omar
Assistant Minister
Ministry of Transport and
Communications
Nairobi
- D Mr. AFANDE Dennis Daudi
Chief of Protocol
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Nairobi
- D Dr. AKELLO R.
Technical Advisor
University of Nairobi
Nairobi

**KEN Kenya (République du) -
Kenya (Republic of) -
Kenya (República de) (suite)**

- D Mr. ALLELA Elly Odawa
Director of Studies /
Deputy Principal
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. ALOO C.R.S.
Assistant Head / Corporate Planning
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. ASFAW SHEMELES
Chief Engineer (Planning)
Ministry of Transport
and Communications
Nairobi
- D Mr. CHALLO Steven
Senior Sectional Engineer
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. CHEMAI Samson Kipkoech
Head of External Telecommunications
Service
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. DATOO Farmanali
Assistant Head of External
Telecommunications Services
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. DE SOUZA Harold
Acting Chairman, Department of
Electrical Engineering
University of Nairobi
Nairobi
- D Mr. JALING H.V.
Systems Engineer
Directorate of Civil Aviation
Nairobi
- D Mr. KAHUKI John Ndung'u
Director
Directorate of Civil Aviation
Nairobi

**KEN Kenya (République du) -
Kenya (Republic of) -
Kenya (República de) (suite)**

- D Mr. KIARIE Samwel Nginyi
Department of Defence
Office of The President
Nairobi
- D Mr. KILILI Michael Timothy
Head of Telecommunication Services
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. KILONZO W.M.
Senior Executive Engineer
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. KIMOTHO J.P.
Telecommunication Engineer
Kenya Meteorological Department
Nairobi
- D Mr. KUNGU Solomon Kamau
Assistant Head of Telecommunication
Services
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. MACHARIA Simeon Ndiritu
Chief Engineer
Ministry of Information and
Broadcasting
Nairobi
- D Mr. MADIWALE A.A.
Senior Accounts Officer
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. MAINA Stephen Mwangi
Assistant Secretary
Ministry of Transport
and Communications
Nairobi
- D Prof. MALO Otieno
Chairman, Dept. of Physics
University of Nairobi
Nairobi
- D Mrs. MALUKI S.K.
Deputy Principal
Central Training School
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi

**KEN Kenya (République du) -
Kenya (Republic of) -
Kenya (República de) (suite)**

- D Mr. MALUMBE Stanley Akolo
Assistant Head of Telecommunication
Services
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. MANYASI J.B.
Telecommunications Engineer
Kenya Railways Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. MBELA D.
Financial Controller
Kenya Posts and
Telecommunications Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. MLAMBA Dawson Christian
Chairman
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. MOLE S.A.
Staff Electrical Officer
Kenya Navy Headquarters
Mombasa
- D Mr. MUINDE B.M.
Assistant Chief Engineer
Ministry of Information
and Broadcasting
Nairobi
- D Mr. MURIITHI S.M.
Protocol Officer
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Nairobi
- D Mr. MURITHI Jeremia Kaugu
Director
Meteorological Department
Nairobi
- D Mr. MURUNGI Z.
Telecommunications Engineer
Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife
Nairobi
- D Mr. MUSUNDI C.
Head of Department
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi

**KEN Kenya (République du) -
Kenya (Republic of) -
Kenya (República de) (suite)**

- D Mr. MWASI Peter
Engineer
Meteorological Department
Nairobi
- D H.E. Mr. NAMPASO Meshack Ole
Assistant Minister
Ministry of Transport
and Communications
Nairobi
- D Mr. NDEGWA Eliud Nguigi
Personnel Manager
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. NG'ANG'A J.M.
Telecommunications Engineer
Kenya Police
Nairobi
- D Mr. NG'ENY Kipng'eno arap
Managing Director
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. NGARUIYA J.
Chief International Relations
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. NYAMOGO Nyamodi Ochieng
Legal Officer
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. NZOI S.
Kenya Police
Office of the President
Nairobi
- D Mr. ODUNDO Isaac
Assistant Director
Directorate of Civil Aviation
Nairobi
- D Mr. OKUNDI Philip Okoth
Deputy Managing Director
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi

**KEN Kenya (République du) -
Kenya (Republic of) -
Kenya (República de) (suite)**

- D Mr. OMONDI M.
Principal Telecommunications Controller
International Relations
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. OWALA Malala J. Robert
Deputy Head of Telecommunication
Department
Ministry of Tourism
and Wildlife
Nairobi
- D Mr. PATEL Thakorbbhai Kashibhai
Acting Corporation Secretary
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. SHAMALLA Japheth Galagati
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Nairobi
- D Mr. SHINGIRAH R.M.J.
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. SHITAKHA Adrian Muganda
Deputy Secretary
Ministry of Transport and
Communications
Nairobi
- D Mr. SIMANI James
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Nairobi
- D Mr. THIONGO John
Assistant Chief Engineer
Ministry of Information and
Broadcasting
Nairobi
- D Mr. WAMUNYOKOLI Timoteo
Principal
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi
- D Mr. WASILWA Festus
Head of Corporate Planning
Management Services
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi

**KEN Kenya (République du) -
Kenya (Republic of) -
Kenya (República de) (suite)**

- A Mr. KIMANI J.P.
Voice of Kenya
Nairobi
- A Mr. WACHIRA J.G.
Accountant
Kenya Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Nairobi

**KWT Koweït (Etat de) - Kuwait
(State of) - Kuwait (Estado de)**

- C H.E. Mr. AL-MAZIDI Issa Mohamed
Minister of Communications
Ministry of Communications
Safat
- C Mr. AL-SABEJ Abdullah
Assistant Under Secretary
for Telecommunications
Ministry of Communications
Safat
- CA Mr. AL-IBRAHIM Adel Abdulaziz
Director, International
Telecommunications
Ministry of Communications
Safat
- CA Mr. AL-ROUMI Salman Y.
Director of Technical
Planning
Ministry of Communications
Safat
- D Mr. AL-AWADHI Abdul Rahman Mohamed
Director of the Minister of
Communications' Office
Ministry of Communications
Safat
- D Mr. AL-HUMDAH Ahmed
Director, Legal
Department
Ministry of Communications
Safat
- D Mr. AL-NAKIB Namir A.
Director of External
Relations Department
Ministry of Communications
Safat

- ISO** Lesotho (Royaume de) -
Lesotho (Kingdom of) -
Lesotho (Reino de)
- C** Mr. MATHIBELI
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Transport and Communications
Maseru
- CA** M. RAMAKOAE Francis Motlatsi
Head of Sales and Marketing
Lesotho Telecommunications
Corporation
Maseru
- D** M. KHABELE Taelo
Engineer
Lesotho Telecommunications
Corporation
Maseru
- D** Mr. MATHOLOANE F.S.
High Commissioner to Kenya
Nairobi
- LEN** Liban - Lebanon - Libano
- C** M. GHAZAL Maurice-Habib
Directeur Général de l'Exploitation
Président de la Commission mondiale
du Plan (OCITT-CCIR)
Direction Générale de l'Exploitation
Beyrouth
- CA** M. ZAKHEM Ibrahim
Hon. Vice Consul
Nairobi
- A** M. SAID Antoine
Conseiller
Administration Générale de
l'Exploitation
Beyrouth
- LEB** Libéria (République du) -
Liberia (Republic of) -
Liberia (República de)
- C** H.E. Dr. VANDI Sarr Abdulai
Minister
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Monrovia
- LEB** Libéria (République du) -
Liberia (Republic of) -
Liberia (República de) (suite)
- CA** Mr. GARGARD Sayyuo J.M.
Deputy Managing Director
The Liberia Telecommunications
Corporation
Monrovia
- CA** H.E. Mr. PEARSON Samuel Bennett Jr.
Ambassador to East Africa
Liberian Embassy
Nairobi
- LEY** Libye (Jamahiriya Arabe Libyenne
Populaire Socialiste) - Libya
(Socialist People's Libyan Arab
Jamahiriya) - Libia (Jamahiriya
Arabe Libia Popular Socialista)
- C** Mr. ETTOUMI Taher
Libyan Embassy
Nairobi
- C** H.E. Mr. HODA Bukhari S.
Minister of Communication
and Marine Transport
Tripoli
- D** Mr. AL-AZOUNI Abdul Salaam
First Secretary
Libyan Embassy
Nairobi
- D** Mr. ALAZABI Saleh
Secretariat of Communication
and Marine Transport
Tripoli
- D** Mr. ALSABEI Mohamed Salah
Frequency Management
Frequency Division
Posts and Telecommunications
Tripoli
- D** Mr. ELGADI Abdallah A.
Libyan Embassy
Nairobi
- D** Mr. EL HAMMALI Zakaria
DOMSAT Project Manager
Long Distance Section
Posts and Telecommunications
Ministry of Communication
Tripoli

LIBY Libye (Jamahiriya Arabe Libyenne Populaire Socialiste) - Libya (Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) - Libia (Jamahiriya Árabe Libia Popular Socialista) (suite)

D Mr. GHAWI Mohammed B.
International Relations
Posts and Telecommunications
Tripoli

D Mr. HNIESH Omar
Technical attaché
Libyan Embassy
Nairobi

D Mr. MATOUS Ayad
Libyan Embassy
Nairobi

D M. NAILI Ali M.
Manager of Network Department
Posts and Telecommunications
Tripoli

D Mr. SHKURA Bashir
Third Secretary
Libyan Embassy
Nairobi

LUX Luxembourg - Luxembourg - Luxemburgo

C M. DONDELINGER Charles
Directeur adjoint
Administration des postes et
télécommunications
Luxembourg

MDG Madagascar (République Démocratique de) - Madagascar (Democratic Republic of) - Madagascar (República Democrática de)

C M. MARCEL Aimé
Directeur des Télécommunications
Ministère des postes et
télécommunications
Antananarivo

C M. RATOVONDRAHONA Pascal
Secrétaire Général du
Ministère
Ministère des postes et
télécommunications
Antananarivo

MDG Madagascar (République Démocratique de) - Madagascar (Democratic Republic of) - Madagascar (República Democrática de) (suite)

D M. RABENORO Bernard
Inspecteur
Ministère des postes et
télécommunications
Antananarivo

MLA Malaisie - Malaysia - Malasia

C Mr. MANSUL Clarence E.
Deputy Minister of Energy
Telecommunications and Posts
Kuala Lumpur

C Mr. DARUS Mohamed
Director of Telecommunications
Traffic Division
Telecommunications Department
Kuala Lumpur

CA Mr. BIN ISAHAK Daud
Deputy Director General
of Telecommunications
Telecommunications Department
Kuala Lumpur

D Mr. CHAN Yan Choong
Controller
Telecommunications Department
Kuala Lumpur

1) Mr. ISNIN Abdullah
Officer
Telecommunications and Posts
Kuala Lumpur

1) Secretary to Minister

MWI Malawi - Malawi - Malawi

C H.E. Mr. CHIMANGO L.J.
Minister of Transport
and Communications
Ministry of Transport
and Communications
Lilongwe

CA M. MBEKEANI J.A.
Postmaster General
Post Office Headquarters
Blantyre

MWI Malawi - Malawi - Malawi (suite)

- D M. CHIRWA S.D.
Deputy Secretary
Ministry of Transport and
Communications
Lilongwe
- D M. HIWA E.S.
Senior Telecommunications Officer
(Planning)
Post Office
Blantyre
- D M. KAMFOSE J.C.
Principal Telecommunications
Officer (S)
Post Office Headquarters
Blantyre

**MLD Maldives (République des) -
Maldives (Republic of) -
Maldivas (República de las)**

- C Mr. MAHIR Hassan
Director
Telecommunications Department
Male
- D Mr. SHAREEF Riluvan
Assistant Director
Telecommunications Department
Male

**MLI Mali (République du) - Mali
(Republic of) - Malí (República del)**

- C M. BAH Mamadou
Directeur général adjoint
Office des postes et
télécommunications
Bamako
- D M. NIMAGA Cheick Sidi Mohamed
Chef de Section Structures -
Procédures / Division Etudes et
Programmes d'Équipement
Direction des Télécommunications
Office des postes et
télécommunications
Bamako
- D M. SAMAKE Idrissa
Division Transmission
Direction des Télécommunications
Office des postes et
télécommunications
Bamako

**MLT Malte (République de) - Malta
(Republic of) - Malta (República de)**

- C M. BARTOLO Joseph F.
Chief Inspector
Wireless Telegraphy Branch,
Ministry of Economic Development
Valletta
- D M. SPITERI George J.
Inspector of Wireless
Telegraphy
Ministry of Economic
Development
Valletta

**MRC Maroc (Royaume du) - Morocco
(Kingdom of) - Marruecos (Reino de)**

- C S.E. M. LAENSER Mohand
Ministre
Ministère des Postes
et Télécommunications
Rabat
- CA M. MOUHCINE Mohamed
Ingénieur Général
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Rabat
- CA M. WAKRIM Mohamed
Secrétaire Général
Ministère des Postes
et Télécommunications
Rabat
- D M. AHIZOUNE Abdeslam
Chef de la Division des
Transmissions
Ministère des Postes
et Télécommunications
Rabat
- D M. EL HAMMOUCHI Abdessalem
Ministère des Affaires
Étrangères
Rabat
- D M. EL KHATIB Chafik
First Secretary of the Embassy
Nairobi
- D Dr. HAMDOUN Belkacem
Directeur de Cabinet du Ministre
des PTT
Ministère des Postes
et Télécommunications
Rabat

MRC Maroc (Royaume du) - Morocco (Kingdom of) - Marruecos (Reino de) (suite)

- D M. KHAOUJA Ahmed
Ingénieur des Télécommunications
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Rabat
- D M. LEBBADI Hassan A.
Ingénieur d'Etat - Chef de
Service des Radiocommunications
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Rabat
- D M. MEZIATI Mohamed
Chef de la Division des Abonnements
et Réseaux
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Rabat
- A H.E. M. NEKROUF Younes
Ambassadeur
Rabat
- A M. RHOUFRAH Talal
Chargé d'Affaires
Ambassade du Maroc
Nairobi

MTN Mauritanie (République Islamique de) - Mauritania (Islamic Republic of) - Mauritania (República Islámica de)

- C M. MANGASSOUBA Aliou
Chef Division Transmission
et Energie
Office des Postes et
Télécommunications
Nouakchott
- CA M. SOW Ousmane
Chef Exploitation des
Télécommunications
Office des Postes et
Télécommunications
Nouakchott

MEX Mexique - Mexico - México

- C S.E. M. BUJ FLORES Enrique
Embajador de México en Kenya
Nairobi
- D M. ANDION SANCHO Benito
Primer Secretario
Embajada de México en Kenya
Nairobi
- D M. CORDERO ROSSEL Jaime
Consejero
Embajada de México en Kenya
Nairobi
- A M. ACOSTA R. Hector
Consejero
Embajada de México en Kenya
Nairobi
- A M. ORTIZ LOPEZ Alejandro
Consejero
Embajada de México
Nairobi

MCO Monaco - Monaco - Mónaco

- C M. FRANZI Etienne
Ingénieur
Administration des
Télécommunications
Monaco
- D M. BLANC Jean-Louis
Administrateur
Direction générale des postes et
télécommunications
Monaco

MNG Mongolie (République Populaire de) - Mongolian People's Republic - Mongolia (República Popular de)

- C Mr. GARAMO-OCHIR D.
First Deputy Minister
of Communications
Ministry of Communications
Ulan Bator
- CA M. BALGANSHOSH L.
Head of Telecommunication and Postal
Division
Ministry of Communications
Ulan Bator

MNG **Mongolie (République Populaire de) -
Mongolian People's Republic -
Mongolia (República Popular de)**
(suite)

D **M. NATSAGDORJ L.**
Leading Specialist of International
Cooperation and Accounts Division
Ministry of Communications
Ulan Bator

MOZ **Mozambique (République Populaire du) -
Mozambique (People's Republic of) -
Mozambique (República Popular de)**

D **M. DE DEUS Delfim**
Head of the International
Relations Department
Ministry of Posts,
Telecommunications and
Civil Aviation

D **Dr. KATAWALA S.E.**
First Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Maputo

NPL **Népal - Nepal - Nepal**

C **H.E. Mr. THARU Fateh Singh**
State Minister for
Communication
Kathmandu

CA **Mr. SHARMA Ram Prasad**
General Manager
Nepal Telecommunications
Corporation
Kathmandu

NOG **Nicaragua - Nicaragua - Nicaragua**

CA **M. LACAYO RENER Norman**
Director de Relaciones
Internacionales
Instituto Nicaragüense de
Telecomunicaciones y Correos
(TELCOR)
Managua

D **M. GOMEZ ROMERO Augusto Cesar**
Jefe del Departamento de
Organismos Internacionales
Instituto Nicaragüense de
Telecomunicaciones y Correos
(TELCOR)
Managua

NGR **Niger (République du) -
Niger (Republic of the) -
Niger (República del)**

C **S.E. M. BRAH Mahamane**
Ministre des Postes et
Télécommunications
Ministère des Postes et
Télécommunications
Niamey

CA **M. DANDERE Nameoua**
Chef service inspection itinérante
Office des postes et
télécommunications
Niamey

D **M. ABBA Mamadou**
Directeur des Télécommunications
Office des Postes et
Télécommunications
Niamey

D **M. BOUKAR Madaï**
Directeur technique
Société Télécommunications
Internationales du Niger
Niamey

D **M. HAMANI Kindo Hassane**
Chef de Division - Inspecteur
Principal en exploitation des
Télécommunications
Office des Postes et
Télécommunications
Niamey

D **M. HASSANE Ousseyni**
Chef de la Division Commutation
et Réseaux
Office des Postes et
Télécommunications
Niamey

D **M. IBRAHIM Idrissa**
Directeur général
Société Télécommunications
Internationales du Niger
Niamey

D **M. MOUNKAILA Moussa**
Chef de la Division Etudes et
Planification
Office des Postes et
Télécommunications
Niamey

**NGR Niger (République du) -
Niger (Republic of the) -
Niger (República del) (suite)**

D M. TINNI Ate
Chef de la Division Transmission
Office des Postes et
Télécommunications
Niamey

**NIG Nigeria (République Fédérale de) -
Nigeria (Federal Republic of) -
Nigeria (República Federal de)**

C H.E. Mr. OGBEH A.I.
Minister of Communications
Ministry of Communications
Lagos

CA H.E. Mr. MOHAMMED Nuhu
Nigerian High Commissioner to Kenya
Nairobi

D Mr. BEECROFT Albert A.
Assistant Chief Corporate
Affairs Officer (International
Relations)
Nigerian External
Telecommunications Ltd.
Lagos

D Mr. EHIZUENLEN B.A.
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Communications
Lagos

D Mr. EKPENKHIO S.A.
Deputy Secretary
Nigerian Telecommunication
Administration, Ministry of
Communications
Lagos

D Mr. EZE A.E.
Third Secretary
Nigerian High Commission
Nairobi

D Mr. FADAHUNSI Kehinde Ayo
Assistant Director Technical
Operations
Nigerian External
Telecommunications Ltd.
Lagos

D Mr. FATOYE E.O.
Assistant Director
Nigerian External
Telecommunications Ltd.
Lagos

**NIG Nigeria (République Fédérale de) -
Nigeria (Federal Republic of) -
Nigeria (República Federal de)
(suite)**

D Mr. LATEJU John Adebayo
Director of Engineering
Nigerian External
Telecommunications Ltd.
Lagos

D Mr. LEDIJU I.O.
Assistant Director
Ministry of Communications
Lagos

D Mr. MBANEFO S.J.O.
Principal Secretary
Ministry of Communications
Lagos

D Mr. ODANWU Emmanuel Ekete
Board Member
Nigerian External
Telecommunications Ltd.
Lagos

D Mr. ODIGIE M.O.
Chief Engineer Officer
Nigerian Telecommunications
Administration, Ministry of
Communications
Lagos

D Mr. OLORUNSHOLA S.A.
Director of Telecommunications
Ministry of Communications
Lagos

D Mr. SOGEKE S.O.
CTO/Maritime and Instrumentations
Nigerian External
Telecommunications Ltd.
Lagos

A Mr. NASIRU Shehu Adebayo
Senior Engineer
Ministry of Communications
Lagos

NOR Norvège - Norway - Noruega

C Mr. HOLLER Kjell
Director General
Norwegian Telecommunications
Administration
Oslo

NOR Norvège - Norway - Noruega (suite)

CA M. MØKLEBUST Ivar Bernhard
Director of Administration
Norwegian Telecommunications
Administration
Oslo

CA Mr. MORTENSEN Per
Technical Director
Norwegian Telecommunications
Administration
Oslo

D Mr. BOE Arne
Head International Relations
Norwegian Telecommunications
Administration
Oslo

D Mr. STEINHOVDEN Sölve
Secretary of Embassy
Royal Norwegian Embassy
Nairobi

D M. UTVIK Einar
Senior Executive Officer
Norwegian Telecommunications
Administration
Oslo

NZL Nouvelle-Zélande - New Zealand - Nueva Zelandia

C Mr. ROSE Derek C.
Assistant Director-General
(Telecommunications)
Post Office Headquarters
Wellington

C Mr. TURPIE Andrew
Director of Telecommunication
Operations
Post Office Headquarters
Wellington

CA H.E. Mr. COTTON P.
New Zealand Ambassador
to Greece, Athens

CA Mr. SINGLETON Charles W.
Principal, International Affairs,
Telecommunications Division
Post Office Headquarters
Wellington

NZL Nouvelle-Zélande - New Zealand - Nueva Zelandia (suite)

D Mr. GRAY William J.
Senior Supervisor,
Telecommunications Division
Post Office Headquarters
Wellington

OMA Oman (Sultanat d') - Oman (Sultanate of) - Omán (Sultanía de)

C H.E. Mr. AL HAREMI Karim Ahmed
Minister of Posts, Telegraphs
and Telephones
Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs
and Telephones
Muscat

CA Mr. AL-SAEED Syed Ghalib Bin Khalid
Director General
Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs
and Telephones
Muscat

CA Mr. REHMAN Noor Mohamed Abdul
Executive President, General
Telecommunication Organisation
Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs
and Telephones
Muscat

D Mr. AL FALAHI Rashid Salim Rashid
Section Head of
International Relations
Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs
and Telephones
Muscat

D Mr. AL KHANJARI Badar Hamed Saud
Director, Administration
and Finance
Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs
and Telephones
Muscat

D Mr. AL YAHYAI Salim Hamdan
Head of Internal Transmission
General Telecommunications
Organization
Muscat

D Mr. AL ZARAFI Qasim Yousuf Qasim
Director, International
Relations
Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs
and Telephones
Muscat

**OMA Oman (Sultanat d') -
Oman (Sultanate of) -
Omán (Sultanía de) (suite)**

- D Mr. MOOSA Husain Mohammad
First Secretary,
Embassy of Oman
Nairobi
- D Mr. SALIM Badar
Head of Record Services
Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs
and Telephones
Muscat
- D Mr. TAQI Mohammad Hassan
Director, Minister's Office
Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs
and Telephones
Muscat
- D Mr. TAUQI Ahmed Mohammad
Manager, Planning and
Project, G.T.O.
Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs
and Telephones
Muscat

**UGA Uganda (République de l') -
Uganda (Republic of) -
Uganda (República de)**

- C H.E. Mr. P'OJOK Akena
Minister of Power, Posts
and Telecommunications
Ministry of Power, Posts
and Telecommunications
Kampala
- CA Mr. MBABAALI SEGWANYI Eliphaz
Acting Managing Director
Uganda Posts and
Telecommunications Corporation
Kampala
- D Mr. ADONGA Philip
First Secretary
Uganda High Commission
Nairobi
- D Mr. KATO Barnabas Lwanga
Principal Assistant Secretary
Ministry of Power, Posts
and Telecommunications
Kampala

**PAK Pakistan (République Islamique du) -
Pakistan (Islamic Republic of) -
Pakistán (República Islámica de)**

- C Mr. KHAN Abdullah
Government Inspector
Telegraph and Telephone
Ministry of Communications
Islamabad
- CA Mr. JAVED Muhammad
Chief Engineer - Development
Pakistan Telegraph and
Telephone Department
Islamabad
- D Mr. QURESHI Javed A.
Second Secretary
Pakistan Embassy
Nairobi

**PNG Papua-Nouvelle-Guinée - Papua New
Guinea - Papua Nueva Guinea**

- C Mr. KAMARA Dale Penias
Managing Director
Post and Telecommunication
Corporation
Boroko
- CA M. MAITAVA Kevin
Engineer Spectrum Management
Post and Telecommunication
Corporation
Port Moresby
- D M. RAILTON G.H.
Supervising Engineer
(Spectrum Management)
Post and Telecommunication
Corporation
Port Moresby

**PRG Paraguay (République du) -
Paraguay (Republic of) -
Paraguay (República del)**

- C M. FERNANDEZ GAGLIARDONE Raul
Asesor Jurídico
Administración Nacional de
Telecomunicaciones (ANTELCO)
Asunción
- D M. GARCIA RODRIGUEZ Jalei
Jefe Centro Operación de Tráfico
Administración Nacional de
Telecomunicaciones (ANTELCO)
Asunción

**HOL Pays-Bas (Royaume des) -
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) -
Países Bajos (Reino de los)**

- C Dr. LEENMAN Philippus
Directeur Général
Direction générale des PTT
La Haye
- C M. VERWOERDT Adriaan
Directeur principal des
affaires techniques
Direction générale des PTT
La Haye
- C M. BOESVELD A.
Directeur principal adjoint des
Affaires techniques
Direction générale des PTT
La Haye
- CA M. NEUBAUER Fred R.
Directeur des affaires
radioélectriques
Direction générale des PTT
La Haye
- CA M. VREE B.
Chef de la division centrale des
télécommunications internationales
des PTT
Direction générale des PTT
La Haye
- D M. AARSEN Jan A.
Secrétaire adjoint aux
affaires internationales
Direction générale des PTT
La Haye
- D M. BIEZEN N.J.M.
Directeur du bureau - Conseil
néerlandais pour les postes et
télécommunications à l'étranger
Direction générale des PTT
La Haye
- D M. LATOUR Frank S.
Conseiller pour les affaires
internationales de
télécommunications
Direction générale des PTT
La Haye
- D M. RHODIUS F.E.R.
Premier secrétaire
Ambassade du Royaume des Pays-Bas
Nairobi

**HOL Pays-Bas (Royaume des) -
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) -
Países Bajos (Reino de los) (suite)**

- D M. SIX W.T.
Conseiller
Ambassade du Royaume des Pays-Bas
Nairobi
- D M. VREDENBREGT Koos
Secrétaire aux affaires
internationales
Direction générale des PTT
La Haye

PRU Pérou - Peru - Perú

- C M. ROMERO Carlos A.
Director General de
Telecomunicaciones
Dirección General de
Telecomunicaciones, Ministerio
de Transportes y Comunicaciones
Lima
- CA M. KANNA UESU Roberto
Director de Planeamiento de
Telecomunicaciones
Dirección General de
Telecomunicaciones
Lima
- D M. RUIZ ARANIBAR Alfredo
Delegado Cónsul General del
Peru en Kenya
Consulado General del Perú
en Kenya
Nairobi
- D M. VALDIVIA Luis Alberto
Jefe Departamento Planes
de Desarrollo
Compañía Peruana de Teléfonos
Lima
- D M. VARGAS Victor
Dirección General de
Telecomunicaciones
Lima
- D S.E. M. VEGA Julio
Ministro en el Servicio
Diplomático del Perú
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
Lima

**PHL Philippines (République des) -
Philippines (Republic of the) -
Filipinas (República de)**

- C Gen. CARREON Ceferino S.
Commissioner, National
Telecommunications Commission
Commissioner, National
Electrification Commission
Director General of
Telecommunications
Quezon City
- D Mr. ESPEJO Calixto V.
Philippines Mission to the United
Nations and Other International
Organizations
Geneva
- D M. GARCIA Renato B.
Head Executive Assistant
Ministry of Transportation
and Communications
Quezon City
- D Miss HECETA Kathleen G.
Chief, Common Carrier
Authorization - Department and
Legal Affairs Staff
National Telecommunications
Commission
- D Mr. MAGALLON Felipe
Assistant Vice President
Marketing
Philippine Communications
Satellite Corporation
(PHILCOMSAT)
Manila
- D Mr. ROXAS Jose P.
Vice President - International
Relations and Marketing
Eastern Telecommunications
Philippines Inc.
Makati Rizal
- D Mr. VILLA Gonzalo
Vice President, Public Relations
and Special Projects
Philippine Long Distance
Telephone Co.
Makati Metro Manila
- A Mr. DEL VALLE Edilberto A.
Assemblyman Region VIII
Philippine National Assembly
Quezon City

**PHL Philippines (République des) -
Philippines (Republic of the) -
Filipinas (República de) (suite)**

- A Mr. MENDOZA Romeo
Chargé d'Affaires
Philippine Embassy
Nairobi
- A Mr. PAULE Conrado
Attaché
Philippine Embassy
Nairobi

**POL Pologne (République Populaire de) -
Poland (People's Republic of) -
Polonia (República Popular de)**

- C M. KOLATKOWSKI Leon
Deputy Minister of Posts and
Telecommunications
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Warszawa
- D M. KUROWSKI Kazimierz
Chargé d'affaires of Poland
Counsellor
Embassy of the Polish People's
Republic
Nairobi
- D M. WESOŁOWSKI Czesław W.
Engineer
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Warszawa
- D M. WISNIEWSKI Grzegorz
Director of Department of
Telecommunication Services
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Warszawa

POR Portugal - Portugal - Portugal

- C H.E. Mr. CASTRO Afonso
Ambassador of Portugal
in Nairobi
- CA M. GUIMARAES FERNANDES F.J.
Directeur Général des
Télécommunications
Lisboa

FOR Portugal - Portugal - Portugal
(suite)

CA M. SILVA GOMES J.A.
Directeur de Coordination pour les
Affaires Internationales
Correios e Telecomunicações de
Portugal
Lisboa

D M. FERNANDES PATRICIO J.
Directeur des Services
de Radiocommunications
Lisboa

D M. ROLDÃO LOPES Carlos Alberto
Radio Regulatory Department
Director
Posts and Telecommunications
(CTT Macao)

D M. VERSTEEG J.
Conseiller
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
Lisboa

QAT Qatar (Etat du) - Qatar (State of) -
Qatar (Estado de)

C M. AL MA'RAFI Ahmed Ali
Undersecretary of Ministry
of Communication and Transport,
Telecommunication Dept.
Doha

D M. ABBAS Fuad
Chief Engineer,
Telecommunication Department
Ministry of Communication and
Transport
Doha

D M. AL-MAHMOUD Ibrahim Abdulrehman
Administrative Officer
Telecommunication Department
Ministry of Communication and
Transport
Doha

SYR République Arabe Syrienne -
Syrian Arab Republic -
República Árabe Siria

C H.E. Mr. KURDI Mouhamad Raafat
Minister of Communication
Ministry of Communication
Damascus

SYR République Arabe Syrienne -
Syrian Arab Republic -
República Árabe Siria (suite)

C M. AZZOOZ Ziad
Deputy Director General
Syrian Telecommunications
Establishment
Damascus

CA Mr. OBEID Makram
Director General
Syrian Telecommunications
Establishment
Damascus

CA Mr. NAFFAKH
Director of Technical Studies
Syrian Telecommunications
Establishment
Damascus

D Mr. AWAD Kamal
Director of Investments and Traffic
Syrian Telecommunications
Establishment
Damascus

D Mr. JOUBEILY Youssef
Director of Project Execution
Public Telecommunication
Establishment
Damascus

D Mr. KIKI Khaled
Syrian Telecommunications
Establishment
Damascus

D Mr. MOUSLI Talal
Director of Planning and
Follow up
Syrian Telecommunications
Establishment
Damascus

DDR République Démocratique Allemande -
German Democratic Republic -
República Democrática Alemana

C Dr. CALOV Manfred
State Secretary
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Berlin

CA M. GOTZE Herbert
Head of Division
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Berlin

**DDR République Démocratique Allemande -
German Democratic Republic -
República Democrática Alemana
(suite)**

- CA Prof. REHBEIN Gerhard
Head of Division
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Berlin
- D M. LOOS Manfred
First Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the
German Democratic Republic
Berlin
- D Dr. MEIER Klaus-Dieter
Head of Division
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Berlin
- D Dr. PAUBEL Willi
Head of Division
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Berlin
- D Dr. ZEIDLER Hans-Georg
Head of Division
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Berlin
- 1) M. BINIOK Klaus
Interpreter
Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Berlin
- 1) Interpreter

**UKR République Socialiste Soviétique
d'Ukraine - Ukrainian Soviet
Socialist Republic - República
Socialista Soviética de Ucrania**

- C M. DÉLIKATNYI Vladimir
Premier Vice-Ministre
Ministère des postes et
télécommunications
Kiev
- D M. KIRIK Victor
Premier secrétaire
Ministère des affaires étrangères
Kiev

**ROU Roumanie (République Socialiste de) -
Roumania (Socialist Republic of) -
Rumania (República Socialista de)**

- C Dr. UIDILA Ion
Directeur général adjoint à la
Direction Générale des Postes et
Télécommunications
Ministère des Transports et
Télécommunications
Bucuresti
- D M. TANASE Ioan
3e Secrétaire
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
Bucuresti
- G Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et
d'Irlande du Nord - United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland -
Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda
del Norte
- C Mr. SOLOMON J.H.M.
Under-Secretary
Telecommunications Division
Department of Industry
London
- CA Mr. BELCHAMBERS William Henry
Director of Radio Technology
Directorate of Radio Technology
Home Office
London
- CA Mr. MARSHALL Alan
Assistant Secretary
Radio Regulatory Department
Home Office
London
- CA Mr. SHARP Thomas
Assistant Secretary
Telecommunications Division
Department of Industry
London
- D Mr. CHAMBERLAIN Kevin John
Legal Counsellor
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
London
- D Mr. DAVIES Michael Peter
Radio Regulatory Department
Home Office
London

G Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte (suite)

- D Mr. HAWKINS A.P.
Chief International Officer
British Telecom International
London
- D Mr. JARROLD Nicholas
First Secretary
British High Commission
Nairobi
- D Mr. LAIDLAW Bruce H.
Economic Adviser
Department of Industry
London
- D Miss LAWRENCE Karen
Head of International
Arrangements Section
British Telecom International
London
- D Mr. MARTIN John Francis Ryde
Assistant Head of Energy, Science
and Space Department
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
London
- D Miss REGISTE E.C.
Senior Personal Secretary
Radio Regulatory Department
Home Office
London
- D M. TAUWHARE Richard David
Third Secretary
British High Commission
Nairobi
- D Mr. TROKE R.C.
Principal, Telecommunications
Division
Department of Industry
London
- D Mr. WILLIS James John
H. E. O.
Directorate of Radio Technology
Home Office
London
- D Mr. WILSON Aymer John Macleod
Higher Executive Officer
Telecommunications Division
Department of Industry
London

G Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland - Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte (suite)

- A Mr. BAKAR Abdullah bin Mudim Haji
Deputy Director of
Telecommunications
Telecommunications Department
Bandar, Brunei
- A Mr. WEAVER Roy
First Secretary
British High Commission
Nairobi

REN Rwandaise (République) - Rwanda (Republic of) - Ruandesa (República)

- C S.E. M. NYANDWI Charles
Ministre des Postes et des
Communications
Ministère des Postes et des
Communications
Kigali
- D M. BIZIMANA Assuman
Directeur de l'Exploitation
des Télécommunications
Ministère des Postes et
Communications
Kigali
- D M. KAJYIBWAMI Jean
Directeur général des
Télécommunications
Ministère des Postes et
des Communications
Kigali

SMR Saint-Marin (République de) - San Marino (Republic of) - San Marino (República de)

- C S.E. M. DELLA BALDA Giuseppe
Ministro Comunicazioni e
Trasporti
- CA Dr GIACOMINI Pietro
Chancelier du Secrétariat
d'Etat aux Affaires Etrangères
- D Mr. CAPICCHIONI Luciano
Director General
Posts and Telecommunications
Direzione Generale Poste e
Telecomunicazioni

SMR Saint-Marin (République de) -
San Marino (Republic of) -
San Marino (Repubblica de) (suite)

D Mr. FAETANINI Serge
Assistente Direttore Generale
Direzione Generale Poste e
Telecomunicazioni

SEN Sénégal (République du) -
Senegal (Republic of the) -
Senegal (Repubblica del)

C S.E. M. KA Djibo Laïty
Ministre de l'Information et des
Télécommunications
Ministère de l'Information et
des Télécommunications
Dakar

C M. NDIAYE Assane
Directeur-Général
Office des Postes et
Télécommunications
Dakar

CA M. SAMOURA Mahmoudou
Directeur des Télécommunications
Office des Postes et Télécommunications
Dakar

D M. DIA Léon
Secrétaire Général du Comité
Sénégalais de Coordination
des Télécommunications
(Présidence de la République)
Dakar

D M. GUEYE Assane
Chef de la Division des Etudes
et Coordination
Direction des Télécommunications
Office des Postes et Télécommunications
Dakar

D M. KEBE Alioune Badara
Premier Conseiller à l'Ambassade
du Sénégal à Addis-Ababa

D M. MBAYE Souleymane
Chef du Service des Programmes,
des Etudes et de la Planification
des Télécommunications
SPEPT
Dakar

SEN Sénégal (République du) -
Senegal (Republic of the) -
Senegal (Repubblica del) (suite)

D M. NDIAYE Mamadou
Directeur de l'exploitation
commerciale
Société Nationale des
Télécommunications internationales
(TELESENEGAL)
Dakar

D Mme NDIAYE Marie Jeanne
Inspectrice technique
Ministère de l'Information et
des Télécommunications
Dakar

D M. THIAM Guila
Ingénieur, Chef des Etudes
et des Travaux neufs
Office de Radiodiffusion
Télévision du Sénégal
Dakar

SRL Sierra Leone - Sierra Leone -
Sierra Leona

CA Mr. FERGUSON-NICOL Alexander E.
Director General
Posts and Telecommunications Department
Freetown

D Mr. RICHARDS G.B.
Administrative Manager
Sierra Leone External
Telecommunications Ltd.
Freetown

SNG Singapour (République de) -
Singapore (Republic of) -
Singapur (Repubblica de)

C Mr. LIM Toon
Divisional Manager
(Radio Operations)
Telecommunication Authority
of Singapore
Singapore

CA Mr. LIM Choon Sai
Engineer
Telecommunication Authority
of Singapore
Singapore

SNG Singapour (République de) -
Singapore (Republic of) -
Singapur (República de) (suite)

D Mr. LIM Wee Seng
Engineer
Telecommunication Authority
of Singapore
Singapore

SOM Somalie (République Démocratique) -
Somali Democratic Republic -
Somalí (República Democrática)

D H.E. Mr. MOHAMOUD A. Hussein
Ambassador
Somali Embassy
Nairobi

D Mr. WALAYO Abdulkadir Mohamoud
Somali Embassy
Nairobi

SDN Soudan (République Démocratique du) -
Sudan (Democratic Republic of the) -
Sudán (República Democrática del)

D Mr. ABDELGADIR Awad Babiker
Director of Planning
Sudan Telecommunications Public
Corporation
Khartoum

D Mr. ELDIN Abdalla Sirag
Director of Technical Administration
Sudan Telecommunications Public
Corporation
Khartoum

D Mr. MOHAMED Hassan Babiker
Director of Telegraphs
Posts and Telegraphs Public
Corporation
Khartoum

D Mr. TAMIN Mahmoud
Counsellor
Sudan Embassy
Nairobi

CIN Sri Lanka (République Socialiste
Démocratique de) - Sri Lanka
(Democratic Socialist Republic of) -
Sri Lanka (República Socialista
Democrática de)

C Mr. SHANMUGARAJAH Ambalavarna R.
Director Telecommunications
Sri Lanka Telecommunication
Department

S Suède - Sweden - Suecia

C Dr. HAGSTRÖM Tony G.
Director General and
Chief Executive
Swedish Telecommunications
Administration
Farsta

CA M. LARSSON Torsten
Deputy Director General
Telecommunications Administration,
Headquarters
Farsta

CA Mr. LETZÉN Karl Sven-Roland
Financial Director
Televerket
Farsta

CA M. RÅBERG Arne
Head of International Relations
Division
Telecommunications Administration,
Headquarters
Farsta

D Mme CHOUËIRI Gunilla
Senior Executive Officer
Telecommunications Administration,
Headquarters
Farsta

D Mr. DANIELSSON F.S.
Head of Section
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Stockholm

D Mrs. HASSELGREN Gunnel
Executive Officer
International Relations Division
Telecommunications Administration,
Headquarters
Farsta

- S Suède - Sweden - Suecia (suite)**
- D Mrs. KARLSTRÖM-DORPH Birgitta
Counsellor
Swedish Embassy
Nairobi
- D Mr. NÄSLUND Ruben O.
Head of Office
Telecommunications Administration,
Headquarters
Farsta
- D M. ORRSTEN Rolf
Director
Swedish Telecommunications
Headquarters
Farsta
- D Mr. SUNDELIUS C.-G.
Head of Section
Ministry of Transport
and Communications
- D Mr. WILKENS Martin
Counsellor
Swedish Embassy
Nairobi
- A Mr. BLOHM Janne
Director
Swedish Telecommunications
Administration
Farsta
- 1) Mlle WESTERBERG Wiveca
Swedish Telecommunications
Headquarters
Farsta
- 1) Secretary to the Delegation
- SUI Suisse (Confédération) -
Switzerland (Confederation of) -
Suiza (Confederación) (suite)**
- C M. TRACHSEL Rudolf
Directeur général
Direction générale des PTT
Berne
- C M. APOTHELOZ Maurice
Sous-directeur pour les
relations des télécommunications
Direction générale des PTT
Berne
- SUI Suisse (Confédération) -
Switzerland (Confederation of) -
Suiza (Confederación) (suite)**
- CA M. DUPUIS Gilbert
Adjoint
Direction générale des PTT
Berne
- CA S.E. Dr. MANZ Johannes J.
Ministre, Chef adjoint
Mission suisse près les
organisations internationales
Genève
- D Mr. CHRISTEN Viktor
Secretary
Embassy of Switzerland
Nairobi
- D M. GALLI Pier-Luigi
Adjoint
Direction générale des PTT
Berne
- D M. MOECKLI-PELET Théo
Chef de section
Administration suisse des PTT
Berne
- A S.E. M. JACCAUD Paul
Ambassador of Switzerland
Nairobi
- SUR Suriname (République du) -
Suriname (Republic of) -
Suriname (República de)**
- C M. NEEDE Johan Ricardo
Director
Telesur
Telecommunicatiebedrijf Suriname
Paramaribo
- A Mrs. STRUIKEN-WYDENBOSCH Iris Marie
Assistant Manager Telesur
Paramaribo
- SWZ Swaziland (Royaume du) -
Swaziland (Kingdom of) -
Swazilandia (Reino de)**
- C H.E. Dr. LEIBRANDT V.S.
Minister for Works, Power and
Communications
Ministry of Works, Power and
Communications
Mbabane

- SWZ** Swaziland (Royaume du) -
Swaziland (Kingdom of) -
Swazilandia (Reino de) (suite)
- CA** Mr. MAMBA A.V.
Swaziland High Commissioner
Nairobi
- CA** M. SIKHONDZE John S.M.
Director of Posts and
Telecommunications
Department of Posts and
Telecommunications
Mbabane
- D** M. MANANA Basilio Fanukwente
Telephone Traffic Manager
Posts and Telecommunications
Mbabane
- D** Mr. MHLANGA James P.
First Secretary - Trade
Swaziland High Commission
Nairobi
- TGK** Tanzanie (République Unie de) -
Tanzania (United Republic of) -
Tanzania (República Unida de)
- C** Mr. GUNTRAM A.M. Itatiro, MP
Deputy Minister for
Communications and transport
Ministry of Communications
and Transport
Dar-es-Salaam
- CA** Mr. MSAMBICHAKA J.A.
Director of Communications
Ministry of Communications
and Transport
Dar-es-Salaam
- D** Mr. KAZUKA C.
Manager International Relations
Tanzania Posts and
Telecommunications Corporation
Dar-es-Salaam
- D** Mr. KHAMIS Abdulla Hamad
Zanzibar
- D** Mr. MAEDA J.W.J.
Director General
Tanzania Posts and
Telecommunications Corporation
Dar-es-Salaam
- TGK** Tanzanie (République Unie de) -
Tanzania (United Republic of) -
Tanzania (República Unida de) (suite)
- D** Mr. MALLIYA W.J.G.
Senior Legal Officer
Tanzania Posts and
Telecommunications Corporation
Dar-es-Salaam
- TCH** Tchécoslovaquie (République
Socialiste) - Czechoslovak Socialist
Republic - Checoslovaca (República
Socialista)
- C** Mr. JÍRA Jirí
Vice-Minister
Federal Ministry of Posts
and Telecommunications
Praha
- C** Mr. ONDREJKA Michal
Vice-Minister
Federal Ministry of Posts
and Telecommunication
Praha
- CA** Mr. STRNAD Zdenek
Chief of the International Division
Federal Ministry of Posts and
Telecommunications
Praha
- D** Mr. HEJL Lubomír
Senior Counsellor
Federal Ministry of Finance
Praha
- D** Mr. SCHNEIDER Slavomil
Senior Counsellor
Federal Ministry of Posts
and Telecommunications
Praha
- D** Mr. VOJTA Petr
Senior Counsellor
PTT Research Institute
Praha
- A** Mr. DLHOPOLCEK Frantisek
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Praha

THA Thaïlande - Thailand - Tailandia

- C Mr. SAKORN Suchart P.
Director General
Post and Telegraph Department
Bangkok
- CA Mr. CHANTRANGKURN Mahidol
Deputy Director General
Post and Telegraph Department
Bangkok
- D Mr. BHOOLSUWAN Widhya
Second Secretary, International
Organization Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Bangkok
- D Miss CHUENTONGKAM Wajana
Communication Technical Officer -
International Telecommunications
Section - Int. Services Division
Post and Telegraph Department
Bangkok
- D Mr. KRUATRACHUE Pol
Director of International
Telephone Division
Communications Authority
of Thailand
Bangkok
- D Mr. LIMPISTHIEN Sudhorn
Vice President
Communications Authority
of Thailand
Bangkok
- D Mr. MITRSOMWANG Manote
Officer - International
Telecommunication Section
International Services Division
Communications Authority
of Thailand
Bangkok
- D Mr. SCHMARAKKUL Kanes
Chief of Telecommunication Planning
Section - Planning Division
Post and Telegraph Department
Bangkok
- D Miss SIRIVONG Pronnapha
Administrative Officer -
Office of the Secretary
Post and Telegraph Department
Bangkok

**THA Thaïlande - Thailand - Tailandia
(suite)**

- D Mrs. SUDDHINOND Thienthip
Chief of International
Telecommunication Section
International Services Division
Post and Telegraph Department
Bangkok

**TGO Togolaise (République) -
Togolese Republic -
Togolesa (República)**

- C Mr. AITHNARD Do
Secrétaire général aux
postes et télécommunications
Lomé
- C M. NENONENE Kouma Seti
Directeur des Télécommunications
Direction Générale des P et T
Lomé
- CA M. AYIKOE Kossivi
Ingénieur des Télécommunication
Chargé de Mission
Postes et Télécommunication
Lomé
- D M. BOUKARI Mahama
Inspecteur PTT
Chef de la Division Commutation
Administration des PTT du Togo
Lomé
- D M. EDJOSSAN K. Hinvli
Chef Division Transmission
Postes et Télécommunications
Lomé

**TRD Trinité et Tobago - Trinidad and
Tobago - Trinidad y Tobago**

- C Mr. Mc NEILL Leo Vernon
Director Telecommunications
Division
Ministry of Public Utilities and
National Transportation
Port of Spain

TUN Tunisie - Tunisia - Tûnez

- C M. KHOUADJA Brahim
Secrétaire d'Etat aux PTT
Ministère des Transports et
Communications
Tunis
- CA S.E. M. GUEBLAOUI Béchir
Ambassadeur de Tunisie au Cameroun
Ambassade de Tunisie
Yaoundé
- D M. CHKIR Raouf
Directeur de l'Equipeement
Ministère des Transports et
des Communications
Tunis
- D M. EZZEDINE Mohamed
Ingénieur principal, Directeur du
Centre d'Etudes de Recherches et
du Contrôle Technique
Ministère des Transports et
des Communications
Tunis
- D M. HELAL Chedly Ben Abdel Kader
Directeur des Affaires
Commerciales et des
Télécommunications
Ministère des Transports et
Communications
Tunis

TUR Turquie - Turkey - Turquia

- C S.E. M. AKYAMAÇ Ahmet
Ambassadeur
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
Ankara
- D Mr. CAGAVI A. Münir
Président du Département des
Télégraphes et des Téléphones
Direction Générale des PTT
Ankara
- D M. IBEK Enver
Président du Département Technique
Direction Générale des PTT
Ankara

**URS Union des Républiques Socialistes
Soviétiques - Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics - Unión de
Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas**

- C M. ZOUBAREV Youri
Vice-Ministre
Ministère des postes et
télécommunications de l'URSS
Moscow
- CA M. MOTINE Efim
Directeur général du Département
des relations extérieures
Ministère des postes et
télécommunications de l'URSS
Moscow
- D M. ALABINE Gennadii
Chef de la Division du Département
des relations extérieures
Ministère des postes et
télécommunications de l'URSS
Moscow
- D M. KOUKHTINE Vladimir
Chef de la Division de l'Inspection
d'Etat des télécommunications
Ministère des postes et
télécommunications de l'URSS
Moscow
- D M. KOZLOVSKII Igor
Premier chef-adjoint du Département
principal
Ministère des finances de l'URSS
Moscow
- D Mr. MAKOVEEV V.G.
Department Director
USSR State Committee for
Television and Radio
Moscow
- D M. MOROZOV Vladlen
Chef de la Division
Ministère des affaires étrangères
de l'URSS
Moscow
- D M. TIMOFEEV Valerii
Chef de la Division
Ministère des postes et
télécommunications de l'URSS
Moscow
- A M. DAPKOUNAS P.E.
Conseiller
Représentation Permanente de l'URSS
auprès de l'Office des Nations
Unies à Genève

URS Union des Républiques Socialistes Soviétiques - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas (suite)

URS Union des Républiques Socialistes Soviétiques - Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - Unión de Repúblicas Socialistas Soviéticas (suite)

- A Mr. DOLMATOV Victor
First Secretary
USSR Permanent Mission to
International Organizations
in Nairobi
- A Mr. GRETCHISHKIN Guennadi
First Secretary
USSR Permanent Mission to
International Organizations
in Nairobi
- A M. ISTCHENKO Alexandre
Ingénieur principal du Département
des relations extérieurs
Ministère des postes et
télécommunications de l'URSS
Moscow
- A M. KOROBEENKOV Piotr
Ingénieur principal de l'Inspection
d'Etat des télécommunications
Ministère des postes et
télécommunications de l'URSS
Moscow
- A Mr. PAVLOV Youri
Counsellor
USSR Permanent Mission to
International Organizations
in Nairobi
- A M. SOUDOVITSEV Vladimir
Chef du Département des langues
étrangères
Ministère des postes et
télécommunications de l'URSS
Moscow
- A M. VASSILIEV Lev
Chef de la Direction de la
comptabilité internationale
Ministère des postes et
télécommunications de l'URSS
Moscow
- 1) Mme GOLLENDER Vera
Ministère des postes et
télécommunications de l'URSS
Moscow
- 1) Secrétaire-dactylo

- 1) M. KASTOMAROV Victor
Ministère des postes et
télécommunications de l'URSS
Moscow
- 1) Traducteur
- 1) Mlle OBOUKHOVA Galina
Ministère des postes et
télécommunications de l'URSS
Moscow
- 1) Secrétaire-dactylo

URG Uruguay (République Orientale de l') - Uruguay (Oriental Republic of) - Uruguay (República Oriental del)

- C M. REISSIG GANDOLFO Juan Carlos
Presidente de la Administración
Nacional de Telecomunicaciones
ANTEL
Montevideo
- D M. LOPEZ AZARETTO Washington
Gerente Asesor Administrativo
Administración Nacional de
Telecomunicaciones
ANTEL
Montevideo
- D M. MELIDE Luis M.
Asesor
ANDEBU - Asociación Nacional
de Broadcasters Uruguayos
Montevideo
- D M. VERDIER PINI Gilberto L.
Gerente Asesor Técnico
Administración Nacional de
Telecomunicaciones
ANTEL
Montevideo

- VEN** Venezuela (République de) -
Venezuela (Republic of) -
Venezuela (República de)
- C** S.E. M. CARRERA ARISMENDI Vinicio
Ministro de Transporte y
Comunicaciones
Ministerio de Transporte
y Comunicaciones
Caracas
- CA** M. LEANEZ LUGO Luis M.
Director Sectorial de
Comunicaciones
Ministerio de Transporte
y Comunicaciones
Caracas
- CA** M. PALMA N. Hector M.
Director de Ingeniería
Dirección General Sectorial de
Comunicaciones, Ministerio de
Transporte y Comunicaciones
Caracas
- CA** Mme RODRIGUEZ CASTILLO Maria Elena
Jefe de la Oficina de Asuntos
Internacionales
Dirección General Sectorial de
Comunicaciones, Ministerio de
Transporte y Comunicaciones
Caracas
- D** M. LEON CASTRO Miguel Rafael
Gerente Técnico
Instituto Postal Telegráfico
(IPOSTEL)
Caracas
- D** M. MARTINEZ G. Carlos Julio
Asesor
Dirección General Sectorial de
Comunicaciones, Ministerio de
Transporte y Comunicaciones
Caracas
- D** M. MIZRAHI Abraham Eduardo
Jefe de la División Técnica
de Radiodifusión
Dirección General Sectorial de
Comunicaciones, Ministerio de
Transporte y Comunicaciones
Caracas
- D** M. PIMENTEL Angel
Director Nacional de Operaciones
Instituto Postal Telegráfico
(IPOSTEL)
Caracas
- VEN** Venezuela (République de) -
Venezuela (Republic of) -
Venezuela (República de) (suite)
- D** M. RODRIGUEZ Pedro Miguel
Presidente
Instituto Postal Telegráfico
(IPOSTEL)
Caracas
- D** M. ROTUNDO ROJAS Eduardo Rafael
Coordinador de Asuntos
Internacionales II
Dirección General Sectorial de
Comunicaciones, Ministerio de
Transporte y Comunicaciones
Caracas
- D** M. RUDA Julio
Coordinador de Ingeniería
de Operaciones
Compañía Anónima Nacional
Teléfonos de Venezuela (CANTV)
Caracas
- D** M. SANCHEZ Carlos Alberto
Jefe de la División de
Comunicaciones Marítimas
Dirección General Sectorial de
Transporte Acuático
Caracas
- A** M. GARCIA MACKLE Miguel Abraham
Diputado
Congreso Nacional de la
República de Venezuela
Caracas
- A** M. GULBIS Arturo
Cámara Venezolana de la Industria
de la Radiodifusión
- A** M. SANZ BRANDT Francisco A.
Vice-Presidente. Subdirector General
Corporación Venezolana de
Televisión, C.A. Venevision
- VIN** Viet Nam (République Socialiste du) -
Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of) -
Viet Nam (República Socialista de)
- C** M. TRUONG VAN Thoan
Directeur général adjoint
Direction générale des Postes
et des Télécommunications
Hanoi

- VIN Viet Nam (République Socialiste du) - Viet Nam (Socialist Republic of) - Viet Nam (República Socialista de) (suite)**
- CA M. NGUYEN HUU Nhan
Directeur adjoint de Coopération
Internationale
Direction générale des Postes
et Télécommunications
Hanoi
- D M. MAI LIEM Truc
Expert des Télécommunications
Direction générale des
Postes et Télécommunications
Hanoi
- YEM Yémen (République Arabe du) - Yemen Arab Republic - Yemen (República Árabe del)**
- C M. AL ARASHY Mohammad
Deputy Minister
Ministry of Communications
Sanaa
- CA Mr. AL KABUS Abdullah Mohammad
Director General of International
Relations
Ministry of Communications
Sanaa
- CA Mr. AL-KHOURABI Abdulla Ali
Director General of Projects
Ministry of Communications
and Transport
Sanaa
- D M. AL KASSOS Mohammad Abdullah
Deputy Director General
Yemen Public Telecommunications
Corporation, Ministry of
Communications
Sanaa
- A Mr. NEHMÉ Souhail
Senior Expert
Ministry of Communications
and Transport
Sanaa
- Mr. RAHEB Samy Hanna
ITU Project Manager
Ministry of Communications
Sanaa
- YMS Yémen (République Démocratique Populaire du) - Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of) - Yemen (República Democrática Popular del)**
- C M. ABDO Ahmed Saleh
Deputy Minister of Communications
Ministry of Communications
Aden
- CA M. RAHIM Kamal Abdul
Director General
Yemen Telecommunications Corporation
Aden
- YUG Yougoslavie (République Socialiste Fédérative de) - Yugoslavia (Socialist Federal Republic of) - Yugoslavia (República Socialista Federativa de)**
- C M. CAGOROVIC Vucic
Directeur Général des
PTT Yougoslaves
Communauté des PTT Yougoslaves
Beograd
- CA Mrs. MILICEVIC Draginja
Member of Management Board
(Telecommunications)
Community of Yugoslave PTT
Beograd
- CA M. BABOVIC Budimir
Chef du Département des
relations internationales
Communauté des PTT yougoslaves
Beograd
- D Mr. LUKIC Stjepan
Yugoslav Trade Commissioner
Nairobi
- ZAI Zaïre (République du) - Zaire Republic of) - Zaire (República del)**
- C S.E. M. NDEZE MATABARO
Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et
Plénipotentiaire du Zaïre
Ambassade du Zaïre à Nairobi
- CA M. MULAMBA KAPAJIKA
Conseiller Technique aux PTT
Département des PTT
Kinshasa

ZAI Zaïre (République du) - Zaire
Republic of) - Zaire (República del)
(suite)

D M. LUTULA ELONGA
Directeur adjoint
Office National des PTT
du Zaïre
Kinshasa

ZMB Zambie (République de) - Zambie
(Republic of) - Zambie (República de)

C H.E. Mr. CHEMBE Francis Bruno
Minister of State for Power,
Transport and Communications
Ministry of Power, Transport and
Communications
Lusaka

CA Mr. CHIMBA Justin Musonda
High Commissioner
Zambia High Commission
Nairobi

D Mr. CHINYONGA Nelson Thomas
Deputy High Commissioner
Zambia High Commission
Nairobi

D Mr. MUTTI G. Lilungwe
Deputy Director of Telecommunications
Posts and Telecommunications Corporation
Ndola

D Mr. NG'OMA Philemon
Director General
Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Ndola

ZWE Zimbabwe (République du) -
Zimbabwe (Republic of) -
Zimbabwe (República de)

C H.E. Dr. SHAMUYARIRA Nathan M.
Minister
Ministry of Information, Posts
and Telecommunications
Harare

C Mr. MASAYA Tichaendepe
Chairman
Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Harare

C M. SILCOX André R.
Postmaster General
Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Harare

ZWE Zimbabwe (République du) -
Zimbabwe (Republic of) -
Zimbabwe (República de) (suite)

C M. MUTAMBIWA Raymond
Deputy Postmaster General
Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Harare

C Dr. NHIWATIWA Naomi Pasinarianio
Ministry of Information
Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Harare

CA M. WHENDERO Abinel W.
Director Headquarters
Telecommunications International
Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Harare

D Miss ASHBEL D BVUNZAWABAIJA
Ministry of Information,
Posts and Telecommunications
Harare

D Miss CHIPIRO Caroline E.
Administrative Officer
Telecommunications International
Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Harare

D Mr. DANDATO M.F.
Assistant P.M.G.
Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Harare

D M. DAURAMANZI Musevenzo Davis
Principal Executive Officer
Telecommunications International
Posts and Telecommunications
Corporation
Harare

D M. SIZIBA Chemist D.
Assistant/Secretary
Ministry of Information Posts and
Telecommunications
Harare

D Mlle TOGAREPI Adella T.
Senior Administrative Officer
Ministry of Information Posts and
Telecommunications
Harare

**II. ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES - INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS -
ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES**

II.1 Nations Unies - United Nations - Naciones Unidas

M. JONES Alan H.
Chief Communications Service
Office of General Services
New York, N.Y.

**Programme des Nations Unies
pour le développement - United
Nations Development Programme -
Programa de las Naciones Unidas
para el Desarrollo (UNDP)**

M. METCALF Christopher Peter C.
Deputy Resident Representative
Nairobi

**II.2 Institutions spécialisées - Specialized Agencies -
Instituciones especializadas**

**Organisation de l'aviation
civile internationale -
International Civil Aviation
Organization - Organización de
Aviación Civil Internacional (ICAO)**

M. SHAFER Robert
Technical Officer

**Fonds monétaire international -
International Monetary Fund -
Fondo Monetario Internacional (IMF)**

M. SILARD Stephen A.
International Monetary Fund
Washington, D.C.

Organisation des Nations Unies
pour l'éducation, la science et
la culture - United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization -
Organización de las Naciones
Unidas para la Educación, la
Ciencia y la Cultura (UNESCO)

M. QUARMYNE A.
Conseiller régional pour la
communication en Afrique

Chief IBUKUN Olu
Director, Regional Office
for Science and Technology
for Africa

Union postale universelle -
Universal Postal Union -
Unión Postal Universal (UPU)

M. BAGHDADI Abdel Kader
Sous-Directeur général
Berne

M. GHARBI El Mostafa
Sous-Directeur général
Berne

M. CHAUBERT Léon
Conseiller supérieur
Berne

II.3 Organisations régionales (Art. 32 de la Convention) -
Regional Organizations (Art. 32 of the Convention) -
Organizaciones regionales (Art. 32 del Convenio)

Télécommunauté Asie-Pacifique -
Asia-Pacific Telecommunity -
Telecomunidad Asia-Pacífico (APT)

Gen. CARREON Ceferino S.
President
Asia-Pacific Telecommunity
Bangkok

Union arabe des télécommunications -
Arab Telecommunication Union -
Unión Árabe de Telecomunicaciones (ATU)

M. AL-ANI Salim K.I.
Secretary General
Baghdad

M. ALGILANI Abdul Wahab Abdul Salam
Chief Radio Regulatory and

Marine Comm. Division
Baghdad

M. ALSHAHWANI Ali Mahmood
Head Technical Affairs Department
Baghdad

Union africaine des postes et
télécommunications - African
Postal and Telecommunications
Union - Unión Africana de
Correos y Telecomunicaciones (UAPT)

M. SIMPORE Mamadou
Secrétaire Général
Brazzaville

M. RIZET Roger
Directeur Administratif et
Financier
Brazzaville

M. ELDIN René
Conseiller technique
Brazzaville

M. WANE Ismaïla
Directeur des Etudes
Brazzaville

**Union panafricaine des
télécommunications - Panafrican
Telecommunication Union - Unión
Panafricana de Telecomunicaciones (UPAT)**

M. CAMARA Mamadou Bobo
Secrétaire Général
Kinshasa

M. YUSUF Rajabu Mabula
Vice Secrétaire Général
Kinshasa

Dr. DJOMATCHOUA-TOKO Victor-Emmanuel
Director, Economic Development
and Cooperation

M. KAMANO Djigué
Chef Division Conférences,
Information et Documentation
Kinshasa

M. KAWAMARA Andrew
Expert en Exploitation
Kinshasa

M. KORAM A.S.
Communications Engineer

M. KUBO Akalema Mukwaya
Senior Telecommunication
Engineer
African Development Bank
Abidjan

M. MENSAH Kwami
Traducteur

Mme TAMRAT Senait
Secrétaire particulière

**III. MOUVEMENTS DE LIBERATION — LIBERATION MOVEMENTS —
MOVIMIENTOS DE LIBERACIÓN**

**Organisation de libération de la
Palestine — Palestine Liberation
Organization — Organización de
Liberación de Palestina (OLP)**

M. AL-NASSER A.
Nairobi

IV. SIÈGE DE L'UNION - UNION HEADQUARTERS - SEDE DE LA UNIÓN

IV.1 Secrétariat général

M. M. MILI, Secrétaire général

Assistante: Mlle M.A. PALMETER

M. R.E. BUTLER, Vice-Secrétaire général

Assistante: Mlle P. TAILLEFER

M. M. BARDOUX, Département du personnel

M. R. PRELAZ, Département des finances

M. U. PETIGNAT, Département des
conférences et services communs

M. I. UYGUR, Département de l'ordinateur

M. J. FRANCIS, Département des
relations extérieures

M. T. RAS-WORK, Département de la
coopération technique

IV.2 Comité international d'enregistrement des fréquences (IFRB)

M. F.G. PERRIN, Président

M. C.W. SOWTON, Vice-président

M. A. BERRADA, Membre

M. P. KURAKOV, Membre

M. Y. KURIHARA, Membre

M. A.A. MATTHEY, Département du
Règlement

M. R.W. JONES, Projet du
Système intérimaire UIT

IV.3 Comité consultatif international des radiocommunications (CCIR)

M. R.C. KIRBY, Directeur

Assistante: Mlle L. MOSTERT

IV.4 Comité consultatif international télégraphique et téléphonique (CCITT)

M. L. BURTZ, Directeur

Assistante: Mme C. VIGNEULLE

M. M. MALEK ASGHAR, Département A

M. Y. BOZEC

V. SECRETARIAT DE LA CONFERENCE — SECRETARIAT OF THE CONFERENCE —
SECRETARÍA DE LA CONFERENCIA

V.1 Secrétaire de la Conférence

M. M. Mili, Secrétaire général
Assistante : Mlle M.A. Palmeter

Secrétaire exécutif

M. A. Winter-Jensen
assisté de : Mme R.A. Chantre

Secrétaire administratif

M. U. Petignat
assisté de : Mlle M. Tardy

Adjoint du Secrétaire administratif

M. J. Escudero

Conseiller juridique

M. A. Noll
assisté de : Mlle M.J. Urena

V.2 Séances plénières et de commission

Séance plénière et Commission 1

M. J. Francis
assisté de : Mlle D. Service

Commission 2

M. A. Winter-Jensen

Commission 3 et 4

M. R. Prélaz
assisté de : M. Tazi Riffi et
Mmes P. Bertinotti et C. Miahle

Commission 5

M. M. Bardoux
assisté de : Mlle R. Einhorn

Commission 6

M. T. Ras-Work
assisté de : Mlle F. Mendoza

Commission 7

M. A. MacLennan
assisté de : Mme S. Petter

Commission 8

M. P.A. Traub
assisté de : Mlle M. McMahon

Commission 9

M. R. Macheret
assisté de : Mme J. Stapelle

Groupe de travail PL-A

M. E. Cabral de Mello
assisté de: Mme S. Petter

Groupe de travail PL-B

M. E. Cabral de Mello
assisté de: Mlle M. McMahon

Groupe de travail PL-C

M. J.-P. Bare
assisté de: Mlle C. Darx

VI. SERVICES DE LA CONFERENCE — SERVICES OF THE CONFERENCE —
SERVICIOS DE LA CONFERENCIA

VI.1 Finances

M. V. Muccioli
assisté de : Mlle T. Carrel

VI.2 Personnel

M. J.P. Christinat
M. P. Baré
assistés de : Mlle C. Darx

VI.3 Relations avec la presse

M. R. Fontaine
assisté de : Mme D. Silvestro et
— M. J.J. Chevalley

VI.4 Contrôle des documents

Mme L. Jeanmonod
assistantes : Mme M. Clavel et
Mme J. Maréchal

VI.5 Service des salles et ordre du jour

Mme M. Grand
assistante : Mlle M. Sharp

VI.6 Enregistrement des délégués

Mlle G. Antoniazzi
assistantes : Mme Z. Canales et
Mme R. Zbinden

VI.7 Interprétation

Mme M. Johner-Juillerat, Coordonnateur
Mme S. Kohn, Assistante

Interprètes :

— Cabine française :

Mme C. Bielik
Mme C. Cerrrens
Mlle C. Demont
Mme M. Ducroux
Mlle M. Giroit
Mme M. Gucassoff
Mme U. Hemmerich-Barter
Mlle Z. Hoff
Mme R. Joba
M. J.D. Katz
Mlle C. Litvinov
Mme B. Mathez
Mlle C. Mariotte
M. J. Ramel
Mme V. Vaucher
M. J. Vichniac

— Cabine anglaise :

Mme S. Biegel
Mme T. Borowiec
Mlle P. Buckley
M. J. Buckley
Mme M. de Gren
M. N. de Gren
Mlle M. Giri
M. M. Howard
Mlle C. Hunter
Mlle R. Johnson
Mlle K. Leopold
M. M. Mulvey
Mme E. Nekrouf
Mlle D. Pidgeon
Mme I. Sakov
Mme V. Taylor

— Cabine espagnole :

Mlle M. Alvarez
Mlle A. Carner
M. M. Castel
Mme E. Goldberg
Mme A. Hübner
Mme D. Kuriansley
Mlle C. Liou
Mlle A. Preger
Mme E. Romero
Mlle F. Tow
Mlle J. Udler
Mme M.T. Valero

— Cabine russe :

Mme N. Agapieff
M. A. Dorogoi
Mme A. Gorbunova
Mme I. Khroustaleva
M. A. Kirilloff
M. G. Mossine
M. A. Mouraviev
Mme E. Nurock
Mme A. Popova
Mme N. Prokhorova
M. Y. Souvorof
M. A. Tadevossian

— Cabine chinoise :

M. S.H. Chin
Mlle C.K. Fan
Mme S. Gao
M. C. Li
M. K. Li
M. Z. Li
Mlle G. Liu
M. H. Liu
Mme R. Miao
M. J.-L. Schott
M. H. Su
M. F. Tao
M. J. Wang
Mme P. Wang-Reiser
M. T. Zhang
M. S. Zhu

— Cabine arabe :

Mlle Z. Abdel Magid
Mme N. Arafa
Mlle C. Arnaout
M. M.E.-H. Attia
Mme E. Badaoui
M. M. Bekari
M. N. Chalabi
M. R. Douek
Mlle G. Elias
M. B. Guertal
Mme Y. Hamza
Mme F. Hashish
Mlle S. Kahtan
Mme N. Naguib
M. A. Taalab

— Cabine allemande :

Mlle A.-M. Aebi
Mme K. Brissa
M. G. Enk
M. W. Jumpelt
M. N. Nehmert
Mme M.-L. Von Gersdorff

VI.8 Traduction

— Section française

Chef : M. J. Soulier
Réviseurs : M. G. Araman
M. R. Ripert
Traducteurs : Mlle H. Couturier
Mme F. Krum
M. E. Delahaye
Mme M. Gascou-Golay
M. G. Guéguen
M. C. Le Mahrador
Mlle R. Maric

— Section espagnole

Chef : Mlle A. Delgado
Réviseurs : M. F. Garcia Alonso
M. A. Peñaranda
Traducteurs : Mme A. Gallego de Gosch
M. J. Escudero
Mlle R.M. Paya
M. J. Berenguer
M. A. Gutierrez
M. J.A. Paez
M. B. Roig
Mlle J. Moreno

— Section anglaise

Chef : M. T. Jones
Réviseur : M. A. Jennings
Traducteurs : M. P. Reading
Mlle. S. Carter
M. P. Whiting
M. A. Pitt

VI.9 Procès-verbalistes

Mlle J. Barley, Chef
Mme S. Rossington
M. K. Cowx
M. R. Drew
Mme P. Wardroper
M. P. Stallybrass
M. R. Pickering
Mme J. Ellison
Mme E. Corson
Mlle S. Yates
M. M. Juanarena
M. P. Uriarte Lopez
Mme A.M. Elguera
Mlle E. Alaniesse
Mlle M. Cren
Mme P. Garnier

VI.10 Pool dactylographique

Mlle J. Frisby, Chef
Mme J. Félisaz, Assistante

— Section française

Mme M.J. Milot (Chef, équipe 1)
Mme M.C. Girard (Chef, équipe 2)

— Section anglaise

Mme R.M. Paesa (Chef, équipe 1)
Mlle E. McGee (Chef, équipe 2)

— Section espagnole

M. F. Masdevall (Chef, équipe 1)
Mlle M.C. Burró (Chef, équipe 2)

VI.11 Dessin

M. R. Bertossa

VI.12 Courrier, recherche de références, fac-similé

Mlle C. Périer
M. R. Masson
M. J.L. Girard

VI.13 Reprographie

M. Ph. Constantin, Chef
M. J. Allinger
M. E. Unterlechner (Chef, équipe 1)
M. R. Ferrier (Chef, équipe 2)

VI.14 Transports et expéditions

M. J. Trimaille
Assistant : M. G. Cudré-Mauroux

VI.15 Distribution des documents

M. G. Delaye, Chef
M. A. Herrerin
M. G. Nicoud

VI.16 Messagers

M. M. Knecht
M. S. Larcher

VI.17 Huissiers de salle

M. P. Morin, Chef
M. A. Laverrière

VI.18 Economat

M. F. Da Riva

VI.19 Services techniques

M. F. Azria

VI.20 Tâches spéciales

M. D. Amar
M. E. Cabral de Mello
M. A.G. El Zanati
M. I. Uygur

VII. DEPARTEMENT DE LA COOPERATION TECHNIQUE —
TECHNICAL COOPERATION DEPARTMENT —
DEPARTAMENTO DE COOPERACION TECNICA

VII.1 Experts régionaux

MM. Beyene Desta
Conseiller régional pour l'Afrique de l'Est
et australe, Nairobi

Gabriel Tedros
Coordonnateur Panaftel, Addis-Abéba

A.O. Olkkonen
Expert régional pour Codevtel, Nairobi

VII.2 Siège UIT

MM. P. Bronzini
Chef, Division Administrative

A. Laouyane
Chef, Division Europe et Moyen-Orient

T. Ras-Work
Chef, Division Afrique

M. N. Ksrawi
Division Europe et Moyen-Orient

M. J. Ernberg
Formation professionnelle

VIII. ANNEE MONDIALE DES COMMUNICATIONS —
WORLD COMMUNICATIONS YEAR — AÑO
MUNDIAL DE LAS COMUNICACIONES

M. W. Wolter

IX. AUTRE PERSONNEL DE L'UIT —
OTHER ITU PERSONNEL — OTRO
PERSONAL DE LA UIT

Mme G. Agullo
Mlle M. Allard

Mlle M. Bálbaro
Mlle C. Baldwin
Mme M. Bise
Mlle D. Bocard
Mlle M. Bolufer
Mme M. Brevot
Mme Y. Broadhurst
M. A. Brusson
Mlle J. Butterfield

Mlle R.M. Cabrera
Mlle L. Challenger
Mlle S. Chambers
M. M. Civic

Mme C. de Briey
M. M. Diaby
Mme M. Dumier
Mme M. Dowd
Mme A.M. Dupraz
Mlle M. de la Orden

Mlle N. Escamilla
M. J-M. Estero

Mme M. Favre
Mlle R. Ferebee
Mme R.M. Ferrero
Mme H. Figuera

M. R. Gachet
Mlle A. Garcia
Mlle J.G. Garcia-Casar
Mme S. Gasco de Rao
M. A. Gaspoz
Mme C. Gatto
Mme B. Giovannini
Mme P. Glaser
Mlle A. Gomez
Mlle I. Gordon
Mlle P. Grant
Mme M. Grassi
M. G. Grillet

Mlle E. Holtz

Mme C. Jackson
Mlle B. Jimenez
Mlle L. Jones

M. P. Knecht

M. A. Lefèvre
Mlle C. Lema y Otero
M. J.P. Louet

M. M. Maggio
Mlle L. Mackintosh
Mlle A. Macpherson
Mme N. Mariaz
Mlle R.M. Martinez
Mme C. Martinez-Lopez
Mlle P. Martin-Lopez Garcia
Mlle A. Maurel
Mlle G. Mazella
Mlle J. McDermott
M. G. Melogno
Mme M. Miquet
Mlle E. Miles
Mme D. Mitchell

Mlle S. Neal
Mlle C. Normand

Mlle M. O'Garr

Mlle M. Péris
Mme Ch. Pierrard
Mlle D. Plavec
Mlle B. Pontier
Mme D. Porcelli

Mlle J. Reid
Mlle M.P. Rodriguez
Mme M.T. Rubio de Miguel
M. A. Ruscito

Mme M.H. Sane
Mlle T. Sapienza
Mlle A. Saverimuttu
Mme S. Semmler
M. J. Sonntag

Mme G. Taupin
Mlle B. Toral
M. M. Tornare
Mme J. Traffey
M. C. Truffaz
Mlle H. Tulloch

Mlle R. Vernis
Mme M. Villalobos

Mme C. Wojciechowski
Mme G. Winter

Mlle S. Xuto

X. PERSONNEL DU SECRETARIAT LOCAL —
LOCAL SECRETARIAT PERSONNEL —
PERSONAL DE LA SECRETARIA LOCAL

X.1 Administration

Arap K. Ng'eny	— M.D.
Okundi Philip	— C.D.
C.R.S. Aloo	— D.C.D
Diero T.E.	— C.D. Assistant
Kitur I.	— Secretary
Mutaki F.	— Secretary
Muriithi R.	— Executive Secretary

X.2 Clerical

Ahambo H.O.
Esitambale Shem
Mumelo W.
Ndungu J.N.
Oyake Tom

X.3 Delegates

Chalo S.
Kilonzo W.
Malumbe S.A.
Madiavale A.
Nyamogo N.O.
Omondi M.
Shingirah R.
Wachira J.G.

X.4 Conference Exhibition Guides

Adema Q. Jutta
Adagala R.
Agumba C.
Gichuiri A.
Ingutia S.
Kahumbura G.
Kinyanjui M.
Mbaka B.
Mwangi W.
Mwangi W.J.
Ndiangui J.
Ngugi J.
Nyanjom J.
Oyieke R. (Miss)
Owiti C. (Miss)
Wasai M.

X.5 Document Distribution

Kagure Agatta
Kirui Weldon
Macharia F.
Osalo Skallo C.
Owino Julie
Wanjiku S.

X.6 Finance

Gathara A.
Kamene R. (Miss)
Ngaruiya J.
Nyenge D.K.
Okello A.P.
Oso S.
Oyatsi I.
Orango P.

X.7 Hotel and Accommodation

Bailey E. (Mrs.)
Muthamia Isaac
Nyamwaya J.B.
Nyambura Kamau
Otieno D. (Mrs.)

X.8 Personnel

E.M. Kabugua
Njeri Mugo (Mrs.)
Katago L.O.
Oduor L. (Mrs.)
Owiddo Jack

X.9 Printing and Supplies

Murage J.
Mwangi G.
Mwai J.K.
Nyamu E.N.
Njoroge W.
Oddeck P.O.

X.10 Publicity and Exhibition

Anyiko G.
Cherono Kabur
Igambi H.
Juma Salim
Josiah F.
Musa Matu
Nyakundi C.
Obita I.O.
Odera A.
Odindo E.A.
Opuka S.
Ogari J.
Orondoh R.
Wango B.

X.11 Transport

Bett J.A.
Gachuchu F.K.
Imathiu E.
Muriuki S.J.
Nungo P.

X.12 Technical

A.A. Ireri
Kivairu J.K.
Mbugua S.T.
Mwatsama J.D.
Ogola J.J.
Oliech G.
Opondo L.O.

X.13 Telephonists

Agesa E.L.
Aminalla M.
Mugaki B.W.

X.14 Supervisors

Kalwale F.C.
Kiambata P.B.
Onunga M.
Oongo P.
Wafula V.

X.15 Ushers

Akinyi J.
Goro E.
Iguna F.T.
Karuri W.C.
Minyanji M. (Mrs.)
Nguri K.
Wango T. (Mrs.)
Waweru V.
Tabitha O.
Tavares S.E.

X.16 Secretarial Staff

Amadiva L.
Amara F.
Gathambo N.
Gitonga T.N.
Imbuye F.
Kabagambe S.W.
Kagwanja L.
Muriuki W.C.
Mwange R.G.
Ndungu W.P.
Nyawanga R.M.
Omollo J.
Ouna R.
Ogada P.
Sekeiyan M.

X.17 Storekeepers

J.M. Gathuri
E.K. Komolo
Maurice Owiti
Frank Otieno

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

NAIROBI 1982

Document No 520-E

18 January 1983

FINAL LIST OF DOCUMENTS

A. Basic documents of the Conference

	Doc. No		Doc. No
<u>Conference Chairman and Vice-Chairmen</u>	127 (Rev 1)	<u>PL-B</u> (Extended use of the computer by the IFRB)	
<u>Conference Structure</u>	135	<u>Report</u>	280
<u>List of participants</u>	519	<u>PL-C</u> (Relations with the UN, etc.)	
Members elected to the Administrative Council	(see Doc. 460)	<u>Reports</u>	
<u>PLENARY MEETING</u>		1st report	213
<u>Minutes</u>		2nd "	244
Official Opening Ceremony	248	3rd "	315
1st meeting	193	<u>COMMITTEE 1</u> (Steering Committee)	
2nd "	194+Corr 1	<u>COMMITTEE 2</u> (Credentials Committee)	
3rd "	199	<u>Summary Records</u>	
4th "	222+Corr 1	1st meeting	196
5th "	223+Corr 1	2nd "	447
6th "	227+Corr 1	<u>Reports</u>	
7th "	228+Corr 1	1st report	131 (Rev 1)
8th "	229+Corr 1	2nd "	312
9th " Election Sec Gen.	236	<u>COMMITTEE 3</u> (Budget Control)	
10th " Election Sec Gen	237	<u>Summary Records</u>	
11th "	302+Corr 1	1st meeting	191
12th " Election Deputy S G	318	2nd "	414
13th " Election Deputy S G	319	3rd "	472
14th " Election IFRB	406+Corr 1	<u>Report</u>	390+Corr 1
15th "	456	<u>COMMITTEE 4</u> (Finances of the Union)	
16th "	457	<u>Summary Records</u>	
17th "	458	1st meeting	215
18th "	459+Corr 1	2nd "	226
19th " Election Adm Council	460	3rd "	263+Corr 1
20th "	461+Corr 1	4th "	320 (Rev 1)
21st "	462	5th "	349+Corr 1
22nd "	481	6th "	369+Corr 1
23rd "	482	7th "	467
24th "	483	8th "	468
25th "	484	9th "	469
26th "	506	10th "	470
27th "	507	11th "	471
28th "	508	12th "	473
29th "	509	13th "	474
30th "	510	14th "	475
31st "	511	15th "	476
32nd "	512	16th "	477
33rd "	513	17th "	478
34th "	514	18th "	485+Corr 1
35th "	515	19th "	486
Closing Ceremony	518		
<u>PL-A</u> (Conferences and meetings)			
<u>Report</u>	520+Corr 1		

	Doc No		Doc No
<u>Reports</u>		<u>COMMITTEE 7 (Structure of the Union)</u>	
1st report	208	<u>Summary Records</u>	
2nd "	210	1st meeting	185+Corr 1
3rd "	284	2nd "	216+Corr 1
4th "	323(Rev 1)	3rd "	217 + Corr 1
5th "	324	4th "	238
6th "	417	5th "	249
7th "	427	6th "	274 + Corr 1
<u>COMMITTEE 5 (Staff matters)</u>		7th "	306
<u>Summary Records</u>		8th "	370
1st meeting	239	9th "	371
2nd "	304	10th "	429
3rd "	305	11th "	493 + Corr 1
4th "	411	12th "	494
5th "	412	13th "	495
6th "	413	14th "	496
7th "	453	15th "	497
8th "	454	16th "	498
9th "	455	17th "	499
<u>Reports</u>		18th "	500
1st report	201	19th "	501
2nd "	385	20th "	502
<u>COMMITTEE 6 (Technical Cooperation)</u>		21st "	503
<u>Summary Records</u>		22nd "	517
1st meeting	206	<u>Reports</u>	
2nd "	241	1st report	132
3rd "	254+Corr 1	2nd "	170(Rev 1)
4th "	267	3rd "	200
5th "	292+Corr 1	4th "	271
6th "	374+Corr 1	5th "	380
7th "	450	6th "	400
8th "	451	<u>COMMITTEE 8 (Purposes, Composition, rights and obligations and general legislative provisions)</u>	
9th "	452	<u>Summary Records</u>	
10th "	487 + Corr 1	1st meeting	265
11th "	488	2nd "	266
12th "	489	3rd "	348
13th "	490	4th "	431
14th "	491 + Corr 1	5th "	463
15th "	492	6th "	464
<u>Reports</u>		7th "	465
1st report	+ Add 1	8th "	504
2nd "	352+Corr 1	9th "	505
	396+Add 1	10th "	516
		<u>Reports</u>	
		1st report	314
		2nd "	399
		3rd "	416
		<u>COMMITTEE 9 (Editorial Committee)</u>	
		<u>Summary Record</u>	
		1st meeting	225

B

Complete list of Documents in numerical orderLIST OF DOCUMENTS
(No 1 to 520)

PL = Plenary

C = Committee

WG = Working Group

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
1	SG	Agenda of the Conference	PL
2	SG	Credentials of Delegations to Conferences	C.2
3	SG	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL
4	SG	Agreement between the Government of Kenya and the Secretary-General of I.T.U. relating to the arrangements for the organization of a Plenipotentiary Conference of the I.T.U.	C.3
5	SG	Conference budget	C.3
6	SG	Elections	PL
7 +Add.1	SG	Candidacies for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General	PL
8 +Add.1 (Rev.) 2-5 + Corr 1, 6 (Rev)	SG	Candidacies for the posts of member of the IFRB	PL
9	SG	Contributory shares for defraying Union expenses	C.4
10	I	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7
11 +Corr 1	ALG	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL, C.7, C.8
12	DDR	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7, C.8
13 + Add 1	J	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL, C.7, C.8
14	F	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.4, C.7
15	USA	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.4, C.7, C.8
16	D	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.4, C.7, C.8
17	VEN	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL, C.4, C.7
18 +Corr.1	G	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7, C.8
19	HNG	Proposals for the work of the Conference	PL, C.4, C.5, C.7, C.8
20 +Corr.1	URS	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7, C.8

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
21	ISR	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.8
22 +Corr.1	POL	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7, C.8
23	ZMB	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7, C.8
24	G	Draft Resolution - The role of the International Telecommunication Union in the development of world telecommunications	C.8
25 +Corr.1	CHN	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7
26 +Corr.1	CAN	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.4, C.5, C.7, C.8
27	SG/AC	Actuarial situation of the ITU staff superannuation and benevolent funds	C.4
28	SG/AC	In-Service training	C.5
29	SG/AC	Geographical distribution	C.5
30	SG/AC	Financial conditions for the participation of International Organizations in the conferences and meetings of the ITU	C.4
31 +Add 1,2, 3+Corr 1	SG/AC	Timetable of future conferences and meetings	PL
32	SG/AC	Official languages and working languages of the Union	C.7
33	SG/AC	Extended use of the computer by the IFRB	PL
34	SG/AC	Creation of a Telecommunications Documentation Centre at ITU Headquarters	PL
35	SG/AC	Résolution No. 35 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Malaga-Torremolinos) - Use of the United Nations Telecommunication Network for the Telecommunication Traffic of the Specialized Agencies	PL
36	SG/AC	International Monetary Unit	PL
37	SG/AC	Joint Inspection Unit	PL
38	SG/AC	The Electronic Mail/Message Service	PL
39	SG/AC	Relations with the United Nations Organization concerning Namibia	PL

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
40	SG/AC	Resolution No. 66 of the WARC-79	PL
41 (Rev 1)	SG/AC	Resolution No. 7 of the WARC-79	PL
42 + Add 1	SG/AC	Regularization of the situation of supernumerary (short-term) staff over long periods	C.5
43	SG/AC	Examination of the Financial Management of the Union by the Plenipotentiary Conference (Years 1973-1981)	C.4
44 + Add 1	SG/AC	Publications Policy	C.4
45	SG/AC	Comments on Budget Structure and Analytical Cost Accounting	C.4
46	SG/AC	Implementation of Resolutions, etc. relating to the Technical Cooperation Activities of the Union	C.6
47	SG/AC	The Future of ITU Technical Cooperation Activities	C.6
48	SG/AC	Review of the state of Telecommunication Services in the last developed countries and concrete measures for Telecommunication Development	C.6
49	SG/AC	Premises	C.4
50	SG/AC	Report by the ITU Staff Pension Committee to the Plenipotentiary Conference	C.5
51	SG	Possible convening of a World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference	PL
52	SG/AC	World Communications Year : Development of Communications infrastructures	PL
53 + Add.1	SG/AC	General Staff Policy and Personnel Management in ITU	C.5
54	SG/AC	International Programme for the development of Communication	PL
55	SG/AC	Role of the computers in CCI Activities	PL
56	SUI	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7, C.8
57 + Corr 1	TCH	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7
58	G	Draft - Staff of the Union - Geographical distribution and manning table	C.5

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
59	MEX	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7, C.8
60	URS UKR BLR	Proposal for the work of the Conference	C.4, C.5
61 + Corr 1	INS	Proposal for the work of the Conference	C.8
62	F	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7, C.8
63	G	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.4, C.7
64	E	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.4, C.7, C.8
65 + Corr.	SG/AC	Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference	PL, C.4, C.5, C.6, C.7, C.8
66	CHN	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.4, C.7
67	DNK, FNL, ISL, NOR, S	Proposal for the work of the Conference	PL
68	DNK, FNL, ISL, NOR, S	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7
69	VEN	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7, C.8
70	E	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.8
71	ARG	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7, C.8
72	SG	Resolution No. 68 de la WARC-79	C.8
73 + Corr 1	SG	Convening of the Conference	PL
74 (Rev 4)	SG	Loss of the right to vote	PL
75	SG	Conference Secretariat	PL
76 (Rev 10)	SG	Candidatures for the next elections to the Administrative Council	PL
77	AUS	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7, C.8
78	E	Proposals for the work of the Conference (Rights and obligations of Members)	C.8
79	SG	Publication of an annotated edition of the Final Acts of the Plenipotentiary Conference, Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973	PL

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
80 + Corr.1	KEN	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.4,C.7,C.8
81	INS	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.4,C.7
82	MLA	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.4,C.7
83	THA	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.4,C.7
84	SNG	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.4,C.7
85	PNG	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.4,C.7,C.8
86	PHL	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.4,C.7
87	IND	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7,C.8
88 + Corr.1	SG.	Growth in the staff of the Union	C.5
89 + Corr 1	CHL	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7
90	SYR	Proposal for the work of the Conference	C.7
91	G	Proposal - Cost profiles of ITU conferences and meetings	C.4
92	G	Proposal - Role of the Union	C.8
93	G	Proposal - Finances of the Union	C.4
94	MEX	Order and timetable of the elections of elected officials and Members of the Council	PL
95	MEX	Conferences and meetings - Introduction	PL
96	YMS	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7
97	AUS	Proposals for the work of the Conference (ITU Regional presence)	C.6
98	GRD	Cost of publications and documents	C.4
99	E	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7
100	IRQ	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7
101	ARS	Proposals for the work of the conference	C.7
102	KEN	Resolution No. 21 - Special Fund for Technical Cooperation	C.4,C.6
103	SDN	Proposals for the work of the Conference	C.7

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
104	SG	Transfer of powers (Liechtenstein - Switzerland)	PL
105	SG	Final acts of the conference	C.3
106 (Rev.1)	SG	Arrears	C.4
107	CME	Proposals for the work of the conference	C.4,C.7,C.8
108	SYR	Proposals for the work of the conference	C.7
109	SG	Transfer of powers (El Salvador (Republic of) - Costa Rica)	PL
110(Rev 1)	GUI	Proposals for the work of the conference	C.7
111	USA	Proposal for the work of the conference	PL
112 + Corr 1	PRU	Proposals for the work of the conference	C.4,C.7,C.8
113	SG	Transfer of powers (Panama (Republic of) - Venezuela (Republic of)	PL
114	SG	Transfer of powers (Luxembourg - Belgium)	PL
115 (Rev.1)	SG	Transfer of powers (Tonga (Kingdom of) - New Zealand)	PL
116 (Rev.1)	SG	Transfer of powers (Fiji - Papua New Guinea)	PL
117	ARG	Proposals for the work of the conference	C.8
118	ARG	Proposals for the work of the conference	C.8
119	USA	Proposals - General remarks	C.7
120 (Rev.2)	ALG, ARS, CUB, IRQ, KWT, PAK, YEM, YMS, ZWE	Draft resolution - Exclusion of Israel from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the Union	PL
121	Chairman	Telegram from the Chairman of the Administrative Council	PL
122	CHL	Proposals - Contributory shares for defraying union expenses	C.4
123	ISR	Proposals - Regarding the draft Resolution for the exclusion of a Member delegation from the conference	PL
124	THA	Draft resolution - Procedure for the election of Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Committees of the conferences and meetings	C.7
125 + Corr 1	SG	Allocation of documents (Nos. 1 - 108)	-

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
126	SG	Arrears (Central African Republic)	C.4
127(Rev.1)	SG	Conference Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen	-
128(Rev.1)	F	Proposals (French text only)	C.7
129	Chairman	Deadlines for candidacies and dates of elections for the posts of Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General	-
130	SG	Loss of the right to vote	PL
131(Rev.1)	C.2	First Report of Committee 2 to the plenary meeting	PL
132	C.7	First report of Committee 7 to PL	PL
133	SG	Transfert of powers (Belize-United Kingdom)	PL
134	URS	Proposals (Article 16)	C.7
135	SG	Conference structure and schedule of work	PL
136	YUG	Proposals (Article 66A)	C.8
137 +Add.1	SG	Arrears (Republic of Guatemala)	C.4
138	SG	Candidacies for the posts of SG and DGS	PL
139	SG	Transfer of powers (Gambia-Senegal)	PL
140	Ad hoc Group PL	Draft Resolution (Vote during the Plenipotentiary Conference Nairobi (1982)	PL
141	SG	Arrears (Republic of the Chad)	C.4
142	CHL	Proposals - Number of ITU Administrative Council Members	C.7
143	ALG	Proposals - Article 15	C.4
144	ALG	Proposals - Articles 53, 54, 55, 56, 57	C.7
145(Rev.1)	IRL	Proposals - Article 15	C.4
146	THA	Proposals - Additional protocol V and VI	C.7
147(Rev.1)	THA	Proposals - Article 6	C.7
148	INS	Technical cooperation	C.6

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
149	INS	Comments on CCIR Opinion 81 concerning Question AL/11 - Systems for television with conditional access	C.7
150	SG	Transfer of powers - (Cape Verde-Angola)	PL
151	TCH	Proposals - Article 19	C.8
152	NZL	Proposal - Article 15	C.4
153(Rev.1)	CAF	Letter of thanks to all the delegations	-
154	SG	Transfer of powers - (Honduras-Argentina)	PL
155(Rev.1) +Corr.1	USA	Proposals - Draft Resolution for full cost profiles of conferences and meeting of the Union	PL
156	SG	Transfer of powers (Jordan-Iraq)	PL
157 + Add.1	SG	Invitation to hold the next Plenipotentiary conference in France	PL
158	SG	Transmission to the Conference of a letter from Bangladesh, for elections to the IFRB	PL
159	SG	Allocation of documents to working group PL-A	PL
160(Rev.1) +Corr.1 +Add.1	GRD	Proposals - Article 15	C.4
161	USA	Discussion of the Union's facilities for document processing and publications	C4-A
162	Vice-Chairman A.C.	Report by the Administrative Council to the Plenipotentiary Conference	-
163 + Corr 1	USA	Proposals	C.6
164	SG	Cash resources of the Union	C.4
165	SG	Transfer of powers (Qatar-Kuwait)	PL
166 (Rev.1)	DNK, ISL, NOR, S	Proposal - Article 22	C.8
167	ARG	Proposals - Article 51 and Annex 2	C.8
168 (Rev.1)	AFG, BUL, MNG, UKR, TCH, VTN	Recommendation No... - Unrestricted transmission of news	PL-C
169	TUR	Proposal - Preamble	C.8

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
170(Rev.1)	C.7	Draft Second Report of C.7 to PL	PL
171	GRC	Proposals - Preamble	C.8
172	YUG	Proposals - Article 2	C.8
173	F, I, G	Planning conference for the European Maritime Area	PL-A
174	URS	Memorandum on technical cooperation	C.6
175(Rev 1)	INS	ITU's Codevtel Project	C.6
176	C.4	Trend of Union expenditure	All Committees and all WG
177(Rev.1)	INS	Proposal - Article 50	C.8
178(Rev.1)	INS	Proposals - Articles 10 and 33	C.7, C.8
179	Chairman	Deadline for candidacies and date of election for the posts of members of the IFRB	-
180	SG	Candidacies for membership of the IFRB	PL
181	SG	Allocation of documents to WG PL-B	PL
182	SG	Allocation of documents to WG PL-C	PL
183	CLM	Proposals - Articles 10 and 33	C.7, C.8
184	EQA	Proposals - Articles 10 and 33	C.7, C.8
185 +Corr 1	C.7	Summary record of the First meeting of C.7 (Structure of the Union)	C.7
186	SG	(United Arab Emirates) Transfer of powers - Saudi Arabia)	PL
187	C2-A	Report of Working Group C2A to C.2	C.2
188	PL-B	Extended use of the computer by the IFRB	PL-B
189	GAB	Proposals - Articles 10 and 33	C.7, C.8
190	AD HOC WG C.5	Report of the Working Group on In-Service Training	C.5
191	C.3	Summary record of the First meeting of C.3 - (Budget control committee)	C.3
192(Rev.1)	Chairman	Deadline for candidacies for the Administrative Council and date of election	-

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
193	PL	Minutes of the First plenary meeting	PL
194	PL	Minutes of the Second plenary meeting	PL
+Corr.1 195	GRC	Proposals - Article 8	C.7
196	C.2	Summary record of the First meeting of C.2 (Credentials)	C.2
197	SG	Position of the conference accounts as at 15 October 1982	C.3
198	E	Draft Resolution - Basic instrument of the Union	C.8
199	PL	Minutes of the Third plenary meeting .	PL
200	C.7	Third report of C.7	PL
201	C.5	First Report from C.5 to PL on the In-Service Training of staff	PL
202	C.5	First series of texts from C.5 to Editorial Committee	C.9
203	USA	Proposals - Factors affecting future conferences	PL-A
204	USA	Statement by the US Secretary of State relating to US participation in bodies of the UN and to the finances of the ITU	-
205	AUS, BEL, CAN, DNK, IRL, NOR, G	Amendements to Document No. 120	PL
206	C 6	Summary Record of the first meeting of C 6 (Technical Cooperation)	C.6
207	C7-A	Report of WG C7-A	C 7
208	C 4	First Report of C.4 to PL	PL
209	C 4	First Series of texts from C 4 to the Editorial Committee	C 9
210	C.4	Second Report of C 4 to PL	PL
211	SG	Transfer of powers (Haïti - USA)	PL
212	C4-C	Premises	C 4

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
213	PL-C	First Report from PL-C to PL	PL
214	PL-C	First Series of texts from PL-C to the Editorial Committee	C.9
215	C 4	Summary Record of the first meeting of C 4 (Finances of the Union)	C 4
216 + Corr 1	C.7	Summary Record of the second meeting of C.7 (Structure of the Union)	C 7
217 + Corr 1	C 7	Summary Record of the third meeting of C 7 (Structure of the Union)	C 7
218	I	Draft Resolution - Parity between the gold franc and the SDR	C.8
219	D,BGD,BOT, CYP,USA,GHA GRC,GUB, JMC,J,LSO, LBN,UGA, PHL,G,SNG, TGK, TRD	Resolution .. - Special voluntary programme for Technical Cooperation	C.6
220	C.4	Note from Chairman C.4 to Chairmen C.6 and C.8	C.6, C.8
221	SG	Transfer of powers (Republic of Bolivia - Peru)	PL
222 + Corr 1	PL	Minutes of the fourth Plenary Meeting	PL
223 + Corr 1	PL	Minutes of the fifth Plenary Meeting	PL
224	USA	Proposal - Article 6	C.7
225	C.9	Summary Record of the first meeting of C.9	C.9
226	C.4	Summary Record of the Second meeting	C.4
227 + Corr 1	PL	Minutes of the 6th Plenary Meeting	PL
228 + Corr 1	PL	Minutes of the 7th Plenary Meeting	PL
229 + Corr 1	PL	Minutes of the 8th Plenary Meeting	PL
230 (Rev.1)	C8-C	First Report from WG C8-C to C.8	C.8
231	C.9	B.1	PL
232 + Corr 1	C.9	B.2	PL
233	C.9	B.3	PL

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
234(Rev 1)	C7-B	Report of Working Group 7-B to C 7 Suggested text of 32 of the Convention	C 7
235	URS	Note to the Chairman of the Conference	PL
236	PL	Minutes of the 9th Plenary Meeting	PL
237	PL	Minutes of the 10th Plenary Meeting	PL
238	C 7	Summary Record of the 4th meeting of C 7	C 7
239	C 5	Summary Record of the 1st meeting C 5	C 5
240	ETH, GHA, UGA, TGO	ITU Regional advisers	C.6
241	C.6	Summary Record of the 2nd meeting of C.6 (Technical Cooperation)	C.6
242(Rev.2)	C7-C	Report of ad hoc Working Group C7-C	C.7
243	SG	Candidatures for the elections to the Administrative Council	PL
244	PL-C	2nd Report of WG PL-C	PL
245	PL-C	2nd series of texts from WG PL-C to the Editorial Committee	C.9
246	C8-D	1st Report of WG C8-D - (Convention - Chapter XI) to Committee 8	C.8
247	ALG, ARS, IRQ, KWT, LBN, LBY, MRC, MTN, OMA, SYR, SDN, TUN, YEM, YMS	Proposals for the work of the Conference (Introduction of Arabic)	C.7
248	PL	Minutes of the Official Opening Ceremony	-
249	C.7	Summary Record of the 5th meeting of C.7	C.7
250(Rev 2) + Add 1	ALG, ARG, BEN, CME, CHL, CHN, CLM, COG, EQA, EGY, INS, KEN, MDG, MLA, NGR, NIG, PHL, SNG, THA, TGO, TUN	Amendment to Document No. 219 - Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation	C.6

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
251	AUS	Proposals for the work of the Conference (Art 72)	C.8
252	C 7	1st series of texts from C 7 to the Editorial Committee	C 9
253	C 7	Note by the Chairman of C 7 to the Chairman of C 8	C.8
254 +Corr 1	C.6	Summary Record of the 3rd Meeting of C 6 (Technical Cooperation)	C 6
255	C 8	Note from the Chairman of C 8 to the Chairmen of C 4 and C 6	C 4, C.6
256	SG	Transfer of powers (Republic of Suriname - Federative Republic of Brazil)	PL
257	SG	Transfer of powers (Republic of Djibouti - Ethiopia)	PL
258	SG	United Nations Conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space	C.6
259	I	Draft amendment - Monetary Unit	C.8
260	I	Draft resolution - Procedures for the application of Article 30 of the International Telecommunication Convention Payment of Balances of Accounts	C.8
261	C.4	Note by the Chairman of C.4 to the Editorial Committee	C.9
262	CHN	Proposals - Article 16	C.7
263 +Corr.1	C.4	Summary record 3rd meeting C.4	C.4
264	C7-D	Report of WG C7-D	C.7
265	C.8	Summary record 1st meeting C.8	C.8
266	C.8	Summary record 2nd meeting C.8	C.8
267	C.6	Summary record 4th meeting C.6	C.6
268	C8-D	2nd report WG C8-D (Convention - Chapter XI) to C.8	C.8
269	C8-E	Report WG C8-E (Convention - Annex 2-Definitions) to C.8	C.8
270	C.8	Note from the Chairman of C.8 to the Chairman of C.7	C.7

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
271	C.7	4th report of C.7	PL
272	PL	1st serie of texts from PL to the Editorial Committee	C.9
273	Chairman	Unrestricted transmission of news	C.8
274	C.7	Summary record 6th meeting C.7	C.7
275	C.9	B.4	PL
276	C.9	B.5	PL
277	C8-C	2nd report WG C8-C (Convention - Chapter IX) to C.8	C.8
278	C8-E	2nd report WG C8-E (Convention - Annex 2 - Definitions) to C.8	C.8
279	AUS, CAN, GRC, J, LBN, PHL,	Election of the Directors of the International Consultative Committees	PL
280	PL/B	Report to the PL by WG PL/B "Extended Use of the Computer by the IFRB"	PL, C.4
281	CAN, G	Date on which Members of the IFRB shall take Office	C.7
282	J, G, USA	Draft composite text - Article 55	C.7
283	SG	Transfer of powers - (Iceland - Norway)	PL
284	C.4	3rd Report of C.4 to PL	PL
285	C.4	2nd series of texts from C.4 to C.9	C.9
286	PHL	Draft resolution - Issues concerning the Plenipotentiary Conference of the ITU (Nairobi, 1982)	PL
287	MEX	Draft resolution - Election timetable for Plenipotentiary Conferences	C.7
288	PL-A	Note by the Chairman of WG PL-A	C.4
289(Rev 1)	I, G	Draft resolution - Convening of a Regional Administrative Radio Conference for the Planning of Maritime Service in Region 1	PL-A
290	C4-A	Report of WG C4-A to C.4	C.4
291	D, J, PHL, G, USA	Proposed amendment to Documents Nos. 219 and 250(Rev.1) - Resolution - Special Voluntary Programme for Technical Cooperation	C.6

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
292	CLN	The Arthur C. Clarke communication, energy and space technology training centre	C.6
293	GT C.2	2nd report of WG C.2	C.2
294	C.9	B.6	PL
295	C.9	B.7	PL
296	C.9	R.1	PL
297	B	Proposals - Article 11	C.7
298	C.9	B.8	PL
299	C.6	Summary record 5th meeting C.6	C.6
+Corr 1 300(Rev.1)	DNK, FNL, ISL, J, NOR, S	Draf resolution - Convening of a World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference	PL-A
301	C.8	1st serie of text from C.8 to C.9	C.9
302	PL	Minutes of the 11th Plenary Meeting	PL
+ Corr 1 303	C8-D	3rd report WG C8-D to C.8	C.8
304	C.5	Summary record 2nd meeting C.5	C.5
305	C.5	Summary record 3rd meeting C.5	C.5
306	C.7	Summary record 7th meeting C.7	C.7
307	E	Proposals - Articles 43, 45, 46 and 52	C.8
308	PL-WG	Revision of draft resolution on rationalization of work	PL
309	C8-C	3rd and last report WG C8-C to C.8	C.8
310	C7-E	Report of WG C7-E	C.7
311	GT-7G	Report of WG 7G	C.7
312	C.2	2nd report of C.2 to PL	PL
313	C 7	2nd series of texts from C.7 to C.9	C.9
314	C 8	1st Report of C.8	PL
315	PL-C	3rd and final Report of WG PL-C	PL
316	PL-C	3rd and last series of texts submitted to C 9 by WG PL-C	C.9

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
317	C.9	B.9	C.9
318	PL	Minutes of the 12th Plenary Meeting	PL
319	PL	Minutes of the 13th Plenary Meeting	PL
320(Rev 1)	C.4	Summary Record 4th meeting of C.4	C.4
321	C8-D	Report from WG C8-D Editorial Group	C.8
322	C.4	Third series of texts to Editorial Committee	C.9
323(Rev 1)	C.4	Fourth Report of Committee 4 to Plenary Meeting	PL
324	C.4	Fifth Report of Committee 4 to Plenary Meeting	PL
325	AUS, CAN, CHL, DNK, USA, GUB, ISL, JMC, J, MDG, NZL, NOR, G, S	Draft Resolution - Research on the Interrelation between Telecommunication Infrastructure and Development	C.6
326	SG	Note concerning the situation of ITU Regional Advisers	C.6
327	WG 8-D	Fourth and Final Report of Working Group C8-D - (Chapter XI)	C.8
328	VEN, HNG	Draft text (Article 55)	C.7
329 + Corr.1	PL-A	Report of Working Group PL-A	PL
330 + Corr.1	PL-A	Texts from Working Group PL-A to Editorial Committee	C.9
331	C.9	B.10	PL
332	C.9	B.11	PL
333	C.9	B.12	PL
334	C.9	B.13	PL
335	ARG, D, B, CTI, F, I, POR, G, SEN, SUI	Information Note : Bringing into operation of the submarine cable System Atlantis	PL
336	ad hoc WG C.7	Report on Article 54 - Nos 222, 223, 225A	C.7
337	WG 8-E	Third and Final Report of Working Group 8-E (Annex 2 Definitions)	C.8

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
338	C.8	Note by the Chairman of Committee 8 - Convention - Annex 1	C.8
339	CAN, URS	Consolidated text on No. 208	C.7
340	G	Suggestion for provision in Additional Protocol I on Council action in respect of projections authorized by the Plenipotentiary Conference	C.4
341	WG 8D-1	Report of Drafting Group 8D-1	C.7, C.8
342	CME, CAF, COG, GAB, GUI, MDG, MLI, MRC, NGR, NIG, SEN, TGO, TUN, UGA, HVO, ZAI	Draft Resolution on Assistance to the People of Chad	C.6
343	C.5	Second series of texts from Committee 5 to Committee 9	C.9
344	C.9	R.9	PL
345	C.7	Note from Chairman Committee 7 to Chairman Committee 8 (Article 56)	C.8
346	C.6	Resolutions of Committee 6	C.6
347	C.9	B.14	PL
348	C.8	Summary record of the third meeting	C.8
349	C.7	Summary record of the fifth meeting	C.7
+Corr.1 350	GT 7-G	Report of Working Group 7-G	C.7
351	F, DDR	Consolidated text on No. 287	C.7
352 +Add/Corr.	C.6	First Report of Committee 6	PL
353	C.6	First Series of texts from Committee 6 to Editorial Committee	C.9
354 +Corr. 1,2	C.6	Note from Chairman Committee 6 to Chairmen Committee 4, Committee 7 and Committee 8	C.4,C.7,C.8
355	GRD	Contributory shares of small independent States having low population and low per capita income	PL
356	C.8	Note from Chairman Committee 8 - Revision of the terms "State", etc. in the International Telecommunication Convention	PL
357	E	Draft Resolution - Participation of Organizations of an International Nature in the Activities of the Union	C.8

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
358	C.7	Note by the Chairman - Resolution No... - World Telecommunication Day	C.7
359	C.8	Second series of texts from Committee 8 to the Editorial Committee	C.9
360(Rev 1)	WG 7F	Report of Working Group 7F - Articles 70 and 71	C.7
361	C.8	Third serie of texts from Committee 8 to the Editorial Committee	C.9
362 + Corr.	C.7	Third serie of texts from Committee 7 to the Editorial Committee	C.9
363	Chairman	Note by the Chairman of the Conference - Request for the admission of Namibia as a Member of the ITU	PL
364	WG 7-I	Report of Drafting Group 7-I - Amendments to be made to the Convention	C.7
365	C.7	Note by the Chairman of Committee 7 - Draft Resolution on convening the Plenipotentiary Conference	PL
366	HOL	Draft Resolution - Telecommunications Documentation Centre at ITU Headquarters	PL
367	WG 6-III	Resolution No. [291(Rev.1)] - Establishment of the independent Commission on world telecommunications development	C.6
368	C.9	B.15	PL
369	C.4	Summary record of the sixth meeting of Committee 4	C.4
+Corr.1 370	C.7	Summary record of the eight meeting of Committee 7	C.7
371	C.7	Summary record of the ninth meetinf of Committee 9	C.7
372	D	Draft Resolution - Juridical Status	PL
373	D	Draft Resolution - Request to the International Court of Justice for Advisory Opinions	PL
374	C.6	Summary record of the sixth meeting of Committee 6	C.6
+Corr.1 375	C.9	B.16	PL
376	C.9	B.17	PL
377	C.7	Note from the Chairman C.7 to Chairman C.4	C.4
378	C.6	2nd series of texts from C.6 to C.9	C.9
379	SG	Communication of a telegram from UN concerning Additional Protocol III	PL
380	C.7	Fifth Report of Committee 7	Pl

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
381	IND	Resolution relating to the Use by Broadcasting Service of the Bands additionally allocated to this Service by WARC-79	PL
382	C.8	Fourth series of texts from Committee 8 to the Editorial Committee	C.9
383	C.5	Third series of texts submitted by Committee 5	C.9
384	C.9	R.3	PL
385	C.5	Second Report fo Committee 5 - Staff matters	PL
386	WG C4-D	Report by the Chairman of working group C4-D to Committee 4	C.4
387 + Corr.1	C.8	Fifth series of texts from Committee 8 to the Editorial Committee	C.9
388	C.6	Third series of texts from Committee 6 to the Editorial Committee	C.9
389	C.7	Fourth series of texts from Committee to the Editorial Committee	C.9
390 + Corr 1	C.3	Report of Committee 3 to the Plenary meeting	PL
391	C.3	Texts from Committee 3 to Committee 9	PL
392 + Corr.1	C.8	Sixth series of texts from Committee 8 to the Editorial Committee	C.9
393	C.9	B.18	PL
394	C.9	B.19	PL
395	C.9	B.20	PL
396 + Add.1	C.6	Second and last Report of Committee 6	PL
397	C.9	R.4	PL
398 + Add.1	C.8	Seventh series of texts from Committee 8 to the Editorial Committee	C.9
399	C.8	Second Report fo Committee 8	PL
400	C.7	Sixth and Final Report of Committee 7	PL
401 + Add.1	C.7	Fifth series of texts from Committee 7 to the Editorial Committee	C.9
402	CME	Proposal - Article 4	PL

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
403	D	Draft Resolution No.... - World Communication Year Development of Communications Infrastructures	PL
404	CLN	Draft - Resolution No... - The Arthur C. Clarke Communication, energy and space technology training centre	PL
405	C.9	B.21	PL
406 + Corr.1	PL	Minutes of the fourteenth plenary meeting	PL
407	C.8	Eighth and final series of texts from Committee 8 to the Editorial Committee	C.9
408	C.9	B.22	PL
409	C.9	B.23	PL
410	C.9	B.24	PL
411	C.5	Summary record of the fourth meeting of Committee 5 (Staff matters)	C.5
412	C.5	Summary record of the fifth meeting of Committee 5 (Staff matters)	C.5
413	C.5	Summary record of the sixth meeting of Committee 5 (Staff matters)	C.5
414	C.3	Summary record of the second meeting of Committee 3 (Budget control Committee)	C.3
415	ALG, CME, EGY, KEN, NIG, UGA, SEN, TGK, YUG, ZMB	Draft Resolution No... - Exclusion of the Government of the Republic of South Africa from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other Conference and Meetings of the Union	PL
416	C.8	Third and last Report of Committee 8 - (purposes, composition, rights and obligations, etc...)	PL
417	C.4	Sixth Report of Committee 4 to the Plenary meeting (Report by the Chairman)	PL
418	C.4	Fourth series of texts submitted by Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee	C.9
419	C.4	Fifth series of texts from Committee 4 to the Editorial Committee	C.9
420	C.9	R.5	PL

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
421	G	Resolution No... - Abbreviated Title and Presentation of the ITU Convention 1982	PL
422	C.9	R.6	PL
423	C.9	B.25	PL
424	C.9	B.26	PL
425	C.9	B.27	PL
426 + Corr.1	PL	Reserves - Final Protocol	PL
427	C.4	Seventh Report of Committee 4 to the Plenary Meeting	PL
428	AUT	Draft Opinion No... - Telecommunication Exhibitions	PL
429	C.7	Summary Record of the tenth meeting of Committee 7 (Structure of the Union)	C.7
430	C.9	R.7	PL
431	C.8	Summary Record of the fourth meeting of Committee 8 (Purposes, composition, rights, etc.)	C.8
432	SG	Updating of Resolution No. 2 (Torremolinos)	PL
433	WG COM8	Draft Working Group COM8 - Draft Resolution PLEN/... Involvement by all Members in Regional Planning Discussions prior to Administrative Conferences	PL
434	C.9	B.28	PL
435	C.9	B.29	PL
436	C.9	R.8	PL
437	G	Proposals	PL
438	C.9	R.9	PL
439	C.9	R.10	PL
440	C.9	R.11	PL
441	C.9	R.12	PL
442	C.9	R.13	PL
443	C.9	R.14	PL
444	C.9	R.15	PL
445	C.9	B.30	PL

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
446	GRB	Resolution - Transitional Arrangements to enable Early Implementation of Resolution No. COM4/7	PL
447	C.2	Summary Record of the 2nd meeting of C.2	C.2
448	IFRB CCIR	Draft Resolution No. PLENL... - Relating to Meetings Dealing with the Development of National Frequency Management	PL
449 + Add.1	PL	Statements received after 1800 hrs, 5 November 1982	PL
450	C.6	Summary Record of the 7th meeting of C.6	C.6
451	C.6	Summary Record of the 8th meeting of C.6	C.6
452	C.6	Summary Record of the 9th meeting of C.6	C.6
453	C.5	Summary Record of the 7th meeting of C.5	C.5
454	C.5	Summary Record of the 8th meeting of C.5	C.5
455	C.5	Summary Record of the 9th and last meeting of C.5	C 5
456	PL	Minutes of the 15th plenary meeting	PL
457	PL	Minutes of the 16th plenary meeting	PL
458	PL	Minutes of the 17th plenary meeting	PL
459 + Corr.1	PL	Minutes of the 18th plenary meeting	PL
460	PL	Minutes of the 19th plenary meeting	PL
461 + Corr.1	PL	Minutes of the 20th plenary meeting	PL
462	PL	Minutes of the 21th plenary meeting	PL
463 + Corr.1	C.8	Summary Record of the 5th meeting of C.8	C.8
464	C.8	Summary Record of the 6th meeting of C 8	C.8
465	C.8	Summary Record of the 7th meeting of C.8	C.8
466	C.9	Report of the Chairman of C.9 (Editorial)	C.9
467	C.4	Summary Record of the 7th meeting of C.4	C.4
468	C.4	Summary Record of the 8th meeting of C.4	C.4
469	C.4	Summary Record of the 9th meeting fo C.4	C.4
470	C.4	Summary Record of the 10th meeting of C.4	C.4
471	C.4	Summary Record of the 11th meeting of C.4	C.4

No	Origin	Title	Destination
472	C.3	Summary Record of the 3rd and last meeting of C.3	C.3
473	C.4	Summary Record of the 12th meeting of C.4	C.4
474 + Corr.1	C.4	Summary Record of the 13th meeting of C.4	C.4
475	C.4	Summary Record of the 14th meeting of C.4	C.4
476	C.4	Summary Record of the 15th meeting of C.4	C.4
477	C.4	Summary Record of the 16th meeting of C.4	C.4
478	C.4	Summary Record of the 17th meeting of C.4	C.4
479	CYP	Declaration	PL
480	GRC	Declaration	PL
481	PL	Minutes of the 22th plenary meeting	PL
482	PL	Minutes of the 23th plenary meeting	PL
483	PL	Minutes of the 24th plenary meeting	PL
484	PL	Minutes of the 25th plenary meeting	PL
485 + Corr.1	C.4	Summary Record of the 18th meeting of C.4	C.4
486	C.4	Summary Record of the 19th meeting of C.4	C.4
487 + Corr.1	C.6	Summary Record of the 10th meeting of C.6	C.6
488	C.6	Summary Record of the 11th meeting of C.6	C.6
489	C.6	Summary Record of the 12th meeting of C.6	C.6
490	C.6	Summary Record of the 13th meeting of C.6	C.6
491 + Corr.1	C.6	Summary Record of the 14th meeting of C.6	C.6
492	C.6	Summary Record of the 15th meeting of C.6	C.6
493 + Corr.1	C.7	Summary Record of the 11th meeting of C.7	C.7
494	C.7	Summary Record of the 12th meeting of C.7	C.7
495	C.7	Summary Record of the 13th meeting of C.7	C.7
496	C.7	Summary Record of the 14th meeting of C.7	C.7
497	C.7	Summary Record of the 15th meeting of C.7	C.7
498	C.7	Summary Record of the 16th meeting of C.7	C.7
499	C.7	Summary Record of the 17th meeting of C.7	C.7
500	C.7	Summary Record of the 18th meeting of C.7	C.7
501	C.7	Summary Record of the 19th meeting of C.7	C.7
502	C.7	Summary Record of the 20th meeting of C.7	C.7

No.	Origin	Title	Destination
503	C.7	Summary Record of the 21st meeting of C.7	C.7
504	C.8	Summary Record of the 8th meeting of C.8	C.8
505	C.8	Summary Record of the 9th meeting of C.8	C.8
506	PL	Minutes of the 26th plenary meeting	PL
507	PL	Minutes of the 27th plenary meeting	PL
508	PL	Minutes of the 28th plenary meeting	PL
509	PL	Minutes of the 29th plenary meeting	PL
510	PL	Minutes of the 30th plenary meeting	PL
511	PL	Minutes of the 31st plenary meeting	PL
512	PL	Minutes of the 32th plenary meeting	PL
513	PL	Minutes of the 33th plenary meeting	PL
514	PL	Minutes of the 34th plenary meeting	PL
515	PL	Minutes of the 35th and last plenary meeting	PL
516	C.8	Summary Record of the 10th and last meeting of C.8	C.8
517	C.7	Summary Record of the 22nd and last meeting of C.7	C.7
518	PL	Minutes of the closing ceremony	PL
519	SG	List of participants	-
520	PL	List of documents issued	-